

470318A
Nokia Flexi EDGE Base Station, Rel. EP1,
Product Documentation, v.1

General Glossary

The information in this document is subject to change without notice and describes only the product defined in the introduction of this documentation. This documentation is intended for the use of Nokia Siemens Networks customers only for the purposes of the agreement under which the document is submitted, and no part of it may be used, reproduced, modified or transmitted in any form or means without the prior written permission of Nokia Siemens Networks. The documentation has been prepared to be used by professional and properly trained personnel, and the customer assumes full responsibility when using it. Nokia Siemens Networks welcomes customer comments as part of the process of continuous development and improvement of the documentation.

The information or statements given in this documentation concerning the suitability, capacity, or performance of the mentioned hardware or software products are given "as is" and all liability arising in connection with such hardware or software products shall be defined conclusively and finally in a separate agreement between Nokia Siemens Networks and the customer. However, Nokia Siemens Networks has made all reasonable efforts to ensure that the instructions contained in the document are adequate and free of material errors and omissions. Nokia Siemens Networks will, if deemed necessary by Nokia Siemens Networks, explain issues which may not be covered by the document.

Nokia Siemens Networks will correct errors in this documentation as soon as possible. IN NO EVENT WILL NOKIA SIEMENS NETWORKS BE LIABLE FOR ERRORS IN THIS DOCUMENTATION OR FOR ANY DAMAGES, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY LOSSES, SUCH AS BUT NOT LIMITED TO LOSS OF PROFIT, REVENUE, BUSINESS INTERRUPTION, BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY OR DATA, THAT MAY ARISE FROM THE USE OF THIS DOCUMENT OR THE INFORMATION IN IT.

This documentation and the product it describes are considered protected by copyrights and other intellectual property rights according to the applicable laws.

The wave logo is a trademark of Nokia Siemens Networks Oy. Nokia is a registered trademark of Nokia Corporation. Siemens is a registered trademark of Siemens AG.

Other product names mentioned in this document may be trademarks of their respective owners, and they are mentioned for identification purposes only.

Copyright © Nokia Siemens Networks 2007. All rights reserved.

Contents

	Contents	3
1	Introduction	5
2	Glossary	7
2.1	E	7
2.2	Numbers	7
2.3	A	12
2.4	B	121
2.5	C	172
2.6	D	331
2.7	E	419
2.8	F	476
2.9	G	525
2.10	H	559
2.11	I	590
2.12	J	683
2.13	K	691
2.14	L	696
2.15	M	749
2.16	N	850
2.17	O	907
2.18	P	953
2.19	Q	1067
2.20	R	1074
2.21	S	1159
2.22	T	1361
2.23	U	1443
2.24	V	1479
2.25	W	1506
2.26	X	1528
2.27	Y	1532
2.28	Z	1533
2.29	M	1534

1 Introduction

This Glossary is meant to help those acquainting themselves with the Nokia and Nokia Siemens Networks documentation.

The Glossary covers the central concepts of telecommunications as well as the concepts related to the products of Nokia.

The Glossary has been compiled at Nokia and Nokia Siemens Networks in collaboration with experts on both technology and terminology work. It is based on the concept of terminology adopted in the Nordic countries and on several national and international sources, as well as on international technical and terminological standards and recommendations.

The entries are arranged in alphabetical order. Synonyms are also entered independently with a "see" reference to the main entry.

Since terminology by its nature is a constantly developing field, the Glossary is continuously expanded and developed. Therefore, any feedback on this Glossary will be highly appreciated.

The terms used only in a limited geographical area are marked with codes according to standard ISO 3166 Names of Countries.

The codes used in this dictionary:

/GB/	Great Britain
/US/	The United States of America

2 Glossary

2.1 E

(E)GPRS territory *See GPRS and EGPRS territory*

2.2 Numbers

1+1 protection *See 1+1 redundancy*

**1+1 redundancy;
1+1 protection** redundancy scheme in which a unit type consists of one active unit and one spare unit, and the idle spare unit can replace the active unit

**1-phase codec
modification** codec modification in which the Mc interface contains one modify request command that only contains new codec information

1-safe replication *See one-safe replication*

**1-to-many PoC
communication** *See PoC group communication*

**1-touch dialing /
US/** *See speed dialling*

10 BASET *See 10Base-T*

**10-gigabit
attachment unit
interface** *See XAUI*

**10-gigabit
Ethernet; 10GbE** IEEE standard that defines a version of Ethernet with a nominal data rate of 10 Gbit/s

**10-gigabit media-
independent
interface** *See XGMII*

10-gigabit serial interface	<i>See XFI</i>
10-gigabit small form-factor pluggable	<i>See XFP module</i>
1000Base-LX/LH	Gigabit Ethernet standard, based on IEEE 802.3, which uses two strands of multimode or single-mode optical cable per link
1000Base-Sx	standard (IEEE 802.3) for Gigabit Ethernet using two strands of multimode optical cable per link
1000Base-T	standard (IEEE 802.3ab) for Gigabit Ethernet over an unshielded twisted-pair wire
1000Base-TX	Gigabit Ethernet standard, based on IEEE 802.3, for data transfer over copper wire
100Base-T	<i>See Fast Ethernet</i>
100BaseTX	100-Mbps baseband Fast Ethernet specification using two pairs of either unshielded twisted pair (UTP) or shielded twisted pair (STP) wiring
10Base-T; 10 BASET	IEEE 802.3 media standard abbreviation for a 10 Mbps baseband Ethernet using twisted pair cabling
10GbE	<i>See 10-gigabit Ethernet</i>
1pCDV	<i>See one-point cell delay variation</i>
1st line maintenance	<i>See first line maintenance</i>
1st+ interval log report	<i>See 1st+ interval report</i>
1st+ interval report; 1st+ interval log report	report that records faults in the signalling network and the network's response to abnormal conditions, and that is printed out in five minutes if an error event occurs
1x	<i>See CDMA2000 1X</i>
1x Evolution, Data and Voice	<i>See CDMA2000 1XEV-DV</i>
1x Evolution, Data Only	<i>See CDMA2000 1XEV-DO</i>
1xEV-DO	<i>See CDMA2000 1XEV-DO</i>

1xEV-DV	<i>See CDMA2000 1xEV-DV</i>
1XTREME	global open standards proposal and technology, which provides integrated voice and data speeds up to 5.2 Mbps on a single 1.25 MHz in CDMA
2 Mbit/s submultiplexer; SM2M	submultiplexer that combines 90 16 kbit/s subrate channels into one 2 Mbit/s transmission bus
2-branch diversity	<i>See two-branch diversity</i>
2-phase access	<i>See two-phase access</i>
2-phase codec modification	codec modification in which the Mc interface contains two modify request commands, the first of which contains old and new codec information and the second of which contains only new codec information
2-safe replication	<i>See two-safe replication</i>
2-way uplink diversity	<i>See two-way uplink diversity</i>
2-way wideband combining	<i>See two-way wideband combining</i>
2.5G	further developments of the 2nd generation digital cellular technology before the 3rd generation
2B1Q	<i>See two binary, one quaternary</i>
2G	<i>See 2nd generation mobile communications</i>
2G MSC	<i>See second generation mobile services switching centre</i>
2G networks	networks of the 2nd generation of mobile communication systems
2G SGSN; 2G-SGSN	DX 200-based serving GPRS support node (SGSN) for GPRS networks
2G subscriber	mobile subscriber who subscribes to 2G services
2G-SGSN	<i>See 2G SGSN</i>
2K protocol	proprietary Nokia network management protocol in which IP data links are used to connect the Nokia Hopper Manager or a management system to a node
2M	external 2048 kbit/s synchronisation source conforming to ITU-T G.703
2N	<i>See 2N redundancy</i>

2N redundancy; 2N; duplication	redundancy scheme in which two units are used to complete a task for which one is enough at any given time
2nd generation	<i>See 2nd generation mobile communications</i>
2nd generation mobile communications; 2nd generation; 2G	current digital cellular system, for example, GSM900/1800/1900, IS-95 (CDMA), IS-136 (TDMA), and PDC
2nd line maintenance	<i>See second line maintenance</i>
2PC	<i>See two-phase commit protocol</i>
2PC	<i>See two-phase commitment</i>
2PL	<i>See two-phase locking</i>
30 B + D / DSS1	primary rate access between the base station controller (BSC) and another network element, which is part of the ISDN Abis feature
3DES; triple DES	encryption that is based on a DES algorithm, in which three different keys are utilised
3G	<i>See 3rd generation mobile communications</i>
3G CS video telephony	video call (service) that is based on a circuit-switched connection in a third-generation mobile network
3G HLR	home location register (HLR) for third generation networks, which stores packet-switched and circuit-switched access-related data and performs HLR functions that are defined in 3GPP Release 4
3G MSC; third generation mobile services switching centre	mobile services switching centre (MSC) for a third generation network
3G networks	networks of the 3rd generation of mobile communication systems
3G SGSN; 3G-SGSN	serving GPRS support node (SGSN) for 3rd generation mobile networks
3G subscriber	mobile subscriber who subscribes to 3G services
3G UP	collection of the user plane (UP) parameters specified by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)

3G user equipment; user equipment (3G); UE	terminal that supports a UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM) and the Uu interface, with the USIM inserted
3G-SGSN	<i>See 3G SGSN</i>
3G-VMSC	visited MSC for third generation mobile networks
3GIO	<i>See PCI Express</i>
3GPP	<i>See 3rd Generation Partnership Project</i>
3GPP2 multimedia domain	<i>See multimedia domain</i>
3L description language	language describing the operation of multiprocessor systems and how different system functions proceed in different units and processes
3N	<i>See 3N redundancy</i>
3N redundancy; 3N	redundancy scheme in which three units are used to complete a task for which one or two is enough at any given time
3pcc	<i>See third party call control</i>
3PTY	<i>See three party service</i>
3rd generation mobile communications; 3G	digital wideband mobile communication system that aims at worldwide use
3rd Generation Partnership Project; 3GPP	project in which standards organisations and other related bodies have agreed to co-operate for the production of globally applicable technical specifications for a third generation mobile system
3rd line maintenance	<i>See third line maintenance</i>
3rd party registration	<i>See third party registration</i>
3xx response	<i>See redirection response</i>
4 UD	<i>See four-way uplink diversity</i>
4-branch UL diversity	<i>See four-way uplink diversity</i>

4-way uplink diversity	<i>See four-way uplink diversity</i>
4-way uplink diversity reception	<i>See four-way uplink diversity</i>
4-way wideband combining	<i>See four-way wideband combining</i>
6over4	mechanism which uses an IPv4 domain that supports IPv4 multicast to allow isolated IPv6 hosts to act like fully functional IPv6 hosts without direct contact with an IPv6 router
6to4	transition mechanism which provides a way to connect IPv6 end-site networks by creating a tunnel over the intervening IPv4 network
8 phase shift keying	<i>See 8-PSK modulation</i>
8-PSK	<i>See 8-PSK modulation</i>
8-PSK modulation; 8 phase shift keying; 8-PSK	modulation technique in which the carrier can exist in one of eight different states
802.11i	specification for enhanced security for the IEEE 802.11 based wireless networks
802.1X; port-based network access control	IEEE standard for local and metropolitan area networks which makes use of the physical access characteristics of IEEE 802 local area network (LAN) infrastructures in order to provide a means of authenticating and authorising devices attached to a LAN port that has point-to-point characteristics, and of preventing access to that port in case the authentication and authorisation process fails
900 service /US/	<i>See premium rate</i>

2.3 A

A bit	<i>See acknowledgement request bit</i>
A interface	interface between a base station controller and an exchange through which all the services and other facilities are offered to a GSM PLMN user in order to enable the use of the system

A interface circuit allocation	terrestrial circuit reservation part of the GSM 08.08 assignment procedure
A' interface	interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and multimedia gateway (MGW)
A+ interface	A interface for the UMA network controller that is optimised for 3GPP Release 4 networks
A-alarm	critical alarm generated by a fault which inhibits the normal operation of the equipment
A-GPS	<i>See assisted GPS</i>
A-interface attribute analysis; AIF attribute analysis	attribute analysis that the operator can use to define different priority levels for mobile-originating and mobile-terminating calls
A-interface gateway; AGW	gateway between an intranet and a GSM network which provides the A interface for the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
A-law; compression law	standard compression/decompression algorithm for pulse code modulation (PCM) from the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector
A-law/Mu-law converter	<i>See A/Mu-law converter</i>
A-subscriber	<i>See calling party</i>
A-SYM	<i>See active system maintenance computer</i>
A-TRAU	protocol which together with the V.110 protocol provides support for rate adapted transparent and non-transparent data rates (14.4 kbit/s and 9.6 kbit/s respectively) in the base station controller (BSC) and in the mobile services switching centre's (MSC) interworking function (IWF) interface
A-TRAU'	protocol that provides support for rate-adapted transparent and non-transparent data rates (28.8kbit/s, 33.6kbit/s) in the ATM module and in the mobile services switching centre's (MSC) interworking function (IWF) interface
A/D	<i>See analogue-to-digital conversion</i>
A/D conversion	<i>See analogue-to-digital conversion</i>
A/D converter	<i>See analogue-to-digital converter</i>

A/Mu-law converter; A-law/Mu-law converter; AMC	device that converts a PCM signal sample from A-law to Mu-law in one direction, and from Mu-law to A-law in the other direction
A2EA	See <i>AAL2 endpoint address</i>
A3	See <i>A3 algorithm</i>
A3 algorithm; A3	cryptographic algorithm used for subscriber authentication in a GSM public land mobile network (PLMN)
A5	See <i>algorithm A5</i>
A5/3	See <i>A5/3 algorithm</i>
A5/3 algorithm; A5/3	cryptographic algorithm for GSM/EDGE, which produces ciphertext out of cleartext using the ciphering key (Kc)
A8	See <i>A8 algorithm</i>
A8 algorithm; A8	cryptographic algorithm used for generating cipherkeys to protect the data transfer on the radio path in a GSM public land mobile network (PLMN)
AA	See <i>access authentication</i>
AA	See <i>anonymous access</i>
AAA; authentication, authorisation, and accounting; authentication, authorization, and accounting /US/	facility that provides an interface between the devices and security servers through which access control can be set up
AAA configuration	means of sharing authentication, authorisation, and accounting services among applications that run on IPSO, using dynamically-loaded modules
AAA profile; authentication, authorisation, and accounting profile	user profile which contains information on the user's role, access rights, name, and passwords, and on the account expiration date
AAA server; authentication, authorisation, and accounting server	server that handles user requests for access to computer resources and provides authentication, authorisation, and accounting services
AAD function	See <i>subscription area restriction</i>

AADB	See <i>active alarms database</i>
AAL	See <i>ATM adaptation layer</i>
AAL performance measurements	feature for collecting and monitoring the AAL5, AAL2 signalling protocol at UNI, AAL2 signalling protocol at NNI, and signalling AAL (SAAL) protocol performance parameters
AAL type 2	See <i>ATM adaptation layer type 2</i>
AAL type 2 channel; AAL2 channel	channel used for the transport of common part sublayer (CPS) packets associated with a AAL type 2 channel identifier (CID) value on a virtual channel connection (VCC)
AAL type 2 channel identifier; AAL2 channel identifier; channel identifier; CID	common unique identifier of an AAL type 2 channel
AAL type 2 connecting point	point in a connection where the two adjacent AAL type 2 links come together, providing the connecting functions
AAL type 2 connection; AAL2 connection	logical concatenation of one or more AAL type 2 links between two AAL type 2 service endpoints
AAL type 2 intermediate switch; AAL2 intermediate switch	AAL type 2 switch serving as an AAL type 2 signalling endpoint at an AAL type 2 connecting point
AAL type 2 link; AAL2 link	logical user plane communication facility between two adjacent AAL type 2 switching points or service endpoints
AAL type 2 link characteristics; AAL2 link characteristics	information used to describe attributes of the AAL type 2 link
AAL type 2 path; AAL2 path	logical concatenation of one or more ATM virtual channel connections (VCC) between two AAL type 2 switches
AAL type 2 path identifier; AAL2 path identifier	in an ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) signalling protocol message, a field with a fixed size of 4 octets which identifies the AAL type 2 path

AAL type 2 route; AAL2 route	route that consists of one or more hunted AAL type 2 paths or AAL type 2 channels that connect ATM-based network elements and that use the same signalling protocol or are associated with the same subscriber number
AAL type 2 routing; AAL2 routing	routing in which the AAL type 2 path is selected according to the quality of service associated with a virtual channel connection
AAL type 2 served user	<i>See AAL2 served user</i>
AAL type 2 service endpoint; AAL2 service endpoint	termination point of an AAL type 2 connection, providing the connection termination functions
AAL type 2 signalling	<i>See AAL2 signalling</i>
AAL type 2 signalling protocol; AAL2 signalling protocol	set of control plane functions which establishes and releases AAL2 connections and the maintenance functions associated with the AAL2 signalling
AAL type 2 switch; AAL2 switch	system which is capable of switching AAL type 2 connections
AAL-SDU	<i>See ATM adaptation layer service data unit</i>
AAL0	<i>See ATM adaptation layer type 0</i>
AAL1	<i>See ATM adaptation layer type 1</i>
AAL1 connection	ATM adaptation layer type 1 (AAL1) based connection which has a constant bit rate and is suitable for carrying video and speech traffic
AAL2	<i>See ATM adaptation layer type 2</i>
AAL2 CAC	<i>See AAL2 connection admission control</i>
AAL2 CC	<i>See AAL2 connection control</i>
AAL2 CC	<i>See AAL2 cross-connection</i>
AAL2 channel	<i>See AAL type 2 channel</i>
AAL2 channel identifier	<i>See AAL type 2 channel identifier</i>

AAL2 connection	<i>See AAL type 2 connection</i>
AAL2 connection admission control; AAL2 CAC	ATM connection admission control that operates only within an existing virtual channel connection (VCC) and that decides whether the system can accommodate a new AAL2 connection within the given VCC
AAL2 connection control; AAL2 CC	feature that handles the operations (create, delete, interrogate) related to AAL2 cross-connections and the allocation of connection identifier (CID) values for the AAL2 cross-connections
AAL2 connection control function	function which routes the AAL2 signalling according to the received service endpoint address so that the AAL2 transit connections can be formed between two service endpoints via the multimedia gateway (MGW)
AAL2 connection management	AAL2 connection control function which provides services to manage the creation, modification, interrogation, and release of the AAL2 cross-connections
AAL2 CPS packet; CPS packet	packet that consists of a three-octet header followed by a payload that contains the common part sublayer (CPS) protocol data unit
AAL2 cross-connection; AAL2 CC	cross-connection by which ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) packets are switched between the internal N_CID and the internal 1_CID termination points
AAL2 endpoint address; A2EA	address that identifies a wideband application manager that contains an ATM termination point
AAL2 flow control	feature that is used to avoid an Iub overload by controlling the AAL2 sources based on the ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) queue length
AAL2 intermediate switch	<i>See AAL type 2 intermediate switch</i>
AAL2 leg	AAL type 2 (AAL2) connection between a connection point and an addressable entity
AAL2 link	<i>See AAL type 2 link</i>
AAL2 link characteristics	<i>See AAL type 2 link characteristics</i>
AAL2 link characteristics; ALC	parameter that is used in a request message of the AAL type 2 signalling protocol if there is an AAL2 switching function in the transport network layer of the interface

AAL2 microcode	feature that is used to configure queue thresholds for the internal flow control implementation with dynamic threshold calculation
AAL2 multiplexing	See <i>BTS AAL2 multiplexing</i>
AAL2 nodal function; <i>nodal function</i>; <i>NF</i>	function in the multimedia gateway (MGW) which enables any ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) based connections to be routed via MGW without control from the MSC server
AAL2 packet switching; <i>AAL2 switching</i>	switching performed at ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2), in which packets that are encapsulated within an ATM cell are switched according to their virtual path identifier (VPI), virtual channel identifier (VCI), and channel identifier (CID) values
AAL2 path	See <i>AAL type 2 path</i>
AAL2 path CAC resource measurement	measurement that provides information on the use of AAL type 2 path (AAL2) resources
AAL2 path identifier	See <i>AAL type 2 path identifier</i>
AAL2 PE	See <i>AAL2 protocol entity</i>
AAL2 prioritisation	feature that enables the use of different priorities for AAL type 2 (AAL2) connections carrying signalling and real-time traffic and AAL type 2 connections with non-real-time dedicated medium access control flows
AAL2 protocol entity; <i>AAL2 PE</i>	software which is responsible for performing AAL type 2 (AAL2) signalling protocol towards other network elements
AAL2 resource management	AAL2 connection control function which provides services to manage the resources needed for AAL2 cross-connections
AAL2 resource reservation measurement	measurement which enables to follow the user plane ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) resource reservation failure reasons and success rates for the whole radio network controller (RNC) and individual AAL2 paths
AAL2 route	See <i>AAL type 2 route</i>
AAL2 routing	See <i>AAL type 2 routing</i>
AAL2 served user; <i>AAL type 2 served user</i>	user of an AAL2 signalling protocol
AAL2 service endpoint	See <i>AAL type 2 service endpoint</i>

AAL2 signalling; AAL type 2 signalling	signalling that is used to set up and release AAL2 connections inside virtual channel connections
AAL2 signalling at NNI measurement	measurement that provides information on the protocol errors and internal non-protocol errors in the Nb and lu-CS interfaces in the multimedia gateway and in the lu-CS and lur interfaces in the radio network controller
AAL2 signalling at UNI measurement	measurement that provides information on control plane functions that establish and release AAL type 2 (AAL2) connections at the user network interface (UNI) for UNI signalling links
AAL2 signalling protocol	<i>See AAL type 2 signalling protocol</i>
AAL2 switch	<i>See AAL type 2 switch</i>
AAL2 switching	<i>See AAL2 packet switching</i>
AAL2 switching and termination	<i>See AAL2 termination and switching</i>
AAL2 termination and switching; AAL2 switching and termination	feature which implements the termination and switching function for the switching platform to support AAL2 packet based transmission
AAL2 VCC	<i>See AAL2 virtual channel connection</i>
AAL2 virtual channel connection; AAL2 VCC	ATM virtual channel connection which is based on the use of the ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2)
AAL2 VPC endpoint management	AAL2 connection control function which provides services to create and delete virtual path connection (VPC) endpoints related to a given AAL2 Switching Processor (A2SP) and also services to select the proper VPC endpoint for the requested AAL2 cross-connection
AAL2UP connectivity	amount of data that can be processed per second on AAL type 2 (AAL2) connections over lub, lur, and lu-CS interfaces
AAL3/4	<i>See ATM adaptation layer type 3/4</i>
AAL5	<i>See ATM adaptation layer type 5</i>
AAL5 common part; AAL5 CP	part of ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL5) which consists of segmentation and reassembly (SAR) sublayer and common part convergence sublayer (CPCS)
AAL5 CP	<i>See AAL5 common part</i>

AAL5 frame	frame that contains the ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL5) protocol data units encapsulated in its payload field
AAL5 profile	profile which contains the parameters for configuring an ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL5) connection
AAL5 protocol measurement	measurement that provides information on the amount of traffic between the ATM layer and the ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL5) in computer units, and that indicates protocol abnormalities detected in reassembling ATM cells to common part convergence sublayer data units
AAS	<i>See adaptive antenna system</i>
AB	<i>See access burst</i>
abandoned call	call registered in the automatic call distribution where the calling subscriber has hung up or queuing time has expired before the subscriber has got through to an attendant
abandoned traffic	<i>See lost traffic</i>
abbreviated dialing /US/	<i>See abbreviated dialling</i>
abbreviated dialing, subscriber registration /US/	<i>See abbreviated dialling</i>
abbreviated dialling; abbreviated dialling, subscriber registration; abbreviated dialling /US/; abbreviated dialling, subscriber registration /US/	facility which enables a subscriber to make a call by dialling an abbreviated number instead of the full telephone number
abbreviated dialling number	<i>See abbreviated number</i>
abbreviated dialling, subscriber registration	<i>See abbreviated dialling</i>

abbreviated number; abbreviated dialling number; abbreviated dialing number / US/enACRO ADN	private number (short code) dialled instead of the called subscriber's telephone number, programmed in the exchange or the telephone
ABI	<i>See application binary interface</i>
ABICCH	<i>See Abis interface common control channel</i>
ABIECCH	<i>See Abis interface extended common control channel</i>
Abis	<i>See Abis interface</i>
Abis interface; Abis	base station controller (BSC) to base transceiver station (BTS) interface
Abis interface common control channel; ABICCH	common control channel (CCCH) hand of the Abis interface program block (ABIPRB), which handles CCCH procedures
Abis interface extended common control channel; ABIECCH	common control channel (CCCH) hand of the Abis interface program block (ABIPRB), which handles extended CCCH procedures
Abis interface stand-alone dedicated control channel; ABISDCCH	stand-alone dedicated control channel (SDCCH) hand of the Abis interface program block (ABIPRB), which handles SDCCH procedures
Abis interface traffic channel; ABITCH	traffic channel (TCH) hand of the Abis interface program block (ABIPRB), which handles TCH procedures
Abis LAPD	<i>See Abis LAPD link</i>
Abis LAPD link; Abis LAPD	link on the Abis interface that is based on the link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD) protocol
Abis signalling link	signalling link in the Abis interface connecting a base transceiver station (BTS) and a base station controller (BSC)
ABISDCCH	<i>See Abis interface stand-alone dedicated control channel</i>
ABITCH	<i>See Abis interface traffic channel</i>

ABNF	<i>See augmented Backus-Naur form</i>
abort	terminate, in a controlled manner, a processing activity in a computer system because it is impossible or undesirable for the activity to proceed
abort message	transaction capabilities message that is used to terminate a transaction following an abnormal situation detected by the transaction sublayer, or to abort a transaction by the transaction user
Abort-Session-Answer	<i>See Abort-Session-Answer message</i>
Abort-Session-Answer message; Abort-Session-Answer, ASA	message that is sent as a response to a previously received Abort-Session-Request message (ASR)
Abort-Session-Request	<i>See Abort-Session-Request message</i>
Abort-Session-Request message; Abort-Session-Request, ASR	message that a server sends to the access device which provides a session service to request that a session identified by a session identifier is stopped
about box	window in which can be shown the Nokia logo, application name, product code, version number, copyright notice, contact point at Nokia for queries about the application, trade-mark information, licensing information, and command button to close the window
ABR	<i>See available bit rate</i>
ABR	<i>See border router</i>
absent subscriber service; absent subscriber service - immediate diversion; absent subscriber service - immediate diversion to an answering service; manual answering service	call forwarding which enables a subscriber to have incoming calls automatically diverted to a manual answering service

absent subscriber service - diversion on no reply, to any number *See call forwarding on no reply*

absent subscriber service - immediate diversion *See absent subscriber service*

absent subscriber service - immediate diversion to a fixed announcement without message accepting capability *call forwarding which enables a subscriber to have incoming calls automatically diverted to an announcement in the terminating exchange*

absent subscriber service - immediate diversion to an answering service *See absent subscriber service*

absent subscriber service - immediate diversion to any number *See unconditional call forwarding*

absent subscriber service with immediate diversion to any number *See unconditional call forwarding*

absolute address; machine address *address in a computer language that identifies a storage or a device without the use of any intermediate reference*

absolute domain name *See fully qualified domain name*

absolute radio frequency channel number *See absolute radio frequency number*

absolute radio frequency number; <i>absolute radio frequency channel number</i>; ARFN; ARFCN	radio frequency used in connection with, for example, mobile originating and terminating test calls
absolute time difference; <i>ATD</i>	time difference that is calculated based on time stamps from a known system time in the acquired global positioning system (GPS) data
abstract class	class that includes similar parameters shared between different classes
abstract data type	data type that is defined solely in terms of the operations that can be performed on objects of that type, and the range of values that it can take, regardless of the method of representation of the value
abstract syntax notation; <i>ASN</i>	notation which enables complicated types to be defined and enables values of these types to be specified without determining the way an instance of this type is to be represented
abstract syntax notation one; <i>ASN.1</i>	transmission notation standardised by the International Organization for Standardization and used to describe notations generally used by the adaptation layer protocols
AC	<i>See access conditions</i>
AC	<i>See admission control</i>
AC	<i>See access controller</i>
AC	<i>See audio codec</i>
AC	<i>See access channel</i>
AC	<i>See authentication centre</i>
AC	<i>See application context</i>
AC	<i>See area code</i>
AC	<i>See ApplyCharging</i>
AC alarm	<i>See alarm-cancel alarm</i>
AC band	<i>See access channel band</i>
AC pool	<i>See autoconfiguration pool</i>
AC signaling /US/	<i>See alternating current signalling</i>
AC signalling	<i>See alternating current signalling</i>

AC statistics	feature which provides statistical data through authentication
ACAP	<i>See Application Configuration Access Protocol</i>
ACB	<i>See anonymous call barring</i>
ACC	<i>See acceptable channel codings</i>
ACC	<i>See account card calling</i>
ACC	<i>See automatic congestion control</i>
accentuation	<i>See pre-emphasis</i>
accept list	access control list which allows users to specify exactly which users may call them directly
accept-contact header	SIP header that contains feature sets that describe the user agents that the caller would like to reach
acceptable cell	suitable cell from which the mobile station can make emergency calls
acceptable channel codings; ACC	part of a bearer capability information element (BCIE) in a mobile-originating call set-up that indicates the channel coding methods the mobile station can use
access	right or ability to enter, approach, or use something
access accept	authentication phase message from the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) server conveying a positive authentication reply
access administration	administration of user access to resources such as systems, applications, and information
access administrator	user who manages the login accounts and access rights of the service and subscription administrators and the subscriber's login accounts and access rights for self-service management purposes
access API; access interface	application programming interface (API) that the applications use to read or write data in a system based on Open EMS Suite
access attempt	process by which one or more users interact with a telecommunications system to enable initiation of user information transfer
access authentication; AA	authentication of a user's log-in name and password before they are allowed to connect to the network or to a device

access burst; AB	signal sent by the mobile station to the base transceiver station so that the base transceiver station can derive the timing advance from the delay of its arrival
access channel; AC	channel marked with a special identification signal and used to gain access to a traffic channel when, for example, the mobile station initiates a call
access channel	designated part of the information transfer capability having specified characteristics, provided at the user-network interface
access channel band; AC band	the frequency band in use for access channels
access chronology	information that the UCS business logic engine maintains to associate the use of a specific service with the correct subscription and to apply the correct charge based on the time at which the service was used
access code	sequence of digits or characters which must be dialled, typed, or entered for using a device or a service
access concentrator	network device which is used to combine multiple communications lines onto a single, high-speed output link
access conditions; AC	set of security attributes associated with a file
access contention	conflict between the demands made on a network termination in multipoint access
access control	technique for the prevention of unauthorised use of a resource, including its use in an unauthorised manner, to ensure the confidentiality and integrity of information
access control list	<i>See access list</i>
access control list; ACL	list of entities and their access rights that is used for the access control service
access control list application programming interface; access control list management interface; ACL API	application programming interface that the PoC call processor provides for updating the access control lists via the network operator's customer care system
access control list entry; ACE	entry in an access control list that usually consists of a type of entry (group or individual user), name or identity and access rights

access control list management interface	<i>See access control list application programming interface</i>
access control proxy; ACP	proxy which provides access control services according to user-based and IP-based browsing policies
access control service	information security service for providing access control functions
access controller; AC	gateway between the Internet and wireless stations that are attached to a wireless LAN
access customer	<i>See packet network access customer</i>
access delay	time elapsed between an access request and successful access
access denial	access failure caused by the issuing of a system blocking signal by a communications system that does not have a call-originator camp-on feature or access failure caused by exceeding the maximum access time and nominal system access time fraction during an access attempt
access failure	in a communications system, an unsuccessful access that results in termination of an access attempt in any manner other than initiation of user information transfer between the intended source and destination within the specified maximum access time
access grant channel; AGCH	downlink and point-to-point common control channel (CCH) reserved for assignment messages
access group	in location services, a group of one or more access points with the same service characteristic in the same location
access independence	shielding the higher layer protocols from the underlying access technology by means of access- independent interfaces
access independent	characteristic of a technical solution that is independent of the access technology utilised
access independent interface; AII	interface that makes the network protocols transparent to the access method utilised
access information	signalling parameter that indicates the network in which the call originated or terminated, that is, a 3G or GSM network
access interface	<i>See access API</i>
access key	<i>See credentials</i>

access line loopback	loopback in which the OAM cells are inserted by the customer or the network, and switched back by the first ATM node in the network or customer equipment respectively
Access Link Control Application Protocol; <i>ALCAP</i>	transport signalling protocol that is used to set up and tear down transport bearers
access list; <i>access control list; AL</i>	list of statements that permits or denies packet flow across an interface based on information contained in the packet and the parameters in the list that are applied against the packet contents
access list management	feature which allows users to control which incoming invitations to PoC sessions are rejected and which are accepted
access method	access technology utilised to enable communication between two nodes, typically a mobile terminal and a base transceiver station
access mode	technique to obtain a specific record form or to place a specific recording in a file contained in a storage device
access network; <i>AN</i>	telecommunications network between a local exchange and the subscriber station
access node	node implemented between the local exchange (LE) and the user, replacing part or the whole of the local line distribution network
access operator	<i>See packet network access operator</i>
access part	<i>See user access part</i>
access path	path to a file, which can be used for fetching a file but does not explicitly state the storage location of the file
access plan view	packet core configurator view that is used to define the default parameters of the access points for a new packet network access plan, and modify or view the parameters of an existing access plan
access point; <i>AP</i>	physical device that connects wired and wireless networks together
access point; <i>AP</i>	point of entry or means of entry to a circuit
access point name; <i>APN</i>	logical name that describes the actual connected access point to the external packet data network according to domain name system naming conventions
access point plan view	packet core configurator view that is used to modify and view the parameters of a selected access point

access point provisioning	provisioning of the access points in a system so that the access point specific configuration data is consistent in different network elements
access point re-hosting	re-hosting that includes removing an access point from one gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and creating an access point in another GGSN for the traffic of a specific end-user
access profile; ATM access profile	group of attributes associated with an ATM interface or with a virtual path termination point
access profile	description that contains the access rights for the associated credentials and is used for authorisation, which occurs after authentication
access protocol	protocol that is adopted at an interface at a specified reference point between a user and a network to enable the user to invoke the services or facilities of that network
access reject	authentication phase message from the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) server conveying a negative authentication reply
access request	authentication phase message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) server containing such attributes as the user name and password
access revenue sharing	revenue sharing in which the revenue made from the access portion of an event is split
access right; permission	defined right which controls the use of a system or its parts
access router; AR	access server that provides mobile connections to data networks and corporate local area networks from the switching centre
access security; network access security	security architecture that provides users with secure access to the network services and protects against attacks on the radio link
access server; AS	server that connects the user to the network
access service	part of transaction processing which starts at the reception of an access token and ends at the release of the token
access service network; ASN	access network that provides radio access for a WiMAX subscriber
access service provider; ASP	service provider that provides and controls the access network between the end user and the backbone network

access stratum; AS	functional grouping consisting of the parts in the infrastructure and in the mobile station and the protocols between these parts being specific to the access technique
access stratum SDU	<i>See access stratum service data unit</i>
access stratum service data unit; access stratum SDU	service data unit that is transferred over the access stratum service access point (SAP) in the core network or in the mobile station
access tandem / US/; AT	switching system that provides a concentration and distribution function for originating and terminating traffic between end offices and a customer's location
access technology	<i>See radio access technology</i>
access tier	logical layer of a distributed system that is responsible for user authentication and service authorisation of the system
access time	time interval between the instant when data is requested from a memory device to the instant when it is delivered to the central processing unit, and vice versa
access transport; ATP	signalling parameter generated on the access side of a call and transferred transparently in either direction between originating and terminating local exchanges
access validity emulator; AVE	emulator that reads the access logs of the ICD service directory, picks out records concerning the traffic analyser, emulates the traffic analyser, and writes validity data regarding the read operation
access window method	<i>See window access control</i>
access zone; public access zone; hotspot; AZ	public location, for example an office, campus, hotel or airport, where wireless LAN connections are provided to users
accessibility data	data which defines connectivity between LAN switches and between LAN switches and hosts, and which defines which links are in blocked state and which in forwarding state
ACCH	<i>See associated control channel</i>
account	<i>See prepaid account</i>

account balance; wallet	amount of resources (for example monetary) in a subscriber's account
account balance management	process of managing the account balance in the balance holder
account balance management interface	<i>See balance management interface</i>
account card calling; ACC	IN service feature which allows the caller to be automatically charged on a telephone account subscribed with the network operator, for any type of outgoing call
account information	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under club membership, for a user to see his/her credits, transactions and subscriptions
account management	process that provides the customer service representative a comprehensive capability to access customer account information
account owner	person or organisation legally responsible for paying the bills or accepting any penalties
account query	query for the balance of a prepaid subscription
account recharge	<i>See recharge</i>
account recharging	<i>See recharge</i>
accountability	property of a system, including all of its system resources, that ensures that the actions of a system entity may be traced
accounting	collection and analysis of data related to the use of the network and services to monitor the amount and monetary value of traffic
accounting answer	<i>See Accounting-Answer message</i>
accounting counter	counter which stores data related to conversation time in seconds, number of calls, and number of generated charging pulses
accounting counter file	file that contains different kinds of accounting counter data
accounting cycle	time period during which all the chargeable events are recorded and the charges are calculated, but not billed
accounting improvement	feature which enables the operator to define four separate day class groups for normal weekdays, as well as special days

accounting information record; AIR	record that a network element generates with the purpose of passing relevant data or information to a centralised accounting function
accounting management; charging management	set of functions which enables the use of telecommunications network services to be measured and the costs for such use to be determined and rendered
accounting meter record	record that contains information on one or more counters that register the use of resources as a whole
accounting OFF	remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) accounting message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the RADIUS accounting server when the access point becomes inactive so that the IP addresses can be released
accounting ON	remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) accounting message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the RADIUS accounting server when the access point becomes active so that the IP addresses possibly hanging can be released
accounting request	accounting phase message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) server to free the IP address allocated with the access request
accounting request	<i>See Accounting-Request message</i>
accounting session	session that the network element connected to the online service controller (OSC) initiates whenever the subscriber retrieves content via that node
accounting start	remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) accounting message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the RADIUS accounting server when a PDP context is created
accounting stop	remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) accounting message that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) sends to the RADIUS accounting server when a PDP context is deleted
Accounting-Answer message; accounting answer; AWA	Diameter message that is used to acknowledge an Accounting-Request message

Accounting-Request message; accounting request; ACR message; ACR	Diameter message that is used to request accounting information from a Diameter peer
accumulated call meter; ACM	information stored on the SIM card, holding the information about the total charges for all calls made
accuracy	performance criterion that describes the degree of correctness with which a function is performed
accuracy; accuracy of a clock	ability of a clock to maintain frequency and time in comparison with the national standards
accuracy of a clock	<i>See accuracy</i>
ACD	<i>See business automatic call distribution</i>
ACD	<i>See automatic call distribution</i>
ACE	<i>See access control list entry</i>
ACI	<i>See additional call information message</i>
ACI	<i>See adjacent channel interference</i>
ACI message	<i>See additional call information message</i>
ACID	<i>See atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability</i>
ACID	<i>See ACID properties</i>
ACID	<i>See ARQ channel identifier</i>
ACID properties; ACID	properties that a database transaction should satisfy
ACK	<i>See positive acknowledgement</i>
ACK packet	<i>See TFTP acknowledgement packet</i>
acknowledged mode; AM	radio link control mode in which a service data unit (SDU) is transmitted to a peer which then acknowledges it
acknowledgement	<i>See positive acknowledgement</i>

acknowledgement	service of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) by which the receiver of the message informs the sender of the correct receipt
acknowledgement request bit; A bit	control field bit for the logical link control (LLC) contained in confirmed information transfer frames (I format or I frame) and supervisory functions frames (S format or S frame) to indicate whether acknowledgement is requested
ACL	<i>See access control list</i>
ACL API	<i>See access control list application programming interface</i>
ACLI	<i>See additional calling line identity</i>
ACM	<i>See address complete message</i>
ACM	<i>See accumulated call meter</i>
acoustic coupling	acoustic phenomenon between the earpiece and mouthpiece of the handset that can cause an echo
acoustic echo	echo formed in the telephone set when the sound is carried from the loudspeaker to the microphone via the handset or from the environment
acoustic echo cancellation; AEC	process of removing the echo that is produced by coupling between the earpiece and microphone in handsets and handsfree devices
acoustic echo cancellation measurement	network-element-specific measurement that collects acoustic echo cancellation information from the interface signalling units
acoustic echo canceller; AEC	base transceiver station system feature used for removing the echo caused by coupling between the handset earpiece and mouthpiece
acoustic echo controller	voice-operated device installed in audio terminals on the customer premises, used for the purpose of eliminating acoustic echoes and protecting the communication from howling due to acoustic feedback from loudspeaker to microphone
acoustic noise	unwanted audible disturbance in the audio frequency range
acoustic noise emission; noise emission	noise emitted by a sound or noise source
acoustical noise emission	<i>See acoustic noise emission</i>
ACP	<i>See adjacent channel power</i>

ACP	<i>See access control proxy</i>
AcQ	<i>See all-call-query</i>
acquisition indication channel; acquisition indicator channel; AICH	physical channel used to carry acquisition indicators (AI)
acquisition indicator channel	<i>See acquisition indication channel</i>
acquisition point	<i>See issuing point</i>
ACR	<i>See ApplyChargingReport procedure</i>
ACR	<i>See Accounting-Request message</i>
ACR	<i>See allowed cell rate</i>
ACR message	<i>See Accounting-Request message</i>
ACS	<i>See active codec set</i>
ACSE	<i>See association control service element</i>
ACSU	<i>See assertion consumer service URL</i>
action	activity that the system or person performs
action	type of management operation which applies to managed objects as a whole. Its impact is generally not confined to modifications of attribute values
action indication	indication message which the sender uses to report about a specific event, from a range of discrete possibilities
activate	to bring a service into an active state in which it will be invoked by the occurrence of a state or event determined by the nature of the service or at registration
activate a service	<i>See activate</i>
ActivateService-Filtering	<i>See ActivateServiceFiltering procedure</i>

ActivateService-Filtering procedure; ActivateService-Filtering	procedure which makes the service switching function handle calls to destinations in a specified manner without requesting instructions from the service control function
activateSS	operation in which a supplementary service is brought into an active state
activation; service activation; activation of service	process which brings a service into an active state in which it will be invoked by the occurrence of a state or event determined by the nature of the service or at registration
activation allowed	command that is used to allow the activation of a signalling link
activation command pull interface	interface that is used to transfer activation commands to the business support system and to the customer care and billing system (CCB)
activation denied	command that is used to deny the activation of a signalling route
activation file transfer interface	interface that is used to receive activation commands from the business support system and to send back result files containing the results of the activation commands
activation of barring based on roaming	feature which the operator uses to prevent subscribers from roaming outside their home network and making expensive international phone calls, and then refraining from paying them
activation of service	<i>See activation</i>
activation status; feature activation status	parameter that describes the activity of the optional feature
activation test	test in which the exchange attempts a call to a subscriber and releases it before ringing phase if the terminal responds to the call attempt
active	brought into an active state for invocation at the occurrence of a state or event determined by the nature of the service or at registration
active	<i>See active condition</i>
active alarm polarity	external alarm input characteristic which defines the logical state of the external alarm input when the corresponding alarm is set by the alarm system
active alarms database; AADB	database in which all active alarms are stored and which thus indicates the situation in the network

active alarms list	list of the active alarms related to a specific part of the managed network, such as a managed object, and sorted by alarm category and time of alarm
active and operative	status of the supplementary service when it is activated and the subscriber can operate with it
active and quiescent	status of the supplementary service when it is activated but the subscriber cannot operate with it
active CG	charging gateway to which charging records are sent
active codec set; ACS	set of different active codec modes that are selected from the supported codec set
active communication	communication mode in which a circuit switched connection is established
active condition; active	condition, such as an alarm, that is still open and has not been cleared
active connection	<i>See active data connection</i>
active data connection; active connection	data connection that the client initiates
active group	<i>See attached group</i>
active IMSI	international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) with which the subscriber is registered in the network
active incoming call barring category	valid incoming call barring category activated by a user
active licence file	licence file whose start time has been reached
active location retrieval; ALR	feature whereby the GSM service control function (gsmSCF) explicitly requests the current location of the mobile terminal in any time interrogation
active measurement	measurement where the measurement system is in an active role generating test traffic and measuring its properties
active mobile station; active MS	mobile station that is switched on and that has a SIM card attached
active mode auto-tuning; active mode tuning	fast auto-tuning of the handover and the network-controlled cell reselection (NCCRS) triggers and thresholds according to the cell status

active mode tuning	<i>See active mode auto-tuning</i>
active modular process	active process in a process pair
active MS	<i>See active mobile station</i>
active part of time-slot	<i>See burst</i>
active PDP context	PDP context which is stored in the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) where the user has performed successful PDP context activation and which contains all the negotiated parameters (quality of service and access point name)
active pending	<i>See active pending state</i>
active pending state; <i>active pending</i>	state of locally activated tracing and monitoring when their settings are stored in the visitor location register (VLR) which is actively waiting for the subscriber or equipment to register
active PoC session	PoC session in which packets based on both the Real-Time Transport Protocol and floor control protocol are carried to the user
active redundancy	redundancy wherein all means for performing a required function are intended to operate simultaneously
active router	router selected from the router group, which is responsible for forwarding the packets that hosts send to the virtual router at any given time
active service	service for which time or condition triggers have been set by a user
active set	set of radio links simultaneously involved in a specific communication service between the mobile station and radio access network (RAN) access point
active software build; <i>active SW build</i>	software build whose load modules are default versions
Active state	state into which the subscriber is placed upon making the first outgoing call enabling the subscriber to make and receive calls
active supervision	supervision where the object of the supervision actively takes part in supervision by communicating with supervisor in some way
active SW build	<i>See active software build</i>

active synchronisation unit	synchronisation unit that is feeding clock signals to the exchange and is synchronised to one synchronisation signal
active system maintenance computer; A-SYM	unit in which the central part of the alarm system, the recovery system and the diagnostics are located
active threat	threat of an unauthorised change to the state of the system or alternation of information contained in the system
active unit	unit that is in a working executing or working restart state
active user monitor	application which displays the current number of active users and groups in the traffic and control servers, making it possible to monitor the load of the servers
active-standby recovery group	recovery group that is used to implement active-standby redundancy
active-standby redundancy	standby redundancy in which the active processes form a load sharing group and replicate their state to their own dedicated standby process
active/cold standby pair	<i>See cold active/standby pair</i>
ActivityTest	<i>See ActivityTest procedure</i>
ActivityTest procedure; ActivityTest; AT	procedure that is used to check for the continued existence of a relationship between the service control function (SCF) and the service switching function (SSF), between the SCF and the call unrelated service function (CUSF), or between SCFs
actor	process in Chorus operating system (ChorusOS)
actor ID	<i>See actor identifier</i>
actor identifier; actor ID	integer that identifies an actor in the ChorusOS operating system
actor supervision	part of fault management in a Chorus unit with the purpose of monitoring the operation of actors, detecting erroneous behaviour and exceptions, reporting them to the local recovery system, and restarting failed actors according to the instructions given by the recovery system
actual group member	virtual private network group member included in the virtual private network (VPN) group and provided with the service
actual parameter	expression given to a process or procedure for the corresponding formal parameter when the process or procedure is created or called

AD	<i>See allocation domain</i>
AD	<i>See adjunct</i>
ad hoc group	talk group which users can establish themselves for their own use without the need to contact the operator or to use a group management system
ad hoc group	<i>See open join-in group</i>
ad hoc group pro	<i>See ad hoc pro group</i>
ad hoc instant talk group	<i>See temporary dial-out group</i>
ad hoc network	<i>See peer-to-peer network</i>
ad hoc network	network that does not have a base transceiver station, central control, or wired infrastructure, the communications of which are supported via mobile-to-mobile transmission
ad hoc PoC group	<i>See temporary dial-out group</i>
ad hoc pro group; ad hoc group pro	ad hoc group which professional users can establish themselves for their own use without the need to contact the operator or to use a group management system
ad hoc pro group	<i>See closed join-in group</i>
ad hoc query	<i>See ad-hoc query</i>
AD&C	<i>See advice of duration and charge</i>
ad-hoc query; ad hoc query	spontaneous or unplanned query carried out with dynamically constructed structured query language (SQL), often constructed by desktop-resident query tools
adaptation	<i>See adaptation metadata</i>
adaptation	function which changes the client-layer information into a form suitable for transfer on the server layer, or recovers the original form of information
adaptation database tailoring	feature that enables the manual definition of the database schema for adaptation fragments
adaptation deployment	process of using the adaptation manager to deploy adaptation metadata in a system based on Open EMS Suite
adaptation deployment interface	south mediation interface that is used to deploy the adaptation metadata during system installation and at runtime

adaptation description	table that contains the measurement types and measured indicators that are used as counters in an adaptation project
adaptation file	file that contains adaptation metadata in XML format
adaptation fragment; adaptation model fragment; adaptation metamodel fragment	part of common O&M metamodel that relates to a specific instance of the adaptation metamodel
adaptation ID	<i>See adaptation identifier</i>
adaptation identifier; adaptation ID	identifier that uniquely identifies an adaptation
adaptation interface	interface that can be used at run time to configure performance, fault, and configuration management data in a system based on Open EMS Suite to manage any kinds of network resources or services
adaptation logic	application logic that allows adaptation metadata to be supported and implemented properly in application clients
adaptation manager	manager that configures the Open EMS Suite run-time environment by writing the new metadata into the system's database and deleting the old metadata from there, changing the database schema, and notifying the applications about the changed metadata
adaptation metadata; adaptation	metadata that is used to configure the software to handle new network elements or service types
adaptation metamodel fragment	<i>See adaptation fragment</i>
adaptation model fragment	<i>See adaptation fragment</i>
adaptation module	module consisting of a set of protocols that convert service triggers and handles to the proper syntax to support the services expected by a particular protocol
adaptation patch level; patch level; adaptation version	version of adaptation metadata that allows different adaptation fragments to be defined separately from the main adaptation release

adaptation project	project that combines the creation of all adaptation files that belong to network-element-related adaptation metadata
adaptation release	version of adaptation metadata that needs to be created for each new network element release
adaptation root class	root class of the managed system's object model
Adaptation SDK	part of the Software Development Kit (SDK) that supports creation and deployment of adaptations to Open EMS Suite
adaptation sink	transport processing function which presents the client layer network characteristic information at its output by processing the information presented at its input by the server layer network trail
adaptation source	transport processing function which accepts client layer network characteristic information at its input and processes it to allow transfer over a trail in the server layer network
adaptation version	<i>See adaptation patch level</i>
adapter	fitting used between two sets of equipment to provide a transition from one to the other when they cannot be directly connected
adapter	<i>See adaptor</i>
adapter card	<i>See network interface card</i>
adaptive antenna system; AAS	antenna system that adaptively exploits more than one antenna to increase coverage and system capacity
adaptive differential pulse code modulation; ADPCM	form of differential pulse code modulation that uses adaptive quantising
adaptive equalizer	device that automatically compensates for the distortion experienced by a digital signal or a digitally modulated signal in its passage through a transmission system
adaptive frame alignment	process where the mobile station times its transmissions to the base transceiver station in line with those received from the base transceiver station
adaptive gain control	method of modifying the sending and receiving sensitivities based on the surrounding noise level

adaptive level control with quality measurement	<i>See automatic transmit power control</i>
adaptive multi-rate narrowband	<i>See UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec 2</i>
adaptive multi-rate speech codec	<i>See AMR speech codec</i>
adaptive multi-rate wideband	<i>See wideband adaptive multi-rate speech codec</i>
adaptive multirate codec	<i>See AMR speech codec</i>
adaptive predictor	predictor whose estimating function is made variable according to the short term spectral characteristics of the sampled signal
adaptive quantising; adaptive quantizing /US/	quantising in which some parameters are made variable according to the short term statistical characteristics of the quantised signal
adaptive quantizing /US/	<i>See adaptive quantising</i>
adaptive reporting rate	rate of creating measurement reports which varies according to the allowed changes with reference to the last reported value
adaptor; RPC Solution Suite adaptor; adapter	in a telecommunications management network (TMN), part of a distributed management application which usually resides in an external system and implements the integration interface
ADC	<i>See analogue-to-digital converter</i>
AdC	<i>See administrative computer</i>
ADC	<i>See advice of duration and charge</i>
ADC	<i>See administration centre</i>
AdC interface	<i>See administrative centre interface</i>
add party	function that extends the switched virtual circuit (SVC) to reach a new leaf to an existing point-to- multipoint connection when the root starts sending data to a new user

add-drop capacity; add/drop capacity	multiplexing function in connection with synchronous digital hierarchy that allows lower level signals to be added to or dropped from a high-speed optical carrier channel
add-drop multiplexer; add-drop node; ADM	multiplexer for inserting signals in and/or extracting them from an STM-N frame
add-drop node	<i>See add-drop multiplexer</i>
add-on	software or adaptation metadata that is developed by customers on top of an already installed Open EMS Suite in run time
add-on charge	single additional charge which does not change the current tariff
add-on conference; conference calling add-on; CONF	conference calling that allows the user to reserve a conference resource for making a multiparty call, indicating the date, time, and conference duration. Once the conference is active, the user controls the conference, and may add, drop, isolate, reattach, or split parties
add-on feature	feature that supplements an existing feature
add-on manager	manager that provides for power users a web user interface for installing, updating, and removing adaptation metadata and add-on software in Open EMS Suite
add-on program	separately installed part that increases or enhances the features of a computer program which can be easily added without changing the original program
add/drop capacity	<i>See add-drop capacity</i>
added value service /GB/	<i>See value added service</i>
additional (E) GPRS capacity	<i>See additional GPRS and EGPRS capacity</i>
additional call information message; ACI message; ACI	message which is used to request and send supplementary call information
additional calling line identity; additional calling party number; ACLI	address information which identifies the additional line of a calling subscriber for calling line identification presentation (CLIP)

additional calling party number	<i>See additional calling line identity</i>
additional charging	charging determined by the origin of the call or the class of the calling party and generated by pulse train charging, time charging, or by a combination of these
additional charging point	charging point in the ascending direction below the main charging point
additional charging zone	charging zone, other than the main charging zone, according to which metering pulses can be generated to the call
additional dialing /US/	<i>See additional dialling</i>
additional dialling; additional dialing /US/	dialling used in activation and deactivation of facilities in cases when the use of a facility in the network requires further information
additional digit time supervision; time supervision for the additional digit; additional number supervision; main number time supervision	period in time within which the user must supply the additional digit in post-dialling
additional GPRS and EGPRS capacity; additional (E) GPRS capacity	part of the GPRS and EGPRS territory that is allocated for packet-switched traffic when the load is so high that the default GPRS and EGPRS capacity is not enough
additional information	information which describes current functional characteristics of a unit
additional network functions	functions which increase call control possibilities in the network
additional number	number that is defined to the same access as the main number
additional number supervision	<i>See additional digit time supervision</i>
additional object information	additional information attached to a managed object

additional operation	functional definition element that gives additional functions to the basic operations and that can be executed only if the basic operation is executed
additional out-line number	out-line number used to access a different numbering plan than the one accessed by using the main out- line number
additional output control block	guidance message that indicates how to execute or cancel an MML command
additional routing info	information in the database of the service routing register (SRRi DB) that is used to derive the routing address for the map application terminating function (MATF)
address	<i>See URL address</i>
address	character or group of characters that identifies a register, a particular part of memory or some other data source or destination
address	data structure or logical convention used to identify a unique entity, such as a particular process, network device or user
address analysis	function that finds out the possible subdestinations for the call according to the called party address
address autoconfiguration	mechanism by which a node in a network can configure an IP address which is unique throughout the connected portion of the network
address complete message; ACM	signalling message sent in the backward direction indicating that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received
address conversion	function which performs conversion between E.164 and NSAP (network service access point) address formats
address digits	digit sequence which defines in the network the point which the call is coming from, or where the call is going to
address family	set of IP addresses with common characteristics
address file	in the mobile client, a linear elementary file that stores the address of the language files and some additional data
address handling; AH	function which provides analysis, translation, modification, address portability operations, and mapping of alias addresses
address hiding	function which allows the sending of anonymous messages where the sender's address or mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) is not shown to the recipient

address information	information defining that point in the network to which a call is destined
address management	function that manages a user's directory numbers
address mask	<i>See subnet mask</i>
address mask reply message	<i>See ICMP address mask reply message</i>
address mask request message	<i>See ICMP address mask request message</i>
address register	register in which an address is stored
address resolution	conversion of an Internet address into the corresponding physical address
Address Resolution Protocol; ARP	protocol which operates on the network layer and is used for mapping IP addresses to link layer addresses
address server	server for address conversions, for example between a symbolic and a technical address
address server; AdS	in a push to talk call processor, a server in the management plane which provides mapping information needed to locate the correct authorisation server during signalling transactions
address signal	element of information in a network number, sent in the forward direction in call set-up signalling
address space	number of distinct locations that may be referred to
address table; page table	table that a virtual memory in an operating system uses to store the mapping between virtual addresses and physical addresses
address translation	function of a GPRS support node that provides the means to translate an address used in a GPRS backbone network to identify a PDP context into an internal address format used in a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and vice versa
address type analysis	analysis for extracting different elements from the address
address-of-record; AOR	SIP uniform resource identifier (URI) that points to a domain with a location service that can map the URI to another URI where the user might be available

addressable entity	customer premises equipment or other termination point that has an address
addressable unit	unit that contains a logical, relative, or physical computer address and so can be reached by a DMX message
addressing	process by which a calling user indicates the identity of the called user on a particular call. It includes a network addressing (numbering) component to identify the called user-network interface, and may also include further information (sub-address) to identify a particular terminal beyond the public network (ISDN)
addressing	assignment of addresses to the instructions of a program
ADE	<i>See application development environment</i>
ADI	<i>See application development interface</i>
ADIF	<i>See AGPS data interface</i>
adjacency	relationship that is defined between a wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) cell and a neighbouring cell
adjacency	relationship between two communicating neighboring peer nodes formed for the purpose of exchanging routing information
adjacency list; adjacent cell list	list of cells and their adjacent cells used for the definition of the interference by calculating the bit error ratio (BER) between every cell for every base transceiver station (BTS)
adjacent AAL2 node identifier; ANI	parameter that identifies the adjacent ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) node by a unique string in the network
adjacent cell list	<i>See adjacency list</i>
adjacent channel interference; ACI	interference caused by a transmitter operating on an adjacent radio channel
adjacent channel power; ACP	that part of the total output power of a transmitter, modulated under defined conditions, which falls within a specified bandwidth centred on the nominal frequency of either of the adjacent channels
adjacent point code; APC	point code to which the local node is directly connected
adjacent signaling points / US/	<i>See adjacent signalling points</i>

adjacent signalling points; adjacent signaling points / US/	two signalling points that are directly interconnected by a signalling link or signalling links
ADJG	<i>See inter-system adjacency</i>
ADJI	<i>See inter-frequency adjacency</i>
ADJS	<i>See intra-frequency adjacency</i>
adjunct; AD	entity in the intelligent network that is functionally equivalent to a service control point but is directly connected to a service switching point
adjunct platform	platform for operation and maintenance application services and different network element management applications and tools
ADJUST mouse button	<i>See middle mouse button</i>
Adler-32 checksum; ADLER32	32-bit checksum used for the detection of data corruption
ADLER32	<i>See Adler-32 checksum</i>
ADM	<i>See add-drop multiplexer</i>
ADMD	<i>See administration management domain</i>
administration	actions related to configuration management, security, backups, and time management of a network or network element
administration centre; ADC	node of the TMN which provides for PLMN operator-specific requirements in the administration and commercial areas
administration entity	public telecommunication administration or recognised private operating agency
administration interface	interface from the network server towards the operator's administrative system
administration management domain; ADMD	management domain managed by an administration which can be a telecommunication administration or a recognised private operating agency
administration node	dedicated host in a clustered messaging centre through which the whole cluster can be managed

administration number	<i>See network number</i>
administration of measurements	<i>See measurement administration</i>
administration task	task which covers a broad group of functions that sustain telecommunication services once they have been established
administration user interface; AUI	user interface for operators to do operational and administrative tasks
administrative centre	<i>See administrative computer</i>
administrative centre interface; AdC interface	interface between a home location register (HLR) and an administrative centre
administrative computer; administrative centre; AdC	network element which performs data collection to support billing and other central tasks related to service administration
administrative domain	collection of systems and subnetworks operated by a single organisation or administrative authority
administrative log	log in which information about the operations performed with the administration interface is saved
administrative protocol module; APM	connection server process that verifies the functions of the physical connection to the host
administrative state	<i>See administrative state of the radio network object</i>
administrative state	attribute which describes the functional state of managed objects
administrative state of the radio network object; administrative state	functional state of a radio network object from the operator's viewpoint
administrative unit; AU	structural part of an STM-1 frame that consists of a higher order virtual container and an AU pointer

administrative unit group; AUG	administrative unit or group of administrative units with a fixed position in an STM-1 frame
administrative unit pointer; AU pointer	pointer that is added to a higher order virtual container for the location of information bits
administrator	operator of a local area network or some other password-restricted communication system who takes care of issuing other users with access rights and user identifiers, and who is responsible for various kinds of maintenance tasks such as backup copying and deleting unnecessary files
administrator account	built-in user account in computers that use the Windows operating system, which has full and complete rights to everything on the computer
administrator log	log that consists of entries about the actions that administrators and content providers perform
admission control; AC	process that deals with the management of available resources in a cell, so that whenever a request is made for resources at bearer set-up, bearer re-negotiation, or handover, a decision process will determine the actual resource allocation
ADPCM	<i>See adaptive differential pulse code modulation</i>
ADPFH	<i>See average of the daily peak full hour</i>
ADPH	<i>See average daily peak hour</i>
ADR	<i>See attribute directed routing</i>
AdS	<i>See address server</i>
ADSL	<i>See asymmetric digital subscriber line</i>
ADSL Lite	version of the ADSL service, where only a limited bandwidth is available, as specified in ITU-T G.992.2
Advanced Encryption Standard; AES	US government standard for a symmetric cryptographic algorithm, being drafted by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
advanced forward link triangulation	<i>See advanced forward link trilateration</i>

advanced forward link trilateration; advanced forward link triangulation; AFLT; AF-LT	unilateral positioning technology of CDMA where the network is already synchronised and the time of arrival (TOA) is measured from the base transceiver station (BTS) pilot signals
advanced HLR split	<i>See advanced HLR splitting</i>
advanced HLR splitting; advanced HLR split	HLR splitting in which the combined capacity of two existing home location registers (HLR) is shared
advanced indoor radio; AIR	signal distribution system that provides seamless indoor coverage in WCDMA networks
advanced media server package	H.248 package that defines a parameter syntax to provide a means of referring to provisioned announcements and variable content to be played within them
Advanced mezzanine	<i>See AdvancedMC</i>
Advanced Mezzanine Card	<i>See AdvancedMC</i>
advanced multilayer handling; AMH	in the base station controller, a function that provides efficient tools for optimising the performance and increasing the capacity of both single-layer and multilayer networks
advanced shared plan	<i>See shared plan</i>
Advanced System Management	<i>See Management Processor Assistant</i>
advanced technology attachment; ATA	standard interface for connecting storage devices such as hard disks and CD-ROM drives into personal computers
Advanced Telecom Computing Architecture	<i>See AdvancedTCA</i>
advanced visualisation	function that is used to provide a better visual view of the network situation and also to complete measurement data

AdvancedMC; AMC module; AMC	mezzanine that is optimised to enhance the modularity of AdvancedTCA and to extend performance scalability
AdvancedTCA; ATCA	standardised platform architecture for carrier-grade telecommunication applications and equipment, with support for carrier-grade features
advancedTCA mezzanine card	<i>See AdvancedMC</i>
advice of charge; AoC	indication to the user of the charge of a call
advice of charge; AOC	ISDN supplementary service allowing the user paying for a call to be informed of usage-based charging information
advice of charge (information)	<i>See advice of charge information</i>
advice of charge at call set-up time; advice of charge, charging information at call setup time; advice of charge with charging information at call setup; AOC-S	service which provides a user with the charging information rates in the call set-up phase and additional information during a call, if the charging rate is changed
advice of charge during the call; advice of charge, charging information during the call; in- call advice of charge; AOC-D	service which provides a user with cumulative charging information during a call
advice of charge information; AOC- I; AoCI	advice of charge when the calling subscriber has a GSM connection
advice of charge with charging information at call setup	<i>See advice of charge at call set-up time</i>

advice of charge, charging information at call setup time	<i>See advice of charge at call set-up time</i>
advice of charge, charging information during the call	<i>See advice of charge during the call</i>
advice of duration and charge; AD&C; ADC	service which provides a user with an announcement of the duration of and charge for an outgoing call after the call
AE	<i>See application entity</i>
AEC	<i>See acoustic echo cancellation</i>
AEC	<i>See acoustic echo canceller</i>
aerial fibre-optic cable	<i>See aerial optical cable</i>
aerial optical cable; fibre-optic aerial cable; aerial fibre-optic cable	optical cable that is designed for use in overhead suspension devices, such as towers or poles
AERM	<i>See alignment error rate monitoring</i>
AES	<i>See Advanced Encryption Standard</i>
AESA	<i>See ATM end system address</i>
AET	<i>See application entity title</i>
AET	<i>See ATM exchange terminal</i>
AF	<i>See assured forwarding PHB group</i>
AF	<i>See antenna filter</i>
AF IP	<i>See assured forwarding PHB group</i>
AF-LT	<i>See advanced forward link trilateration</i>
AFI	<i>See authority and format identifier</i>
AFLT	<i>See advanced forward link trilateration</i>
AFMM	<i>See automatic fading margin measurement</i>

AGC	<i>See aggregation class</i>
AGC tracking	ability of the automatic gain control (AGC) circuit to follow fast changes in the level of the received signal
AGCH	<i>See access grant channel</i>
agency URI	uniform resource identifier (URI) that identifies a particular Metia framework agency
agent	web-based software application that collects alarm and performance data from network elements
agent	in the client-server model, the part of the system that performs information preparation and exchange on behalf of a client or server application
agent	<i>See O&M agent</i>
agent	management information service user which, for a particular exchange of system management information, has taken the role of an agent
agent CGI URL	URL prefix of the common gateway interface (CGI) to the Metia framework agent where the data resides
agent object	managed object that represents the O&M agent
agent role	management information system user capable of performing operations on managed objects and of emitting notifications on behalf of managed objects
aggregate	side of the node that provides the interfaces towards the centre of the network
aggregate bit rate	bit rate that is equal to the sum of the input channel data signalling rates available to the user and the rate of the overhead bits required
aggregate data	data contained by the input or output signal at the 2 Mbit/s interface
aggregate interface	interface for the output of multiplexed signals from multiplex equipment
aggregate signal	signal transmitted over the common multiplex channel
aggregate switch	<i>See aggregating switch</i>
aggregated link	logical transmission link that consists of multiple combined links
aggregating switch; aggregate switch	switch that binds all the other switches together and that the management uses to access the switches

aggregation	<i>See link aggregation</i>
aggregation	gathering of charging information from all charging records (CDR) that are related to a session
aggregation class; AGC	class that is used to determine whether a traffic stream meets certain throughput goals
Aggregation Engine	part of the Performance Management Platform that compresses the raw performance management data on different dimensions, and calculates and stores measurement data aggregations as system-managed aggregates
aggregation proxy; AP	proxy that provides the authentication of management requests from the terminal, and the routing of management requests towards a PoC call processor, presence server, and list management server
aggregator	router function that is used to create a single message from multiple individual messages
aggressive mode	mode of the first phase of Internet key exchange (IKE) in which the negotiating parties use the first message to propose the security policy, pass data for the key exchange, and pass the nonce for identification
AGPS	<i>See assisted GPS</i>
AGPS data interface; ADIF	logical interface between the radio network controller (RNC) and the AGPS server
AGW	<i>See A-interface gateway</i>
AGW	<i>See application gateway</i>
AH	<i>See address handling</i>
AH	<i>See application header</i>
AH	<i>See authentication header</i>
AI	<i>See radio interface</i>
AICH	<i>See acquisition indication channel</i>
AID	<i>See application identifier</i>
AIF attribute analysis	<i>See A-interface attribute analysis</i>
AIF-MTC-manager	part of A interface implementation which handles the mobile-terminating call set-up

AII	<i>See access independent interface</i>
AIOD	<i>See automatic identification of outward dialling /US/</i>
AIR	<i>See advanced indoor radio</i>
AIR	<i>See accounting information record</i>
air cell; air-to-ground cell	cell which offers service mainly for airborne terminals
air interface	<i>See radio interface</i>
air interface user rate; AIUR	user rate between the mobile termination and the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or interworking function (IWF)
air-to-ground cell	<i>See air cell</i>
AIS	<i>See alarm indication signal</i>
AIUR	<i>See air interface user rate</i>
AK	<i>See anonymity key</i>
AK identifier; AKID	identifier of the authorisation key (AK) that a base transceiver station has generated
AKA	<i>See authentication and key agreement</i>
AKID	<i>See AK identifier</i>
AL	<i>See access list</i>
AL	<i>See application launcher</i>
AL_PA	<i>See arbitrated loop physical address</i>
ALA	<i>See link adaptation</i>
ALA	<i>See alarm adapter</i>
alarm	announcement that is given to the management system about abnormal functioning of the system or about a failure, or an indication of the degradation of the service level or reliability
alarm acknowledgement upload	function that is used to transfer acknowledgement information between the global system and regional systems in both directions

alarm adapter; alarm system adapter; ALA	part of the alarm system which converts alarm notifications to requests for raising and clearing alarms, and passes the requests to the centralised part (CP)
alarm and cancel correlation	feature in which the cancellations are compared to the active alarms and if the cancellations match the alarms, the alarms are removed from the active alarms list
alarm bit	bit that conveys alarm information
alarm blocking	situation where the handling of an alarm is blocked by using a command
alarm browser	<i>See fault management GUI</i>
alarm buffering	storing alarms in buffers when they cannot be directly forwarded to the destination
alarm bus	bus in a cable that conveys alarms from a cartridge or subrack to the equipment rack top, which functions as an alarm collection point
alarm call service	<i>See automatic alarm call service</i>
alarm cancellation; cancellation; cancelling an alarm	removal of the effect of an alarm in the system when the program which set the alarm does not recognise the removal of the fault
alarm category; alarm class	classification of alarms that consists of an alarm urgency level and alarm type
alarm class	<i>See alarm category</i>
alarm client	part of the alarm dispatcher that is used to view and cancel active alarms
alarm collector	service that handles the NE3S protocol and the collection of data for fault and performance management purposes
alarm condition; condition	situation that may cause an alarm
alarm correlation	part of alarm flow reduction in which alarms that are known to be associated with each other are combined
alarm correlation rule editor	application that is used for creating rules for alarm correlation
alarm counter	part of fault management application of the NMS database which gathers data about alarms

alarm daemon	daemon to which the processes send alarms, and which has a definition of how to handle each alarm
alarm data flow	route and process that an alarm goes through from being raised to being cleared
alarm database cleanup	function that is used to delete acknowledged and cancelled alarms from the database
alarm database upload	application that is used to verify that the network management system (NMS) database is consistent with the databases of the network elements
alarm description	description of the severity, reason, instructions, cancellation, and other information which is related to an alarm
alarm description file	adaptation file that is created for each specific problem to provide additional textual information that can be used to resolve problems
alarm event	<i>See fault event</i>
alarm event; <i>error notification</i>	internal data object which is used by the charging gateway modules to represent an abnormal situation and which is passed from the modules to the alarm dispatcher
alarm event history	<i>See alarm history</i>
alarm event interface; <i>RPC Solution Suite alarm event interface</i>	real-time alarm event transfer interface that sends events to the manager as they are generated in the external adaptor
alarm extension module; <i>external alarm module</i>	module that is used to implement the external alarm connection
alarm filtering	part of alarm flow reduction that allows the blocking of certain alarms from the network management system (NMS)
alarm filtering and reclassification	feature that is used in the Nokia Network Management Systems for controlling the parameters of the network element alarms and that is composed of alarm filtering and alarm reclassification
alarm flow reduction	process of making network monitoring more efficient through alarm filtering, correlation, and reclassification
alarm flow supervision	supervision that monitors the transfer of alarms from regional systems to the global cluster and generates an internal alarm if the alarm flow is delayed or interrupted

alarm forwarder	application that forwards certain alarms from the managed system to the personnel responsible for fault study and correction
alarm forwarding to e-mail	feature whereby all the alarm messages coming to the network management system are tested against a set of forwarding criteria and those matching it are forwarded via an e-mail system from the NMS workstation to a defined e-mail address or addresses
alarm forwarding to paging system	feature whereby all the alarm messages coming to the network management system are tested against a set of forwarding criteria and those matching it are forwarded from the NMS workstation to a defined pager or pagers
alarm gravity level	classification of an alarm which makes use of a numerical value when describing the criticality of the alarm from the viewpoint of the recovery system
alarm group	set of hardware alarms in one single cartridge
alarm handling system	<i>See alarm system</i>
alarm history; alarm event history	finite list of previous alarm events (notices, disturbances, alarms, and alarm cancellations) of a network element
alarm history handling	feature which is a part of fault management providing methods for controlling and organising alarms received by the network management system
alarm indication	indication of a fault event for the operating personnel
alarm indication instance	object to which the alarm system sends the information of the alarm if necessary
alarm indication signal; A/S	signal that replaces the normal traffic signal when a maintenance alarm indication has been activated
alarm information category	classification of base transceiver station alarms indicating the effect of a fault or disturbance on the channel state on the basis of their existence or nature
alarm information dialogue	dialogue of the graphical user interface which shows all information on alarm events in the active alarms tab and alarm history tab
alarm information transfer	feature which enables the alarm information to be transferred from the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and home location register (HLR) to the operation and maintenance centre (OMC) by using the Q3 interface based on the common management interface protocol (CMIP)

alarm input	input started by an incident
alarm input state change filtering	<i>See filtering of alarm input state change</i>
alarm interface	part of the RPC interface which is used to transfer alarm data
alarm lifting	function that re-targets the alarms of one managed object class to another according to a lifting rule
alarm live time; live time	time from the setting of an alarm to its automatic cancellation
alarm management	set of functions used to detect and recover all active alarms in run-time and search all alarms based on specific criteria
alarm manager	program which provides information about the current status of the nodes to the monitoring software
alarm manual	application with a graphical user interface that provides detailed information about each alarm
alarm mediation function; alarm-mediating function	mediation function that transmits alarms between a network element and the network management system
alarm monitor	tool for monitoring a network fault situation, which presents the active alarm situation of the network in the form of the active alarm list
alarm monitoring	function of alarm surveillance in the monitor mode that checks the values of determined parameters at regular intervals
alarm notification	notification sent or received by the alarm system
alarm notification event	CORBA-structured event that contains information about system faults in a predefined format
alarm number	number identifying the possible reason for an alarm
alarm object hierarchy	list of objects showing the path to the object of the alarm
alarm pipe	set of processes and buffers defined in a configuration file, used for collecting, processing, and distributing alarms to recipients
alarm point event	<i>See fault event</i>
alarm polarity	particular state of the alarm input which the alarm system interprets as an alarm

alarm prevention rule	<i>See prevention rule</i>
alarm printout	<i>See alarm report</i>
alarm processing parameter	alarm parameter used by the alarm system in the processing of an alarm event, such as informing about and cancelling delays
alarm reclassification	part of alarm flow reduction that allows the user to change the status of alarms and perform searches of existing reclassification settings
alarm report; alarm printout	printout on a fault event for the operating personnel
alarm reset limit	percentage of reservation in the buffer, to which the alarm cancellation is set
alarm rulebase	<i>See alarm system rulebase</i>
alarm set limit	percentage of reservation in the buffer, to which the alarm is set
alarm signal	signal that indicates an alarm situation
alarm status	attribute that describes the current status of a managed object as a result of one or more alarm events
alarm support rule	<i>See support rule</i>
alarm surveillance	set of telecommunications management network (TMN) application functions which provides, near real time, detection and indication of failures
alarm system; alarm handling system; AS	system which makes decisions on the basis of alarm indications and activates the recovery system when needed so that the automatic recovery actions are started
alarm system adapter	<i>See alarm adapter</i>
alarm system administration	DX 200 command class
alarm system application programming interface; AS API	application programming interface that clients, applications, and managed objects use to raise an alarm in a fault situation

alarm system rulebase; <i>alarm rulebase; rulebase</i>	rulebase which consists of files containing support rules, prevention rules, and informing rules
alarm text	brief textual description of the alarm
alarm threshold	predetermined value of a parameter beyond which an alarm is triggered
alarm trigger	tool used for starting up external and internal processes that support the daily routines of alarm handling
alarm upload	operation where either the alarm history or the current alarm situation is transferred from the network element to the operations system (OS)
alarm upload interface	interface for making an alarm upload for all active alarms from an adaptor to the manager
alarm urgency level	classification of alarms which describes their criticality from the viewpoint of the user
alarm viewer	tool for monitoring alarms, warnings, cancellations, and acknowledgements in the network
alarm weight	<i>See alarm gravity level</i>
alarm-cancel alarm; <i>AC alarm; alarm-cancel pair</i>	alarm that is cancelled immediately after it has been activated
alarm-cancel pair	<i>See alarm-cancel alarm</i>
alarm-information parameter	alarm parameter used in alarm reports for categorising the alarms for the operating personnel
alarm-mediating function	<i>See alarm mediation function</i>
alarm-setting delay; <i>setting delay</i>	time that the alarm system waits before it informs the rest of the system about a hypothesis
AlarmBrowser	<i>See fault management GUI</i>
ALC	<i>See automatic level control</i>
ALC	<i>See automatic level controller</i>
ALC	<i>See AAL2 link characteristics</i>
ALCAP	<i>See Access Link Control Application Protocol</i>

ALCQ	<i>See automatic transmit power control</i>
alert	monitor set to detect specific service events
alert box	secondary window of an application used to convey a message or warning or to gather a small amount of information from the user
alert SC	message sent from the network to the short message service centre (SMSC) indicating that a previously non-reachable mobile subscriber is now available to receive a message
alert type	classification of notifications to enable operators and subscribers to manage delivery according to content
ALG	<i>See application layer gateway</i>
algorithm A5; A5	cryptographic algorithm that produces ciphertext out of cleartext using the ciphering key (Kc)
algorithm f1; f1	message authentication function used to compute the message authentication code (MAC)
algorithm f1*; f1*	message authentication function used to compute the message authentication code for resynchronisation (MAC-S)
algorithm f2; f2	message authentication function that is used to compute the response (RES) and the expected response (XRES)
algorithm f3; f3	key generating function used to compute the cipherkey (CK)
algorithm f4; f4	key generating function used to compute the integrity key (IK)
algorithm f5; f5	key generating function used to compute the anonymity key (AK) in normal procedures
algorithm f5*; f5*	key generating function used to compute the anonymity key (AK) in resynchronisation procedures
ALI	<i>See automatic location identification</i>
alias	alternative or additional name
alias IMSI	international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) that is tied to a regular international mobile subscriber identity so that the same subscriber is found with both international mobile subscriber identities
alias name	<i>See extra filename</i>

alignment error rate monitoring; AERM	procedure by which the error rate of a signalling link is measured during the initial alignment
alive supervision	supervision that is used to check that the computer units are alive and that the message connection from the active system maintenance computer to the supervised unit is working
all-call-query; AcQ	number portability solution in which the originating network makes a number portability check for all calls and routes calls directly towards the recipient network
All-IP	technology and architecture in which different network access options are integrated in an Internet Protocol (IP) based networking layer
All-IP mobility core network	<i>See IP mobile core network</i>
All-IP network	integrated telecommunications network that uses the Internet protocol (IP) for the end to end transport of all user data and signalling data, that is, including call control
All-IP radio access network; All-IP RAN; IP RAN	radio access network (RAN) which is fully based on the Internet protocol (IP) and optimised to carry IP packet traffic
All-IP RAN	<i>See All-IP radio access network</i>
all-nodes multicast address	link-local scope multicast address to reach all nodes
all-routers multicast address	link-local scope multicast address to reach all routers
allocate; reserve	assign a resource to a specific task
allocation and retention priority	<i>See allocation/retention priority</i>
allocation class	class that indicates the relative priority of maintaining a given service
allocation domain; AD	association between a routing domain and the IP address space
allocation type	parameter that determines whether a fixed channel is reserved for the announcement or whether a new channel is reserved for the announcement at every new announcement request

allocation/ retention priority; allocation and retention priority; ARP	in the quality of service (QoS), a value used to differentiate between bearers when performing allocation and retention of a bearer
allomorphism	ability of a managed object of a given class to resemble objects of one or more other object classes
allowable PLMN; allowable public land mobile network	public land mobile network (PLMN) which is not used in the list of forbidden PLMNs in the mobile station
allowable public land mobile network	<i>See allowable PLMN</i>
allowed cell rate; ACR	current cell rate in cells/sec at which a source is allowed to send, used as an available bit rate (ABR) service parameter
alphanumeric call	<i>See alphanumeric paging service</i>
alphanumeric paging service; alphanumeric radio paging service; alphanumeric call	paging where the paging message output on the screen of the pager can contain a short text
alphanumeric radio paging service	<i>See alphanumeric paging service</i>
ALR	<i>See application location register</i>
ALR	<i>See active location retrieval</i>
ALS	<i>See alternate line service</i>
ALS	<i>See automatic laser shutdown</i>
ALS MSISDN	<i>See alternate line service MSISDN</i>
alternate code	<i>See paired-disparity code</i>
alternate line	secondary subscription of a subscriber attached by using an alternate line service (ALS)

alternate line service; <i>dual numbering; ALS</i>	capability of the network to attach two logically separate subscriptions to a single number
alternate line service MSISDN; <i>ALS MSISDN</i>	mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) of an alternate line
alternate mark inversion code; <i>AMI code; bipolar code</i>	line code that employs a ternary signal to convey binary digits, in which successive binary ones are represented by signal elements that are normally of alternating, positive and negative polarity but equal in amplitude, and in which binary zeros are represented by signal elements that have zero amplitude
alternate mark inversion signal; <i>AMI</i>	encoded signal produced by alternate mark inversion code
alternate mark inversion violation; <i>AMI violation</i>	non-zero signal element in an alternate mark inversion signal that has the same polarity as the previous non-zero signal element
alternate MSISDN	mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) assigned to the teleservice for the alternate line service (ALS) subscriber's alternate line
alternating code	<i>See paired-disparity code</i>
alternating current signaling / <i>US/</i>	<i>See alternating current signalling</i>
alternating current signalling; <i>AC signalling; alternating current signaling / US/; AC signaling /US/</i>	signalling method in which the signalling information is represented by means of pulsed alternating current having a frequency below the telephone speech band
alternative	<i>See subdestination alternative</i>
alternative charging index	charging index included in alternative routing alternative, which together with the charging origin specifies the charging of a call
alternative network address types; <i>ANAT</i>	semantics for the Session Description Protocol which allows the expression of alternative network addresses for a particular media stream
alternative route	<i>See alternative subdestination</i>

alternative routing	<i>See overflow traffic</i>
alternative routing	routing in which a destination's traffic is directed to a certain subdestination among primary and alternative subdestinations
alternative routing alternative	<i>See secondary routing alternative</i>
alternative routing of signaling /US/	<i>See alternative routing of signalling</i>
alternative routing of signalling; alternative routing of signaling /US/	routing of a given signalling traffic flow in case of failures affecting the signalling links or routes that are involved in the normal routing of that signalling traffic flow
alternative service source	location from which an IN supported service can be started in case service initiation towards the primary location fails
alternative subdestination; alternative route; secondary route; overflow route	subdestination that is used if normal routing is not possible
Always On	method according to which the connection is permanently set up and never disconnected, regardless of whether data is transmitted or not
always online; always online mode; always online mode of connection	connection type of general packet radio service (GPRS) in which the device is connected to the network during power-up, and the connection is kept open in the background, even when it is not used
always online mode	<i>See always online</i>
always online mode of connection	<i>See always online</i>
AM	<i>See acknowledged mode</i>
AM	<i>See asset manager</i>
AMC	<i>See A/Mu-law converter</i>

AMC	<i>See AdvancedMC</i>
AMC card	<i>See AdvancedMC</i>
AMC module	<i>See AdvancedMC</i>
American National Standards Institute; ANSI	national standardization organization of the United States
AMF	<i>See authentication management field</i>
AMH	<i>See advanced multilayer handling</i>
AMI	<i>See alternate mark inversion signal</i>
AMI code	<i>See alternate mark inversion code</i>
AMI violation	<i>See alternate mark inversion violation</i>
AMO	<i>See multimedia gateway</i>
amplification	procedure to increase the power of a signal, frequently done to overcome loss of power arising from electrical resistance in the materials used in constructing a transmission channel
amplitude distortion	distortion occurring in an amplifier or other device when the output amplitude is not a linear function of the input amplitude under specified conditions
amplitude fading; flat fading	fading that affects all frequencies more or less equally, so the signal is reduced in amplitude, but not otherwise distorted
amplitude quantised control; amplitude quantized control /US/	synchronisation control in which the clock control signal is a quantised function of the phase difference between clocks
amplitude quantized control /US/	<i>See amplitude quantised control</i>
amplitude response	maximum output amplitude that can be obtained at various points over the frequency range of an instrument operated under rated conditions
AMQ	<i>See application message queue</i>
AMR	<i>See AMR speech codec</i>

AMR codec	<i>See AMR speech codec</i>
AMR frame type; frame type; FT	4-bit field in an AMR speech codec payload frame, which indicates the mode of the corresponding frame
AMR NB	<i>See UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec 2</i>
AMR speech codec; AMR codec; adaptive multi-rate speech codec	speech codec which adapts its operation optimally according to the prevailing channel conditions
AMR TFO	tandem-free operation for the AMR speech codecs that is controlled either by the MSC server or media gateway
AMR-WB	<i>See wideband adaptive multi-rate speech codec</i>
AMX/AET channel	transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection in the system between a 386 computer and an ATM Multiplexer (AMX) and between a 386 computer and an ATM exchange terminal (AET)
AN	<i>See application node</i>
AN	<i>See access network</i>
analog /US/	<i>See analogue</i>
analog access / US/	<i>See analogue access</i>
analog control / US/	<i>See analogue control</i>
analog repeater / US/	<i>See analogue repeater</i>
analog signal /US/	<i>See analogue signal</i>
analog signaling data link /US/	<i>See analogue signalling data link</i>
analog subscriber /US/	<i>See analogue subscriber</i>
analog switch matrix /US/	<i>See analogue switch matrix</i>
analog-to-digital conversion /US/	<i>See analogue-to-digital conversion</i>

- analog-to-digital converter /US/** See *analogue-to-digital converter*
- analogue; *analog* /US/** describing a phenomenon continuously with another phenomenon
- analogue access; *analog access* /US/** point in an analogue telecommunication network which has an interface for terminal equipment
- analogue call hold** See *procedure-invoked call hold*
- analogue cellular network; *analog network*** network based on the transmission of information with analogue signals
- analogue control; *analog control* /US/** synchronisation control in which the clock control signal is a continuous (monotonic) function of the phase difference between clocks, at least over a limited range
- analogue network** See *analogue cellular network*
- analogue repeater; *analog repeater* /US/** repeater for amplifying analogue signals or digital signals, but not capable of regenerating digital signals
- analogue signal; *analog signal* /US/** signal one of whose characteristic quantities follows continuously the variations of another physical quantity representing information
- analogue signalling data link; *analog signaling data link* /US/** data link that provides an interface to signalling terminals and is made up of voice-frequency analogue transmission channels and modems
- analogue subscriber; *analog subscriber* /US/** subscriber to an analogue telecommunication service
- analogue switch matrix; *analog switch matrix* /US/** group of relays that carry out subscriber switch from one interface to another, activated by operation and maintenance commands, due to, for example, a change in the service type or fault in the interface
- analogue telephone adapter; *ATA*** adapter that is used to connect a standard telephone to a high-speed modem to facilitate voice over IP (VoIP) and fax calls over the Internet
- analogue terminal equipment** terminal equipment which connects a computer unit to analogue data network

analogue-to-digital conversion; A/D conversion; analog-to-digital conversion /US/; A/D	process designed to convert an analogue signal into a digital signal with essentially the same information
analogue-to-digital converter; analog-to-digital converter /US/; A/D converter; ADC	device which converts an analogue input signal to a digital output signal carrying equivalent information
Analysed_Information	<i>See DP Analysed_Information</i>
analysis	part of a diagnostic program which is to determine the location of a fault
analysis class model	static class model that identifies central concepts and classes of the target system and their relationships
analysis factor	information on the basis of which the analysis service determines an output
analysis path	chain of analysis file records
analysis port; mirror port; sniffer port	port that copies the traffic of another port with the purpose of analysing and monitoring the traffic in the network
analysis service	service that selects the optimal recovery action for a given fault situation and performs a concurrent recovery action analysis to determine whether or not it is possible to start the recovery action
analysis start point	<i>See analysis starting point</i>
analysis starting point; analysis start point	entry to the data structures of the address analysis record chain
analysis starting point selection	function that offers more than one address analysis starting point by enabling different analysis results for the same address information
analysis test state	<i>See test analysis</i>
analysis tree	chain of records in the analysis file used for analysing and identified by the number of its initial record

analysis tree dialling analysis	<i>See CTS analysis</i>
analysis tree of attribute values	analysis tree which indicates the starting record for an attribute analysis
analysis tree selection	trigger data which expresses whether the called number will be analysed in the originally selected tree or whether it should be changed to a special IN tree
ANAT	<i>See alternative network address types</i>
anchor ASN gateway	ASN gateway via which a mobile terminal is connected to the connectivity service network
anchor data path function; <i>anchor DPF; anchor DP function</i>	data path function that is located at one end of the data path and that anchors the data path associated with the mobile terminal across handovers
anchor DP function	<i>See anchor data path function</i>
anchor DPF	<i>See anchor data path function</i>
anchor media gateway	<i>See anchor MGW</i>
anchor MGW; <i>anchor media gateway</i>	media gateway that terminates the Iu-CS interface from the source RNC in the inter-MSS relocation
anchor mobile services switching centre; <i>anchor MSC; MSC-A; MSCA</i>	controlling mobile services switching centre (MSC) which first established radio connection to or from a mobile station
anchor MSC	<i>See anchor mobile services switching centre</i>
anchor RNC; <i>anchoring RNC</i>	radio network controller (RNC) which is connected to the Iu interface for a particular mobile terminal and remains as a serving RNC for the mobile terminal if relocation procedure is not supported
anchoring	case where the functions of the base station gateway (BSGW) and UE control function (UCF) are provided by a base transceiver station (BTS) that does not provide radio resources to the user equipment (UE)
anchoring RNC	<i>See anchor RNC</i>
ANE list	<i>See authorised networks list</i>

angle of arrival; AOA	positioning method in which the location of a mobile terminal is calculated based on an analysis of the angle at which the signal arrives at the antenna from the mobile terminal
ANI	<i>See automatic number identification</i>
ANI	<i>See adjacent AAL2 node identifier</i>
anisochronous	essential characteristic of a signal such that the time intervals between consecutive significant instants do not necessarily have the same duration or durations that are integral multiples of the shortest duration
ANM	<i>See answer message</i>
annotation	extension to adaptation metadata that is created by an Open EMS Suite customer and that contains customer-specific information concerning managed object classes, measurement types, or other elements of the adaptation files
announcement	message that is transmitted to inform the recipient about an event
announcement case	category which includes certain types of announcements
announcement channel	one PCM time-slot from the announcement hardware to the switching network
announcement channel measurement	<i>See traffic measurement on announcement channel</i>
announcement channel measurement report	measurement report which shows the number and channel of announcements given during the results accumulation period
announcement device	<i>See automatic announcement equipment</i>
announcement identifier	digit sequence which within the announcement analyses provides the information needed for starting the announcement
announcement index	obligatory parameter used when creating announcements for an internal announcement device
announcement measurement	in the Voice Announcement Unit, a measurement that provides information about successful and unsuccessful announcement requests

announcement of chargeable service	recorded announcement which tells that a service is charged for
announcement of estimated queuing time	recorded announcement which tells the average length of a queue
announcement on call forwarding	<i>See call forwarding announcement</i>
announcement specifier	specifier (a number) which is used to distinguish announcements belonging to the same announcement case
announcement terminating call	call that does not reach the called subscriber due to called subscriber IMSI detach, thus creating an announcement for the calling subscriber
anonym server	<i>See anonymity server</i>
anonymity key; AK	key which is used to conceal the sequence number (SQN)
anonymity server; anonym server	server which allows the user to be connected to different sites and servers on the network without being recognised on the basis of the user data
anonymous access; AA	function which allows a user to access the network without a subscriber identity
anonymous access indicator	information in a SGSN charging record (S-CDR) that indicates if anonymous access has been deployed
anonymous call barring; ACB	incoming call barring which enables the prevention of calls from users who have calling line identification restriction active
anonymous communication	communication in which the user identity is suppressed or replaced by an anonymous identity
anonymous message	message in which the sender's MSISDN number is hidden from the recipient by replacing it with a pseudo-address
ANS	<i>See called terminal identification answer tone</i>
ANSam	<i>See modified answer tone</i>
ANSI	<i>See American National Standards Institute</i>
answer	<i>See SDP answer</i>
answer message; ANM	signalling message sent in the backward direction indicating that the call has been answered

answer mode override	PoC feature that the inviting PoC client uses to override the invited PoC client's answer mode setting
answer seizure ratio; <i>answer-to-seizure ratio</i>; <i>ASR</i>	either on a route or a destination code basis, and during a specified time interval, the ratio of the number of seizures that result in an answer signal to the total number of seizures
answer tone	<i>See called terminal identification answer tone</i>
answer-signal delay	time interval between the establishment of a connection between calling and called users, and the detection of an answer signal at the originating exchange
answer-to-seizure ratio	<i>See answer seizure ratio</i>
answerer	<i>See SDP answerer</i>
answering machine	<i>See telephone answering set</i>
answering P-CSCF	<i>See terminating P-CSCF</i>
antenna bearing	<i>See bearing</i>
antenna branching	coupling of one or more transmitters and receivers into the same antenna gate
antenna branching equipment	device for coupling one or more transmitters and receivers into the same antenna gate
antenna cable; <i>antenna feeder</i>	cable between an antenna and radio relay equipment, transmitting the RF signal in either direction
antenna feeder	<i>See antenna cable</i>
antenna filter; <i>AF</i>	waveguide assembly that only allows a specified frequency range to pass from the transmitter to the antenna and from the antenna to the receiver
antenna gain	ratio of the maximum radiation intensity in a given direction to the maximum radiation intensity produced in the same direction from a reference antenna with the same power input
antenna hopping	frequency hopping in which the transceivers in a base transceiver station (BTS) can transmit with all the radio transmitter antennas in the BTS
antenna sharing	using an antenna for transmission and reception with at least two different technologies such as WCDMA and GSM

antenna tilting	adjusting the tilt angle of an antenna
anti-replay protection	<i>See replay defence</i>
anti-replay service window	<i>See anti-replay window</i>
anti-replay window; IPsec anti-replay window; anti-replay service window	transmit window that protects the receiver against replay attacks by rejecting old or duplicate packets
anti-replay window size; replay window size	configurable size of the anti-replay window that protects the receiver against replay attacks
anti-virus scanner	<i>See virus scanner</i>
any time interrogation; ATI	interrogation in which the service control point (SCP) enquires the subscriber's status and location information from the home location register (HLR)
any time modification; ATM	control procedure that the GSM service control function can use at any time to modify the subscriber information in the home location register
any time subscription interrogation; ATSI	interrogation which the service control point (SCP) can perform at any time to find the subscription information from the home location register (HLR)
any-to-any networking	feature that provides a possibility to combine all network technologies
anycast	<i>See anycasting</i>
anycast address	IP address identifying a set of nodes of which the packet reaches only one
anycasting; anycast	unidirectional transmission of data between a single sender and the nearest of several receivers in a group
AO	<i>See application-originated</i>
AO-SM	<i>See application-originated short message</i>
AOA	<i>See angle of arrival</i>
AoC	<i>See advice of charge</i>

AOC	<i>See advice of charge</i>
AOC-D	<i>See advice of charge during the call</i>
AOC-I	<i>See advice of charge information</i>
AOC-S	<i>See advice of charge at call set-up time</i>
AoCI	<i>See advice of charge information</i>
AOR	<i>See address-of-record</i>
AP	<i>See access point</i>
AP	<i>See aggregation proxy</i>
AP	<i>See authentication proxy</i>
AP	<i>See application process</i>
AP	<i>See access point</i>
APC	<i>See adjacent point code</i>
APDU	<i>See application protocol data unit</i>
APE	<i>See automated planning enhancement</i>
API	<i>See application programming interface</i>
APM	<i>See application transport mechanism</i>
APM	<i>See administrative protocol module</i>
APN	<i>See access point name</i>
APN network identifier; <i>network identifier</i>; APN-NI; NID	identifier that is the first part of the DNS access point name (APN) and that defines the IP network the user wants to connect to
APN operator identifier; <i>operator identifier</i>; APN-OI	identifier that is the second part of the DNS access point name (APN) and that defines the operator's backbone network
APN-NI	<i>See APN network identifier</i>
APN-OI	<i>See APN operator identifier</i>
APP	<i>See automatic picocell planning</i>

APP	<i>See application transport parameter</i>
APP	<i>See application-defined RTCP packet</i>
APPID	<i>See application identifier</i>
AppLauncher	<i>See application launcher</i>
applet	application which operates only as associated with another application
application	software which, together with the related hardware, performs a specific function for the user or, in some cases, for another application
application; application program; application software	software that forms a logical collection of features
application	<i>See database application</i>
application archive	file that contains all the components of a servlet
application association	co-operative relationship between two application entities formed by their exchange of application protocol control information through their use of presentation services
application awareness	database application that can be designed to enable and disable selective roles automatically when a user attempts to use the application
application binary interface; ABI	interface between an application and the operating system, between an application and its libraries, or between the components of the application
application binary interface for C++; C++ ABI	application binary interface between the user C++ code and the system and libraries that the implementation provides
application class; application QoS class	quality of service (QoS) class in which the quality of service is defined as a set of parameters that describes the behaviour of a traffic flow through the network
application client	application that provides a graphical user interface to run a client machine and directly access server applications that run on the application server
Application Configuration Access Protocol; ACAP	Internet protocol for storing and accessing client program options, configurations, and preference information remotely

application context; AC	explicitly identified set of application service elements, related options, and any other necessary information for the interworking of application entities on an application association
application convention	application-specific information governing the text of a document in areas that standard generalised markup language (SGML) leaves to user choice
application development environment; ADE	combination of hardware and software that is used to develop an application
application development interface; ADI	interface that is used in the implementation of a subsystem or application
application domain	unit of processing that the common language runtime (CLR) can use to provide isolation between applications
application entity; AE	set of application service elements which together perform all or part of the communications aspects of an application process
application entity title; AET	unequivocal identifier connected with each OSI application entity in the DX system
application field	group of process families performing the task of a certain group of applications
application functions	one of the two major functional areas of mPlatform, enabling seamless, user-friendly services to be provided over diverse channels, handsets, and networks
application gateway; AGW	gateway which provides multimedia storage, legacy support, e-mail smart push, and multimedia voice messaging services
application group	group that contains application items
application header; AH	header which contains information necessary for the application to get the data to the right part of the application on the receiving side
application icon	icon representing an application that has already started, and has been minimised, while still running
application ID	<i>See application identifier</i>
application identifier; application ID; AID; APPID	unique identifier that refers to an application

application information	application-specific information to be passed to an application or processor not appearing in the document or its document type definition (DTD)
application instance	single occurrence of an application that runs on one of the nodes in a cluster
application interface	interface via which the communication between the system and external applications is handled
application item	application icon representing an application with specific parameters
application launch extension point	client API that makes it possible to extend the application launch types supported in CM user interface adaptation fragments with custom application launch types
application launcher; <i>AppLauncher, AL</i>	part of an element manager (EM) that offers an interface for installing, launching, and managing separate element manager applications
application layer	layer 7 within the OSI model providing the means by which the user programs access the OSI environment
application layer gateway; <i>ALG</i>	application-specific gateway that allows an Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) node and an Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) node to communicate with each other
application location register; <i>ALR</i>	register provided with the function which associates a mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) with the home location register (HLR) where the subscription is located resulting in the ability to move to another HLR without changing the MSISDN
application log	log which contains specific events that the applications have monitored and logged
application logic	computational part of an application which includes a list of instructions that indicate to the software application how to operate
application management	set of functions for controlling the internal applications of a system and the external applications interacting with the system
application management	functions in the application layer that are related to the management of OSI application processes
application manager	tool that provides access to specific applications and objects
application message queue; <i>AMQ</i>	database table that the external application interface (EAI) processes use for inter-process communication to pass messages from one process to another

application node; AN	node that uses the services provided by lower layer protocols
application number	number with which the subscriber sends the request to the short message service centre (SMSC) or multimedia message service centre (MMSC) and on to Nokia Messaging Gateway
Application Platform	<i>See Open EMS Suite Application Platform</i>
application prefix	unique prefix defined for each application, which the short message service centre (SMSC) recognises
application process; AP	element within a real open system which performs the information processing for a particular application
application program	program that is written for a user and applies to the user's work
application program	<i>See application</i>
application programming interface; API	programming interface that supports the process of developing application programs used to access various network services
application protocol	protocol which determines the communication behaviour of application entities in the performance of application functions
application protocol control information	information exchanged between application entities using presentation services to co-ordinate their joint operation
application protocol data unit; APDU	sequence of data elements exchanged between peer entities of application layer
application protocol version	trigger data which defines the application protocol version for applications using the communication services of the application protocol
application QoS class	<i>See application class</i>
application response measurement	<i>See application response measurement interface</i>

application response measurement interface; application response measurement; ARM interface; ARM	standard application programming interface (API) for measuring service levels of single-system and distributed applications
application security	security measures required for the protection against attacks directed at the application level
application server; AS	logical entity that serves a specific routing key
application server; AS	server or a program in a computer in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application
application server identity; AS identity	information element that identifies the application server which has originated a request and that is used in checking the AS permissions list
application server node; ASN	node that serves as an application server
application server process; ASP	process instance of an application server, serving as an active or standby process
application server process maintenance message; ASPM	message that is used in the management, support, and maintenance of application server processes
application service element; ASE	set of functions that provide a capability for the interworking of application entity invocations for a specific purpose on a single application association
application service function; ASF	function providing service capabilities which offer access to network resources for external and internal services and applications
application service provider; ASP	service provider that manages and distributes software-based services and solutions to customers across a wide area network from a central data storage
application service subscription information; ASSI	in a default sequence list, a field that contains an ordered list of internal services and ISC subsystem application logics to which the events must be reported

application services	service area specifically geared towards application developers' community, for example scenario manager
application software	<i>See application</i>
application supervision service; supervision service	part of the computing platform the function of which is to monitor the health of the applications running in the switching system
application timer	timer that defines the waiting time in hunting for an answer when the call is connected to a hunting number
application traffic	traffic that consists of communication between the applications of a network element
application transport instruction indicator; <i>ATI</i>	mechanism which allows an application transport mechanism user application (APM user) to instruct a receiving node how to respond to error cases
application transport mechanism; <i>APM</i>	transport mechanism used by applications requiring a bearer in conjunction with the support of the application's signalling information flow
application transport parameter; <i>APP</i>	application transport mechanism (APM) parameter which is used for transporting call and bearer-related correlation and binding information in narrowband ISDN
application workstation	workstation that is part of the operator seat of a network management system and connected to a local area network
application-defined RTCP packet; <i>APP</i>	RTCP packet that is intended for test use when new applications and features are developed and whose packet type value is not registered
application-level addressing	addressing of push content between a particular user agent on a WAP client and a push initiator on a server
application-level authentication	<i>See IMS user authentication</i>
application-originated; <i>AO</i>	characteristic of an item initiated by an application
application-originated short message; <i>AO-SM</i>	short message initiated by an application

application-specific integrity rules	database properties that concern the integrity of the database and are maintained by the application
application-terminated; AT	characteristic of an item terminated by an application
application-terminated short message; AT-SM	short message terminated to an application
applications of charging	part of charging which enables the observation of long calls, charging of operator calls, freephone service charging, and SSP charging
applied service	logical service that is requested for an existing logical leg
ApplyCharging; AC	message that the service control point (SCP) uses to inform service switching point (SSP) of the limit that the charging for the call must not exceed
ApplyChargingReport	<i>See ApplyChargingReport procedure</i>
ApplyChargingReport procedure; ApplyChargingReport; ACR	procedure used by the GSM service switching function (gsmSSF) to report to the GSM service control function (gsmSCF) the information requested in the ApplyCharging
APPSE	<i>See IP telephony application server</i>
APR	<i>See autoprovisioning module</i>
APS	<i>See automatic protection switching</i>
APS 1+1	automatic protection switching (APS) in which a permanent electrical bridge is used between the serving and protecting connection, and the same payload signal is sent over both connections
AR	<i>See access router</i>
AR	<i>See authentication centre</i>
AR	<i>See audio response</i>
arbiter	mechanism for solving conflicts when two or more devices want to use the same resource at the same time
arbitrated loop	loop topology in which two or more ports can be interconnected, but only two ports at a time can communicate

arbitrated loop physical address; AL_PA	in fibre-channel transmission, an eight-bit value that is used to identify a device participating in an arbitrated loop
arbitration	survey on competition situation
architecture	<i>See system architecture</i>
archive attribute	attribute that indicates whether the file has been updated since the last backup creation
archive file	file that has been saved in a different location from the original for backup purposes
archive log	<i>See archive log file</i>
archive log file; archive log	log that is saved in an archive and kept for a specified period of time
area address	part of the NSAP address, which identifies the area where the equipment is located
area border router	<i>See border router</i>
area code	code added to an authority system so that the authorities of a certain user can be limited to exchanges located in a certain area, and to data related to them
area code; AC	number which is dialled before the called subscriber number and which consists of the national prefix 0 together with the number of the called numbering area, a nationwide service number or another network's, such as a mobile network's, number
area code analysis	analysis of a dialled area code that is used for routing a call
area information	information that indicates the base transceiver station initiating the signalling and prevents malfunction due to co-channel interference
area polling	<i>See paging</i>
area service number	actual call number for the area service access point which the subscriber does not need to know
ARFCN	<i>See absolute radio frequency number</i>
ARFN	<i>See absolute radio frequency number</i>
ARI	<i>See AssistRequestInstructions procedure</i>

arithmetic expression	combination of arithmetic delimiters, numerals and identifiers enclosed in parentheses (in MML)
ARL	<i>See authority revocation list</i>
ARM	<i>See application response measurement interface</i>
ARM interface	<i>See application response measurement interface</i>
armed	state of a detection point in which triggering occurs when that detection point is encountered
ARNT	<i>See automated radio network tuning</i>
ARP	<i>See allocation/retention priority</i>
ARP	<i>See Address Resolution Protocol</i>
ARQ	<i>See automatic repeat request</i>
ARQ channel identifier; ACID	identifier of a channel in which automatic repeat request (ARQ) packets are transferred
ARQ protocol; automatic repeat request protocol	protocol that operates on the radio link layer and provides an error recovery scheme by retransmitting a packet or a frame that has not been acknowledged
ARR	<i>See automatic rerouting</i>
array	predefined type generator which contains several values of the same type which can all be found by means of an index
array file	one-dimensional or two-dimensional file which can contain records which, for their part, can contain subrecords
arrow button	button that displays a triangle
artificial traffic	<i>See test traffic</i>
ARU	<i>See audio unit</i>
AS	<i>See authentication server</i>
AS	<i>See access stratum</i>
AS	<i>See application server</i>
AS	<i>See application server</i>
AS	<i>See alarm system</i>

AS	<i>See access server</i>
AS	<i>See autonomous system</i>
AS API	<i>See alarm system application programming interface</i>
AS identity	<i>See application server identity</i>
AS manager	<i>See authentication server manager</i>
AS permissions list	list, which the home subscriber server maintains, of the operations that an application server (AS) is allowed to perform in the Sh interface
ASA	<i>See Abort-Session-Answer message</i>
ASBR	<i>See autonomous system border router</i>
ascending direction	direction of calls from a lower network hierarchy level to a higher one
ASCII alarm forwarding	application for sending alarm information from the network management system (NMS) to a third-party network management centre (NMC) in ASCII format using TCP/IP and UNIX or Linux services
ASCII disk file editor	feature which provides a screen editor for creating and editing ASCII files via an MML session in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and home location register (HLR)
ASCII file interface	<i>See ASCII interface</i>
ASCII interface; ASCII file interface	open interface that enables the transfer of ASCII files to external systems
ASCII print-out	in subscriber management, a feature that makes it possible to export subscription data in ASCII format
ASCII report	measurement report that is stored in American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) format
ASCII terminal	<i>See generic terminal</i>
ASE	<i>See application service element</i>
ASF	<i>See application service function</i>
ASI	<i>See auxiliary signalling index</i>
ASN	<i>See abstract syntax notation</i>

ASN	<i>See application server node</i>
ASN	<i>See access service network</i>
ASN gateway; ASN-GW	subscriber access gateway for a mobile WiMAX network that provides a complete set of network functions that are needed to provide radio access to a subscriber
ASN network	<i>See access service network</i>
ASN-GW	<i>See ASN gateway</i>
ASN.1	<i>See abstract syntax notation one</i>
ASP	<i>See application service provider</i>
ASP	<i>See application server process</i>
ASP	<i>See access service provider</i>
ASP	<i>See attendant services platform</i>
ASP	<i>See ATM switching platform</i>
ASP active; ASPAC	signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to indicate that it is active and ready to be used
ASP active acknowledge- ment; ASPAC ACK message; ASPAC ACK	signalling message that the signalling gateway uses to acknowledge to the application server process (ASP) that it has received an ASP active message (ASPAC)
ASP down	<i>See ASP down message</i>
ASP down ACK	<i>See ASP down acknowledgement</i>
ASP down acknowledge- ment; ASP down ACK	signalling message that the signalling gateway uses to acknowledge to the application server process (ASP) that it has received an ASP down message (DOWN)
ASP down message; ASP down; DOWN	signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to indicate that it is not ready to receive traffic or maintenance messages
ASP inactive; ASPIA	signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to indicate that it is no longer active and cannot be used
ASP inactive ACK	<i>See ASP inactive acknowledgement</i>

ASP inactive acknowledgement; ASP inactive ACK; ASPIA ACK	signalling message that the signalling gateway uses to acknowledge to the application server process (ASP) that it has received an ASP inactive (ASPIA) message
ASP up	<i>See ASP up message</i>
ASP up acknowledgement; ASPUP ACK	signalling message that the signalling gateway uses to acknowledge to the application server process (ASP) that it has received an ASP up message (ASPUP)
ASP up message; ASP up; ASPUP	signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to indicate that it is ready to receive traffic or maintenance messages
ASPAC	<i>See ASP active</i>
ASPAC ACK	<i>See ASP active acknowledgement</i>
ASPAC ACK message	<i>See ASP active acknowledgement</i>
ASPIA	<i>See ASP inactive</i>
ASPIA ACK	<i>See ASP inactive acknowledgement</i>
ASPM	<i>See application server process maintenance message</i>
ASPUP	<i>See ASP up message</i>
ASPUP ACK	<i>See ASP up acknowledgement</i>
ASR	<i>See Abort-Session-Request message</i>
ASR	<i>See answer seizure ratio</i>
assembler	translator used to translate a program expressed in an assembly language
assembly language	low-level language whose instructions are usually in one-to-one correspondence with computer instructions and which may provide facilities such as the use of macroinstructions
assertion consumer service URL; ACSU	URL address at the service provider that an identity provider should use when sending single sign-on responses
asset manager; AM	centralised inventory for managing and tracking various assets, such as hardware units or components, software licenses, or other entities which have to be tracked through their life cycle

ASSI	<i>See application service subscription information</i>
assigned Ethernet interface	Ethernet interface of a host unit that has an assigned logical IP address
assignment	operation which gives a variable a value, replacing the previous value given to the variable
assignment operator	part of assignment statement in a command language
assignment statement	statement which assigns a value to a variable
Assist Request Instructions	<i>See AssistRequestInstructions procedure</i>
assistance data delivery	<i>See assistance data delivery procedure</i>
assistance data delivery procedure; assistance data delivery	procedure which enables the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) or radio network controller (RNC) to send positioning-related assistance data to the user equipment
assisted GPS; network-assisted GPS; AGPS; A-GPS	global positioning system (GPS) in which the mobile communications network transmits the GPS satellites' track, correction and timing data to the GPS phone in order to make positioning faster and to improve the position accuracy
assisting external IP	<i>See external assisting IP</i>
assisting GSM service switching function; assisting gsmSSF	GSM service switching function (gsmSSF) which sends the AssistRequestInstructions procedure (ARI) to the GSM service control function (gsmSCF) when it receives an indication from an initiating gsmSSF indicating an assist procedure
assisting gsmSSF	<i>See assisting GSM service switching function</i>
AssistRequestInstructions procedure; Assist Request Instructions; ARI	procedure sent to the service control function (SCF) by a service switching function (SSF) or by a specialised resources function (SRF) when the assisting SSF or SRF receives an indication from an initiating SSF containing information indicating an assist or hand-off procedure
associated alarms	alarms directly related to a given identified trouble

associated control channel; dedicated control channel; ACCH; DCCH	point-to-point, bidirectional control channel that is associated with the traffic channel (TCH) and that supports both signalling and packet data
associated LMU	stand-alone location management unit (LMU) which gives location services at a BTS site
associated mode of signaling /US/	<i>See associated mode of signalling</i>
associated mode of signalling; associated mode of signaling /US/	mode where messages for a signalling relation involving two adjacent signalling points are conveyed over a directly interconnecting signalling link
associated object	managed object that is associated with a specific service or task
associated URI	uniform resource identifier (URI) that the service provider has allocated for a user's own use
association	<i>See SCTP association</i>
association control service element; ACSE	application service element which provides basic facilities for the control of an association among communicating application-service-objects (ASO)
association identifier	identifier which unambiguously identifies an SCTP association within the computer unit
association set	group of associations, usually configured to one network element
associative memory; associative storage; content addressed storage; contents addressable memory; content addressable memory; CAM	storage where hardware locates information on the basis of its content rather than its location
associative search	search made on the basis of information content
associative storage	<i>See associative memory</i>

assured forwarding	<i>See assured forwarding PHB group</i>
assured forwarding PHB group; assured forwarding	differentiated services per-hop-behaviour (PHB) that provides means for the assured transfer of IP packets over the Internet
asymmetric algorithm; asymmetric cryptographic algorithm	cryptographic algorithm which is used in combination with two different keys to encrypt and decrypt data
asymmetric configuration	configuration in which the IMA group is not required to configure all links in both the transmit and receive directions
asymmetric cryptographic algorithm	<i>See asymmetric algorithm</i>
asymmetric digital subscriber line; asymmetric digital subscriber loop; ADSL	technology which enables high-speed data communication over existing twisted pair telephone lines and supports a downstream data rate of 1.5 - 8 Mbit/s and an upstream data rate of 16 kbit/s - 1 Mbit/s
asymmetric digital subscriber loop	<i>See asymmetric digital subscriber line</i>
asymmetric encryption	encryption that uses two mathematically related cryptographic keys: a public key and a private key
asymmetric multiprocessing	multiprocessing in which processors in the same or different systems are dedicated to specific tasks
asymmetric operation	operation mode in which the IMA group is allowed to carry ATM traffic over links that are not active in either the transmit or receive direction
asymmetrical through connection	through connection of only one direction of transmission on a potential both-ways through connection
ASYNC	<i>See asynchronous service</i>
async	<i>See asynchronous</i>
asynchronous; async	occurrence of two or more phenomena without a common timing reference

asynchronous	<i>See non-synchronous</i>
asynchronous announcement	announcement in which the speech path connection is not aligned with the beginning of a phrase
asynchronous application	application which can handle several messages at the same time
asynchronous basic PAD access	access to an X.28 dial-in port in a packet switched public data network (PSPDN) without or via one or more transit ISDN or PSTN networks
asynchronous bearer service	bearer service where the transmitting and receiving data terminals maintain their synchronism only over each single character
asynchronous charging	<i>See Karlsson charging</i>
asynchronous event; push type network event	event that is initiated by the network without any action taken by the user or client
asynchronous interface	entity of a lower level than an asynchronous service definition used for handling exceptional and complicated asynchronous interface cases
asynchronous mapping	SDH mapping in which justification bits are used
asynchronous network	<i>See non-synchronised network</i>
asynchronous provisioning	provisioning that is implemented in the asynchronous mode
asynchronous query; asynchronous querying; asynchronous request	query that is sent to or from a network element in the asynchronous mode
asynchronous querying	<i>See asynchronous query</i>
asynchronous request	<i>See asynchronous query</i>
asynchronous service; ASYNC	service where a reply is not expected before proceeding

asynchronous service invocation	service invocation in which the client of the call immediately returns from the request invocation and will be notified at a later time of the actual response.
asynchronous tandem encoding	transcoding of the form ADPCM-PCM-analogue signal-PCM-ADPCM
asynchronous time-division multiplexing	multiplexing technique in which a transmission capability is organised in undedicated slots filled with cells with respect to each application's instantaneous real need. In this case, the terminal equipment (that is, the customer application) defines the actual transmitted bit rate, whatever this rate is, possibly variable during the communication. This technique carries a labelled interface structure over a frame or a self-delineating labelled interface
asynchronous transfer mode; ATM	transfer mode in which the information is organised into cells: it is asynchronous in the sense that the recurrence of cells containing information from an individual user is not necessarily periodic
asynchronous transfer mode switch	<i>See ATM switch</i>
AT	<i>See ActivityTest procedure</i>
AT	<i>See access tandem /US/</i>
AT	<i>See application-terminated</i>
AT-SM	<i>See application-terminated short message</i>
ATA	<i>See advanced technology attachment</i>
ATA	<i>See analogue telephone adapter</i>
ATC	<i>See ATM transfer capability</i>
ATCA	<i>See AdvancedTCA</i>
ATD	<i>See absolute time difference</i>
Ater codec	codec that can be used on the Ater interface
Ater interface	interface between the base station controller (BSC) and the remote transcoder
Ater PCM	PCM circuit that connects the base station controller and transcoder in the GSM system radio access network
ATI	<i>See any time interrogation</i>

ATII	<i>See application transport instruction indicator</i>
ATM	<i>See any time modification</i>
ATM	<i>See asynchronous transfer mode</i>
ATM access profile	<i>See access profile</i>
ATM adaptation layer; AAL	layer which enhances the service provided by the ATM layer to support functions required by the next higher layer
ATM adaptation layer service data unit; AAL-SDU	service data unit that is presented to the ATM adaptation layer at its service interface or service access point, and that is processed on the ATM adaptation layer
ATM adaptation layer type 0; AAL0	ATM adaptation layer that refers to raw ATM cells with a payload of 48 bytes without a special field
ATM adaptation layer type 1; AAL1	ATM adaptation layer that supports constant bit rate (CBR), connection-oriented, time-dependent data traffic
ATM adaptation layer type 2; AAL type 2; AAL2	ATM adaptation layer that supports variable bit rate (VBR), connection-oriented, time-dependent data traffic
ATM adaptation layer type 3/4; AAL3/4	ATM adaptation layer that supplies sequencing and error detection support to variable bit rate (VBR), time-independent data traffic. Traffic can be both connection-oriented and connectionless
ATM adaptation layer type 5; simple and efficient adaptation layer; AAL5; SEAL	ATM adaptation layer that enhances the service provided by the ATM layer by supporting variable bit rate (VBR), connection-oriented, time-independent data traffic
ATM address	<i>See ATM end system address</i>
ATM backbone; ATM BB	backbone that uses technology based on transferring data in packets of a fixed size
ATM BB	<i>See ATM backbone</i>
ATM bearer modification	<i>See bearer modification</i>

ATM bearer service	part of telecommunications service in which the switching and statistical multiplexing is done at the asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) level and that provides the capability for the transmission of signals between user-network interfaces
ATM CAC	<i>See ATM connection admission control</i>
ATM CC	<i>See ATM cross-connection</i>
ATM cell; <i>cell</i>	block of fixed length which is identified by a label at the ATM layer of the B-ISDN protocol reference model
ATM cell counter; <i>cell counter</i>	counter which can be used to measure any type of ATM cell events
ATM cell flow; <i>cell flow</i>	data flow that consists of ATM cells
ATM cell header; <i>header</i>	protocol control information located at the beginning of an ATM cell
ATM cell stream; <i>cell stream</i>	all data transmitted through a communications line in a single read or write operation in the form of cells which arrive at known intervals
ATM cell switching	<i>See ATM switching</i>
ATM cell trailer; <i>trailer</i>	protocol control information located at the end of an ATM cell payload
ATM circuit	telecommunication circuit that provides an end-to-end ATM connection
ATM connection	connection consisting of ATM layer links which are interconnected in order to provide an end-to-end transfer capability to access points
ATM connection admission control; <i>ATM CAC</i>	connection admission control which provides a set of actions during the call establishment phase or call re-negotiation phase in order to establish whether a virtual channel connection (VCC) or a virtual path connection (VPC) can be accepted or rejected or whether a request for re-allocation can be accommodated
ATM connection control; <i>connection control; CC</i>	function that keeps track of connection resources and based on those handles the operations related to different kinds of cross-connections
ATM cross connect	<i>See ATM cross-connect</i>

ATM cross-connect; <i>ATM cross connect; AXC node; AXC</i>	transmission node that provides semi-permanent virtual path connections (VPC) and semi-permanent virtual channel connections (VCC) according to an alterable memory map
ATM cross-connect unit; <i>AXU</i>	master unit of the ATM cross-connect (AXC) that performs the main ATM function of communicating with the base transceiver station (BTS), connects to other BTSs and to the radio network controller (RNC), and controls the Nokia AXC node
ATM cross-connection; <i>ATM CC; AXC</i>	ATM connection which for point-to-point connections represents the cross-connect relationship between two virtual path link (VPL) or virtual channel link (VCL) termination points, and for multipoint connections the cross-connect relationship between an instance of the VPL or VCL termination point and an instance of the multipoint bridge
ATM end system address; <i>ATM address; AESA</i>	number that is used to uniquely identify an ATM endpoint from any other endpoint in a global network
ATM exchange terminal; <i>AET</i>	exchange termination used in the ATM system
ATM frame	datagram of variable length that can be transported over ATM infrastructure utilising high-speed SONET or SDH transmission facilities
ATM hub	hub that provides ATM over SONET, SDH, or PDH interfaces for communications with the network
ATM interface	interface in an ATM network that can be either a user-network interface (UNI) or a network node interface (NNI) and that has a unique identification code
ATM interface measurement	traffic measurement in which traffic intensity and packet loss in an ATM interface are measured
ATM inverse multiplexing	<i>See inverse multiplexing for ATM</i>
ATM layer	layer in the ATM reference model that provides an interface between the ATM adaptation layer and the physical layer
ATM layer connection	association established by the ATM layer to support communication between two or more ATM service users
ATM layer OAM	<i>See ATM layer OAM handling</i>
ATM layer OAM handling; <i>ATM layer OAM</i>	Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) which covers fault management and performance monitoring related functions in virtual path and virtual channel levels

ATM layer performance measurement	feature for collecting information about possible overload in the network element and the amount of traffic through the switching fabric, and for providing information about buffer management in the ATM layer
ATM layer traffic control; <i>ATM traffic control</i>	set of actions that aims to meet the network performance objectives and negotiated quality of service commitments and to avoid congested conditions in an ATM network
ATM link	link that provides for the capability of transferring information transparently, and represents the association between two contiguous connecting points or between an endpoint and its contiguous connecting point
ATM loop	<i>See ATM test loop</i>
ATM management; <i>ATMM</i>	process that runs on an ATM switch that controls virtual channel identifier (VCI) translation and rate enforcement
ATM messaging	messaging in which the post office sends messages to other computers via one or more centre DMX computers that are able to route messages on behalf of other computers
ATM module	<i>See multimedia gateway</i>
ATM multicasting	multicasting in which a single ATM switch or an ATM network copies an input ATM cell stream and delivers it to multiple output ATM links which may or may not be on separate physical interfaces
ATM multiplexing	multiplexing that enables the efficient use of ATM switching resources for network interface units, signal processing units, and computer units with a bandwidth requirement of less than 155 megabits per second
ATM network	network in which high-load, high-speed, fixed-size packet switching with dynamic bandwidth allocation is used according to the asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) standard
ATM node	ATM switch or cross-connect which realises the data transmission in an ATM network
ATM OAM	Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) for performance monitoring, defect and failure detection, system protection, defect information and fault localisation in an ATM network
ATM over fractional E1/JT1	feature that supports the insertion of ATM cells into full or partial E1/JT1 channels
ATM plan	plan file which contains the ATM layer parameters which a network element requires

ATM protocol reference model	<i>See ATM reference model</i>
ATM recharge; ATM recharge service	recharge where the prepaid subscriber can recharge the prepaid account via an automated teller machine (ATM) using a debit or credit card
ATM recharge service	<i>See ATM recharge</i>
ATM reference model; ATM protocol reference model	logical model that describes the functions that ATM supports and is composed of four layers and three planes
ATM resource handling	resource handling that consists of the reservation, modification, and release of ATM resources
ATM resource management	group of resource management operations for creating and handling IMA (inverse multiplexing for ATM) groups, endpoints, endpoint groups, permanent virtual connections, ATM interfaces, access profiles associated with the interfaces, and termination points on virtual path and virtual channel level
ATM route	route that consists of one or more hunted virtual paths or virtual channels that connect two ATM exchanges and that use the same signalling protocol or are associated with the same B-ISDN user (subscriber number)
ATM route load measurement	measurement that provides information on the ATM adaptation layer type 2 capacity allocations at ATM route level
ATM routing	routing in which free resources of an ATM network are located in order to direct the user plane traffic to the desired destination
ATM services	set of services that provides a mechanism to ensure that the quality of service remains as high as possible while the ATM network is used, and to allocate the bandwidth of ATM connections according to the application needs
ATM statistical	mode of the asynchronous transfer mode in which the information transfer capability specified for a given service that is provided to the user throughout a call is expressed in terms of values of parameters such as mean, peak, and standard deviation
ATM switch; asynchronous transfer mode switch	ATM functional unit that operates with cell-based signals and over standard line rates for both input and output, and passes the cells received on the input to the output

ATM switching; cell switching; ATM cell switching	switching of ATM cells between any input and output ports of the ATM switching fabric
ATM switching fabric supervision	feature which is used to supervise the equipment functions in the ATM switching fabric
ATM switching platform; ASP	switching platform that provides switching of ATM cells with flexible bandwidth allocation for different types of user traffic
ATM termination	ephemeral termination that logically represents an ATM network connection
ATM test cell; test cell	ATM cell that is used for testing connections between the functional units of an ATM-based network element
ATM test loop; ATM loop	test loop which verifies the signal path in the ATM connections
ATM traffic control	<i>See ATM layer traffic control</i>
ATM traffic descriptor	generic list of traffic parameters that can be used to capture the intrinsic traffic characteristics of an ATM connection
ATM traffic management	traffic management that consists of traffic shaping, policing, and buffer management and scheduling functions in an ATM network
ATM transfer capability; ATC	set of ATM layer parameters and procedures that is intended to support an ATM layer service model and a range of associated quality of service (QoS) classes
ATM transport layer	layer 4 within the ATM reference model modelling the virtual path (VP) and virtual channel (VC) connections
ATM UNI protocol	<i>See ATM user-network interface protocol</i>
ATM UNI signalling protocol	<i>See ATM user-network interface protocol</i>
ATM user-network interface protocol; ATM UNI signalling protocol; ATM UNI protocol	protocol that is used to establish and control switched virtual connections (SVC) through an ATM network
ATM VCC bundle	group of virtual channel connections (VCC) that are connected to the same endpoints but have different quality of service characteristics

ATM virtual channel connection measurement	measurement that provides information on the amount of ATM cell traffic in ingress and egress directions at the ATM virtual channel level
ATM virtual path connection measurement	measurement that provides information on the amount of ATM cell traffic in ingress and egress directions at the ATM virtual path level
ATMARF	address resolution protocol (ARP) for mapping IP addresses to ATM addresses
ATMM	<i>See ATM management</i>
atomic database transaction; atomic transaction	database transaction which is guaranteed to be completed successfully or not at all
atomic plan	configuration plan which details changes to the underlying configuration so that all the planned changes should pass dynamic validation before they can be implemented
atomic request	service request which includes a shared file system command or program function to complete the execution immediately, and which does not affect work in other resources of the working unit
atomic transaction	<i>See atomic database transaction</i>
atomicity	state where an event is either finished or not executed at all
atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability; ACID	set of properties for related operations such that the operations are either all performed, or none of them are performed (atomicity); that the effects of the operations are performed accurately, correctly, and with validity, with respect to application semantics (consistency); that partial results of the set of operations are not accessible, except by operations of the set (isolation); and that none of the effects of the operations are altered by any sort of failure (durability)
ATP	<i>See access transport</i>
ATPC	<i>See automatic transmit power control</i>
ATSI	<i>See any time subscription interrogation</i>
attach to CS and GPRS services	<i>See combined GPRS and IMSI attach</i>

attached group; joined group; active group	talk group in push to talk core network that a user is a member of and in which the user is currently attached
attached IMSI; attached international mobile subscriber identity	entry in the home location register's subscriber database containing the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) of the new SIM card
attached international mobile subscriber identity	<i>See attached IMSI</i>
attachment	<i>See group attachment</i>
attachment unit interface; AUI	interface between a media attachment unit (MAU) and a network interface card (NIC)
attack	<i>See security attack</i>
attendant; operator	person who offers answering and switching services
attendant group; operator group	group of attendants which can be freely defined
attendant identifier	<i>See operator identifier</i>
attendant incall identifier; operator incall identifier	operator number, consisting of one or two digits, that members of centrex group can use when calling to the centrex group attendant
attendant incall number; operator incall number	service number corresponding to the attendant incall identifier
attendant intrusion	<i>See intrusion</i>
attendant position	<i>See centrex attendant position</i>
attendant position subscriber number; operator position subscriber number	subscriber number of the subscriber line to which the attendant is attached

attendant service	<i>See operator service</i>
attendant services platform; operator system; ASP	system where attendants offer answering and switching services to subscribers
attenuation	ratio of the output to the input values of quantities of the same kind in a device or system when less than unity
attenuation distortion	departure from uniform amplification or attenuation over the frequency range required for transmission
attribute	<i>See XML attribute</i>
attribute	metadata that describes an object or object class
attribute	<i>See origin attribute</i>
attribute analysis	analysis of one or more attributes, each of which comprises one condition
attribute analysis	<i>See origin attribute analysis</i>
attribute directed routing; ADR	routing that allows the user to set logical conditions to a destination or to subdestinations included in a destination
attribute group	set of attributes that is created to enable managed objects to inherit attributes
attribute identifier	identifier used to distinguish an attribute of a managed object class from all other attributes defined for that object class
attribute list	<i>See presence attribute list</i>
attribute object	<i>See XML attribute</i>
attribute of managed object	information concerning a managed object used to describe (either in part or in whole) that managed object
attribute specification	specification which describes the name, value, and other properties of an attribute
attribute type	collection of values which an instance of that type may have, and a collection of operations which may be performed on those values
attribute validation	procedure for checking that the attributes and attribute values that are used are allowed
attribute value	particular instance of the class of information indicated by an attribute type

attribute value assertion; AVA	assertion that a particular attribute of a managed object has a particular value, that is a position that may be true, false, or undefined, concerning the values (or perhaps only the distinguished values) of an entry
attribute-value pair; AV pair, AVP	generic pair of values that consists of an attribute header and the corresponding value
AU	<i>See administrative unit</i>
AU pointer	<i>See administrative unit pointer</i>
AU-4 AIS	<i>See AU-4 alarm indication signal</i>
AU-4 alarm indication signal; AU-4 AIS	STM-N signal at the network node interface (NNI) in which the entire capacity of an administrative unit 4 AU-4 is set to logic "1"
AUC	<i>See authentication centre</i>
AuC	<i>See authentication centre</i>
AUC data file	file used as a temporary storage for the authentication centre (AUC) subscribers to be transferred from the source home location register (HLR) to the target HLR
AUC encryption	optional feature that protects the confidentiality and integrity of the subscriber authentication keys (Ki) using data encryption techniques when the keys are transferred from the network element to the authentication centre (AUC) and stored in the AUC
audible tone	information tone sent back to the calling telephone subscriber
audible-tone announcement	<i>See tone announcement</i>
audio codec; AC	codec that is used in the provisioning of bidirectional audio services over networks
audio performance	characteristics indicating audio quality, such as distortion and noise
audio response; AR	information given to a caller in vocal form
audio response unit	<i>See audio unit</i>
audio segment	reference to one or more audio recordings
audio segment identifier	<i>See segment identifier</i>

audio stream	media stream that consists of audible information
audio unit; <i>audio response unit</i>; ARU	device that produces vocal responses
audit	<i>See security audit</i>
audit descriptor	descriptor that specifies the information that needs to be audited and the list of descriptors and individual properties that need to be returned
audit trail	<i>See security audit trail</i>
auditing	<i>See security audit</i>
AUG	<i>See administrative unit group</i>
augmented Backus-Naur form; <i>augmented BNF</i>; ABNF	modified version of Backus-Naur form, used among Internet specifications
augmented BNF	<i>See augmented Backus-Naur form</i>
AUI	<i>See attachment unit interface</i>
AUI	<i>See administration user interface</i>
AuS	<i>See authorization server</i>
authenticated originator's PoC address	PoC address of the originating PoC client that has been authenticated by the SIP/IP core network
authentication	corroboration that the peer entity or data source is the one it claims to be
authentication	<i>See security check</i>
authentication	confirmation of the claimed identity of a user, or of a message not having changed after it has been sent
authentication adapter	software component of the delivery server which integrates the delivery server to authentication, authorisation, and subscriber systems
authentication and key agreement; AKA	procedure which authenticates the user and establishes a new pair of cipher and integrity keys between the serving network visitor location register (SN/VLR) and the user equipment
authentication center /US/	<i>See authentication centre</i>

authentication centre; authentication register; authentication center /US/; AUC; AuC; AR; AC	network element of the public land mobile network (PLMN) which contains subscriber related information for authentication purposes
authentication data; authentication information	set of data that is used in the authentication to establish the validity of an entity's claimed identity
authentication form	template which is used to ask the end-user's user name and password
authentication header; IP authentication header; AH	header in an IP packet that provides connectionless, strong integrity and data origin authentication for IP datagrams, and an optional antireply service
authentication in the HSS	feature which provides the authentication functions that the home subscriber server (HSS) requires
authentication information	<i>See authentication data</i>
authentication key	<i>See subscriber authentication key</i>
authentication management field; AMF	16-bit field that is used in authentication and key agreement to indicate the cryptographic algorithm and key used by the current authentication system
authentication proxy; HTTP authentication proxy; AP	HTTP proxy that takes the role of a network application function for the user equipment by handling the transport layer security relation with the user equipment and relieving the application server of this task
authentication quintet	<i>See authentication quintuplet</i>
authentication quintuplet; quintuplet; authentication quintet; quintet	authentication vector which consists of a random challenge (RAND), an expected user response (XRES), a cipherkey (CK), an integrity key (IK), and an authentication token (AUTN)
authentication realm	<i>See realm</i>

authentication register	<i>See authentication centre</i>
authentication repetition rate	parameter which tells how many times the event in question happens before an authentication needs to be performed
authentication server; AS	server which provides authentication services to other systems in a network
authentication server manager; AS manager	application used to configure and manage an authentication server (AS) remotely
authentication service	information security service for providing authentication
authentication synchronisation information; AUTS	information sent by the mobile station (MS) to the network when a vector used for the authentication is found to be too old
authentication token; AUTN	information that is used to authenticate its sender containing the claimant identity and ticket, as well as signed and encrypted secret key exchange messages conveying a secret key to be used in future cryptographic operations
authentication trap	trap message that the system generates upon a host authorisation failure
authentication triplet; triplet	authentication vector which consists of a random number (RAND) which is sent to the mobile station, a signed response (SRES) as an answer to it, and a ciphering key (Kc) for the encryption of the signalling
authentication vector; AV	set of parameters used for authentication and key agreement
authentication, authorisation, and accounting	<i>See AAA</i>
authentication, authorisation, and accounting profile	<i>See AAA profile</i>
authentication, authorisation, and accounting server	<i>See AAA server</i>
authentication, authorization, and accounting /US/	<i>See AAA</i>

authenticator	authentication server, storing the user's authentication, authorisation and account information
authorisation; authorization /US/	granting of rights to the user for the use of a resource, for example a system or information
authorisation decision	<i>See authorisation decision message</i>
authorisation decision message; authorisation decision; authorization decision message /US; authorization decision /US/	decision message which the policy decision function uses to send to the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) the IP quality of service (QoS) parameters for each client handle
authorisation handler	logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which is responsible for authentication and authorisation, and provides an application programming interface (API) for user database integration
authorisation header; authorization header /US/	header that contains the authentication credentials of a user agent
authorisation interface	interface that is used to transfer authorisation information when authorisation is implemented or performed outside the current system
authorisation proxy; authorisation proxy server; authorization proxy /US; authorization proxy server /US/	proxy that authenticates and authorises subscribers that are logging in to a service, sends logout information to the back end, and handles forced logout requests that the back end initiates
authorisation proxy server	<i>See authorisation proxy</i>
authorisation report	<i>See authorisation report message</i>

authorisation report message; authorisation report; authorization report message / US; authorization report /US/	report message which the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) uses to inform the policy decision function about the result of applying the authorisation decisions
authorisation request	<i>See authorisation request message</i>
authorisation request message; authorisation request; authorization request message /US; authorization request /US/	request message which the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) uses to request from the policy decision function the policy information necessary for the authorisation of the IP flows
authorisation requirement; authorization requirement /US/	minimum authority the user must have to get the command into execution phase
authorisation service	part of the user management in NMS which allows the system administrator to define on the level of network management specific objects what operations a user can perform within an application
authorisation token	<i>See media authorisation token</i>
authorisation type	authorisation information which indicates whether the operation to be authorised is the registration or deregistration of a user
authorised networks list; ANE list	list that contains a set of public land mobile network (PLMN) identifiers that are used to select the permitted cells from all the adjacent cells of a serving cell
authorised subscriber	subscriber who has an exclusive subscription to services, the use of which is regulated by laws
authority	right to perform certain functions of a system
authority and format identifier; AFI	part of the initial domain part (IDP) of the NSAP address indicating the authority responsible for the number following it, such as X.121 or E.164, and the format of the domain-specific part (DSP)

authority certificate	certificate downloaded into the mobile station by the browser from a WAP page, and used to check server certificate signatures and to guarantee that the certificate is issued by a certification authority (CA), that is, it is genuine
authority combination	authority value formed from a terminal profile and a user profile
authority domain	set of managed objects managed by a managing application in the context of a particular authority relationship set
authority relationship	relationship between a managing application and a managed object, in which the managing application has the authority to manage the managed object
authority relationship set	set of authority relationships, each authority relationship of the set being defined from some common standpoint of allocated management responsibility
authority requirement	minimum requirement of a session authority in the specific command class so that an MML command can enter execution phase
authority revocation list; ARL	certificate revocation list of a particular certification authority that contains certificates that have been revoked or suspended
authority system	system for information security, adopted to prevent unauthorised access to a system
authorization /US/	<i>See authorisation</i>
authorization decision /US/	<i>See authorisation decision message</i>
authorization decision message /US/	<i>See authorisation decision message</i>
authorization header /US/	<i>See authorisation header</i>
authorization proxy /US/	<i>See authorisation proxy</i>
authorization proxy server /US/	<i>See authorisation proxy</i>
authorization query interface / US/	<i>See permission management access API</i>

authorization report /US/	<i>See authorisation report message</i>
authorization report message /US/	<i>See authorisation report message</i>
authorization request /US/	<i>See authorisation request message</i>
authorization request message /US/	<i>See authorisation request message</i>
authorization requirement /US/	<i>See authorisation requirement</i>
authorization server; AuS	in a push to talk call processor, a server in the management plane which handles and maintains the static end-user data
authorization token /US/	<i>See media authorisation token</i>
AUTN	<i>See authentication token</i>
auto	in connection management, a connection which can be modified from a point-to-point to a point-to-multipoint connection by adding a branch
auto-ack	<i>See automatic acknowledgement</i>
auto-address configuration	process in which a host automatically configures itself with an IPv6 address that is derived from prefixes that local routers advertise
auto-detection	<i>See network scanning</i>
autoconfiguration	network level feature that automates the creation of a transmission circuit between a base station controller and a base station
autoconfiguration pool; AC pool	block of time slots used for autoconfiguration, which are defined in the base station controller and routed through the transmission network as one block
autodialler	device that automatically dials one of a set of previously recorded subscriber numbers when the appropriate button is pushed
automated adjacency management	adjacency management that includes functions to create and delete adjacencies based on mobile measurement reports collected to the network management system

automated planning enhancement; APE	feature that is used to measure the full operator frequency band
automated radio network tuning; ARNT	radio network tuning in which the GSM network adjacency and frequency plans are optimised based purely on measured information
automated RNS split	feature that is used to trigger the network element configuration upload, download, and activation operations by using the radio access configurator tool of Nokia NetAct
automatic acknowledgment; auto-ack	function of alarm filtering which allows certain alarms to be defined so that they are automatically acknowledged as they come into the NMS
automatic alarm call service; alarm call service	service which allows a user to receive an alarm call at a time or times specified by the user in advance
automatic announcement equipment; announcement device	equipment which sends short announcements to subscribers
automatic announcement service	<i>See automatic announcement equipment</i>
automatic answer override	answer mode override setting that enables the calling party to make a polite call, in which the terminal of the called party is forced to ring but the session starts only if the called party manually accepts the invitation
automatic call back service	<i>See call completion to busy subscriber</i>
automatic call distribution; ACD	service which provides automatic distribution of incoming calls to a centralised group of users
automatic call distribution for businesses	<i>See business automatic call distribution</i>
automatic congestion control; ACC	part of load supervision which is used to limit the traffic to an exchange in case of congestion

automatic definition of neighbouring cells	feature that automatically updates handover adjacency lists that are optimised based on measurements, without the need for a radio network planning process
automatic device detection support	feature that enables Nokia Terminal Management Server to obtain information about the subscriber's first location updating and about changes in the international mobile equipment identity (IMEI) and international mobile station equipment identity and software version number (IMEISV)
automatic exchange; automatic switching exchange	exchange in which the switching operations are performed by automatic equipment
automatic facsimile group 3 service	automatic fax service where the receiver has a separate mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) for the fax service and all calls to this number are purely facsimile calls
automatic fading margin measurement; AFMM	fading margin measurement which is executed during radio relay commissioning to verify the quality of radio link network planning, and which is carried out without the aid of any additional tools or measurement equipment
automatic identification of outward dialling / US/; automatic identified outward dialling /US/; AIOD	feature which provides identification of the calling line for automatic message accounting (AMA) recording purposes for all calls directed to the public network
automatic identified outward dialling /US/	<i>See automatic identification of outward dialling /US/</i>
automatic IMSI replacement	operation in which the old IMSI and SIM are automatically disabled when a subscriber receives a new SIM card
automatic IMSI-Ki replacement	enhanced automatic IMSI replacement which removes the old subscriber entry also from the authentication centre (AUC)
automatic laser shutdown; ALS	function of an optical line system, which automatically switches off the transmitter of a regenerator section in case of a cable break in this section
automatic level control; automatic speech level control; ALC	control system that adjusts the incoming signal to a predetermined level

automatic level controller; <i>ALC</i>	signal processing function that is located in the digital transmission path and that automatically adjusts the level of a signal towards a predetermined value
automatic link adaptation	<i>See link adaptation</i>
automatic location identification; <i>ALI</i>	feature that provides emergency services personnel with the location of a mobile terminal user during an emergency call
automatic number identification; <i>ANI</i>	signalling system No.7 feature in which a series of digits, either analogue or digital, are included in the call to identify the calling party number
automatic overload control of statistics	feature which enables the operator to switch off some measurements under high load conditions
automatic picocell planning; <i>APP</i>	service that is used in commissioning Nokia InSite base transceiver stations
automatic protection switching; <i>APS</i>	switching which performs the protection of a connection or a part of it automatically
automatic recall	<i>See call completion to busy subscriber</i>
automatic repeat request; <i>automatic request for repetition; automatic retransmission request; automatic request for retransmission; ARQ</i>	procedure that allows the receiving device to detect errors and request retransmissions
automatic repeat request protocol	<i>See ARQ protocol</i>
automatic request for repetition	<i>See automatic repeat request</i>
automatic request for retransmission	<i>See automatic repeat request</i>

automatic rerouting; <i>ARR</i>	routing facility which enables the connection of call attempts that encounter congestion during the initial call set-up phase
automatic retransmission request	<i>See automatic repeat request</i>
automatic ring back	<i>See call completion to busy subscriber</i>
automatic ringback when free	service which enables a user who has called a busy subscriber to wait onhook for the connection to be established without having to redial the number
automatic roaming	<i>See roaming</i>
automatic speech level control	<i>See automatic level control</i>
automatic switching equipment	equipment in which switching operations are performed by electrically controlled apparatus
automatic switching exchange	<i>See automatic exchange</i>
automatic switching system	system in which the switching operations are performed by electrically controlled devices
automatic telephone exchange	<i>See automatic exchange</i>
automatic terminal detection and configuration	feature used in the Nokia Terminal Management Server to detect automatically the terminal type associated with each MSISDN in the operator's network, and to provide automatic configuration based on the received information so that the appropriate default settings are sent to terminals in the form they are in the network
automatic transmit power control; <i>adaptive level control with quality measurement; ATPC; ALCQ</i>	feature that enables the radio transmitter to increase or decrease the transmit power automatically so that the radio transmits at the minimum power needed to maintain good transmission quality
automatic view upload	function that is used to transfer views from regional systems, such as a regional cluster, to the global cluster

automaton	<i>See finite state automaton</i>
automaton lifetime	time from the initialisation of a charging automaton to the moment when the billing information is sent
autonegotiation	protocol through which two connected devices can communicate common capabilities, for example speed and duplex mode, to each other
autonomous system; routing domain; AS; RD	set of routers and networks under a single administrative authority using a common interior gateway protocol for routing packets
autonomous system border router; ASBR	router in an open shortest path first area which distributes routes originating from some other routing protocol than open shortest path first
autoprovisioning	process of making the resource automatically available for the user
autoprovisioning interface	interface that makes autoprovisioning possible for the users
autoprovisioning licence; autoprovisioning license /US/	licence that defines the maximum number of subscriptions for a specific service in the Nokia Profile Manager database
autoprovisioning license /US/	<i>See autoprovisioning licence</i>
autoprovisioning module; autoprovisioning node; APR	module that provides the adaptation layer towards the operator's existing subscriber databases
autoprovisioning node	<i>See autoprovisioning module</i>
autoprovisioning proxy; autoprovisioning proxy server	proxy that provides autoprovisioning for PoC subscribers
autoprovisioning proxy server	<i>See autoprovisioning proxy</i>
autostarter	native executable that launches and monitors system components
AUTS	<i>See authentication synchronisation information</i>

auxiliary keyword; auxiliary password	keyword used in DX 220 with outgoing call barring service when the procedure for changing the keyword service is not provided for a user
auxiliary object; grouping object	view object used to group managed objects according to the object type or network area to enable more efficient network management
auxiliary password	<i>See auxiliary keyword</i>
auxiliary signalling index; ASI	part of the call set-up message which is used for handling clear codes
auxiliary speech	bearer capability used for auxiliary telephony
auxiliary telephony	sole basic service for the alternate line which is otherwise equivalent to normal telephony service
auxiliary temporary logical link identity	<i>See auxiliary TLLI</i>
auxiliary TLLI; auxiliary temporary logical link identity	temporary logical link identity selected by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and used by the SGSN and mobile station (MS) to unambiguously identify an anonymous access mobility management (MM) and PDP context
AUXP signal	unframed and continuous bitstream of alternating ones and zeros (...101010...)
AV	<i>See authentication vector</i>
AV pair	<i>See attribute-value pair</i>
AV-EX	<i>See available-executable</i>
AVA	<i>See attribute value assertion</i>
availability	probability that an item can perform its required function under stated conditions for stated duration of time
availability	property of both the information and the system (software and hardware) being accessible and usable upon demand by an authorised entity
availability	ratio of the number of circuits that are able to switch traffic to the total number of circuits
availability information	presence information about user availability and availability status

availability management	set of functions for defining, tracking, and improving service availability
availability of circuit group; circuit group availability	ratio of the number of circuits that are able to switch traffic to the total number of circuits in a circuit group
availability performance	ability of an item to be in a state to perform a required function at a given instant of time or at any instant of time within a given time interval, assuming that the external resources, if required, are provided
availability performance measurement	in a network element, a measurement which collects information about the restarts of computer units and process families, and about the state changes of computer units, and based on the received information calculates the time the unit has been out of service
availability performance of network element	feature used for collecting information about restarts of computer units and process families, and of state changes of computer units, and for calculating from the received information the time which the units have been out of service
availability status; availability value	presence attribute indicating the presence service publisher's willingness to the different communication sessions, for example voice calls or messages
availability value	<i>See availability status</i>
available	able to be interacted with
available bit rate; ABR	bit rate for which the limiting ATM layer transfer characteristics provided by the network may change subsequent to connection establishment
available capacity	part of the defined capacity that can be used
available PLMN; available public land mobile network	public land mobile network (PLMN) where the mobile station has found a suitable cell
available public land mobile network	<i>See available PLMN</i>
available signaling link /US/	<i>See available signalling link</i>
available signalling link; available signaling link /US/	signalling link which has successfully completed the initial alignment procedures and carries, or is ready to carry, signalling traffic

available-executable; AV-EX	state of a signalling link when it is working normally
AVE	<i>See access validity emulator</i>
average bit rate; average rate	mean value of the bit rate, usually measured in kilobits per second, at which a given virtual circuit can transmit
average counter	counter that gives the average of the counted event in one result accumulation period
average daily peak hour; moving average for peak hours; ADPH	average of the peak hour traffic of the last ten working days
average holding time	<i>See mean holding time per seizure</i>
average of the daily peak full hour; peak hour method; greatest full hour method; largest full hour method; ADPFH	traffic measurement in which the average traffic intensity is continuously measured every full hour, and the hour with most intense traffic is selected out of the resulting traffic values
average performance	data throughput of the system measured over 24 hours of sustained activity
average rate	<i>See average bit rate</i>
average transmit power	<i>See average transmitter power</i>
average transmitter power; average transmit power	mean of the total transmitted power obtained over any specified interval, including periods with no transmission
average-based C/I method	in the C/I-based handover candidate evaluation, a handover algorithm for calculating the potential downlink C/I ratio of the handover candidate cell that is based on the weighted average interference
average-taking method	<i>See average-based C/I method</i>
Averell UIKON	<i>See AVKON</i>

AVKON; Averell UIKON; AVKON GUI library	graphical user interface (UI) library of Symbian operating system fulfilling the requirements set by Averell UI style specifications for mobile phones
AVKON GUI library	<i>See AVKON</i>
AVP	<i>See attribute-value pair</i>
AWA	<i>See Accounting-Answer message</i>
AXC	<i>See ATM cross-connection</i>
AXC	<i>See ATM cross-connect</i>
AXC element manager	<i>See AXC manager</i>
AXC EM	<i>See AXC manager</i>
AXC manager; AXC element manager; AXC EM	software application that is used to manage the ATM cross-connect (AXC)
AXC monitor	in ATM cross-connect (AXC), a process which ensures that the state of the element manager is correct and handles the communication from the UI manager
AXC node	<i>See ATM cross-connect</i>
AXU	<i>See ATM cross-connect unit</i>
AZ	<i>See access zone</i>

2.4 B

B	<i>See byte</i>
B&R	<i>See backup and restore</i>
B-alarm	alarm generated when equipment is still operational but the quality of the services provided has degenerated
B-channel; bearer channel	channel used for transmission of subscriber data
B-ICI	<i>See B-ISDN inter-carrier interface</i>
B-ISDN	<i>See broadband integrated services digital network</i>

B-ISDN inter-carrier interface; B-ICI	network node interface between two different public network providers or carriers
B-ISUP	<i>See broadband ISDN user part</i>
B-priority	function which is used to indicate that subscriber B is prioritised and the call is treated as a priority call
B-subscriber	<i>See called party</i>
B-tree	method of placing and locating files that are called records or keys in a database
B/W multiplier	<i>See bandwidth multiplier</i>
B2BUA	<i>See back-to-back user agent</i>
B8ZS	<i>See bipolar 8 zero substitution</i>
BA	<i>See behaviour aggregate</i>
BA	<i>See basic access</i>
BA	<i>See BCCH allocation</i>
BA	<i>See BCCH allocation list</i>
BA list	<i>See BCCH allocation list</i>
babble	in transmission systems, the aggregate of cross-talk induced in a given line by all other lines
BACD	<i>See business automatic call distribution</i>
back end; BE	node or software program that provides services to a front end
back lobe; backlobe	lobe with an axis that makes an angle of about 180 degrees with the forward direction of the axis of the main lobe of the antenna
back-pressure signaling /US/	<i>See back-pressure signalling</i>
back-pressure signalling; back-pressure signaling /US/	signalling that is used in the flow control of the backward direction
back-to-back user agent; B2BUA	user agent that receives a request and processes it as a user agent server, and in order to determine how the request should be answered, acts as a user agent client and generates requests

backbone; <i>BB</i>	primary connectivity structure of a hierarchical distributed system in which all systems with connectivity to an intermediate system are assured of connectivity to each other
backbone network	transmission facility designed to interconnect generally lower-speed distribution networks or clusters of dispersed user devices
backbone network connection	<i>See bearer network connection</i>
backbone network connection identifier	<i>See bearer network connection identifier</i>
backbone router	router that, together with similar routers, forms the complete backbone network
backbone server	<i>See GPRS backbone server</i>
backdoor password	password that can be used to unblock a unit when the actual password has been forgotten
background best effort	<i>See background class</i>
background block error; <i>BBE</i>	errored block not occurring as part of a severely errored second (SES)
background block error ratio; <i>BBER</i>	ratio of background block errors (BBE) to total blocks in available time during a fixed measurement interval
background class; <i>background traffic class; background best effort</i>	quality of service class for non-real-time traffic where the destination does not expect the data within a certain time and the payload content is preserved
background debug mode; <i>background debugger mode; BDM</i>	operational mode of a microprocessor which halts the execution of normal machine code and starts the internal microcode to process commands received from a dedicated serial debug interface
background debugger mode	<i>See background debug mode</i>

background interference matrix; <i>BIM</i>	matrix of statistical data on signal levels that the mobile terminals have reported for the serving and adjacent dynamic frequency and channel allocation (DFCA) cells and that provides a general cell-level view of how the mobile terminals typically experience the signal-level ratio between the serving cell and the adjacent cell
background interference matrix update process; <i>BIM update process</i>	process that is used to update the background interference matrix tables periodically by taking into account the changes in the traffic distributions of the dynamic frequency and channel allocation (DFCA) cells
background noise	total system noise in the absence of information transmission, independent of the presence or absence of a signal
background processing	execution of lower-priority computer programs when higher-priority programs do not require any system resource
background program	program that does not require interactions from a user and that is run with a low priority in a multiprogramming environment
background recovery	in a home location register (HLR), a recovery in which all subscriber data is transferred from an active HLR to a redundant HLR
background traffic class	<i>See background class</i>
backhaul	to get data to a point from which it can be distributed over a network
backlobe	<i>See back lobe</i>
backoff mode	state into which a modem may be placed due to a previous failed dial attempt
backplane bus	bus of the mother board of the DX 200 cartridge to which the plug-in units are connected and through which they can transfer data
backplane interface; <i>BIF</i>	interface between the units and the backplane
backup	in NMS, the status of the software build that is currently running in a network element
backup & restore	<i>See backup and restore</i>
backup and restore; <i>B&R</i>	functions that provide the means to secure the mandatory information in the database, the needed files system areas, and necessary scripts for backing up and restoring the data
backup build; <i>BU</i>	disk copy of a running software (SW) build in memory

backup CLM	<i>See backup cluster manager node</i>
backup CLM node	<i>See backup cluster manager node</i>
backup cluster manager	<i>See backup cluster manager node</i>
backup cluster manager node; backup cluster manager; BCLM node; BCLM	node that backs up other cluster manager nodes and other nodes in a cluster
backup connection	secondary connection that can be used if the primary connection goes down
backup copy; safecopy	copy of a file or a database, made on the system's hard disk or on external media, used if the file or the database itself is deleted
backup copying of counters; copying of charging counters	part of storage of charging which carries out the backup copying of counter files onto a data disk
backup D-channel	channel which functions as a backup for the D-channel and does not normally transmit data
backup designated router; BDR	router in the open shortest path first area which has the same information as the designated router and that takes over its duties if the designated router crashes
backup Ethernet interface	Ethernet interface that is brought into use in an Ethernet interface switchover
backup interface	<i>See backup Ethernet interface</i>
backup management	feature that provides a means to backup and restore software packages and file systems
backup mark	<i>See event log backup mark</i>
backup server; BS	server which provides a storage system for data that needs to be backed up
backup unit	spare unit that is used simultaneously with the active unit
Backus-Naur form; BNF	formal notation used for expressing the concrete textual syntax of a language

backward call indicator	signalling parameter which is sent in the backward direction, indicating the characteristics of the connection, signalling path, and called subscriber
backward closed user group indicator; backward CUG indicator	indicator which is sent in the backward direction to show which CUG index is to be used at outgoing call set-up using the associated basic service group
backward congestion; congestion encountered backward	congestion indicated with a backward explicit congestion notification (BECN)
backward CUG indicator	<i>See backward closed user group indicator</i>
backward direction	direction from a called party to a calling party
backward explicit congestion notification; BECN	bit that a congested network sets to notify the user that congestion avoidance procedures should be initiated where applicable for traffic in the opposite direction of the frame carrying the backward explicit congestion notification (BECN) indicator
backward indicator bit; BIB	bit in a signal unit requesting, by its status change, retransmission at the remote end when a signal unit is received out of sequence
backward release	<i>See backward release with rerouting</i>
backward release with rerouting; backward release	in mobile number portability, a feature that makes it possible to release a call from the terminating basic call state model, which makes the number portability database (NPDB) query, and to provide the originating basic call state model with the routing information
backward sequence number; BSN	field in a signal unit sent which contains the forward sequence number of a correctly received signal unit being acknowledged
backward signal	signal used for the establishment, release or other control of a connection, sent in the opposite direction to call set-up
backward signaling /US/	<i>See backward signalling</i>
backward signalling; backward signaling /US/	signalling sent in backward direction from the called party to the calling party

backward slice	program slice that consists of all program points that affect a given point in the program
bad frame handling; <i>BFH</i>	method for preventing short unpleasant sounds during the call by muting the signal smoothly, if there is evidence of errors, and demuting smoothly once good frames are received again
bad frame indication; <i>BFI</i>	part of a header that indicates that a frame has been corrupted, or received in error
badges	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under covers and badges leading to pages where users can design and order badges
BAIC	<i>See barring of all incoming calls</i>
BAIC-Roam	<i>See barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country</i>
balance	condition in which two branches of a circuit have identical impedance, relative to ground
balance holder; <i>BH</i>	system, such as a network server, which contains a subscriber's prepaid account
balance impedance	impedance whose purpose is to balance the impedance at the output of the interface, so that as little as possible of the incoming signal at the 4-wire side returns back to the outgoing direction
balance management API	<i>See balance management interface</i>
balance management interface; <i>account balance management interface; balance management API</i>	CORBA-based application programming interface in the Unified Charging Suite that external systems and clients use to perform top-up events and balance enquiries for prepaid and post-paid accounts
balanced code	code that generates only groups of signal elements that have zero digital sum
balanced transmission line	transmission line formed of two similar conductors having the same resistance per unit length and equal impedance to earth
BAN	<i>See banned</i>
band	cell type indicating whether the cell is a GSM, DCS 1800 or WCDMA cell

bandwidth; frequency bandwidth; BW	quantitative difference between the limiting frequencies of a frequency band
bandwidth multiplier; B/W multiplier; BWM	parameter in the multimedia dummy codec that defines the required bandwidth for the bearer
bandwidth-delay product; BDP	in data communication, a product of the bits-per-second bandwidth of the network and the round-trip time, or delay, in seconds
banned; BAN	status of a functional unit when it is not allowed to take part in recovery actions
BAOC	<i>See barring of all outgoing calls</i>
BAPR	<i>See barring of premium rate calls</i>
bar	usually, a horizontal rectangle in a user interface which contains menus, tool icons, and other display entities
BarMan	<i>See barring manager</i>
barred	state of a functional unit when it does not transmit outgoing traffic
barred operator	attendant whom the system has barred from among the group of attendants offering a service
barred public identity	public user identity which is disabled to initiate or receive sessions in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS)
barring	separating a circuit or a circuit group from those outgoing or bidirectional circuits or circuit groups that are hunted when establishing a connection
barring	action of restricting users from sending or receiving messages, or making or receiving calls, or from using certain services
barring category	category which specifies the barring conditions for a group of calls
barring manager; BarMan	in the Online Service Controller (OSC), an application that bars services when the account balance falls below the configured threshold for a service
barring of all incoming calls; BAIC	incoming call barring which enables the prevention of all incoming calls
barring of all incoming calls when roaming	<i>See barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country</i>

barring of all outgoing calls; BAOC; OCG; CBO	outgoing call barring which enables the prevention of all outgoing calls excluding emergency calls
barring of all outgoing calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country; BORO	outgoing call barring which makes it possible for a mobile subscriber to prevent all outgoing calls when the mobile subscriber is roaming outside the home PLMN country. These calls may be associated with all or with a specific basic service
barring of all outgoing international calls	<i>See barring of outgoing international calls</i>
barring of all outgoing international non HPLMN calls	<i>See barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country</i>
barring of diverted calls	<i>See inhibition of forwarded calls</i>
barring of incoming calls	<i>See incoming call barring</i>
barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country; barring of all incoming calls when roaming; BIC-Roam; BAIC-Roam; BIRO	incoming call barring which enables the mobile subscriber to prevent all incoming calls or just those associated with a specific basic service only if the mobile subscriber roams outside the home PLMN country
barring of intrusion	feature by which a user can prevent intrusion
barring of invocation of call transfer; barring of invocation of CT; BI; BICT	operator-determined barring category with which the invocation of call transfers is prevented
barring of invocation of CT	<i>See barring of invocation of call transfer</i>
barring of outgoing calls	<i>See barring of all outgoing calls</i>

barring of outgoing calls	<i>See outgoing call barring</i>
barring of outgoing international calls; international call barring; BOIC	outgoing call barring that enables the prevention of international calls from a particular extension
barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country; barring of all outgoing international non HPLMN calls; BOIC-exHC; BOIH	barring of outgoing international calls which makes it possible for a mobile subscriber to prevent all outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country or just those associated with a specific basic service
barring of premium rate calls; BAPR	subscriber data, stored permanently in the home location register and visitor location register, which indicates the category of barring applied to the subscriber
barring of registration of forwarded-to number; BR	operator-determined barring category with which the registration of forwarded-to number is prevented
barring of roaming	operator-determined barring category with which roaming is prevented
barring of supplementary service management; BASS	feature which prevents subscriber's control of supplementary service registrations, erasure, activations, deactivations, interrogations, password registrations and mobile-initiated unstructured supplementary service data (USSD)
barring password; restriction password /US/	4-digit code needed to change fax and voice call barrings and provided by the network operator when subscribing to the barring service
barring program	<i>See restriction category</i>
base address	address from which an absolute address is derived by combining it with a relative address

base control function; <i>base station control function; BCF</i>	functional entity in a base transceiver station, which handles common control functions and the base transceiver station operation and maintenance functions
base entry	entry that is used for directory operations in an LDAP directory
base group	pre-configured group whose members are allowed to invite new members so that an ad hoc pro group is formed
base interface; <i>BI</i>	mandatory communication channel in AdvancedTCA that is implemented as Gigabit Ethernet
base platform	platform which consists of software components that provide basic computing services for the FlexiServer platform
base platform image; <i>local image</i>	subset of a system image that covers the base platform parts
base platform partition	in the FlexiPlatform, a disk partition that is common to all FlexiPlatform-based products
base register; <i>BR</i>	register which is used for storing values, most often the base addresses of data structures in memory
base root package	H.248 package that defines media-gateway-wide properties
base station	<i>See base transceiver station</i>
base station area	part of the network covered by a base station
base station category	classification of base stations which affects the categorisation principles of the alarm urgency level
base station circuit loopback	<i>See base station line loop</i>
base station control function	<i>See base control function</i>
base station controller; <i>BSC</i>	network element in the public land mobile network (PLMN) for controlling one or more base transceiver stations (BTS) in the call set-up functions, in signalling, in the use of radio channels, and in various maintenance tasks
base station element manager	<i>See BTS manager</i>

base station gateway; <i>BSGW</i>	router which is the first entry point to the IP radio access network (RAN), providing dedicated user data processing and macro diversity combining functions
base station identification	base station identification consists of the mobile country code (MCC), mobile network code (MNC), location area code (LAC), and the base station code
base station identity code; <i>base transceiver station identity code; BSIC</i>	block of code, consisting of the PLMN colour code and a base station colour code
base station interface equipment; <i>BIE</i>	equipment in a base transceiver station used as an interface to the Abis links towards the base station controller
base station line loop; <i>base station circuit loopback; line loop</i>	loop used in the testing of the operating condition of a base transceiver station connection
base station site	<i>See base station area</i>
base station site	installation site of a base station
base station subsystem; <i>BSS</i>	system consisting of several base stations (BS) and one base station controller (BSC), representing the radio network in a specific geographical area
base station system; <i>BSS</i>	system of base stations (BS) and base station controllers (BSC) which is viewed by the mobile services switching centre (MSC) through a single interface
base station system application part; <i>BSS application part; BSSAP</i>	protocol which supports message communication between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and base station system (BSS) in the A interface
base station system GPRS protocol; <i>BSSGP</i>	protocol that conveys routing information and quality of service related information between a base station system (BSS) and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
base station system management application part; <i>BSSMAP</i>	application part which supports all procedures between a mobile services switching centre (MSC) and base station system (BSS) that require interpretation and processing of information related to single calls and resource management

base transceiver station; <i>base station; BTS; BS</i>	network element in a mobile network responsible for radio transmission and reception to or from the mobile station
base transceiver station identity code	<i>See base station identity code</i>
base transceiver station site	<i>See BTS site</i>
base unit	2N or N+1 redundant functional unit that can be moved from the original side to the trial side without disturbing the traffic
baseband; <i>BB</i>	frequency band occupied by one signal or by a number of multiplexed signals at specified input and output points of a transmission system
baseband branching	protection device which is located at the common main channel interface of a redundant equipment pair and which operates on a baseband frequency
baseband extension mode	mode of operation of a system module that is connected to the extension connector port of another system module to enable capacity expansion
baseband hopping; <i>BB hopping</i>	frequency hopping in which a transceiver transmits on a certain frequency which is changed between consecutive bursts
baseband modem; <i>BBM</i>	type of data circuit terminating equipment which converts by code conversion a digital pulse train into a digital signal suitable for transmission over a transformer-coupled line
baseband module; <i>BB module; BBM</i>	software module that processes baseband digital signals of speech and data channels, manages all signalling for speech connections, and handles software downloading and timing functions
baseline capabilities	capabilities which a mobile station (MS) requires in order to operate within a network, but which do not necessarily enable the use of services
baseline implementation capabilities; <i>BIC</i>	set of implementation capabilities in each technical domain which a mobile station (MS) requires in order to support the required baseline capabilities
basic access; <i>basic rate access; ISDN basic access; BA; BRA</i>	simple standardised combination of access channels that constitute the access arrangements for the majority of ISDN users
basic adaptation file	adaptation file that models the data that is visible in the network element O&M interfaces

basic analysis creation	service that the client uses to create an analysis for a given tree with given digits, or to add an alternative when alternative routing is used
basic analysis deletion	service that the client uses to delete an analysis from a given tree, or to delete an alternative when alternative routing is used
basic call	call between two users that does not include additional features
basic call model	<i>See basic call state model</i>
basic call state model; <i>basic call model; BCSM; BCM</i>	generic representation of service switching point (SSP) (IN) call processing that identifies the points where call processing may be interrupted or resumed
basic call unrelated state model; <i>BCUSM</i>	basic call state model that relates to the call unrelated associated connection-oriented interaction between the user and the IN service logic using ISDN user-to-network signalling procedures
basic capacity	capacity that is available in a managed object without a licence
basic channel band	specific frequency band within the NMT 900 frequency band. It is preprogrammed in the mobile station (MS), and shall be changeable. This frequency band will be used from the outset
basic chip rate	chip rate normally used in a given system
basic continuity package	H.248 package that defines events and signals for a continuity test that includes the provision of either a loopback or transceiver function
basic encoding rules; <i>BER</i>	set of rules, defined by ITU-T, which are used to encode information structured in ASN.1 into binary representation
basic end	closing of dialogue between the service switching function (SSF) and the service control function (SCF) after the SCF has sent the last operation (TC_END) to the SSF
basic error correction method	non-compelled error correction system based on retransmission and making use of positive and negative acknowledgement
basic facility	facility provided as a basic service
basic function	function which, when combined with a comparison function, causes a certain action in the service execution
basic handover	procedure in which a call is handed over from the mobile services switching centre (MSC) under which the call was originated to another MSC

basic ICD mass management	management of end users where one configuration file contains many end-user and ICD subscription definitions
basic in-advance credit check	in-advance credit checking (IACC) that provides a snapshot of the subscriber's current account balance
basic input/output system; BIOS	part of a PC's operating system that is held in ROM, allowing the computer to start up and load the rest of its operating system from a disk
basic integration	integration that includes procedures that are commonly used when a network element is integrated in the network
basic object adapter; BOA	object adapter that provides a given object implementation with access to the object request broker (ORB) functions
basic operation	functional definition element that is used as a basis for commercial services
basic optimal routing; BOR	optimal routing that enables a home location register enquiry from a foreign network so that the call can be directed to the visited network from an interrogating network without extending the call to the home network
basic pulse	pulse train the length of which is one pulse
basic pulse charging	special case of pulse train charging where the length of the pulse train is one pulse
basic rate access	See <i>basic access</i>
basic rate interface	See <i>basic access</i>
basic rate interface; BRI	N-ISDN interface to basic rate access composed of two B channels and one D channel for circuit-switched communication of voice, video, and data
basic resource monitoring; BRM	set of functions that monitor and generate statistics on memory consumption, disk space usage, and CPU load
basic service	common telecommunication service which forms the basis for offering supplementary services
basic service group; BSG	elementary basic service group or a compound basic service group
basic service group code	service code that identifies a basic service group

basic service triggering criterion	service trigger that is stored in the home location register and that contains a list of up to five basic service codes, each of which may represent an individual basic service group
basic services tones generation package	H.248 package that defines signals for the use of telephony services and allows the specification of directionality
basic telecommunication service	<i>See basic service</i>
basic timing signal	timing signal by means of which functional units of an exchange are synchronised
basic trial configuration	trial configuration formed by the Recovery Program Block which chooses the units for the trial side
basic warming	warming that is implemented by warming up both free and reserved hands of the process family
BASS	<i>See barring of supplementary service management</i>
BAT	<i>See bearer association transport</i>
batch processing	method of executing a set of computer programs so that each program is completed before the next one is started, without operator intervention
BATM-internetworking operating system; BiNOS operating system; BiNOS	operating system that provides administration, management, quality of service (QoS), and security performance requirements of enterprise networks by supporting a wide range of IEEE standards and industry conventions, such as access control lists
battery saving	<i>See battery-saving facility</i>
battery-saving facility; battery-saving function; battery saving	function of the mobile communication system which sets the mobile station into a state using as little power as possible
battery-saving function	<i>See battery-saving facility</i>
battery-saving period	period during which a mobile station is in a state where it consumes only little energy
baud; Bd	unit of modulation rate which corresponds to a rate of one unit interval per second, used to express the speed of signalling or data transfer

baud rate	unit of measurement for the modulation rate or data transmission speed indicating the maximum number of variations in a signal in a second
baud rate	<i>See modulation rate</i>
Baudot	<i>See Baudot code</i>
Baudot code; Baudot	data transmission code in which five equal length bits represent one character
bayonet Neill Concelman	<i>See BNC connector</i>
BB	<i>See backbone</i>
BB	<i>See baseband</i>
BB hopping	<i>See baseband hopping</i>
BB module	<i>See baseband module</i>
BB-ISDN	<i>See broadband integrated services digital network</i>
BBE	<i>See background block error</i>
BBER	<i>See background block error ratio</i>
BBI	<i>See BSC-BSC interface</i>
BBM	<i>See baseband module</i>
BBM	<i>See baseband modem</i>
BBS	<i>See wideband</i>
BBU	<i>See byte basket unit</i>
BC	<i>See bearer capability</i>
BC interface	<i>See billing interface</i>
BCCH	<i>See broadcast control channel</i>
BCCH allocation; BA	allocation of radio frequency channels in a cell for broadcast control channel (BCCH) transmission
BCCH allocation frequency list	<i>See BCCH allocation list</i>

BCCH allocation list; BCCH allocation frequency list; BA list; BA	list of channels that is used when allocating broadcast control channel (BCCH) for the mobile station (MS)
BCCH layer	layer that supports the broadcast control channel (BCCH) transceiver
BCCH super-reuse; BSR	feature that allows the reuse of broadcast control channel (BCCH) frequencies from a regular layer
BCCH super-reuse layer	See <i>BSR layer</i>
BCCH-BSIC conflict	situation in which the base station controller (BSC) cannot identify to which cell the broadcast control channel (BCCH) and base station identity code (BSIC) belongs
BCF	See <i>bearer control function</i>
BCF	See <i>base control function</i>
BCF hardware reporting; hardware reporting	administrator's user-interface application that conducts database searches for data on hardware units with specified search parameters
BCF maintenance mode	base control function mode when alarm handling parameters of a specified base control function (BCF) are changed so that recovery, local printout or NMS updating have been denied, or the alarm handling of BCF has been blocked
BCGW	See <i>billing centre gateway</i>
BCH	See <i>broadcast channel</i>
BCH	See <i>bids per circuit per hour</i>
BCIE	See <i>bearer capability</i>
BCLM	See <i>backup cluster manager node</i>
BCLM node	See <i>backup cluster manager node</i>
BCM	See <i>basic call state model</i>
BCMCS	See <i>broadcast multicast service</i>
BCP	See <i>bearer control protocol</i>
BCP	See <i>bearer characteristics package</i>

BCP	<i>See bearer control point</i>
BCS	<i>See binary coded signalling</i>
BCS	<i>See block check sequence</i>
BCSM	<i>See basic call state model</i>
BCTP	<i>See BICC bearer control tunnelling protocol</i>
BCUSM	<i>See basic call unrelated state model</i>
Bd	<i>See baud</i>
Bd-Channel	B-channel of the primary rate access (PRA) or SS7 interface used for the support of user D-channel services
BDM	<i>See background debug mode</i>
BDP	<i>See bandwidth-delay product</i>
BDR	<i>See backup designated router</i>
BE	<i>See back end</i>
BE	<i>See best effort PHB</i>
beacon	short message containing the network name that is broadcast roughly ten times a second by an access point
beaconing	process in which a wireless station listens for beacons sent by an access point
beam	<i>See directional antenna</i>
beam antenna	<i>See directional antenna</i>
beamwidth; BW	in the radio regime of an antenna, the angle between the half-power (3-dB) points of the main lobe, when referenced to the peak effective radiated power of the main lobe
bean value object	object that is used in several WAP push layers to pass information between them
bearer; data bearer	information transmission path of a defined capacity, delay, and bit error rate
bearer adaptor	software module that enables the wireless protocol stack (WPS) to work with a particular bearer

bearer allocation	allocation of bearers in the radio and core network with different quality of service classes
bearer association transport; <i>BAT</i>	application service element (ASE) that provides a transport mechanism between peer bearer independent call control (BICC) signalling entities
bearer capability; bearer capability information element; <i>BC; BCIE</i>	information element describing the bearer service
bearer capability analysis	internal call control analysis that uses the bearer capability information element (BCIE) to indicate which network services and teleservices are required for the call
bearer capability information element	<i>See bearer capability</i>
bearer channel	<i>See B-channel</i>
bearer channel id	<i>See bearer channel identifier</i>
bearer channel identifier; bearer channel id	identifier byte that the user gives to the frame relay access
bearer characteristics	<i>See BNC characteristics</i>
bearer characteristics package; <i>BCP</i>	H.248 package that contains the functions required to identify which bearer services are to be supported by a media gateway
bearer control	set of functions that is used to set up, maintain, and release a bearer
bearer control function; <i>BCF</i>	function that controls the bearer connection elements in the fixed network in order to provide bearer capabilities requested by the call control function (CCF)
bearer control point; <i>BCP</i>	physical entity in the telecommunication network that performs connection-related switching and signalling functions
bearer control protocol; <i>BCP</i>	protocol which is used to control bearers associated to a multiparty call that is controlled independently by means of a separate call control protocol

bearer control tunnelling package; <i>BT</i>	H.248 package that describes the functions required to support the transport of bearer information transport signals between a media gateway controller and a media gateway
bearer control tunnelling protocol	See <i>BICC bearer control tunnelling protocol</i>
bearer dial-up number	See <i>dial-up number</i>
bearer independent call control; <i>BICC protocol; BICC</i>	call control protocol which is designed to transport call control signalling information independent of the used bearer technology and signalling message transport technology
bearer information transport; <i>BIT</i>	signal that is sent to a media gateway if a media gateway controller receives tunnelled bearer control signalling from a peer media gateway controller
bearer interworking function; <i>BIWF</i>	functional entity which provides bearer control, as well as media mapping and switching functions within the scope of a serving node
bearer modification; <i>ATM bearer modification</i>	procedure by which any parameter values that describe bearer capabilities can be modified
bearer network	network that carries messages of a transport-layer protocol between physical devices
bearer network connection; <i>backbone network connection; BNC</i>	network connection within the backbone network, consisting of one or more backbone network connection links (BNCL)
bearer network connection identifier; <i>backbone network connection identifier, BNC-ID</i>	unique identifier within the scope of one bearer control function (BCF) that identifies a bearer network connection
bearer redirection	mechanism which is used to optimise the bearer path when an endpoint of a call changes due to the operation of an application layer service
bearer service	See <i>network service</i>

bearer service bit rate allocation	bearer allocation with a maximum allowed bit rate for real-time and non-real-time services and a maximum guaranteed bit rate for real-time services
bearer technology	technology that is used to transport data or signalling traffic
bearer-independent circuit-switched core network; bearer-independent CS core network	circuit-switched core network in which call control and bearer control and management are separated from each other
bearer-independent CS core network	<i>See bearer-independent circuit-switched core network</i>
bearing; antenna bearing	direction to which the main lobe of the antenna is pointing (angle on the horizontal axis, 0° towards North)
BEAT	<i>See heartbeat message</i>
BEAT ACK	<i>See heartbeat acknowledgement</i>
BECN	<i>See backward explicit congestion notification</i>
BEDC	<i>See block error detection code</i>
beeper	<i>See tone-only receiver</i>
begin acknowledge PDU; BGAk PDU	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to acknowledge the acceptance of a connection request by the peer entity
begin message	transaction capabilities message that is used to initiate a transaction with another peer transaction user
begin PDU; BGN PDU	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to establish a Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP) connection or to re-establish an existing SSCOP connection between two peer entities
begin reject PDU; BGREJ PDU	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to reject the connection establishment of the peer Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP) entity
beginning of message; BOM	indicator, in the first cell of an ATM segmented packet, containing the header information for ATM adaptation layer (AAL)
beginning tone; BTO	tone which is given at the beginning of a voice announcement

behavioral compatibility /US/	<i>See behavioural compatibility</i>
behaviour	group of response sequences to sequences of stimuli
behaviour aggregate; DS behaviour aggregate; BA	a collection of packets with the same differentiated service code point (DSCP) value crossing a link in a particular direction
behavioural compatibility; behavioral compatibility /US/	compatibility of an object with another object, with respect to a set of criteria
BEP	<i>See bit error probability</i>
BER	<i>See basic encoding rules</i>
BER	<i>See bit error ratio</i>
Berkeley packet filter; BPF	mechanism that provides a raw interface via which the applications can access all network packets directly in a protocol-independent fashion
Berkeley software distribution	<i>See Berkeley standard distribution</i>
Berkeley standard distribution; Berkeley software distribution; BSD UNIX; BSD	any of a variety of UNIX-type operating systems based on the University of California at Berkeley BSD operating system
best effort PHB; BE	differentiated bearer service per-hop-behaviour (PHB) used in routers
best effort QoS	lowest quality of service (QoS) class which delivers the QoS if the guaranteed QoS cannot be delivered
best effort service	service with minimal performance guarantees allowing an unspecified variance in the measured performance criteria
best server	in the uplink, the cell that a given mobile station can reach with minimum transmission power at a certain location, and in the downlink the cell that has the highest received pilot channel power in the area
best-effort operations	bulk operations which can be partially successful and which act independently

best-effort plan	configuration plan which details changes to the underlying configuration so that all the planned changes which pass dynamic validation are implemented
BFH	<i>See bad frame handling</i>
BFI	<i>See bad frame indication</i>
BG	<i>See border gateway</i>
BGAK PDU	<i>See begin acknowledge PDU</i>
BGCF	<i>See breakout gateway control function</i>
BGN PDU	<i>See begin PDU</i>
BGP	<i>See border gateway protocol</i>
BGP-4	<i>See border gateway protocol 4</i>
BGP4	<i>See border gateway protocol 4</i>
BGREJ PDU	<i>See begin reject PDU</i>
BH	<i>See block header</i>
BH	<i>See busy hour</i>
BH	<i>See balance holder</i>
BHC	<i>See busy hour calls</i>
BHCA; busy hour call attempts	number of call attempts in progress during the network's busy hour
BHCA value	number of busy hour call attempts
BHSA	<i>See busy hour session attempts</i>
BHSR	<i>See busy hour service request</i>
BI	<i>See barring of invocation of call transfer</i>
BI	<i>See base interface</i>
Bi interface	interface between the IMS charging function, that is, the online service controller or charging gateway, and the billing system
BIB	<i>See backward indicator bit</i>
BIB	<i>See board information block</i>

BIC	<i>See baseline implementation capabilities</i>
BIC	barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) where at least one of the two calls is a call charged to the served subscriber
BIC	<i>See incoming call barring</i>
BIC-Roam	<i>See barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country</i>
BICB	barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) where both calls are charged to the served subscriber
BICC	<i>See bearer independent call control</i>
BICC bearer control tunnelling protocol; <i>bearer control tunnelling protocol; BCTP</i>	protocol which transports the tunnelled protocol data units (PDU) of the bearer control protocols supported over the bearer independent call control (BICC) and call bearer control protocol (CBC) interfaces
BICC IP bearer control protocol; <i>IP bearer control protocol; IPBCP</i>	protocol used for the exchange of media stream characteristics, port numbers and IP addresses of the source, and the sink of a media stream to establish and allow the modification of IP bearers
BICC protocol	<i>See bearer independent call control</i>
BICI	barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) when at least one of the two calls is a call charged to the served subscriber at international rates
BICT	<i>See barring of invocation of call transfer</i>
BICZ	barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) when at least one of the two calls is a call charged to the served subscriber at inter-zonal rates
BID	<i>See binding identifier</i>
bid	single attempt to obtain the use of a resource of the type under consideration
BID measurement; <i>BID protocol measurement</i>	measurement that sums up all the events related to the binding identifier (BID) allocations
BID protocol measurement	<i>See BID measurement</i>
bidirectional	qualification which implies that the transmission of information occurs in both directions

bidirectional channel	transmission channel that can carry information in both directions
bidirectional IRP	integration reference point (IRP) which consists of interfaces that are used for communicating in both directions
bidirectional protection switching	protection switching for a unidirectional fault in which both traffic directions, including the affected direction and the unaffected direction, are switched to protection
bids per circuit per hour; <i>BCH</i>	indication of the average number of bids per circuit in a specified time interval
BIE	<i>See base station interface equipment</i>
BIF	<i>See backplane interface</i>
big endian; <i>big-endian</i>	format for storage or transmission of binary data in which the most significant bit (or byte) comes first
BIG index	<i>See private numbering index</i>
big-endian	<i>See big endian</i>
BIGI	<i>See private numbering index</i>
bilateral control	control between two synchronisation nodes such that the frequency of the clock of each of these nodes is influenced by timing information derived from the clock of the other node
bill limitation	<i>See credit control</i>
billing	function where the data received from charging is used to generate bills for subscribers
billing centre	<i>See billing computer</i>
billing centre; <i>post-processing; operator's post-processing system; post-processing system</i>	operator's system where the operator generates bills from the charging data records (CDR)

billing centre gateway; BCGW	gateway in the service management access point (SMAP) prepaid business logic that receives and logs charging information for call-unrelated events in the database, generates charging records (CDR) in appropriate format from database entries, stores CDRs in files, and manages these files in such a way that a mediation device or billing centre can connect to the storage medium and upload the generated CDR files
billing centre interface	<i>See billing interface</i>
billing computer; billing centre	administrative computer that processes the bills and handles the invoicing of the subscriber
billing cycle	time period during which charges accumulate in an account before a request for payment is generated
billing functions	functions which collect data from network elements (NE) which is used to determine charges to customer accounts
billing integrity	preservation of accuracy according to specified performance parameters and criteria when preparing bills to a user for a service
billing interface; billing centre interface; BC interface	interface between a network element and a billing centre
billing management	set of functions used to control the forming of charging records (CDR) and transferring of them to the billing computer
billing manager	manager that retrieves only billing information and generates charging records (CDR) for the log records
billing period; charging period	period during which the telephone bill is gathered
billing system; BS	system that performs the billing process
BIM	barring of invocation of call transfer (BI) when there is an existing transferred call for the served subscriber in the same mobile services switching centre/visitor location register (MSC/VLR)
BIM	<i>See background interference matrix</i>
BIM neighbour	cell that is part of the background interference matrix (BIM) table
BIM scaling	process of comparing and determining the measured and statistical carrier-to-interference ratio (C/I ratio) of the background interference matrix (BIM) and calculating a factor that corresponds to the average difference

BIM table	list of cells that specifies the carrier-to-interference ratio (C/I) of all the cells that can cause interference for the cell
BIM update	<i>See background interference matrix update process</i>
BIM update process	<i>See background interference matrix update process</i>
BIM updating process	<i>See background interference matrix update process</i>
binary 8-zero substitution	<i>See bipolar 8 zero substitution</i>
binary coded signalling; <i>binary signalling; BCS</i>	communications mode in which information is passed by the presence and absence, or by the plus and minus variations, of one parameter of the signalling medium only
binary digit rate	<i>See bit rate</i>
binary digital signal	digital signal which can have two discrete values
binary file	file containing information in machine-readable form
binary large object; <i>BLOB</i>	large block of data stored in a database, such as an image or sound file, which has no structure which can be interpreted by the database management system but is known only by its size and location
binary output	output in binary format which cannot be output as such
binary phase shift keying; <i>two-phase shift keying; BPSK</i>	phase shift keying using two phase states
binary report	report in binary format which is stored on magnetic tape or moved directly to a statistical post-processing device outside the network element
binary search; <i>dichotomising search</i>	search in which an ordered set of items is divided into two parts, one of which is rejected. The search is repeated in the accepted part until it is completed
binary signalling	<i>See binary coded signalling</i>
binding	in computer, communications, and automatic data processing systems, assigning a value or referent to an identifier
binding	association that is visible in the media proxy between two transport addresses

binding command	command that the SIP application layer gateway uses to request a media proxy to create, delete, or modify a binding
binding ID	See <i>binding identifier</i>
binding identifier; binding ID; BID	identifier that is the connecting factor of call signalling at the control plane and ATM adaptation layer (AAL) signalling at the user plane
binding information	information which ties a specific service type to a certain set of rules
BiNOS	See <i>BATM-internetworking operating system</i>
BiNOS operating system	See <i>BATM-internetworking operating system</i>
BIOS	See <i>basic input/output system</i>
BIOS mode	operating mode based on BIOS (basic input/output system) used to load new firmware
BIP	See <i>bit interleaved parity check</i>
bipolar 8 zero substitution; binary 8-zero substitution; B8ZS	technique in which any string of eight consecutive zeros is replaced with a special code pattern which the remote end can recognise, and thus convert back to a pattern of eight zeros
bipolar code	See <i>alternate mark inversion code</i>
bipolar signal	See <i>alternate mark inversion signal</i>
bipolar violation	See <i>alternate mark inversion violation</i>
BIRO	See <i>barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country</i>
BIRZ	barring of incoming calls when roaming outside the country where the zone of the home network (HPLMN) is
BIS	See <i>bump-in-the-stack</i>
BISDN	See <i>broadband integrated services digital network</i>
BISUP	See <i>broadband ISDN user part</i>
BIT	See <i>bearer information transport</i>
bit combination	See <i>bit pattern</i>

bit configuration	<i>See bit pattern</i>
bit error	incompatibility between a bit in a transmitted digital signal and the corresponding bit in the received digital signal
bit error probability; <i>BEP</i>	probability that a received bit is inverted with respect to the corresponding bit sent
bit error rate	<i>See bit error ratio</i>
bit error ratio; <i>BER</i>	ratio of the number of bit errors to the total number of bits transmitted in a given time interval
bit group switch; <i>GSWB</i>	switch that conveys the traffic that passes through the base station controller and switches the tones to the subscribers of the exchange and to the trunk circuits
bit integrity	reproducing the binary values of bits in an octet at the output of a system exactly as they were at the input
bit interleaved parity check; <i>BIP</i>	parity checking method that is used to monitor bit errors in an SDH network
bit interleaving	multiplexing in which data from the low-speed channels is integrated into the high-speed bit stream one bit at a time, that is, one bit from channel 1, one bit from channel 2, ..., one bit from channel n
bit map	data file or structure which corresponds bit for bit with an image displayed on a screen
bit number; <i>BN</i>	number that identifies the position of a particular bit period within a time-slot
bit pattern; <i>bit combination</i>	ordered set of bits for the representation of information
bit rate; <i>binary digit rate</i>	rate at which binary digits pass a given point
bit rate tolerance	feature that indicates how a device tolerates bit rate variation from a specified value
bit sequence; <i>bit string</i>	string of binary digits in which each bit position is considered to be an independent unit
bit sequence independence	property of a binary transmission channel, telecommunication circuit or connection, that permits all sequences of binary signal elements to be conveyed over it at its specified bit rate, without change to the value of any signal elements

bit string	<i>See bit sequence</i>
bit synchronous mapping	synchronous mapping in which signals are processed bit by bit
bit timing	timing information sent from the exchange termination used by the line termination to recover information from the digital bit stream
bit transparent connection	direct connection of the D-channels through the Group Switch (GSW) without interworking functions' (IWF) resources
bit transparent mode	<i>See bit transparent operation</i>
bit transparent operation; <i>bit transparent mode</i>	operation that provides for the transport of data transparently without alignment of information from the interface at the R reference point within the frame transport in the bearer channel
bit-based switching matrix	switching matrix in which connections are established at the bit level
bit-oriented group switch	<i>See bit group switch</i>
BITS	<i>See bump-in-the-stack</i>
BITS	<i>See building integrated timing supply</i>
BIWF	<i>See bearer interworking function</i>
BL	<i>See business logic</i>
BL	<i>See blocked</i>
BL-SY	<i>See BL-SY state</i>
BL-SY state; <i>BL-SY</i>	state of a functional unit when it has been blocked by the system
black box	memory area of a computer to which a data collection program copies defined data from elsewhere in the memory when a computer is restarted
black list	list of Internet host addresses and address ranges which are not available from the access zone
black list; <i>blacklist</i>	list of mobile equipment which either does not function properly, is stolen or illegal, or whose use is otherwise prevented
blacklist	<i>See black list</i>
BLC	<i>See buffer limit control</i>

BLC gate	<i>See buffer limit control gate</i>
BLE	<i>See UCS business logic engine</i>
BLER	<i>See block error ratio</i>
BLOB	<i>See binary large object</i>
block	unit of information consisting of a header and an information field
block; software block	software entity which is visible to the outside as the services it uses and offers
block	set of consecutive bits associated with the path, each bit belonging to one and only one block
block buffer	buffer, located in the RAM memory, where data blocks are stored
block check sequence; BCS	check sequence that is added to a data block and used to detect errors in code-transparent or code-independent data transmission
block cipher	<i>See block cipher method</i>
block cipher method; block cipher	symmetric encryption algorithm where characters of a message are grouped into blocks which are transformed as a whole
block definition	definition of a block name and type and of the services offered and used by it
block error	one or more bit errors within a block of bits
block error detection code; BEDC	16-bit bit interleaved parity check (BIP) code calculated over the information fields of user cells transmitted since the last forward monitoring OAM cell
block error rate	<i>See block error ratio</i>
block error ratio; block error rate; BLER	ratio of the number of incorrectly received blocks to the total number of blocks transferred
block header; BH	group of selectable information fields which a user can select with the form file editor and fill with a formatter process which saves them to the beginning of a data block
block header charging record; HEA CDR	charging record that is generated in the mobile switching centre for the beginning of each charging block

block hierarchy	hierarchic structure of the DX 200 system software describing system blocks, service blocks and program blocks
block implementation	description on the implementation of services offered by a block
block message	message containing reference to a separate data block
block of parameters	<i>See parameter block</i>
block payload	bits in the information field within a block
block trailer	group of selectable information fields which a user can select with the form file editor and fill with a formatter process which saves them to the end of a data block
block trailer charging record; TRA CDR	charging record that is generated in the mobile services switching centre at the end of each charging block
blocked; BL	state of a functional unit when it has been blocked from operation and does not participate in call set-up
blocked command queue	queue to which tasks which are found semantically or syntactically faulty are transferred
blocked traffic	<i>See congested traffic</i>
blocking	situation in which no paths are available to complete a circuit or in which one activity cannot be initiated until another has been completed
blocking	in the two-phase commit protocol, the state of a subtransaction when it has decided to commit but does not get the decision of other subtransactions from the co-ordinator
blocking; circuit blocking	taking a circuit of a switched trunk circuit group in the incoming direction out of use
blocking rate	number (percentage) of connection attempts which may end up in congestion in a network element
blocksize option	<i>See TFTP blocksize option</i>
blog; weblog; web log	personal online publication that often concentrates on specific topics and is updated regularly with time-stamped posts
Blowfish	block cipher method with a block size of 64 bits and a key length of up to 448 bits

BLR	<i>See circuit blocking and unblocking reception</i>
BLS	<i>See circuit blocking and unblocking sending</i>
Bluetooth	technology designed to be embedded in electronic devices in order to provide wireless and seamless connections over short distances, thus providing an alternative to cable-based interfaces currently in use to link computers and computer peripherals
Bm	<i>See Bm interface</i>
Bm interface; Bm	charging data collection interface between a multimedia messaging service (MMS) relay server and a billing system (BS)
BMC	<i>See broadcast/multicast control</i>
BN	<i>See bit number</i>
BNC	<i>See bearer network connection</i>
BNC	<i>See BNC connector</i>
BNC characteristics; bearer characteristics	information which is exchanged between serving nodes (SN) in order to identify the selected bearer network connection (BNC) type
BNC coax connector	<i>See BNC connector</i>
BNC connector; BNC coax connector; bayonet Neill Concelman; BNC	connector for coaxial cable connections that is used in situations which require shielded cable for signal connections or controlled impedance
BNC cut-through; cut-through	signalling object that indicates when through connection of a bearer network connection (BNC) has occurred in either one or both directions
BNC-ID	<i>See bearer network connection identifier</i>
BNF	<i>See Backus-Naur form</i>
BOA	<i>See basic object adapter</i>
board information block; BIB	in a non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM), a memory block which contains various elements concerning the operating parameters of the hardware

board support package; <i>BSP</i>	part of the Chorus operating system which contains all drivers necessary for booting up the operating system in the given central processing unit (CPU) and board configuration
BOC	<i>See outgoing call barring</i>
body loss	decrease in the antenna power level that is caused when the antenna is close to the user
BOIC	<i>See barring of outgoing international calls</i>
BOIC-exHC	<i>See barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country</i>
BOIH	<i>See barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the home PLMN country</i>
BOM	<i>See beginning of message</i>
booking form; <i>order form</i>	in the assistant services platform, a form to which data on a call booking are filled in
booking office	operating system software that supports the use of the ticket service method
bookmark; <i>WWW bookmark</i>	uniform resource locator (URL) stored in the user's own storage list where the information can be accessed
bookmark group	set of bookmarks with a common name
bookmark request	short message by which the end-user can request bookmarks of a certain bookmark group
bool	<i>See boolean</i>
boolean; <i>bool</i>	type defined in a predefined type definition which has the values "true" and "false"
boot	to load and initialise the operating system of a computer
boot; <i>initial program load</i>	starting up a computer by loading a program into memory from an external storage medium such as a disk or tape
boot actor	actor that is loaded at the boot time as a part of the boot archive with the ChorusOS system
boot archive	<i>See bootable archive</i>
boot disk	magnetic disk from which an operating system kernel is loaded

boot flash; bootflash	separate flash memory used primarily to store information related to the system configuration and some help information
boot image	bootable archive that contains an instance of an operating system and application programs for the use of a host
boot loader; bootstrap loader	program that is the first one to start when a computer is turned on and that loads enough other software for the operating system to start
boot loading; pre-boot; preboot	loading of software build, which performs the initial loading, from a computer's local non-volatile memory
boot memory	external memory that provides a method to automatically load a program into the internal memory of a digital signal processor (DSP) after a power-up or software reset
boot monitor; boot program	program carrying out the boot
boot package; flash memory boot package	software package that is stored in the flash memory and that contains the image of a bootable archive required to start the computer
boot partition	base platform partition that is duplicated in the FlexiPlatform for boot time redundancy for nodes that have access to the base platform disks
boot program	See <i>boot monitor</i>
bootable archive; system image; boot archive; bootfile	executable file which contains a configured version of the operating system and possibly some user-defined applications
bootfile	See <i>bootable archive</i>
bootflash	See <i>boot flash</i>
booting	setting of computer to the state in which the initial loading can be started
BOOTP	See <i>Bootstrap Protocol</i>
BOOTP client	See <i>diskless host</i>
BOOTP relay agent; relay agent	Internet host or router that passes dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) messages between DHCP clients and DHCP servers
BOOTP server	See <i>bootstrap protocol server</i>
BOOTPC	See <i>diskless host</i>
BOOTPS	See <i>bootstrap protocol server</i>

BOOTPS configuration file	configuration file, located on a RAM disk of the host computer, which contains configuration data of interface computers of the host computer
bootstrap	to load and initialise the operating system on a computer
bootstrap loader	<i>See boot loader</i>
Bootstrap Protocol; BOOTP	protocol that a network node uses to determine the IP address of its Ethernet interfaces, in order to affect network booting
bootstrap protocol client	<i>See diskless host</i>
bootstrap protocol server; BOOTP server; BOOTPS	server which supports the IP/UDP bootstrap protocol (BOOTP), allowing diskless hosts (BOOTP clients) to configure themselves to the IP network and find a remote IP host, from which they can load a bootable archive into their memory and execute it
bootstrap provisioning	provisioning where the terminal receives the settings for the first time
bootstrapping	loading of a program using a part of the program that has been loaded earlier or composing a programming language translator using the translated text as language
bootstrapping	<i>See network booting</i>
bootstrapping function	<i>See bootstrapping server function</i>
bootstrapping server function; bootstrapping function; BSF	function which mutually authenticates with the user equipment (UE) by using the authentication and key agreement (AKA) procedure, and agrees on session keys that are then applied between the UE and an operator-controlled network application function (NAF)
BOR	<i>See basic optimal routing</i>
border gateway; BG	GPRS network element which ensures a secure connection between various PLMNs (public land mobile networks) over the inter-PLMN backbone network
border gateway protocol; BGP	routing protocol that is used between autonomous systems to exchange network reachability information and that is designed to detect routing loops
border gateway protocol 4; BGP-4; BGP4	version 4 of the border gateway protocol that supports classless interdomain routing and uses route aggregation mechanisms to reduce the size of routing tables

border router; area border router, BR, ABR	router located on the border of one or more open shortest path first (OSPF) areas, which acts as a gateway between two or more open shortest path first areas and which connects those areas to the OSPF backbone network
BORO	<i>See barring of all outgoing calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country</i>
BOSS IZ	<i>See business operation support systems input zone</i>
bot	<i>See spider</i>
BOT	<i>See build-operate-transfer mode</i>
both party release	<i>See last party release</i>
both-way; two-way	qualification applying to traffic which implies that the call set-ups occur in both directions
both-way bundle	bundle which transmits outgoing and incoming traffic of the exchange considered
both-way circuit group; mixed circuit group	circuit group that transmits outgoing and incoming traffic of the exchange concerned
bottom-up method	technique in which the lowest levels of instructions are combined to form a higher-level operation, which in turn may be used in the formulation of even higher-level routines
bound rate	parameter that expresses the highest possible calling rate
boundary node	node that contains a collection of functions needed to interconnect the differentiated service (DS) domain to another DS domain or non-DS-capable domain
BOZH	barring of outgoing inter-zonal calls except those directed to the country of the subscriber's home network
BOZIH	barring of outgoing international calls except those directed to the country of the subscriber's home network, and barring of outgoing inter-zonal calls
Bp	<i>See Bp interface</i>
Bp interface; Bp	charging data collection interface between a charging gateway function (CGF) and a billing system (BS)
BPDU	<i>See bridge protocol data unit</i>
BPF	<i>See Berkeley packet filter</i>

BPSK	<i>See binary phase shift keying</i>
BR	<i>See barring of registration of forwarded-to number</i>
BR	<i>See base register</i>
BR	<i>See border router</i>
BRA	<i>See basic access</i>
branch	cell or its sector which the mobile station can add to, replace, or delete from its active set of cells participating in soft handover
branch	channel in a multipoint connection
branch	select one from a number of alternative sets of instructions
branching	distribution of digital transmission channels to other transmission paths in chain and tree networks
branching station	station which distributes one or more transmission channels to other transmission paths
branching table	table that is stored in a non-volatile memory and that defines the branchings of equipment
BRAS	<i>See broadband remote access server</i>
BRAS element	<i>See broadband remote access server</i>
break of service	<i>See interruption</i>
break-in/break-out	service which provides a gateway function between a business group and the public telephone network (PSTN) or the integrated services digital network (ISDN)
breakout gateway control function; BGCF	function that selects the network in which a PSTN/circuit-switched (CS) domain breakout will occur for the session
BRI	barring of registration of international forwarded-to number
BRI	<i>See basic access</i>
BRI	<i>See basic rate interface</i>
bridge	to transmit identical traffic on both the working and protection channels
bridge	gateway that connects and passes packets between two network segments in the same network

bridge protocol data unit; <i>BPDU</i>	protocol data unit that carries Spanning Tree Protocol information
bridge table; <i>bridging table</i>	table that identifies destination addresses known to exist in a network
bridging	connecting and passing packets between two network segments
bridging table	<i>See bridge table</i>
BRIH	barring of registration of international forwarded-to number except the number within the home public land mobile network (PLMN) country
BRM	<i>See basic resource monitoring</i>
broadband	<i>See wideband</i>
broadband access	ISDN access that can contain at least one channel that is capable of supporting a rate greater than the primary rate, or supporting an equivalent information transfer rate
broadband access network	access network that enables multi-service narrowband and broadband access
broadband communication channel	specific portion of the information payload capacity, available to the user for ISDN services. A broadband communication channel exists only during a call, as set up by a signalling or administrative procedure
broadband connection	<i>See multichannel connection</i>
broadband integrated services digital network; <i>broadband ISDN; integrated broadband communications network; B-ISDN; BISDN; BB-ISDN; IBCN</i>	integrated services network using ATM data transmission technology
broadband inter-carrier interface	<i>See B-ISDN inter-carrier interface</i>
broadband ISDN	<i>See broadband integrated services digital network</i>
broadband ISDN inter-carrier interface	<i>See B-ISDN inter-carrier interface</i>

broadband ISDN user part; <i>B-ISUP</i>; <i>BISUP</i>	SS7 protocol that defines the signalling messages to control connections and services in B-ISDN
broadband MTP3; message transfer part level 3 for broadband networks; <i>MTP3b</i>	broadband version of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) MTP3 protocol, which is run over link services provided by the signalling ATM adaptation layer network node interface (SAAL-NNI)
broadband remote access server; <i>BRAS</i>	access server that routes traffic to and from the digital subscriber line access multiplexers on an Internet service provider's network
broadband signalling connection control part; <i>SCCPb</i>	broadband version of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) which uses longer message structures than the SCCP
broadband signalling system No.7	<i>See broadband SS7</i>
broadband SS7; broadband signalling system No.7	version of signalling system No.7 that is optimised for broadband communication
broadband television; <i>IPTV</i>	television service provided by a telecommunications company in its network and typically watched on a television set
broadband wireless access; <i>BWA</i>	wireless access in which the connection capabilities are higher than the primary rate
broadcast	unidirectional distribution to several users
broadcast	switching mechanism for connecting an virtual container in an incoming signal to two or more output ports
broadcast and unknown server; <i>BUS</i>	multicast server used in emulated local area networks (ELAN) that is used in flooding traffic addressed to an unknown destination and in multicasting and broadcasting of traffic to the appropriate clients
broadcast channel; <i>BCH</i>	downlink transport channel that is used to broadcast system-specific and cell-specific information
broadcast control channel; <i>BCCH</i>	channel from a base transceiver station to a mobile station used for transmission of messages to all mobile stations located in the base transceiver station area

broadcast multicast service; broadcast/ multicast service; multicast broadcast service; BCMCS	3GPP2 service that provides the ability to transmit the same information stream to multiple users simultaneously
broadcast storm	incorrect packet broadcast on a network that causes most hosts to respond all at once, typically with wrong answers that start the process over again
broadcast suppression	method for preventing broadcast traffic from overwhelming the network
broadcast/ multicast control; BMC	sublayer of layer 2 in radio network controller (RNC) and mobile station (MS) devoted to broadcasting cell broadcast service (CBS) messages to mobile stations within a certain area of a PLMN
broadcast/ multicast service	<i>See broadcast multicast service</i>
broadcasting	<i>See broadcast</i>
broadcasting	unidirectional transmission of data between a single sender and several unknown recipients
browser	software used to reproduce information pages with the user's equipment, for example, web and WAP pages
browser	<i>See web browser</i>
browsing	utilisation of the browser to reproduce information pages
browsing session; session	session during which the user performs browsing
BRR	<i>See bucket round robin</i>
BRZ	barring of registration of inter-zonal forwarded-to number
BRZH	barring of registration of the inter-zonal forwarded-to number except the number within the home public land mobile network (PLMN) country
BS	<i>See billing system</i>
BS	<i>See backup server</i>
Bs	<i>See Bs interface</i>
BS	<i>See network service</i>

BS	<i>See base transceiver station</i>
Bs interface; <i>Bs</i>	charging data collection interface between the service control function (SCF) and a billing system (BS)
BSC	<i>See base station controller</i>
BSC id	C-number of the base station controller which is a unique identification given by the logistics
BSC number	number identifying the base station controller (BSC) in a mobile services switching centre (MSC)
BSC-BSC interface; <i>BBI</i>	interface that is used to exchange channel reservation and measurement information between neighbouring base station controllers (BSC) running the dynamic frequency and channel allocation algorithm
BSC-initiated traffic reason handover; <i>BSC-initiated TRHO</i>	feature in advanced multilayer handling that directs traffic to the appropriate cell according to the prevailing load of the network
BSC-initiated TRHO	<i>See BSC-initiated traffic reason handover</i>
BSD	<i>See Berkeley standard distribution</i>
BSD UNIX	<i>See Berkeley standard distribution</i>
BSF	<i>See bootstrapping server function</i>
BSG	<i>See basic service group</i>
BSGW	<i>See base station gateway</i>
BSIC	<i>See base station identity code</i>
BSN	<i>See backward sequence number</i>
BSP	<i>See board support package</i>
BSR	<i>See BCCH super-reuse</i>
BSR layer; <i>BCCH super-reuse layer</i>	super layer on which the transceivers have lower transmission power than the transceivers on the other super layers
BSS	<i>See base station system</i>
BSS	<i>See base station subsystem</i>

BSS application part	<i>See base station system application part</i>
BSS application part plus; BSSAP+	base station system application part (BSSAP) that is used to support signalling between the visitor location register and serving GPRS support node on the Gs interface
BSS packet flow context; packet flow context; BSS PFC; PFC	procedure that enables the transfer of quality of service (QoS) parameters between the core network (CN) and the base station subsystem (BSS)
BSS packet flow timer; packet flow timer; PFT	timer that indicates the maximum time the base station subsystem may store the packet flow context
BSS PFC	<i>See BSS packet flow context</i>
BSS synchronisation	synchronisation in which all BTS sites in the synchronisation area are fixed to a single external clock source, and the connections in different cells are aligned and synchronised at time division multiple access (TDMA) burst level
BSS-A	base station subsystem from which the mobile station is being handed over
BSS-B	base station subsystem (BSS) to which the mobile station is being handed over
BSSAP	<i>See base station system application part</i>
BSSAP signalling	signalling that is based on the use of the base station system application part (BSSAP) and that is used within the control plane traffic
BSSAP version	unique number which identifies a base station system application part (BSSAP) service profile description
BSSAP'	non-standard base station system application part (BSSAP) that is used between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and Multimedia Gateway Rel.99 (MGW)
BSSAP+	<i>See BSS application part plus</i>
BSSAP' protocol measurement	measurement that provides information on the protocol message transactions on the A' interface
BSSGP	<i>See base station system GPRS protocol</i>
BSSGP virtual connection; BVC	end-to-end virtual communication path between remote network service user entities

BSSGP virtual connection identifier; <i>BVCI</i>	identifier of a BSSGP virtual connection (BVC), having end-to-end significance across the Gb interface
BSSGP virtual connection management	<i>See BVC management</i>
BSSMAP	<i>See base station system management application part</i>
BT	<i>See bearer control tunnelling package</i>
BT	<i>See busy tone</i>
BT	<i>See burst tolerance</i>
BTO	<i>See beginning tone</i>
BTS	<i>See base transceiver station</i>
BTS AAL2 multiplexing	feature that improves the statistical multiplexing gain in the ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2)
BTS AAL2 multiplexing; AAL2 multiplexing	process of multiplexing and concentrating individual AAL type 2 (AAL2) connections in AAL2 virtual channel connections that are coming from different wideband application managers of a single base transceiver station into a minimised number of AAL2 virtual channel connections towards the radio network controller
BTS alarm handling; handling of BTS alarms	part of radio network maintenance in base station controller (BSC) which collects fault indications of the system, handles them, activates the radio network recovery when needed so that the automatic recovery actions are started, and informs the user of the faults by alarm reports
BTS clock system	synchronisation source in a base transceiver station (BTS) that is connected to the traffic trunks or to an external synchronisation source
BTS diagnostics	combination of tools in a base transceiver station (BTS) to determine an actual fault with the rule mechanism
BTS digital signal processor; BTS DSP	digital signal processor (DSP) that provides dedicated-block signal-processing power permanently for one radio time-slot in a base transceiver station (BTS)
BTS DSP	<i>See BTS digital signal processor</i>
BTS EM	<i>See BTS manager</i>

BTS fault recovery; <i>BTS recovery</i>	part of radio network maintenance in base station controller (BSC) which minimises the effect of faults in the radio network on the service level provided by the base station system (BSS) and which controls initialisations when there are resets and restarts in the BSS radio network
BTS integrated AXC	ATM cross-connect (AXC) connecting the base transceiver station (BTS) to the radio network controller (RNC) through the lub interface via standard PDH and SDH interfaces
BTS local blocking	feature that is used to block the base transceiver station with the BTS manager locally to enable different operations, such as service operations
BTS manager; <i>base station element manager; BTS EM</i>	element manager that is used to monitor and control a base transceiver station
BTS number	number identifying the base transceiver station (BTS) in a mobile services switching centre (MSC)
BTS radio resource indication	procedure used to inform a base station controller about the interference levels on idle and busy traffic channels of a transceiver
BTS recovery	<i>See BTS fault recovery</i>
BTS site; <i>base transceiver station site</i>	entire base transceiver station site which includes all processor units such as the Operation and Maintenance Unit (OMU), Frame Unit (FU) and Carrier Unit (CU)
BTS site rehosting	moving the control of a BTS site from one radio network controller (RNC) or base station controller (BSC) to another
BTS site type	identification of the type of the BTS site
BU	<i>See backup build</i>
bubble help	<i>See tooltip</i>
bucket	unit of storage on a direct access device from which data can be retrieved
bucket leak rate; <i>leak rate</i>	information element that indicates the leak rate to be applied to a flow control bucket
bucket round robin; <i>BRR</i>	algorithm that can be used to provide differentiated services for each supported traffic class
buddy-list	list of user-selected contacts, which forms a named group (for example, family or chess mates) and which can be addressed by name for group communication

buffer; <i>buffer memory; buffer storage</i>	memory area used to store data temporarily when the data is delivered at a different rate, at different time, or in different order than it was received
buffer limit control; <i>message queue observation; BLC</i>	observation with a purpose to restrict the unit's load in different load situations and to prevent the message buffers from running out
buffer limit control gate; <i>BLC gate</i>	threshold value for the number of unhandled messages which is used in buffer limit control in the message buffer area of a computer unit as the criterion of protective action
buffer management	function that selects which cells or frames are dropped when there is congestion in the network element
buffer management and scheduling	traffic management feature which covers the buffer reservation rules and congestion control mechanisms, and the order for transmission of individual cells from the buffer
buffer memory	<i>See buffer</i>
buffer overflow	overflow in which a program writes data beyond the allocated end of a buffer in a memory
buffer overflow attack	security attack in which the attacker overflows a buffer so that it eventually overwrites the return address of the program code, and thus causes the application to continue executing in a location selected by the attacker
buffer storage	<i>See buffer</i>
build	<i>See software build</i>
Build - Operate - Transfer	<i>See build-operate-transfer mode</i>
build type	<i>See software build type</i>
build-operate-transfer mode; <i>BOT</i>	network operating service that Nokia provides for its customer for a defined period of time
building	<i>See software building</i>
building integrated timing schemes	<i>See building integrated timing supply</i>

building integrated timing supply; synchronisation supply unit; BITS; SSU	clock that provides and distributes timing to a wireline network's lower levels
building integrated timing system	<i>See building integrated timing supply</i>
building of program block	packaging of a program entity with the help of a building procedure file
building procedure; building procedure file	command procedure which fetches the software modules with correct versions from the database, translates the source modules into object modules (OBJ), links the object modules together (LNK) and transforms them into loadable modules (IMG, MTF, MML)
building procedure file	<i>See building procedure</i>
built-out delay	maximum variable transmission and processing delay that is permitted in a wideband network
bulk bus	logical message bus dedicated to massive data transmission (for example, loading messages)
bulk deletion tool	bulk tool used when services are deleted from several subscribers at the same time or when the whole service is withdrawn
bulk info	field in a call data message that determines if the standard ticket of case is created and saved when the link info is set
bulk provision tool	bulk tool used for the provisioning of prepaid service to several subscribers at the same time
bulk tool	service management tool used when it is necessary to handle several subscribers at the same time in the same way
bump-in-the-stack; BIS; BITS	technique in which modules are inserted into the hosts, which snoop the data flow between a TCP/IPv4 module and network card driver modules, translate IPv4 into IPv6 and vice versa, and make the hosts self-translators
bunched frame alignment signal	frame alignment signal in which the signal elements occupy consecutive digit time slots
bundle	group of trunk circuits belonging to the same circuit group and having the same direction and the same supervisory signalling method (DX 200)

bundling	optional multiplexing operation in which more than one user's messages are carried in the same stream control transport protocol (SCTP) datagram
bureau service	customer service which consists of producing reports and listings for customers, preparing the printouts, and delivering them in a non-electronic way
burst; <i>normal burst, active part of time-slot, NB</i>	period of modulated carrier less than one time-slot which forms the physical content of a time-slot
burst	sequence of a limited number of distinct pulses or an oscillation of limited duration
burst sequence	sequence of bursts during time shared operation, starting with a given base station and ending when transmission again starts from the same BTS
burst synchronisation	synchronisation of time division duplex (TDD) bursts that is achieved by connecting several master radios with the synchronisation bus and selecting one of them to act as the synchronising master unit
burst tolerance; <i>BT</i>	parameter defined by the ATM Forum for ATM traffic management determining the size of the maximum burst of contiguous cells that can be transmitted in variable bit rate (VBR) connections
bursty traffic	traffic which occasionally consists of large amounts of bits to be transferred, while at other times the connection is almost idle
bus; <i>highway /US/</i>	common path within an apparatus or system or a group of parallel paths carrying messages from one computer to another
BUS	<i>See broadcast and unknown server</i>
bus network	network in which connection between nodes is accomplished by connecting all nodes to a single transmission medium such as wire or fibre
bus topology	network topology using thin coaxial cable as a single cable trunk that connects one workstation to the next in a daisy chain configuration
bus-type interface	interface over which signals from a number of channels or equipment pass, separated by time division and uniquely identified by header information
business ACD	<i>See business automatic call distribution</i>

business automatic call distribution; automatic call distribution for businesses; business ACD; ACD; BACD	automatic call distribution in which incoming calls are distributed equally among a group of agents
Business Communication Server	<i>See Nokia Business Communication Server</i>
business community	<i>See network operator business community</i>
Business Hall	<i>See report group</i>
business interest group index	<i>See private numbering index</i>
business logic; BL	code that implements the functions or business rules of an application
business logic engine	<i>See UCS business logic engine</i>
business management layer	management layer which has responsibility for the total enterprise and is the layer at which agreements between operators are made
business operation support systems input zone; BOSS IZ	mPlatform zone that enables interaction from service provider provisioning, legacy, and billing systems
busy	condition of a resource that is in use, following its seizure
busy hour; busy telephone traffic hour; BH	continuous 60-minute period during which traffic load is greatest
busy hour call attempts	<i>See BHCA</i>
busy hour calls; BHC	number of calls during the busiest hour of a day
busy hour service request; BHSR	number of new service invocations in a busy hour

busy hour session attempts; BHSA	number of new session invocations during a busy hour
busy state	state of an item in which it performs a required function for a user and for that reason is not accessible by other users
busy telephone traffic hour	<i>See busy hour</i>
busy test	<i>See hunting</i>
busy tone; engaged tone; BT	tone advising the caller that the telephone equipment called is busy
buttcon	<i>See icon button</i>
button	<i>See list</i>
BVC	<i>See BSSGP virtual connection</i>
BVC management; BSSGP virtual connection management	function of the base station system GPRS protocol (BSSGP) that is responsible for the blocking, unblocking, and BVC reset procedure
BVC reset	<i>See BVC reset procedure</i>
BVC reset procedure	procedure that is initiated by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) or the base station system (BSS) to synchronise the initialisation of GPRS contexts that are related to the BSSGP virtual connection (BVC) in the BSS or SGSN
BVC-reset	<i>See BVC reset procedure</i>
BVCI	<i>See BSSGP virtual connection identifier</i>
BW	<i>See beamwidth</i>
BW	<i>See bandwidth</i>
BWA	<i>See broadband wireless access</i>
BWM	<i>See bandwidth multiplier</i>
by-pass number	<i>See double telephone number</i>
BYE	<i>See BYE message</i>
BYE	<i>See goodbye RTCP packet</i>

BYE message; BYE	session initiation protocol (SIP) message which a client sends to the call agent to release the call
BYE packet	<i>See goodbye RTCP packet</i>
bypass cross-connection	cross-connection which can be used to bypass traffic through the unit transparently without terminating the signal
bypassing	replacing part of the trunk line with a data transmission network which can be, for example, IP based
byte; B	series of bits with a defined length representing a unit of information
byte basket unit; waste basket; BBU	unit to which a logical file can be connected, whereupon the data to be written in the logical file is deleted, but a successful write operation is reported to the software which sent the data
byte interleaving	technique for combining multiple digital signals on a byte-by-byte basis in the same digital bit stream
byte order	order in which numbers are stored in a computer word
byte string file	file that has no record structure
byte synchronous mapping	synchronous mapping in which signals are processed byte by byte
byte synchronous monitored mapping	byte synchronous mapping in which the mapped signal is monitored
byte synchronous terminated mapping	byte synchronous mapping in which the frame of the mapped signal is terminated before mapping
byte timing	<i>See octet timing</i>
bzip2	public data compression algorithm maintained by Cygnus Software

2.5 C

C	<i>See C programming language</i>
C interface	<i>See C reference point</i>

C language virtual operating system; CVOPS	development and runtime environment for any distributed system built up from a set of entities communicating with each other by message passing

C programming language; C	general-purpose compiled programming language that is especially suitable for systems programming and that was originally developed by Dennis Ritchie and Brian Kernighan at the AT&T Bell Laboratories
C reference point; C interface	interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and the home subscriber server (HSS)
C++	See <i>C++ programming language</i>
C++ ABI	See <i>application binary interface for C++</i>
C++ application frameworks domain	collection of components and libraries that constitute a framework for the state machine application (FSMA)
C++ programming language; C++	general-purpose programming language with a bias towards systems programming that supports procedural programming, data abstraction, object-oriented programming, and generic programming
c+i	See <i>CUG with incoming access</i>
c+o	See <i>CUG with outgoing access</i>
C-anchor	See <i>C-anchor ASN gateway</i>
C-anchor ASN gateway; C-plane anchor; C-anchor	anchor ASN gateway in the control plane that implements paging controller, location management, authentication, key distribution centre, charging, proxy mobile IP, and mobility management functions
C-CDR	See <i>CPS charging record</i>
C-channel; communication channel	channel (64 kbit/s time-slot) on a V5-type interface that is used to carry one or more communication paths all of different types
C-ID	See <i>charging identifier</i>
C-NBAP; common NBAP; CNBAP	part of the NBAP protocol which uses the common signalling link between the base transceiver station (BTS) and radio network controller (RNC)
C-number	delivery number which is given to a system, such as a network element, that is added to the operation and maintenance network
C-number search type in call forwarding	subscriber-specific search type which the network operator can choose using a subscriber-specific parameter on how to handle the C-number list in fixed call forwarding services
C-plane	See <i>control plane</i>

C-plane anchor	<i>See C-anchor ASN gateway</i>
C-RNTI	<i>See cell radio network temporary identifier</i>
C-subscriber	<i>See subscriber C</i>
C/A code	<i>See coarse acquisition code</i>
C/I	<i>See carrier-to-interference ratio</i>
C/I ratio	<i>See carrier-to-interference ratio</i>
C/I-based handover candidate evaluation	function of the base station controller (BSC) that is used to estimate the level of potential co- and adjacent channel interference of each handover candidate and to use this information in the target cell evaluation procedure
C/N	<i>See carrier-to-noise ratio</i>
c_actor	actor managed by the ChorusOS actor manager (AM) system actor
CA	<i>See charging area</i>
CA	<i>See national carrier access</i>
CA	<i>See content adaptation</i>
CA	<i>See content analyser</i>
CA	<i>See certification authority</i>
CA CDR; <i>content analyser charging record</i>	charging record that is created by the intelligent service node content analyser (ISN-CA) for each content transaction
CA certificate	<i>See certificate</i>
CA code	<i>See coarse acquisition code</i>
CA service editor	<i>See content analyser service editor</i>
CAA	<i>See client address adapter</i>
cabinet	self-supporting frame of standard dimension into which the shelves, chassis, subracks, or cartridges are installed
cable loss	total loss in the transmission chain from the antenna to the base transceiver station (BTS)
CAC	<i>See connection admission control</i>

CAC	<i>See carrier access code</i>
CAC change analysis	<i>See CAC modification analysis</i>
CAC modification analysis; carrier access code modification analysis; CAC change analysis	multioperator analysis that is used to change the carrier access code (CAC) on the basis of the subscriber data
CACC	<i>See CIMD2 application capacity control</i>
cache; cache memory	buffer memory meant for the temporary storage of data, which speeds up access to the data
cache memory	<i>See cache</i>
cached user information	user name and user profile which are saved in a local file
CACI	<i>See international carrier access code</i>
CACN	<i>See national carrier access code</i>
CACU	<i>See undefined carrier access code</i>
CAI	<i>See charge advice information</i>
CAI	<i>See international carrier access</i>
calendar command	individual MML command in a command calendar
calendar task	entity executed on the basis of a given input, containing either one calendar command or one command file, and the execution parameters of the command or file
calendar time management	internal service that sets the current date and time information of the operating system to the correct value during computer start-up, and updates it when the date and time of the network element are changed in the system maintenance computer
call; calling	execution of a program, routine, or subroutine
call	use, or possible use, of a complete connection set-up between a calling subscriber and the called subscriber or service that is implemented as an end-to-end logical relationship between two or more parties

call	in an automatic system, the action performed by a calling party to obtain communication with the wanted terminal equipment
call abandonment probability	probability that a user abandons the call attempt through a telecommunication network
call account coding	service which is used to allocate telephone costs to different cost centres or projects in a company
call alert; <i>ringing</i>	alert caused by the call-arrival signal and by means of which the unengaged terminal equipment indicates an incoming call
call and service control	feature that defines call control and service related functions of the connection processing server (CPS) by describing the basic call state models (BCSM) of call control and the service capabilities that can be used to control call-related and call-unrelated functions in the CPS
call associated charging	<i>See detailed charging</i>
call attempt; <i>connection attempt</i>	attempt to establish a connection
call back; <i>CB</i>	service which allows a user to set up a call to the number of the last unanswered caller or to the number of the last caller using a subscriber control procedure
call barring analysis; <i>outgoing call barring analysis</i>	call control analysis which is made to find possible outgoing call restrictions, handling supplementary service barring categories and operator-determined barring categories
call bearer control protocol; <i>CBC protocol; CBC</i>	protocol that specifies an interface between a call control entity and a bearer control entity, offering a full set of telephony (BICC) services which are independent of the underlying transport network
call booking; <i>call order</i>	request made by a subscriber to an attendant to form a call between subscribers
call charge indication	<i>See charge indication</i>
call completion barring	service by which a user can bar all the incoming completion of calls to busy subscriber requests
call completion on no answer	<i>See completion of calls on no reply</i>

call completion service set-up; CCSS	signalling parameter sent in an initial address message indicating that a call is an automatic recall (CCBS) as defined in the CCBS service
call completion to busy subscriber; automatic recall; completion of calls to busy subscribers; automatic call back service; CCBS	service which offers a user who calls a busy user the possibility of having the call completed automatically without having to redial the called number when the called user becomes free
call confirmed message	signalling message that the called mobile station sends to the network to confirm an incoming call request
call congestion	situation in which a bid to a particular pool of resources will not result in an immediate seizure
call connection if busy; call connection to busy; call extending to busy extension; connection if busy	facility which enables an attendant to connect a call to a busy extension
call connection platform	<i>See multiservice workstation platform</i>
call connection to busy	<i>See call connection if busy</i>
call control; CC	interaction between the parties of a call in order to set up and maintain calls
call control agent function; CCAF	entity where the functions for providing users with access to call/service processing reside
call control agent functional entity	<i>See call control agent function</i>
call control analysis	analysis of B number the result of which may be an outgoing destination, a special destination, a subscriber number analysis, or an announcement qualifier
call control computer; CCC	functional unit that controls the switching unit and is responsible for the call handling and traffic administration functions, network resource management, and communication to other networks

call control function; CCF	entity wherein the functions for processing a particular call reside
call control internal interface; CCIF interface; CCIF	interface between incoming call control (ICC) and outgoing call control (OCC), or between call control (CC) and signalling service (SS)
call control protocol	protocol that is responsible for call set-up, maintenance, and release
call control services	<i>See call control services (service groups)</i>
call control services (service groups); call control services	feature defining the service groups which offer services in the basic call state models (BCSM)
call data	<i>See call-related information</i>
call data record	<i>See charging data record</i>
call deflection; CD	service which allows the served user to respond to an incoming call offered by the network by requesting redirection of that call to another number specified in the response
call delay	delay that occurs when a call arrives at the switching equipment and no channel or facility is immediately available to process the call
call detail record	<i>See charging data record</i>
call detection point	<i>See detection point</i>
call distribution; CD	IN service feature which allows a subscriber to have incoming calls routed to different destinations, according to an allocation law which may be real-time managed by the subscriber
call diversion	<i>See call divert</i>
call diversion no reply	<i>See call forwarding on no reply</i>
call diversion on no reply	<i>See call forwarding on no reply</i>
call diversion on not reachable	<i>See call forwarding on not reachable</i>

call diversion on subscriber busy	<i>See call forwarding on busy</i>
call divert; divert; call forwarding; call diversion; call forwarding services; call divert service; CF	facility which enables a subscriber to have his incoming calls diverted to an exchange, a PBX, or another subscriber number
call divert service	<i>See call divert</i>
call drop announcement; CDA	optional feature by which a subscriber, who is engaged in a conversation connected by a mobile services switching centre (MSC), is informed of a failure in the network link between the MSC and the mobile subscriber
call drop back	<i>See call drop-back</i>
call drop rate; dropped call rate; DCR	ratio of of dropped calls to the number of completed outgoing or incoming calls
call drop-back; call drop back; CDB	feature that enables the calling subscriber to make a call to a subscriber C who has left a message to voice mail without releasing the ongoing call
call error ratio supervision; supervision of call error ratio	part of maintenance supervision which generates an alarm if the call error ratio exceeds the parameterised limit during the supervision period
call establish	function that is used when a calling subscriber wants to create a switched virtual channel connection for data transfer with one or more called subscribers
call establishment	<i>See connection set-up</i>
call extending	operator service where the incoming call is transferred
call extending to busy extension	<i>See call connection if busy</i>
call file	file which is used for storing charging data when a call is active
call forwarding	<i>See forward routing</i>
call forwarding	<i>See call divert</i>

call forwarding announcement; announcement on call forwarding	announcement which a calling user receives when a call is forwarded
call forwarding busy	<i>See call forwarding on busy</i>
call forwarding busy, fixed	<i>See fixed call forwarding busy</i>
call forwarding conditional	<i>See conditional call forwarding</i>
call forwarding counter; CFC	counter which indicates the number of call forwardings executed
call forwarding exception; CFE	service which allows a user to register one calling line identity for which the user's call forwarding services are not applied
call forwarding exception number	user-defined calling line identity to which call forwarding services are not applied
call forwarding if busy	<i>See call forwarding on busy</i>
call forwarding indicator	<i>See call forwarding leg indicator</i>
call forwarding leg indicator; call forwarding indicator	information element which indicates a call forwarding performed in the exchange
call forwarding no reply	<i>See call forwarding on no reply</i>
call forwarding no reply, fixed	<i>See fixed call forwarding no reply</i>
call forwarding on busy; call forwarding busy; call diversion on subscriber busy; call forwarding if busy; CFB	call forwarding that allows the served user to have the network forward incoming calls to any other number given by the user, if the user is busy
call forwarding on mobile subscriber busy; CFB	call forwarding which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific basic service, which meet "busy" to another number

call forwarding on mobile subscriber not reachable	<i>See call forwarding on not reachable</i>
call forwarding on no reply; call diversion on no reply; call forwarding no reply; call diversion no reply; absent subscriber service - diversion on no reply, to any number; CFNR; CFNRy	call forwarding that allows a user to have the network forward a call to any other number given by the user, if the user does not answer the incoming call within a specified time limit
call forwarding on no reply; call forwarding on no reply service; CFNRy; CFNA	supplementary service which permits a called mobile subscriber to have the network send all incoming calls, or just those associated with a specific basic service, which meet "no reply" to another telephone number
call forwarding on no reply service	<i>See call forwarding on no reply</i>
call forwarding on not reachable; call diversion on not reachable; CFNRc	conditional call forwarding that takes place when a subscriber is not reachable
call forwarding override; CFO	feature requesting the ignorance of call forwardings set by the subscriber
call forwarding prevention analysis; GSA analysis	digit analysis that is used for analysing operator-determined barring of registration of forwarded-to number categories
call forwarding services	<i>See call divert</i>
call forwarding to voice mail	call forwarding that enables the network to forward a call to an external voice mail system or an external value-added service platform
call forwarding unconditional	<i>See unconditional call forwarding</i>

call forwarding unconditional to any number	<i>See unconditional call forwarding</i>
call forwarding unconditional, fixed	<i>See fixed call forwarding unconditional</i>
call gapping; gapping; GAP	IN service feature which allows the restriction of the number of calls to a served user in order to prevent congestion of the network and to maintain quality of service
call handling	feature that provides a logical interface for call control and signalling to handle physical resources associated with a call, and call identification for the clients
call handling capacity	<i>See call processing capacity</i>
call hold	<i>See call holding</i>
call hold	operator facility to set aside an active call for later handling
call hold announcement	audible indication connected by the mobile services switching centre (MSC) in the form of speech or music for the subscriber who has been put on hold
call holding; call hold; HOLD	service that allows a user to interrupt communication on an existing call and subsequently re-establish communication
call ID	<i>See call reference</i>
call identifier	<i>See call reference</i>
call identifying information	<i>See call-related information</i>
call index	index given by the call control to each call coming to or going from an operator position and used to identify a call if necessary
call indicator signal; CI	signal that data communications equipment transmits to indicate the general communication function
call information report; call report	report that contains the call duration, release cause of the call, time elapsed to a call attempt, and a time stamp when the connection is released
call instance code; CIC	in the context of bearer independent call control (BICC), a code that identifies the signalling relation between peer BICC entities and associates all the protocol data units (PDU) with that relation

call leg	See <i>leg</i>
call level	uppermost abstraction level of the call file in which the connections created in an individual call and the operations between separate calls are controlled
call limiter; LIM	IN service feature which allows a served user to specify the maximum number of simultaneous calls to a served user's destination
call logging	service offered to the centrex group for collecting information on incoming, outgoing and internal calls
call logging record	call-specific record containing the data of one centrex call
call management	set of functions for managing call set-up, control, and release, and the supplementary services related to the call
call management system; CMS	system which receives call logging records including information on a phone call and according to these records creates reports required by the user
call mediation node; CMN	functional entity which provides the call service function (CSF) without an associated bearer control function (BCF) entity
call model; CM	representation of functions involved in processing a call
call modification	See <i>incall modification</i>
call modification completed	See <i>call modification completed message</i>
call modification completed message; call modification completed; CMC	signalling message sent in response to a call modification request message indicating that the requested call modification has been completed
call modification reject	See <i>call modification reject message</i>
call modification reject message; call modification reject; CMRJ	signalling message sent in response to a call modification request message indicating that the request has been rejected
call modification request	See <i>call modification request message</i>

call modification request message; call modification request; CMR	signalling message by which the calling or called subscriber requests a modification to the characteristics of an established call
call not allowed indicator	identifier which informs the calling user, who is trying to make a one-to-one call, that the call attempt to the target user is not allowed
call number	number sequence which has to be sent from the exchange concerned to the outgoing connection in order to direct the call to the called subscriber
call number; PABX call number	number sequence that identifies the PBX
call number of centrex group	<i>See centrex group call number</i>
call number suffix; CNS	suffix which indicates the part subsequent to the DCP point, identifying an individual extension within the private network
call observation	part of traffic observation which automatically produces observation reports in special circumstances
call on hold tone	<i>See queue tone</i>
call order	<i>See call booking</i>
call origin	parameter which indicates where the call is coming from
call park	supplementary service enabling a Centrex extension or a Centrex attendant to park a call against a Centrex extension by dialling a subscriber control procedure
call park re-ring	call generated to an analogue user when an attempt to park a call is unsuccessful and the user has replaced the handset
call park reminder call	call generated when the call park timer expires
call park reminder call timer	centrex-group-level timer controlling the duration of the call park reminder call
call park timer	centrex-group-level timer controlling the length of time a call can remain parked against an extension before a call park reminder call is generated
call party handling; CPH	functions that allow the creation of new call legs, removal of parties from a call, and the control of the cross-connections between the parties

call period	in CAMEL application part (CAP) services, the portion of the subscriber's account that the service control point (SCP) assigns to the service switching point (SSP) while monitoring the subscriber's credit during the call
call pick-up; <i>pick-up</i>	service where a subscriber can pick up a call coming to another user's extension to his own extension
call processing capacity; <i>call handling capacity</i>	capacity of the exchange to process calls during the busy hour
call processing control; <i>CPC</i>	feature which provides procedures for controlling incoming, outgoing and transit calls with the signalling system No.7 (SS7)
call processing function	media gateway controller's function which controls all the legs of a call via interface to the media gateway
call processing language; <i>CPL</i>	language that can be used to describe and control voice over IP services
call processing server	<i>See connection processing server</i>
call processing server - call detail record	<i>See CPS charging record</i>
call processing state model; <i>CPSM</i>	finite state machine model of call processing for intelligent network call processing
call processing states	category of circuit states that consists of idle, circuit incoming busy, and circuit outgoing busy states
call processing tasks	functions performed in handling traffic
call profile	profile which defines the parameters related to a certain call type
call progress	<i>See call progress message</i>
call progress message; <i>call progress; CPG</i>	signalling message indicating that an event which has significance and should be relayed to the originating or terminating access has occurred
call progress tone	tone that indicates that a party on hold in a third party call is about to be auto-reconnected and the local MS is clearing the call
call queuing	<i>See queue service</i>

call queuing to a single line; CQSL	supplementary service which enables an ordinary subscriber to have the queueing service ensuring that important calls are not lost
call re-establishment; re-establishment	procedure for recovering and maintaining a call which has failed on handover
call redirection counter; redirection counter; redirect counter; CRC	information sent in the forward direction indicating the number of redirections that have occurred on a call
call reference; call identifier; call ID	circuit independent signalling parameter identifying a particular call
call report	<i>See call information report</i>
call report generation	part of on-line call line monitoring in which a call report is generated to a given X.25 address
call rerouting; rerouting	call transfer that is done by releasing the original connection after a request from the called party's exchange to the originating exchange to reroute the call, and rerouting the call from the originating exchange
call rerouting distribution; CRD	IN service which permits the subscriber to have their incoming calls that encounter a triggering condition rerouted according to a predefined choice
call restriction	facility that restricts either incoming or outgoing calls
call retrieval	change of call state from parked state to active
call return	service by means of which a call is returned to a specified number if the called party is busy or does not reply
call return	operator facility that the operator uses to return a call from the hold queue into the active state
call return number	number to which the call is transferred after time supervision when the call return service is in use
call screening	IN feature that allows the subscriber to specify that incoming and outgoing calls are either restricted or allowed
call segment; CS	specific portion of the processing of a call
call segment association; CSA	group of call segments that are involved in a given service and that are controlled by the service control function
call segment ID; CSID	identifier that is allocated to a call segment

call server control function	<i>See call state control function</i>
call service function; CSF	function for call control, containing a call state machine (CSM) for each active end point associated with the local call instance
call session control function; CSCF	function that establishes, monitors, supports, and releases multimedia sessions, and manages the user's service interactions
call set-up	<i>See connection set-up</i>
call set-up charge	single charge which the system sets at the beginning of the call
call set-up message	signalling message that the calling mobile station (MS) sends to the mobile services switching centre (MSC) for mobile-originating call, and that the MSC sends to the called MS for a mobile-terminating call
call spill-over	reception of an abnormally delayed signalling message from a previous call at a switching centre whilst a new call is being set up on that circuit
call state; protocol state	operational state of a process participating in signalling procedures
call state control function; call server control function; CSCF	function that performs call control functions, service switching functions, address translation functions, and vocoder negotiation functions
call state machine; CSM	function which controls the establishment, routing, maintenance and clearing of calls at the IP telephony (IPT) level
call stateful proxy	stateful proxy which retains the state of a dialogue, from the initiating INVITE to the terminating BYE message
call statement	<i>See itemised bill</i>
call supervision	supervision of call-related connections that an MSC server or a gateway control server performs by sending audit commands to a multimedia gateway
call swapping	feature that toggles between a held and an active call
call teardown	process of closing a connection
call to a roaming subscriber CDR	<i>See roaming charging record</i>
call tracing	<i>See malicious call identification</i>

call transfer; CT	service which allows a user to transfer an established incoming or outgoing call to a third party by using a subscriber control procedure or by replacing the handset
call transfer by onhook	<i>See call transfer by replacing the handset</i>
call transfer by replacing the handset; call transfer by onhook; call transfer with onhook	call transfer with which a user can be given the right to transfer calls in the ringing phase of the hold for enquiry connection, or to a busy user without waiting for the third user to become available
call transfer notification	notification that is sent to request call transfer
call transfer number	signalling parameter which is sent in both directions to identify each of the users involved in a call transfer
call transfer recall; CTR	supplementary service that provides the transferring party with the possibility to have the call returned if the party, to which the call is transferred, does not answer the call
call transfer reference	signalling parameter which conveys a reference number associated with the explicit call transfer
call transfer to busy	call transfer feature which allows a user to transfer an established call to a busy third party
call transfer to ringing	call transfer feature which allows a user to forward an established call to a third party in the ringing phase of the enquiry call
call transfer with onhook	<i>See call transfer by replacing the handset</i>
call type	call information included in subdestination which is used in the classification of the calls
call type discrimination package; ctyp	package which is an extension to the H.248.1 gateway control protocol and which defines the control and monitoring of a PSTN line for the signalling protocols used at the beginning of a session of data transmission for fax, text telephony, or data
call unrelated service function; CUSF	service function which, associated with call control function (CCF) and service switching function (SSF), provides a set of call-unrelated services required for out-channel interaction with the user, and also provides the set of functions required for interaction between the user and service control function (SCF)

call waiting; <i>CW</i>	service which allows a user to receive information about a new incoming call during an active call
call waiting notification	notification given to a calling ISDN user when a called user receives an indication about a waiting call
call waiting tone	tone advising the user of the call waiting supplementary service engaged on a call that someone is attempting to call his number
call waiting, indication controlled by the called subscriber, acceptance without clearing	<i>See call waiting</i>
call with limited duration	<i>See limited call time</i>
call-arrival signal	<i>See calling signal</i>
call-associated charging	<i>See detailed charging</i>
call-associated signalling; <i>CAS</i>	signalling by means of which the initial position may be reported during call set-up signalling for an emergency call
call-failure signal; <i>CFL</i>	signal sent in the backward direction indicating the failure of a call set-up attempt due to the lapse of a timeout or a fault not covered by specific signals
call-related charging	IN charging of IN calls (speech, data or telefax)
call-related information; <i>call identifying information; call data; CRI</i>	all relevant information about the call
call-related notification	notification delivered to the prepaid subscriber at a particular call phase of a prepaid call
call-unrelated charging	IN charging that involves, for example, charge management operations, prepaid account expirations, and SMS charging, not the actual usage of the network
callback	scheme used in event-driven programs where the program registers a subroutine to handle a certain event

callback request; CBR	data message which contains the identity of the calling party and which the calling party uses to request the called party to call back
callback request chain	mechanism that is used to repeatedly forward a callback request if the recipient cannot be reached
callback request indicator	indicator that informs the user about a received callback request in a terminal
called address	address in a signalling connection control part (SCCP) message which contains the information necessary to determine the destination node and subsystem in it or the node where the next SCCP level routing is done
called IN number; called intelligent network number	signalling parameter indicating the number which the service switching point has received as the called subscriber number in initial address (IAM) and subsequent address (SAM) messages
called intelligent network number	<i>See called IN number</i>
called line identity; CDLI	address information which identifies the called subscriber in called line identification
called number identification presentation	<i>See connected line identification presentation</i>
called number identification restriction	<i>See connected line identification restriction</i>
called party; called subscriber; subscriber B; callee	subscriber to whom a call is made
called party address; CdPA	address within an signalling connection control part (SCCP) message, consisting of any combination of signalling point code, global title and subsystem number
called party initiated call release	function that deletes the switched virtual channel connection (SVCC) when the called party wants to stop the data transfer with the calling party
called party number analysis	analysis of the called subscriber number that proceeds based on the used protocol and configuration parameters
called party release	<i>See called subscriber release</i>
called subscriber	<i>See called party</i>

called subscriber release; <i>called party release</i>	call release that takes place only after the called subscriber has cleared
called terminal identification answer tone; <i>answer tone; CED; ANS</i>	continuous 2100 Hz tone with a minimum duration of 2.6 seconds and maximum duration of 4.0 seconds that a terminal transmits first when it receives a call
callee	<i>See called party</i>
caller	<i>See calling party</i>
caller group graphic	graphic that is assigned to a caller group profile
CallGap	<i>See CallGap procedure</i>
CallGap procedure; <i>CallGap; CG</i>	procedure used to request the service switching function (SSF) to reduce the rate at which specific service requests are sent to the service control function (SCF)
CallInformation-Report operation; <i>CallInformation-Report procedure; CIRP</i>	operation used to send specific information about a single call to the service control function (SCF) as requested by the SCF in a previous CallInformationRequest operation
CallInformation-Report procedure	<i>See CallInformationReport operation</i>
CallInformation-Request operation; <i>CallInformation-Request procedure; CIRQ</i>	operation used to request the service switching function (SSF) to record specific information about a single call and report it to the service control function (SCF) using the CallInformationReport operation
CallInformation-Request procedure	<i>See CallInformationRequest operation</i>
calling	<i>See call</i>
calling address	address in a signalling connection control part (SCCP) message which contains the information necessary to determine the originating node and subsystem in it
calling area	<i>See location area</i>

calling channel; paging channel; CC; PCH	logical channel that is assigned to a base transceiver station and used for setting up calls to mobile stations
calling channel band; CC band	frequency band in use for calling channels
calling line identification; calling line identification presentation; calling line identity presentation; calling line indication; CLIP; CLI	line identification service which provides the called user with the calling line identity
calling line identification presentation	<i>See calling line identification</i>
calling line identification restriction; calling line identity restriction; CLIR; CLIR-A	service which allows a calling user to restrict the presentation of the calling line identity to a called user
calling line identification restriction override	<i>See CLIR override</i>
calling line identity; CLI	address information which identifies the calling subscriber in calling line identification
calling line identity modification	<i>See CLI modification</i>
calling line identity presentation	<i>See calling line identification</i>
calling line identity restriction	<i>See calling line identification restriction</i>

calling line identity screening; <i>CLI screening; CLIS</i>	line identification service in which the validity of the calling line identity (CLI) received from the signalling is checked
calling line indication	<i>See calling line identification</i>
calling line restriction temporary mode	supplementary service which makes it possible for the service provider to define a second default value for the calling line identification restriction (CLIR) service in temporary mode
calling name identification presentation; <i>CNIP</i>	supplementary service offered to the called user which provides name information associated with the calling user (calling party name) to the called user
calling name identification restriction; <i>CNIR</i>	supplementary service which is offered to the calling user to prevent presentation of the user's name information to the called user
calling name presentation; <i>CNAP</i>	supplementary service offered to the called subscriber which provides the calling subscriber's name
calling number delivery; <i>CND</i>	service which allows an analogue called user to receive the calling line identity
calling party; <i>calling subscriber, subscriber A; caller</i>	subscriber who originates a call
calling party address; <i>CgPA</i>	address within an SCCP message, consisting of any combination of signalling point code, global title and subsystem number
calling party category; <i>CPC</i>	criterion for the classification of calling subscribers in the incoming call control
calling party initiated call release	function that deletes the switched virtual channel connection (SVCC) with a called party in PTP call or with all called parties in PTM call when the calling party wants to stop the data transfer
calling party number analysis	analysis of the calling subscriber number that consists of the nature of the address analysis, digit analysis, and default analysis
calling party pays	billing method in which a wireless phone caller pays only for making calls and not for receiving them

calling party release	method of operation in which the release of a connection is under the control of the calling party so that it begins only when the calling party restores, for example, the telephone or data modem to its quiescent state
calling rate	number of calls per unit time
calling signal; call-arrival signal	signal transmitted over a circuit to indicate that a connection is desired
calling subscriber	<i>See calling party</i>
calling subscribers restricted	<i>See restricted access to B subscriber</i>
calling tone; CNG	signal that is used to indicate a calling non-speech terminal that is in transmit mode and ready to transmit
calling tone; CT	tone that consists of a series of interrupted 1300 Hz $\pm$ 15 Hz signals and that is transmitted from the calling end
calling user agent	<i>See user agent client</i>
CallTreatment	parameter which the service control function (SCF) uses to specify which type of ApplyChargingReport it is requesting, a hot record or a limit for the call
CAM	<i>See associative memory</i>
CAMA	<i>See centralised automatic message accounting /US/</i>
CAMEL	<i>See customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic</i>
CAMEL application part; CAP	protocol that supports customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL) and that is based on a sub-set of the capability set 2 (CS-2) core intelligent network application protocol (core INAP)
CAMEL application part phase 3; CAP3	CAMEL application part which supports the third phase of the network feature customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL)
CAMEL application part phase 3 interface	<i>See CAP3 interface</i>
CAMEL call reference	call reference that contains two fields: the call reference number identifying the call in the mobile services switching centre (MSC), and the address of the MSC that allocated the reference number

CAMEL capability handling information	part of the CAMEL subscription information that determines the CAMEL application part version that a subscriber uses
CAMEL phase 2; CAP2	protocol for phase 2 of customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL)
CAMEL phase 3; CAMEL3	third version of customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL) that connects the home and visited mobile networks to various intelligent network (IN) platforms used throughout national networks to provide features such as pre-paid roaming services, special numbers, and closed user groups
CAMEL phase 4	fourth version of customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL) that offers enhancements, which include the ability to perform call party handling
CAMEL service environment; CSE	logical entity which processes activities related to operator-specific services (OSS)
CAMEL service set; CAMEL SSET	service set that provides a proprietary method to initiate IN-supported services and to define the triggering information in ways other than specified in customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic (CAMEL) standards
CAMEL SSET	<i>See CAMEL service set</i>
CAMEL subscription information; CSI	part of the subscriber data stored in the home location register (HLR) indicating that CAMEL support is required for the subscriber and identifying the CAMEL service environments (CSE) to be used for that support
CAMEL terminated call CDR; CAMEL terminated call charging record; CTC CDR	charging record that contains information related to terminating calls with CAMEL services
CAMEL terminated call charging record	<i>See CAMEL terminated call CDR</i>
CAMEL traffic measurement	statistical measurement that provides information related to CAMEL calls
CAMEL usage measurement	statistical measurement that provides information on dialogues between the service switching point and service control point

CAMEL- originating call CDR; <i>COC CDR</i>	charging record that contains information related to mobile-originating calls with CAMEL services
CAMEL3	<i>See CAMEL phase 3</i>
camped on a cell	user equipment state in idle mode after the mobile station (MS) has completed the cell selection or reselection process and has chosen a cell
CAN	<i>See Cancel procedure</i>
Cancel	<i>See Cancel procedure</i>
cancel	message which informs the operator about the expiry of an alarm
cancel alarms dialogue	dialogue of the graphical user interface in which active alarms can be cancelled
cancel file	file about the cancellation of an alarm
cancel ID	<i>See cancel identifier</i>
cancel identifier; <i>cancel ID</i>	identifier of the alarm that was cancelled
cancel location message	mobile application part (MAP) message that the home location register (HLR) sends to the serving network entity when a subscriber is deactivated, after which the mobility management (MM) context and packet data protocol (PDP) context are removed
Cancel procedure; <i>Cancel; CAN</i>	service control function (SCF) procedure in which the previous operation in the GSM specialised resources function (SRF) or all previous requests in the GSM service switching function (SSF) are cancelled
cancel request; <i>cancellation request</i>	request which causes the invalidation of an earlier command, stops the execution of a task or deletes it
cancellation	<i>See alarm cancellation</i>
cancellation delay	<i>See clearing delay</i>
cancellation of alternative routing	<i>See restriction of alternative routing</i>
cancellation request	<i>See cancel request</i>
cancelling an alarm	<i>See alarm cancellation</i>

candidate cell prioritisation	<i>See cell prioritisation algorithm</i>
canonical format	data format assumed by DX 200 software running in x86 computers
canonical name; CNAME	persistent transport-level identifier for a real-time transport protocol (RTP) source that the real-time control protocol (RTCP) carries
CAP	<i>See CAMEL application part</i>
CAP	<i>See context access point</i>
cAP	<i>See context access point</i>
CAP	<i>See carrierless amplitude phase modulation</i>
CAP interface	interface between the call state control function and CAMEL service environment
CAP2	<i>See CAMEL phase 2</i>
CAP3	<i>See CAMEL application part phase 3</i>
CAP3 interface; CAMEL application part phase 3 interface	interface that is used to exchange balance information between the online service controller (OSC) and the service control point (SCP) using the CAP3 protocol
capabilities-exchange-request message; CER message	Diameter message that is used at the beginning of a Diameter-based session to find out the capabilities of the peer
capability	token used as an identifier for an object such that possession of the token confers access rights for the object
capability rule	rule for checking that prerequisites of a subscription are fulfilled
capability set 2; CS-2	capability set which specifies the second phase intelligent network platform defined by ITU-T
capacity broker	application that reserves minimum capacity for each tributary unit for messaging, and ensures that the entire multiplex equipment bandwidth is shared between the tributary units by considering the usage of the unit
capacity broking	process in which the available resources of an upper-level object are relatively shared between the lower-level bottlenecks
capacity building	<i>See capacity phase</i>

capacity demand algorithm	algorithm which calculates whether there is enough virtual channel connection (VCC) capacity to transmit packets in a given time period, and whether an additional connection can be admitted or not
capacity feature	feature that affects the capacity of a network element or system
capacity indication	application that is used to measure and monitor the load and the remaining capacity of the system
capacity indication tool	tool which monitors the capacity of the system and indicates if the capacity limit is about to be exceeded
capacity licence; capacity licence / US/	licence that defines the amount of capacity offered
capacity licence key	maximum number of messages per second that the message service centre can accept
capacity licence / US/	<i>See capacity licence</i>
capacity phase; capacity building	operational phase in which a network operator builds network capacity according to the predicted amount of traffic
capacity planning	part of network dimensioning that determines physical link capacities between adjacent network nodes
capacity set	declaration of the approximate/maximum computer storage capacity needed by systems to process the document type definition (DTD) and document instance
capacity sharing	radio link operational mode which allows the use of two individual data channels through a single radio hop
CAPI	<i>See collector API</i>
capsule	in open distributed processing, a configuration of engineering objects forming a single unit for the purpose of encapsulating processing and storage
capsule manager	engineering object which manages the engineering objects in a capsule
caption bar	<i>See title bar</i>
captive portal; CP	web page that requires certain actions from the user of a public access network before access is granted
card	<i>See printed board</i>

card operated mobile station	<i>See card operated station</i>
card operated station; card operated mobile station	mobile station which enables the user to feed in all information needed for call set-up from his intelligent card, which is then transferred, together with the information supplied by the mobile station, to the visitor location register in the call set-up phase
card session	link between the card and the external world starting with answer to reset (ATR) and ending with subsequent reset or deactivation of the card
cardinality	the number of tuples in a relation
care-of address; COA	IP address at the mobile node's current point of attachment to the Internet, when the mobile station is not attached to the home network
carried traffic intensity	<i>See traffic intensity</i>
carrier /US/	<i>See network operator</i>
carrier access code; carrier code; CAC	code that is dialled before the area code and by which a subscriber can choose between competing transit trunk networks
carrier access code modification analysis	<i>See CAC modification analysis</i>
carrier class; carrier grade	quality of service class that provides the service level of the traditional telephony networks
carrier code	<i>See carrier access code</i>
carrier generator	signal generator that produces signals of highly precise and stable frequency for modulation by each information-bearing signal in a frequency-division multiplexing system
carrier grade	<i>See carrier class</i>
carrier grade Linux	<i>See carrier-grade Linux</i>
carrier identification code; CIC	four-digit code that uniquely identifies a network operator
carrier identification parameter; CIP	optional parameter in signalling system No.7 that identifies and transmits the carrier identification code of the presubscribed carrier or the access code dialled by the calling party to the customer as part of the initial address message

carrier network	network that is selected by the carrier selection procedure for routing a call
carrier selection; CS	ANSI ISDN user part parameter that conveys the information on the selection of long distance carrier and indicates whether the carrier was input dialled or not
carrier sense	in a data transmission network, an ongoing activity of a terminal to detect whether another terminal is transmitting
carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance; CSMA/CA	network control protocol in which a carrier-sensing scheme is used
carrier service / US/	<i>See network service</i>
carrier unit; CU	in a base transceiver station, a functional unit that operates one carrier, including both its baseband aspects and its transmitting and receiving functions
carrier-grade Linux; carrier grade Linux; CGL	variant of the Linux operating system, which confirms the requirements defined in OSDL's carrier-grade Linux specification
carrier-sense IP address	IP address that is configured to two or more integrated Ethernet interfaces and is active on one interface at a time, while the other interfaces are used as backup interfaces
carrier-to-interference plus noise ratio	<i>See carrier-to-interference-and-noise ratio</i>
carrier-to-interference ratio; C/I ratio; CIR; C/I	interference-specifying ratio that is used in microwave relays and other communication systems
carrier-to-interference-and-noise ratio; carrier-to-interference plus noise ratio; CINR	ratio that describes signal effectiveness and that is expressed in decibels (dB)
carrier-to-noise ratio; carrier/noise ratio; carrier/noise; C/N	ratio of the received carrier power and the noise power in a given bandwidth, expressed in dB
carrier/noise	<i>See carrier-to-noise ratio</i>

carrier/noise ratio	<i>See carrier-to-noise ratio</i>
carrierless amplitude phase modulation; CAP	derivative of quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) which includes coding and error correcting schemes to provide high-speed transfer of digital information over the local twisted copper pair wire local loop for distances up to 2300 feet
carrierless mode	communication mode in which signals are only present in the connection when data is being exchanged
cartoons	on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading under leading to pages where users can see cartoons and buy cartoons-related digital items
CAS	<i>See call-associated signalling</i>
CAS	<i>See column address select</i>
CAS	<i>See channel associated signalling</i>
CAS access node; frame relay switch	access node in a frame relay network on which the frame relay in serving GPRS support node (SGSN) is based
CAS push	action during which the position estimate is pushed to the public safety answering point (PSAP) in the call set-up message
cascade menu	<i>See cascading menu</i>
cascaded network	physical architecture where connections for one type of components (for example network elements) follow serially through similar components before being connected to another type of components (for example operations system)
cascading menu; cascade menu	submenu in which a side menu of subcategories is displayed when the pointer is placed on the main category
cascading style sheets; CSS	simple style sheet mechanism that allows authors and readers to attach style to HTML documents and XML applications
CASE	<i>See computer aided software engineering</i>
case dependent	<i>See case sensitive</i>
case independent	<i>See case insensitive</i>
case insensitive; case independent	program that does not differentiate between capital and small letters, and therefore interprets information or commands in the same way regardless of whether they have been typed with capital or small letters

case sensitive; case dependent	program that differentiates between capital and small letters and thus interprets information or commands differently depending on whether they have been typed with capital or small letters
CASN	<i>See compiler for abstract syntax notation one</i>
CAST-128	symmetric cryptographic algorithm with a variable key size from 40 bits to 128 bits
CAT	<i>See client-accept message</i>
catalogue polling function	function which can be used to transfer the changes made in the external service catalogue to the Nokia Profile Manager
catenation	<i>See concatenation</i>
CATOC	<i>See CIMD2 application-terminated overload control</i>
cause code; reason code	code number that is used internally in an exchange to identify events during a call
cause indicator	signalling parameter indicating the reason for sending the message
cause value	information indicating the reason for sending a message
CB	<i>See central block</i>
CB	<i>See call back</i>
CB	<i>See cell broadcast</i>
CB	<i>See compliance boundary</i>
CBC	<i>See cell broadcast centre</i>
CBC	<i>See call bearer control protocol</i>
CBC	<i>See cipher block chaining mode</i>
CBC protocol	<i>See call bearer control protocol</i>
CBCH	<i>See cell broadcast channel</i>
CBE	<i>See core business entity</i>
CBE model	<i>See core business entity model</i>
CBF	<i>See content-based filtering</i>
CBO	<i>See barring of all outgoing calls</i>

CBQ	<i>See class based queuing</i>
CBR	<i>See callback request</i>
CBR	<i>See constant bit rate</i>
CBS	<i>See short message service cell broadcast</i>
CBS DRX cycle; cell broadcast service discontinuous reception cycle	time interval between successive readings of broadcast/multicast control (BMC) messages
CBSG	<i>See compound basic service group</i>
CC	<i>See ATM connection control</i>
CC	<i>See connection confirm message</i>
CC	<i>See client-close message</i>
CC	<i>See charging centre</i>
CC	<i>See color content /US/</i>
CC	<i>See configuration context</i>
CC	<i>See call control</i>
CC	<i>See calling channel</i>
CC	<i>See country code</i>
CC	<i>See channel coding</i>
CC	<i>See cross-connection</i>
CC band	<i>See calling channel band</i>
CC platform	<i>See multiservice workstation platform</i>
CC sink point	point in a network that is set to receive either continuity check (CC) cells or user cells, and that raises a loss of continuity (LOC) alarm if both are missing
CC source point	point in a network that sends continuity check (CC) cells at certain intervals when there is an absence of user cells in the traffic
CC-interface and GMR in CPS	feature that specifies the interface between the processes of signalling services and call control (CC) in the connection processing server (CPS)

CCA	<i>See Credit-Control-Answer message</i>
CCAF	<i>See call control agent function</i>
CCB	<i>See customer care and billing system</i>
CCB pull	pull mode where the Nokia Subscription Manager retrieves activation command files from the business support system, including customer care and billing
CCB push	push mode where the business support system, including customer care and billing, sends the activation command files to the Nokia Subscription Manager
CCBS	<i>See call completion to busy subscriber</i>
CCBS	<i>See customer care and billing system</i>
CCBS call	call generated by the network from the calling subscriber to the called subscriber resulting from the calling subscriber's acceptance of a CCBS recall
CCBS recall	indicator that notifies the calling subscriber that the called subscriber is now free and can receive the call coming from the calling subscriber
CCBS request	facility sequence used by the calling subscriber to activate the CCBS feature that is to be registered at the originating and terminating nodes
CCBS request retention	network provider option that defines whether the request is kept active if an attempt to establish a CCBS call fails because the destination is busy again
CCC	<i>See call control computer</i>
CCC	<i>See credit card call</i>
CCCH	<i>See common control channel</i>
CCD	<i>See content catalogue document</i>
CCF	<i>See conditional call forwarding</i>
CCF	<i>See charging collection function</i>
CCF	<i>See call control function</i>
CCH	<i>See common channel</i>
CCH	<i>See control channel</i>

CCI	<i>See collect call request</i>
CCI	<i>See common client interface</i>
CCI	<i>See co-channel interference</i>
CCIF	<i>See call control internal interface</i>
CCIF interface	<i>See call control internal interface</i>
CCITT	<i>See ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector</i>
CCL	<i>See service block code control list</i>
CCM	<i>See current call meter</i>
CCM	<i>See control channel management</i>
CCNA	<i>See completion of calls on no reply</i>
CCNR	<i>See completion of calls on no reply</i>
cCore	<i>See common core</i>
CCP	<i>See Chorus computing platform</i>
CCP	<i>See PPP Compression Control Protocol</i>
CCP	<i>See credit card payment</i>
CCPCH	<i>See common control physical channel</i>
CCR	<i>See continuity check</i>
CCR	<i>See continuity check request message</i>
CCR	<i>See Credit-Control-Request message</i>
CCR	<i>See current cell rate</i>
CCS	<i>See control connection socket</i>
CCS	<i>See convergent charging server</i>
CCS	<i>See common channel signalling</i>
CCS7	<i>See signalling system No.7</i>
CCSS	<i>See call completion service set-up</i>
CCTrCH	<i>See coded composite transport channel</i>

CD	<i>See change delivery</i>
CD	<i>See collision detection</i>
CD	<i>See call deflection</i>
CD	<i>See call distribution</i>
CD remote management	<i>See change delivery remote management</i>
CDA	<i>See call drop announcement</i>
CDATA	character data that is not parsed, used as escape blocks of text containing characters which would otherwise be recognised as markup data
CDB	<i>See call drop-back</i>
CDED	<i>See dedicated GPRS capacity</i>
CDF	<i>See charging data function</i>
CDLI	<i>See called line identity</i>
CDMA	<i>See code division multiple access</i>
CDMA loop; CDMA test loop	test loop which verifies the operation of the signal path from the wideband application manager to the wideband transmitter and receiver and back
CDMA test loop	<i>See CDMA loop</i>
CDMA2000 1X; 1x	technology that doubles the voice capacity of CDMAOne/IS-95 systems and offers packet data speeds of up to 307 kbps in a single 1.25 MHz channel in a mobile environment
CDMA2000 1XEV-DO; 1x Evolution, Data Only; Evolution - Data Only; 1xEV-DO; EV-DO	technology which offers high-speed, high-capacity wireless Internet connectivity with data speeds of up to 2.4Mbps within one 1.25 MHz CDMA carrier and is optimised for packet data services
CDMA2000 1XEV-DV; 1x Evolution, Data and Voice; CDMA2000 Rel C; IS-2000 Revision C; 1xEV-DV	technology that provides integrated voice and simultaneous high-speed packet data services at speeds of up to 3.09 Mbps

CDMA2000 NXEV-DO; <i>NxEV-DO</i>	wideband extension of CDMA2000 1XEV-DO where up to 15 1.25 MHz carriers can be assigned to a user to provide up to 46 Mbps and 27 Mbps in the forward and reverse links, respectively
CDMA2000 Rel C	See <i>CDMA2000 1XEV-DV</i>
CDMAOne	marketing term for IS-95 based technology
CDP	See <i>charge determination point</i>
CDP	See <i>Cisco Discovery Protocol</i>
CdPA	See <i>called party address</i>
CDPSK	See <i>coherent differential phase-shift keying</i>
CDR	See <i>charging data record</i>
CDR block	See <i>charging block</i>
CDR block	group of charging data records (CDR) gathered into a block to be sent to the charging gateway
CDR combining	See <i>CDR consolidation</i>
CDR consolidation; consolidation of charging records; CDR combining	function of the charging gateway to combine several partial charging records (CDR) that result from intermediate CDR generation into one charging record
CDR counters; record counters	optional feature that makes it possible to monitor the generation of different types of formatted charging records (CDR)
CDR duplicate checking	See <i>duplicate CDR prevention</i>
CDR file	See <i>charging file</i>
CDR form file	See <i>CDR format file</i>
CDR format file; CDR form file	format file that includes a set of logical formats, each of which describes the structure of one charging record (CDR)
CDR generation	See <i>forming of charging records</i>
CDR packet	group of charging records (CDR) of the same CDR type gathered to be sent to the charging gateway

CDR sending	function where charging records (CDR) are sent to the CDR sender which then places them in the send queue, from where they are immediately sent to an active charging gateway (CG)
CDR storage	process of storing extra charging records (CDR) on disk before they are sent to the charging gateway
CDR transfer	<i>See transfer of charging records</i>
CDR transfer protocol	protocol that enables the offline transfer of charging records from the connection processing server (CPS) to the charging gateway (CG)
CDRM	<i>See change delivery remote management</i>
CDS	<i>See circuit-switched data server</i>
CDS	<i>See Communications and Database Server</i>
CDSU	<i>See Compact Data Service Unit</i>
CDSU channel	transmission channel which is used in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) to implement the internal data transmission connection between a 386 computer and a DSCO plug-in unit
CDSU data channel test	test used for checking the condition of a single data channel selected by the user
CDSU routine test	test that automatically runs once every 24 hours checking the condition of all Compact Data Service Units (CDSU) in the exchange.
CDSU unit test	test that is used to check the condition of a single Compact Data Service Unit (CDSU) selected by the user
CDT	<i>See cell delay variation tolerance</i>
CDV	<i>See cell delay variation</i>
CDVT	<i>See cell delay variation tolerance</i>
CE	<i>See conducted emission</i>
CED	<i>See called terminal identification answer tone</i>
CEIR	<i>See Central Equipment Identity Register</i>
CEIR interface	interface between the Central Equipment Identity Register and the equipment identity registers (EIR) that offers an automatic EIR updating mechanism
CEIR interface	<i>See EIR - CEIR interface</i>

CEK	<i>See content encryption key</i>
celestial phase	<i>See celestial phase of transaction</i>
celestial phase of transaction; celestial phase	actions in an event which are performed after commitment
cell	<i>See WCDMA cell</i>
cell; network cell	in a cellular system, the sub-area to which a set of radio resources not usable in adjacent sub-areas is allocated
cell	<i>See ATM cell</i>
cell; cell coverage area	combined coverage area of all transceivers that belong to the same base transceiver station
cell breathing	variation of the size of the cell coverage area according to interference and the resulting power demand on mobile stations
cell broadcast; CB	short message that the mobile network sends via certain cells to all mobile stations which support the cell broadcast short message service (SMS-CB) in a certain geographical area
cell broadcast centre; CBC	core network element that the operator uses for centralised control of message transfer throughout a cell
cell broadcast channel; CBCH	logical channel on the radio interface, which is used for transferring broadcast messages to the mobile station
cell broadcast service	<i>See short message service cell broadcast</i>
cell broadcast service discontinuous reception cycle	<i>See CBS DRX cycle</i>
cell broadcast short message service	<i>See short message service cell broadcast</i>
cell capacity	number of active users that one cell can handle at a time
cell capacity assurance algorithm	algorithm that ensures that the minimum number of calls that can be set up in each cell of the network at any time is equal to the number of created traffic channel time-slots in the cells
cell controller	network element that includes or supports a cell resource server (CRS) and UE control function (UCF)

cell counter	<i>See ATM cell counter</i>
cell coverage area	<i>See cell</i>
cell coverage based positioning	<i>See cell ID based positioning</i>
cell delay tolerance	<i>See cell delay variation tolerance</i>
cell delay variation; CDV	variation in the cell transfer delay that different cells belonging to the same virtual connection will generally suffer from in passing through the network due to varying queue lengths in the ATM switches
cell delay variation tolerance; cell delay tolerance; CDVT; CDT	in ATM, a QoS parameter used in constant bit rate (CBR) transmissions to specify cell delay variation tolerance by determining the level of jitter that is tolerable for the data samples taken by the peak cell rate (PCR)
cell delineation	identification of cell boundaries in a cell stream
cell dependent routing	routing performed by the mobile services switching centre (MSC) for a mobile-originating call on the basis of the cell from which the call is originated
cell discarding	action of dropping ATM cells to ensure the delivery of higher-priority traffic when the network is congested
cell error ratio; CER	ratio of errored cells to the total number of cells sent in a transmission, taken over a time interval
cell flow	<i>See ATM cell flow</i>
cell flow path set up	function which configures a virtual link termination point to be used with the defined cell flow path between ports of an ATM switch fabric
cell gateway; CGW	part of an IP base transceiver station (IP-BTS) that provides common radio processing functions for common and shared channels
cell global identification; cell global identity; global cell identity; CGI; GCI	identity that uniquely identifies a cell within all GSM public land mobile networks
cell global identity	<i>See cell global identification</i>
cell header	bits within a cell allocated for functions required to transfer the cell payload within the network

cell id	<i>See cell identity</i>
cell ID based positioning; cell coverage based positioning; cell-based positioning	positioning in which the serving radio network controller (SRNC) determines the identity (cell ID) of the cell that provides coverage to the target user equipment (UE), after which the geographical co-ordinates of the serving cell and the corresponding antenna direction are used to determine the location of the UE
cell identification method	method which the mobile services switching centre (MSC) uses to identify the cell of the base station controller (BSC) during the handover
cell identifier	<i>See cell identity</i>
cell identity; cell identifier; cell id; CI	block of code which identifies a cell within a location area
cell list comparison; CLC	feature in which it is checked whether the active cell (that is, the cell from which a subscriber originates a call) or the measured cells (that is, cells with the next best coverage) of the originating call belong to the subscriber's localised service area (LSA)
cell load	in CDMA, a function of interference coming from both the analysed cell and other cells
cell loss priority; CLP	field in the ATM cell header that determines the probability of a cell being dropped if the network becomes congested
cell loss ratio; CLR	in ATM, the ratio of discarded cells to cells that are successfully transmitted
cell measurement	part of traffic measurement which can be used to find out the number of call events each cell has managed during the results accumulation period
cell measurement report	measurement report which shows the number of call events handled by each cell during the measurement period
cell misinsertion rate; CMR	ratio of cells received at an endpoint that were not originally transmitted by the source end in relation to the total number of cells properly transmitted
cell payload scrambling	method that randomises the bits in the payload portion of an ATM cell to make sure that the beginning of each new cell is recognised
cell prioritisation algorithm; candidate cell prioritisation	algorithm utilising the measurements and specified inputs for a given user for calculating weights for each candidate cell in the case of an incoming call or handover, and reordering the candidate cell list according to the weights

cell radio network temporary identifier; C-RNTI	mobile station identifier which is allocated by the controlling radio network controller (CRNC) and is unique within one cell controlled by the allocating CRNC
cell ranking criterion	cell reselection criterion that is used to differentiate cells that have the same priority
cell rate	rate that is defined by the interval between the transmission of the last bit of one cell and the first bit of the next cell, and measured in cells per second
cell rate decoupling	method that is used to insert and suppress idle ATM cells to adapt the rate of the valid ATM cells to the payload capacity of the transmission system
cell rate margin; CRM	measure of the difference between the effective bandwidth allocation and the allocation for sustainable rate in cells per second, used to determine the available resources of an ATM network
cell relay	network technology based on the use of small, fixed-size packets or cells
cell reselection; crossover	movement of a mobile station from one cell area to another, which may lead to changeover, handover, or location updating
cell resource server; CRS	part of an IP base transceiver station (IP-BTS) which manages the cell resources and channels
cell spacing	traffic shaping in which a minimum cell inter-departure time is forced on the ATM cells
cell stream	<i>See ATM cell stream</i>
cell switching	<i>See ATM switching</i>
cell tagging	action of setting the cell loss priority bit of an ATM cell to 1
cell tariff	<i>See cell tariff class</i>
cell tariff class; cell tariff	parameter which is defined in the origin analysis and determines the tariff class of a cell
cell transfer delay; CTD	elapsed time between a cell exit event at measurement point 1 and the corresponding cell entry event at measurement point 2
cell update	location management procedure which a mobile station performs when it changes cell within a routing area in ready state
cell-based positioning	<i>See cell ID based positioning</i>

CELL_DCH state	operational mode of the mobile station (MS) while receiving and transmitting user data on the dedicated traffic channel (DCH)
CELL_FACH state	mode of the mobile station (MS) while receiving user data on the forward access channel (FACH) and transmitting on random access channel (RACH)
CELL_PCH state	operational mode of the mobile station (MS) while receiving user data on the paging channel (PCH)
cells per second; <i>cps</i>	unit of measure used for ATM switch volumes, indicating the number of ATM cells transferred in a second
cellular call	<i>See mobile call</i>
cellular communications system	<i>See cellular system</i>
cellular modem	modem that enables circuit and packet-switched connections over a cellular network
cellular network; <i>cellular radio network; radio cellular network</i>	mobile network whose whole working range is covered by using contiguous cells of a number of base transceiver stations
cellular phone network	<i>See mobile telephone network</i>
cellular phone roaming number	<i>See roaming number</i>
cellular phone subscriber	<i>See mobile telephone subscriber</i>
cellular phone system	<i>See mobile telephone system</i>
cellular radio network	<i>See cellular network</i>
cellular service	<i>See mobile service</i>
cellular service area	<i>See service area</i>
cellular service provider	<i>See mobile service provider</i>

cellular subscriber	<i>See mobile subscriber</i>
cellular subscription	<i>See mobile subscription</i>
cellular system; cellular communications system	mobile communication system which uses cellular network
cellular text telephone modem; CTM	modem that allows the reliable transmission of text via the speech channel of mobile phone systems or public switched telephone networks (PSTN)
cellular transmission; CT	transmission between network elements in a GSM network
central block; CB	set of computer units which perform centralised functions in a network element that has a distributed processor architecture
Central Equipment Identity Register; CEIR	central database in which a common set of data is maintained about all member PLMNs on a worldwide basis
central memory; central memory unit; CM	centralised functional unit in which the primary copies of memory files are stored and from which they are primarily loaded
central memory unit	<i>See central memory</i>
central node	<i>See messaging centre node</i>
central office /US/	<i>See exchange</i>
central part of statistics; CPS	statistics functions that are implemented in a centralised manner, and that serve all call control computers and other signalling units
central processing unit; CPU	part of computer containing the circuits that control and execute instructions. It generally contains the arithmetic logic unit, a number of special registers and control circuits
central unit	computer unit whose resources are in collective use and available for all units in the network element

centralised automatic message accounting /US/; CAMA	automatic message accounting system that is located in an exchange but serves various adjacent exchanges
centralised computer unit	computer unit whose resources are in collective use and available to all other parts of the network element
centralised event logging	<i>See remote user event log management</i>
centralised functions node; centralized functions node / US/; CFN	in a connection processing server, a client node which includes the common functions and in which the parameter manager validators are deployed
centralised operation and maintenance; centralized operation and maintenance /US/	operation and maintenance of a group of exchanges from one centre
centralised part; centralized part of the alarm system; CP	part of the alarm system which performs the final processing of raising or clearing requests received from the distributed part (DP)
centralised part of statistics	<i>See central part of statistics</i>
centralised part of the alarm system	<i>See centralised part</i>
centralised part of the signalling connection control part	controlling functions of the signalling connection control part, and part of the statistical procedures associated with signalling traffic which have been implemented centrally, and which provide services for all signalling units or other computer units
centralised radio resource management	<i>See common radio resource management</i>
centralised routing; centralized routing /US/	routing in which a network element has a single open shortest path first (OSPF) daemon and thus appears as one router to other IP routing devices in the network
centralised unit	<i>See central unit</i>

centralised user management	<i>See remote user information management</i>
centralised-clock interface; centralized-clock interface /US/	interface across which the associated timing signals of both the exchange terminal on the line side and the exchange terminal on the service side are supplied by a centralised clock
centralized boot flash updating	feature which offers the operator a tool to update the boot flash memories in every DMX and Chorus unit inside a network element
centralized functions node / US/	<i>See centralised functions node</i>
centralized operation and maintenance /US/	<i>See centralised operation and maintenance</i>
centralized routing /US/	<i>See centralised routing</i>
centralized-clock interface /US/	<i>See centralised-clock interface</i>
centre node	<i>See messaging centre node</i>
centrex	service implemented in public telecommunications exchange that enables the subscriber lines connected to the exchange to use the facilities typical for private branch exchanges or key telephone system extensions
centrex attendant; centrex operator	attendant who serves the calls coming to the centrex group call number and the calls coming from within the centrex group
centrex attendant position; attendant position; centrex operator position; operator position	subscriber connection at which an attendant logs on to a service to provide answering and attendant services
centrex charging subgroup	centrex subgroup that is established for charging
centrex enhanced attendant call hold; enhanced attendant call hold	call hold service available to the centrex attendant console, enabling calls to be put on hold against hold positions
centrex extension	extension which is a centrex group member

centrex group; centrex service group	group of subscribers that are connected to a centrex
centrex group administrative number	in a centrex system, a subscriber number that does not require a subscriber position
centrex group call number; call number of centrex group	number defined for the centrex group for calls coming from outside the group
centrex group member; centrex member; member of centrex group	analogue or ISDN basic access subscriber belonging to a centrex group
centrex hunting; line hunting in centrex	hunting methods applied as the calls coming to the centrex group call number are directed to the centrex group members
centrex hunting group	hunting group that is formed of centrex group members
centrex member	<i>See centrex group member</i>
centrex operator	<i>See centrex attendant</i>
centrex operator position	<i>See centrex attendant position</i>
centrex service group	<i>See centrex group</i>
centrex subgroup	group established of a part of centrex group members designated for special purposes
centrex with multiple attendants	<i>See multiple attendants in centrex</i>
CEP	<i>See Certificate Enrollment Protocol</i>
CEP	<i>See connection end-point</i>
CEPT1	<i>See E1</i>
CEPT3	<i>See E3</i>
CER	<i>See character error rate</i>

CER	<i>See cell error ratio</i>
CER message	<i>See capabilities-exchange-request message</i>
certificate; CA certificate; certification authority certificate	proof supplied by a third party (for example, a certification authority) to confirm that the digital signature belongs to a certain person or organisation, and is valid
certificate	<i>See digital certificate</i>
certificate	<i>See user certificate</i>
certificate authority	<i>See certification authority</i>
certificate enrollment /US/	<i>See certificate enrolment</i>
Certificate Enrollment Protocol; CEP	certificate management protocol developed by Cisco Systems and VeriSign that specifies how a device communicates with a certification authority
certificate enrolment; certificate enrollment /US/	process of obtaining a new certificate from a certification authority
certificate management; CM	process whereby the certificates, certificate requests, and private keys are generated, stored, protected, transferred, loaded, used, and destroyed
certificate management protocol; CMP	protocol required to support online interactions between public key infrastructure (PKI) components
certificate request syntax; CRS	syntax that describes the distinguished name, public key, and an optional set of attributes that are collectively signed by the entity requesting certification, and that are required to create a certificate signing request
certificate revocation list; CRL	time stamped list signed by a certificate authority that identifies the revoked certificates which, although not expired, are no longer valid
certificate signing request; certification request; CSR	in the public key infrastructure, a message which an applicant sends to a certification authority to apply for a public key certificate

certification authority; certificate authority; CA	security authority that issues and manages certificates by using a public key algorithm to certify the public key
certification authority certificate	<i>See certificate</i>
certification practice statement; CPS	statement of the practices that a certification authority employs in issuing certificates
certification request	<i>See certificate signing request</i>
Certification Request Standard	<i>See Certification Request Syntax Specification</i>
Certification Request Syntax Specification; Certification Request Standard; PKCS#10	syntax that is applied to certificate signing requests that are sent to a certification authority
CES	<i>See connection endpoint suffix</i>
CES	<i>See circuit emulation service</i>
CES interworking function; CES IWF	function that is responsible for the transparent expansion of the constant bit rate circuit over the ATM network with the use of ATM adaptation layer type 1 (AAL1)
CES IWF	<i>See CES interworking function</i>
CES pass-through	<i>See circuit emulation service pass-through function</i>
CF	<i>See correlation function</i>
CF	<i>See conference calling</i>
CF	<i>See call divert</i>
CFB	<i>See call forwarding on busy</i>
CFB	<i>See call forwarding on mobile subscriber busy</i>
CFC	<i>See credit-based flow control</i>

CFC	<i>See conditional call forwarding</i>
CFC	<i>See call forwarding counter</i>
CFC gate	<i>See credit-based flow control gate</i>
CFC restriction	<i>See operative CFC restriction</i>
CFE	<i>See call forwarding exception</i>
CFL	<i>See call-failure signal</i>
CFM	<i>See cluster fault management</i>
CFN	<i>See confusion message</i>
CFN	<i>See centralised functions node</i>
CFNA	<i>See call forwarding on no reply</i>
CFNR	<i>See call forwarding on no reply</i>
CFNR-ImsiDetach	call forwarding on mobile subscriber not reachable (CFNRe) in which the mobile station (MS) has performed an IMSI detach operation
CFNR-NoPagingResponse	call forwarding on mobile subscriber not reachable (CFNRe) in which the mobile station (MS) cannot be paged
CFNRc	<i>See call forwarding on not reachable</i>
CFNRe	<i>See call forwarding on not reachable</i>
CFNRy	<i>See call forwarding on no reply</i>
CFNRy	<i>See call forwarding on no reply</i>
CFO	<i>See call forwarding override</i>
CFR	<i>See Code of Federal Regulations</i>
CFS	<i>See customer-facing service</i>
CFS	<i>See cluster file system</i>
CFU	<i>See unconditional call forwarding</i>
CG	<i>See CallGap procedure</i>
CG	<i>See circuit group</i>

CG	<i>See charging gateway</i>
CGB	<i>See circuit group blocking message</i>
CGBA	<i>See circuit group blocking acknowledgement message</i>
CGF	<i>See charging gateway function</i>
CGI	<i>See common gateway interface</i>
CGI	<i>See cell global identification</i>
CGI application; HTML/CGI application; CGI program	application that is accessible through the web server via a common gateway interface (CGI)
CGI program	<i>See CGI application</i>
CGI-BIN	script language that creates actual HTML pages at runtime
CgiLauncher	Java application which offers launching mechanisms for common gateway interface (CGI) and web-based applications from a DX 200 network element
CGL	<i>See carrier-grade Linux</i>
CGP	<i>See charge generation point</i>
CgPA	<i>See calling party address</i>
CGR	<i>See circuit group</i>
CGRR	<i>See circuit group reset reception</i>
CGRS	<i>See circuit group reset sending</i>
CGS	<i>See changeover signal</i>
CGU	<i>See circuit group unblocking message</i>
CGUA	<i>See circuit group unblocking acknowledgement message</i>
CGW	<i>See cell gateway</i>
CH	<i>See transmission channel</i>
CH	<i>See call hold</i>
chain	<i>See chained list</i>

chain network; linear network	network which consists of a linear series of nodes with a terminal node at each end of the chain
chain protection	protection method where the network elements or functional units are organised in a chain and function independently of each other
chain topology	network topology in which the network elements are linked one after the other
chained BTS configuration	configuration that allows several base transceiver stations (BTS) to be combined
chained BTSs	<i>See chained BTS configuration</i>
chained list; chain	set of data in which each entry ends in the address of the next item in the list
chained search	search in which each item contains the means for locating the next item in the search
chained service	set of traffic processing functions applied in sequential order
chaining station	station which transmits into two directions as a part of a transmission chain
Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol; CHAP	authentication scheme for the TCP/IP Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), where the password is not only required to begin a connection but is also required during the connection
challenge-response	<i>See challenge-response authentication method</i>
challenge-response authentication method; challenge-response; challenge-response protocol	authentication procedure in which a user must respond correctly to a challenge to gain access to a system
challenge-response protocol	<i>See challenge-response authentication method</i>
change delivery; CD	delivery that is based on one or more change notes and that provides corrections that are implemented between releases to the delivered functions

change delivery remote management; <i>CD remote management; CDRM</i>	feature that allows the activation of change deliveries (CD) remotely from one centralised location
change flow direction	<i>See change flow direction procedure</i>
change flow direction procedure; <i>change flow direction</i>	procedure that the MSC server uses to change the flow direction between bearer terminations within the context
change group	timetable that determines the charge rates and charge rate change moments within one day
change mode request	<i>See codec mode request</i>
change moment	<i>See change time</i>
change of position context	trigger detection point request (TDP-R) at which the new serving GPRS support node (SGSN) sends a query to the service control function (SCF) after a routing area update
change time; <i>change moment</i>	moment when the destination changes into another one
change-over equipment	equipment by means of which protected switching is implemented in protected systems
changeback	procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one or more alternative signalling links to a signalling link which has become available
changeback code	field in the signalling network management messages used in the changeback procedure. It is used to discriminate messages relating to different changeback procedures performed at the same time towards the same signalling link
changeover	<i>See switchover</i>
changeover	procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one signalling link to one or more different signalling links, when the link in use fails or needs to be cleared of traffic

changeover signal; CGS	symmetrical current-controlled signal that is used to select the basic timing signals provided as a duplicated set and to select the Message Bus Interface (MBIF) which controls the message bus synchronisation signal
changeover signal	signal which indicates to the changeover equipment that there is a fault in the redundant equipment which requires an equipment changeover
changing between calls	function where there are two subscribers connected to one operator and the operator can talk to one subscriber at a time without the other subscriber hearing the conversation
channel	<i>See transmission channel</i>
channel allocation	<i>See radio channel allocation</i>
channel allocation planning	part of detailed network planning in which the real physical connections throughout the transport network are defined
channel associated signalling; CAS	method of signalling in which the signalling information that relates to the traffic carried by a single channel is transmitted in the channel itself or in a signalling channel permanently associated with it
channel coder digital signal processor; CHDSP	digital signal processor that performs frequency hopping calculations and controls the radio receiver and radio transmitter burst switching between transceivers
channel coding; CC	adaptation of a signal produced by speech coding to a radio channel
channel configuration-dependent AGCH buffer size	size of the access grant channel (AGCH) buffer that depends on the channel configuration and that is set during transceiver start-up according to the configuration of broadcast control channel (BCCH) time-slots
channel congestion	congestion where no suitable radio channel can be reserved for a call
channel decoder; CHD	decoder which recalculates the real data bits from the received information and also in certain limits corrects the bit errors occurred in the channel
channel decoupling; channel isolation	level difference, expressed in dB, between the required signal and the signal of the adjacent channel, observed by the detector of the receiver when the signals are of equal level at the input port of the receiver
channel element	part of a base transceiver station that encodes the data in a signal with the spreading codes

channel encoder; CHE	encoder which calculates, using a certain formula, new bits which will be transmitted as extra bits from the bits to be transmitted
channel finder	measurement tool which gives information on the network quality and is used to improve frequency quality in the network, to adapt parts of the network to a new frequency plan, and prevent interference when new base transceiver stations (BTS) or transceivers (TRX) are introduced in the network
channel gate	device for connecting a channel to a bus, or a bus to a channel
channel ID	<i>See channel identifier</i>
channel identifier	<i>See AAL type 2 channel identifier</i>
channel identifier; channel ID; CID	identifier designating the frame relay subchannel identifier for voice over frame relay
channel interface	<i>See tributary interface</i>
channel interleaving; interleaving	method of mapping information from different channels to the same time-slot
channel isolation	<i>See channel decoupling</i>
channel monitor	device that provides information on the nature or relative quality of a speech or voice-band data signal present on a voice circuit
channel order	channel order includes for example, type of action or status defined for the channel
channel priority	priority level applied to a channel
channel quality indicator; CQI	in high-speed downlink packet access, an indicator of the relative instantaneous channel quality that is calculated using the transmission time interval and instantaneous and relative channel throughput
channel quality indicator channel; CQICH	channel that provides fast channel information feedback to enable the scheduler to choose the appropriate coding and modulation for each allocation
channel quality measurement	measurement that is used to collect and display parameters that reflect the quality of the user data travelling through a transmission channel
channel request	<i>See channel request message</i>
channel request message; channel request	message that a mobile terminal sends to the base station system on the random access channel to request the establishment of a radio resource connection

channel separation	radio link operational mode which provides two independent data channels for traffic over two radio hops
channel service unit; CSU	functional unit that connects to a digital data circuit which a telephone company has provided
channel signal	signal received or transmitted by multiplex equipment
channel spacing	difference in frequency between successive channels
channel switching	switching of single channels for the exclusive use of the connection for the duration of a call
channel time-slot	time slot occupying a specific position in a frame and allocated to a particular time-derived channel (In addition to its main function of transmitting a code word, a channel time slot may also be used for in-slot signalling or for transmitting other information.)
channel type; CT	search attribute which allows the user to determine what channel types will or will not be taken into account in the search
channel unit	<i>See interface unit</i>
channelisation code	<i>See short code</i>
channelization code /US/	<i>See short code</i>
CHAP	<i>See Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol</i>
char	<i>See character</i>
character; char	member of a character set used for organising, controlling or representing data
character data	text in the element's content except markup tags
character error rate; CER	ratio of the number of characters incorrectly received to the total number of characters sent
character position	storage in a memory or data medium which can contain one character
character signal	<i>See code word</i>
characteristic information	signal of characteristic rate and format which is transferred within and between sub-networks and presented to an adaption function for transport by the server layer network

characteristics of number; CON	parameter indicating the type of number which can be a national number, an international number or a local number
characteristics of the incoming circuit group	<i>See incoming circuit group origin</i>
charge	price that is defined for an event or a service
charge advice information; CAI	information the mobile station (MS) is supplied with at the charging point on a per-call-basis which the MS uses to compute the advice of charge (AOC) value for the relevant call
charge determination point; CDP	exchange or IN-SCP/service provider that determines which tariff or add-on charge should be applied
charge generation point; CGP	exchange in which the online charging is performed by converting tariff per time to cost
charge indication; call charge indication; indication of charge	real time information obtained during a call on an increase in the number of home metering pulses
charge indicator; charging indicator	indicator showing whether or not the call is chargeable
charge information message	<i>See charging information message</i>
charge message; CHG-message; CHG	message in which tariff information of calls is transferred from one exchange to another
charge number; CN	parameter that uniquely identifies the organisation to be charged for the usage of the carrier in a system in which equal access is used
charge rate	time between two metering pulses or two repeated pulse trains in time-based charging
charge rate change	action performed under control of the real time clock when a current charge rate is changed to a predetermined new charge rate
charge rate moment	time when one charge rate period stops and the next charge rate period starts

charge registration point	<i>See registration point</i>
charge to my phone bill	SMS-based ordering method in which the products that have been ordered are charged on the phone bill
charge-free access	access in which the calls are free-of-charge for the caller
chargeable event	activity utilising telecommunications network infrastructure and related services for user to user communication, or for user to network communication, or for inter-network communication, or for mobility, which the network operator wants to charge for
chargeable service component	service or part of it that is charged in a certain way by using a specific charging method
charged number	number received in signalling to which charging for the call is directed
charged party	party which has to pay some or all the charges of a chargeable event
charging; CNG	network function for creating information required to charge the subscriber for the services used
charging acknowledge-ment	in Nokia push to talk over cellular (PoC), an optional feature that enables charging if the terminal receiving a talkburst acknowledges the talkburst after it has ended
charging acknowledge-ment information; CRGA	message which is used in the calling subscriber's exchange to acknowledge a CHG-message
charging adapter; clearing adapter	software component of the delivery server which integrates the delivery server to charging and billing systems
charging administration; tariff and charging administration	DX 200 command class
charging analysis	analysis that is used to find out the charging data of a call after routing data has been obtained in normal digit analysis
charging and statistics function; CSF	set of functions for creating charging records (CDR), field reporting, service measurement, and mobile application part (MAP) measurement
charging area; CA	parameter which is used to attach a cell to a given charging

charging attribute analysis	attribute analysis that is made before the digit analysis and results in new charging origin information or the original charging origin information
charging automaton	part of time charging which is associated with either a subscriber or the use of trunk lines
charging based on CHG-messages	method of charging in which pulses are not utilised but instead the basis of charging is the price of the call
charging based on distance	regional charging which allows mobile-originating calls to be charged according to the distance between the calling and called parties
charging based on home area	regional charging which allows mobile-originating calls to be charged according to the location of the calling party in the cellular network
charging block; RAM block of charging; CDR block	block of fixed length in the random access memory (RAM) of the Charging Unit (CHU) where the formed charging records are first stored
charging case	result of charging case analysis which is obtained through charging index and charging origin and which is used for specifying charging data
charging case analysis	call-specific part of charging analysis, in which the charging index, charging origin, and transmission medium requirement are analysed
charging centre; CC	system which enables call analysis and the calculation of the cost of a call on the grounds of transmitted charging records (CDR)
charging class	attribute that defines charging information for a specific IP flow
charging collection function; CCF	function that transfers charging information from IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) elements to the billing system in offline IMS charging architecture
charging data function; CDF	function that receives charging events from the charging trigger function via the Rf interface and constructs the charging records (CDR) based on the information contained in the charging events
charging data record; charging record; CDR	record generated by a network element for the purpose of billing a subscriber for the provided service
charging file; CDR file	group of charging records (CDR) on a mass memory unit, such as disk, magnetic tape, or digital data storage (DDS) tape
charging gateway; CG	network element that receives charging records (CDR) from other network elements, and gathers charging records of one call together and then forwards the collected charging records to the billing system

charging gateway function; CGF	function, specified by 3GPP, which provides a mechanism for transferring charging information from the serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN) and gateway GPRS support nodes (GGSN) to the network operator's customer care and billing system (CCBS)
charging handler	logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which is responsible for ordering charging, providing an application programming interface (API) for charging system integration
charging ID	<i>See charging identifier</i>
charging identifier; charging ID; C-ID; CI	identifier that consists of the PDP context identifier and the GGSN address and is used to identify the different charging records created by the GPRS support nodes belonging to the same PDP context
charging index	result of a digit analysis or a continuation analysis of charging which is used as input data in charging case analysis
charging indicator	<i>See charge indicator</i>
charging information message; charge information message; CRG	signalling message sent for charging or accounting purposes
charging interface	interface which is used to communicate with the charging system, enabling charging functions such as the transfer of charging data, in-advance-credit-check, and customised CDR creation
charging management	<i>See accounting management</i>
charging mediator; CME	network operator's device that fetches or receives the charging records (CDR) to be sent to the operator's billing system from the push to talk call processor if the charging gateway is not used
charging method	method of generating charging data which is based, for example, on volume, events, pulses, duration, flat fee, or any combination of those
charging mode	way of executing the charging of a call
charging modification	part of charging analysis that is used to obtain information on how to change charging data
charging modification analysis	analysis whereby the tariff can be changed during the call according to predefined subscriber characteristics

charging module	software module which implements the application programming interface (API) for charging
charging monitoring counter	counter that collects call information which is divided into different counters on the basis of the direction of the calls in a mobile network
charging observation	actions by which the exchange aims to check the correctness of charging generated both by itself and on a higher network level
charging observation charging	part of storage of charging, which stores the charging pulses generated during the call onto the charging observation counters
charging of attendant calls	<i>See charging of operator calls</i>
charging of facility calls	charging in which the fee from facility control is stored as a one-time charge into a separate charging record
charging of operator calls; charging of attendant calls	application of charging in which three different types of charging can be directed to a call: charging coming to the operator, charging originating from the operator, and service profile charging
charging on delivery	charging which in-advance credit checking (IACC) enables, in which a reservation is made when making the in-advance credit check, and the balance is updated after the message is delivered
charging on submit	charging which in-advance credit checking (IACC) enables, in which the balance is updated when making the in-advance credit check
charging origin; CORG	data which is received on the basis of call origin and which is used as input data in charging case analysis
charging period	<i>See billing period</i>
charging plan	plan that defines the charging parameters to be used
charging point; CHP	exchange generating charging pulses for a call
charging profile	shared user data that contains the charging function addresses and that is referred to by a specific identifier in the IMS subscription data
charging pulse	<i>See metering pulse</i>
charging rate	<i>See charge rate</i>
charging record	<i>See charging data record</i>

charging reference identifier; <i>CRI</i>	identifier which consists of a preset network identification unique for each exchange and a reference identifier generated for each call
charging rule	rule which defines how charging is performed by describing the rating groups and related charging methods and tariff intervals for each service
charging server; <i>ChS</i>	in a push to talk call processor, a server in the control plane which is used for collecting and storing the charging data coming from traffic and control servers
charging subgroup	group with a group-based main charging zone and an additional charging zone
charging supplementary services	supplementary services by means of which it is possible to affect the formation of the phone bill or to modify the presentation of the bill
charging system	entity that consists of all products and services that can be responsible for charging the user for the services used
charging tariff information; <i>CRGT</i>	part of ISDN user part (ISUP) message which enables the charging of call attempts in case of unsuccessful calls
charging time	charging time refers to the time frame it takes to charge a phone battery; charging time depends on the battery and charger used
charging type	charging parameter which indicates the payment method and states the real-time requirements for charging
charging zone; <i>tariff zone</i>	area seen from the exchange in question for which, when called to, the same charge rate and change group apply
charging zone counter	counter which stores the number of pulses that have been generated in the charging zone
chassis	<i>See subrack</i>
chat	real time interchange of messages of two or more users in a communications network
chat room	virtual room where a chat session takes place
chat-to-talk	establishing a call from a chat session by selecting one or multiple chat parties
CHD	<i>See channel decoder</i>
CHDSP	<i>See channel coder digital signal processor</i>

CHE	<i>See channel encoder</i>
check bit; <i>CK</i>	bit associated with a character or block for the purpose of checking the absence of error within the character or block
check box; <i>checkbox</i>	UI control in the shape of a box, accompanied with text, which a user clicks to select or deselect an option
check button	<i>See check box</i>
check digit	parameter value used to ensure that international mobile station equipment identities (IMEI) are entered correctly in the black or gray lists of the equipment identity register (EIR)
check loop	device which is attached to interconnect the go and return paths of a circuit at the incoming end of a circuit to permit the outgoing end to make a continuity check on a loop basis
check report	report which is created to check an item's behaviour and state
check request	request that is sent to the Online Service Controller (OSC) to determine the account to be charged and the balance of the account
check sequence; <i>CS</i>	sequence of bits that offers a cyclic redundancy check (CRC) to allow the detection of errors
check sum	<i>See checksum</i>
check word	machine word used to represent a check symbol
checkbox	<i>See check box</i>
checking history passwords	feature which prevents the operator personnel from reusing old passwords when changing a password with MML commands
checkpoint	point in time when the contents of a database are forced in a consistent way to a permanent media to be used for recovery
checkpoint supervision	active supervision in which the supervising system expects a message from the port of a supervised actor at predefined intervals
checkpointing	function that saves the current state of a program and its data, including intermediate results, to disk or other non-volatile storage, so that if interrupted the program can be restarted at the point at which the last checkpoint occurred
checksum; <i>check sum; CKS</i>	calculation of a set of data items (for example file) for error detection and data authenticity controlling purposes
CHG	<i>See charge message</i>

CHG-message	<i>See charge message</i>
child	<i>See subordinate managed object</i>
child cell	micro cell equipped only with super-reuse transceivers
child unit	among nested functional units, a lower-level functional unit in the hierarchy
CHILL	high level programming language for programming SPC telephone exchanges (developed by ITU-T and fully described in recommendation Z.200)
chip	equal length signal segment
chip card	<i>See smart card</i>
chip rate	number of chips transmitted in one second
chip select logic	electronic circuitry with the task to select one of many individual integrated circuits (chips) to be active on a common resource, for example, a microprocessor bus, that is connected to multiple chips
chip selection signal	signal that selects and enables a particular peripheral device or memory circuit for data transfer
chooser	tool for choosing between different options or settings in the user interface
chop	set of all program points affected between two points, the chop source and the chop target
chopper	device for periodically interrupting an electric current or beam of radiation to produce a pulsed current
Chorus	<i>See ChorusOS operating system</i>
Chorus computing platform; CCP	computing platform which is a collection of features that provide a runtime environment for fault-tolerant applications on the top of a commercial real-time operating system (RTOS) in a distributed, heterogeneous network element
Chorus I/O manager; input/output manager; IOM	in ChorusOS, an actor that contains the most of BSD kernel code and implements POSIX (portable operating system interface for UNIX) I/O services
Chorus IPC	basic inter-process communication (IPC) messaging mechanism in ChorusOS
Chorus netboot	feature which defines the loading of the bootable archive of a Chorus unit with network booting using the bootstrap protocol (BOOTP)

Chorus platform	platform which consists of ChorusOS and supporting services
Chorus preprocessor platform	Chorus platform which is on a preprocessor
Chorus service terminal	service terminal that allows access to a Chorus unit and provides low-level commands for testing and locating errors
ChorusOS	<i>See ChorusOS operating system</i>
ChorusOS operating system; ChorusOS; Chorus	commercially available, hardware-independent operating system developed by Sun Microsystems Inc
ChorusOS profile; profile	collection of ChorusOS modules and system variable values that provides selected services
CHP	<i>See charging point</i>
chromatic dispersion	<i>See dispersion</i>
chronology management	in charging, the control of the different versions of offers and the tracking of service access to make sure the user is charged correctly
ChS	<i>See charging server</i>
chunk	<i>See data chunk</i>
CI	<i>See charging identifier</i>
CI	<i>See CollectInformation procedure</i>
CI	<i>See call indicator signal</i>
CI	<i>See cell identity</i>
CI	<i>See CUG index</i>
CI bit	<i>See congestion indication bit</i>
CI number	number which identifies the cell in a location area (LA)
CIC	<i>See call instance code</i>
CIC	<i>See carrier identification code</i>
CIC	<i>See circuit identification code</i>

CID	<i>See AAL type 2 channel identifier</i>
CID	<i>See channel identifier</i>
CID	<i>See content identifier</i>
CID	<i>See connection identifier</i>
CIDR	<i>See classless interdomain routing</i>
CIM	<i>See common information model</i>
CIMD	<i>See computer interface to message distribution</i>
CIMD interface	interface that uses the CIMD protocol for transferring messages between short messaging applications and the short message service centre (SMSC)
CIMD2	version of the computer interface to message distribution (CIMD) protocol used between the short message entities (SME) and the service centre when transferring messages between mobile stations and SMEs
CIMD2 application capacity control; CACC	Nokia SMS Center feature for defining and providing flexible capacity for a group of applications for submitting messages
CIMD2 application-terminated overload control; CATOC	feature which automatically rejects and accepts messages per application, and so prevents application-terminated messages from filling the short message service centre (SMSC) database when the applications cannot handle their application-terminated traffic properly
CINR	<i>See carrier-to-interference-and-noise ratio</i>
CIP	<i>See circuit pool</i>
CIP	<i>See congestion indicator primitive</i>
CIP	<i>See carrier identification parameter</i>
cipher block chaining	<i>See cipher block chaining mode</i>
cipher block chaining mode; cipher block chaining; CBC	block encryption algorithm where the first plain-text block is XOR'ed with an initialisation vector (IV), and subsequent blocks are XOR'ed with the previous cipher-text block, before the block is encrypted
ciphering	<i>See encryption</i>

ciphering key; <i>Kc</i>	cryptographic key used in conjunction with the algorithm 5 (A5) to cipher user and signalling data
ciphering key sequence number; <i>CKSN</i>	number associated with the ciphering key <i>Kc</i> and stored together with it in the mobile station and in the network
ciphering serial number	information element which contains the serial number used in ciphering the broadcast message
ciphertext	data produced through the use of encipherment
CIR	<i>See carrier-to-interference ratio</i>
CIR	<i>See committed information rate</i>
circuit	<i>See telecommunication circuit</i>
circuit administration	procedure which takes part in adding a new circuit, modifying the state of a circuit, and removing a circuit
circuit blocking	<i>See blocking</i>
circuit blocking and unblocking reception; <i>BLR</i>	procedure which takes care of the reception of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) messages concerning the blocking and unblocking of the circuit
circuit blocking and unblocking sending; <i>BLS</i>	procedure which takes care of the sending of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) messages concerning the blocking and unblocking of the circuit
circuit emulation service; <i>CES</i>	service that enables users to multiplex or concentrate multiple circuit emulation streams for voice and video with packet data on a single high-speed ATM link without a separate ATM access multiplexer
circuit emulation service pass-through function; <i>CES pass-through</i>	function that allows to add a connection from a TDM interface to another TDM interface
circuit endpoint	connection termination point at the boundary of a transmission network
circuit group; <i>CG</i>; <i>CGR</i>	group of circuits that have the same purpose and are traffic-engineered as a unit
circuit group administration	functions which are used to manage the external circuit groups and trunk circuits according to the user's commands
circuit group availability	<i>See availability of circuit group</i>

circuit group availability supervision	<i>See supervision of circuit group availability</i>
circuit group blocking	<i>See circuit group blocking message</i>
circuit group blocking acknowledgement	<i>See circuit group blocking acknowledgement message</i>
circuit group blocking acknowledgement message; circuit group blocking acknowledgement; CGBA	signalling message sent as a response to a circuit group blocking message to indicate that the requested group of circuits has been blocked
circuit group blocking message; circuit group blocking; CGB	signalling message sent to the exchange at the other end of an identified circuit group to cause an engaged condition of this circuit group for subsequent calls going out from that exchange
circuit group counter	counter which stores the number of pulses that have been generated in the circuit group
circuit group error ratio supervision; supervision of error ratio in circuit groups	part of maintenance supervision which supervises the error ratio in circuit groups by using the limits defined by the user and gives an alarm if the limit is exceeded
circuit group measurement; traffic measurement on circuit groups; circuit group traffic measurement	part of traffic measurement which gives information on the traffic intensity on the circuit groups defined by the user
circuit group measurement report	measurement report which shows the number and type of calls and call attempts in each circuit group during the results accumulation period
circuit group query	<i>See circuit group query message</i>

**circuit group
query message;
circuit group
query; CQM**

signalling message sent on a routine or on-demand basis to request the far-end exchange to give the state of all circuits in a particular range

**circuit group
query response**

See circuit group query response message

**circuit group
query response
message; circuit
group query
response; CQR**

signalling message sent as a response to a circuit group query message to indicate the state of all circuits in a particular range

**circuit group
reset**

See circuit group reset message

**circuit group
reset
acknowledge-
ment**

See circuit group reset acknowledgement message

**circuit group
reset
acknowledge-
ment message;
circuit-group-
reset-
acknowledge-
ment message;
circuit group
reset
acknowledge-
ment; GRA**

signalling message sent in response to a circuit group reset message and indicating that the requested group of circuits has been reset

**circuit group
reset message;
circuit-group-
reset message;
circuit group
reset; GRS**

signalling message sent to release an identified group of circuits when, due to memory mutilation or other causes, it is unknown whether a release or release complete message is appropriate for each of the circuits in the group

**circuit group
reset reception;
CGRR**

procedure which takes care of reception of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) messages concerning a circuit group reset

**circuit group
reset sending;
CGRS**

procedure which takes care of sending of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) messages concerning a circuit group reset

circuit group supervision message type	signalling parameter in a circuit group blocking or unblocking message, indicating whether blocking or unblocking is maintenance oriented or hardware oriented
circuit group to number destination measurement	measurement which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts received in each defined pair of a circuit group and a number destination during the results accumulation period
circuit group traffic measurement	<i>See circuit group measurement</i>
circuit group unblocking	<i>See circuit group unblocking message</i>
circuit group unblocking acknowledgement	<i>See circuit group unblocking acknowledgement message</i>
circuit group unblocking acknowledgement message; circuit group unblocking acknowledgement; CGUA	signalling message sent as a response to a circuit group unblocking message to indicate that the requested group of circuits has been unblocked
circuit group unblocking message; circuit group unblocking; CGU	signalling message sent to the exchange at the other end of an identified circuit group to cause cancellation of an engaged condition in that circuit group
circuit identification code; CIC	part of the label in a signalling message that indicates one speech circuit among those that interconnect the destination and originating points directly
circuit layer network	layer network providing users with end-to-end telecommunications services by transferring information between circuit layer access points
circuit network media termination	media gateway (MGW) function which terminates both A-law and Mu-law E1 and T1 pulse code modulation (PCM) circuits on the switched circuit network (SCN) side
circuit observation	part of traffic observation which handles individual circuits for each call separately

circuit pool; CIP	group of circuits that supports a set of channel modes and related speech codec algorithms
circuit pool change	<i>See pool switching procedure</i>
circuit pool change procedure	<i>See pool switching procedure</i>
circuit recovery action	recovery action with the purpose of releasing a circuit which is in some undefined state
circuit reset; CRS	procedure which handles the sending and reception of the signalling system No 7 (SS7) circuit reset messages
circuit seizure	proportion of time during which the circuits have been seized during a certain period of time
circuit seizure supervision	supervision for finding out which circuits are free and which are reserved during the supervision period
circuit selection	<i>See hunting</i>
circuit state administration	<i>See routing state administration</i>
circuit switched; CS	switched by means of circuit switching
circuit switched data package	H.248 package that contains the information needed to be able to support GSM and UMTS circuit-switched data from the media gateway
circuit switching; CS	switching of circuits for the exclusive use of a connection for the duration of a call
circuit transfer mode	transfer mode in which transmission and switching functions are achieved by permanent allocation of channels/bandwidth between the connections
circuit validation test; CVT	procedure used to ensure that two exchanges have sufficient and consistent translation data for placing a call on a specific circuit
circuit-group-reset message	<i>See circuit group reset message</i>
circuit-group-reset-acknowledge-message message	<i>See circuit group reset acknowledgement message</i>

circuit-group-specific peak hour measurement report	<i>See peak hour report by circuit group</i>
circuit-switched call; CS call	call that is routed through the circuit-switched core network (CS CN) domain
circuit-switched connection; CS connection	temporary connection that is established on request between two or more stations in order to allow the exclusive use of that connection until it is released
circuit-switched connection	<i>See switched connection</i>
circuit-switched core network domain; CS CN domain; CS domain	set of core network elements which are needed to provide circuit-switched services
circuit-switched data; CSD	data connection which uses specifically reserved resources
circuit-switched data	<i>See GSM data</i>
circuit-switched data call	data call that is based on circuit switching and thus ties up network resources for the duration of the call
circuit-switched data server; CS data server; CDS	data server that provides the interworking functions for a circuit-switched data call between a public land mobile network (PLMN) and a fixed network
circuit-switched data transmission; circuit-switched transmission	transmission mode in which circuits are reserved across the system for the sole use of a single communication, even when there is no transmission of data, that is, silence on the line
circuit-switched gateway; CSGW; CS-GW	gateway that is an access point for circuit-switched traffic from the core network and other radio access networks (RAN) to the All-IP RAN
circuit-switched media gateway	<i>See CS-MGW</i>
circuit-switched network	switched network that provides communications channel for exclusive use by the subscribers of a call or a service by interconnecting transmission channels or telecommunication circuits

circuit-switched public data network; <i>CSPDN</i>	general circuit-switched data transmission network
circuit-switched service; <i>CS service</i>	service that is implemented by means of circuit-switched connections
circuit-switched territory	radio resources, mainly radio channels, that are allocated for circuit-switched traffic
circuit-switched transmission	<i>See circuit-switched data transmission</i>
circular buffer	<i>See cyclic buffer</i>
CIRP	<i>See CallInformationReport operation</i>
CIRQ	<i>See CallInformationRequest operation</i>
Cisco Discovery Protocol; <i>CDP</i>	protocol that is primarily used to obtain protocol addresses of neighbouring devices and discover the platform of those devices
CISPR	<i>See International Special Committee on Radio Interference</i>
CK	<i>See check bit</i>
CKON	graphical user interface (GUI) library for Crystal reference design-specific functions
CKS	<i>See checksum</i>
CKSN	<i>See ciphering key sequence number</i>
CLA	node that is used to run services that are critical to the FlexiServer platform
cladding; <i>fibre cladding</i>	dielectric material of an optical fibre surrounding the core
CLAS node	node that includes a cluster manager node (CLM) and an application server node (ASN)
class	abstraction that represents set of objects that share a common structure and common behavior, that is, the same attributes, operations, relationships, and semantics
class 0 short message; <i>short message class 0</i>	short message that the mobile station (MS) accepts and displays, but that is not stored in the subscriber identity module (SIM) or mobile equipment (ME)

class 1 short message; class 1 SMS	short message that is stored either in the subscriber identity module (SIM) or mobile equipment (ME)
class 1 SMS	<i>See class 1 short message</i>
class based queuing; CBQ	queuing in which the traffic is divided into different priority buffers according to its priority
class diagram	diagram that shows the static structure of classes and their relationships in the system
class model	combination of class diagrams and data dictionary, used as a basis for object model design and behavioural design
class of operation	number indicating whether an operation reports success or failure, failure only, success only, or neither
class of SCCP service	number chosen by the user of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) to select one out of four network services provided by the SCCP
class of service plan; COS plan	set of parameters, such as filters or daily message limits, which are configured for a group of subscribers
class tree	tree structure describing the inheritance hierarchy
classifier; filter	entity which selects packets based on the content of packet headers according to defined rules
classless interdomain routing; classless routing; CIDR	routing protocol which allows the grouping of routers in order to cut down on the quantity of routing information carried by the core routers
classless routing	<i>See classless interdomain routing</i>
classmark 3	<i>See MS classmark 3</i>
CLC	<i>See cell list comparison</i>
CLDC	<i>See connected limited device configuration</i>
clear	to cause one or more storage locations to be set in a prescribed state, usually that corresponding to zero or that corresponding to the space character
clear acquisition code	<i>See coarse acquisition code</i>
clear back	<i>See clear back line signal</i>

clear back line signal; <i>clear back</i>	line signal which starts the clearing of a connection in the backward direction
clear code	cause code which identifies the reason for clearing a call or a call set-up
clear code observation; <i>failed calls observation; observation of failed calls</i>	part of traffic observation which handles the observation of calls that ended with a certain, defined clear code
clear forward	<i>See clear forward line signal</i>
clear forward	<i>See release</i>
clear forward line signal; <i>clear forward</i>	line signal which starts the normal call clearing sequence in the forward direction
clearance angle; <i>terrain clearance angle</i>	angle measured from the mobile station towards the transmitting antenna
ClearCase	configuration management system designed to help software development teams track the files and directories used to create software
clearing	<i>See release phase</i>
clearing adapter	<i>See charging adapter</i>
clearing cause	information which is transferred by the signalling system between exchanges presenting the reason why a call is cleared
clearing delay; <i>cancellation delay</i>	time period during which a clearing of an alarm is filtered if an application raises the same kind of alarm
clearing phase	<i>See release phase</i>
clearmode codec	<i>See clearmode pseudo-codec</i>
clearmode mechanism	standard mechanism for carrying 64 kbit/s channel data transparently in RTP packets through voice over IP networks
clearmode pseudo-codec; <i>clearmode codec</i>	codec that is specified to carry sample-oriented 64 kbit/s channel data transparently in RTP packets with 8 bits per sample
cleartext; <i>plaintext</i>	intelligible data whose semantic content is available

CLEC	<i>See competitive local exchange carrier</i>
CLI	<i>See calling line identification</i>
CLI	<i>See calling line identity</i>
CLI	<i>See command-line interface</i>
CLI checking	line identification service which consists of checking the type of number (TON) of the calling number
CLI conversion	conversion that is used to modify the number determined in CLI formatting according to specific criteria before the number is passed on to the next exchange or to the called subscriber
CLI enhancement service; CLI-E service	service, provided and checked in the home location register, which enables the subscriber to receive the calling line identity (CLI) and generic number to the visited MSC via the mobile application part (MAP)
CLI formatting	line identification service which is used in a particular type of call and in which the operator can determine whether the number used as the CLI is the calling number, the called number, the last forwarding party number, or the original called party number
CLI modification; calling line identity modification	modification of the calling line identity (CLI) made for an on-net call or for a call forwarded to another virtual private network group member to reflect the short number of the calling party
CLI screening	<i>See calling line identity screening</i>
CLI support for roaming subscriber	feature which provides an alternative route for the calling line identity (CLI) transportation via the mobile application part (MAP)
CLI-E service	<i>See CLI enhancement service</i>
click-to-talk	establishing a call by selecting an address field, for example in an e-mail
client	computer system or process which requests another computer system or process (server) in the same network to perform certain tasks
client	<i>See service user</i>
client address adapter; CAA	software component that performs address resolution of client network addresses
client API	application programming interface (API) that is used for building user interface clients

client authentication	authentication of the client by sending the user certificate for validation to a server
client configuration	configuration mechanism that enables a system administrator to configure client machines centrally
client handle	handle which identifies a unique request state for a single policy enforcement point (PEP) per client-type
client service	Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) service that is offered typically through common object request broker architecture (CORBA) interfaces to external clients
client session	process that receives a service request and creates a client service, and terminates the client service when the client logs out
client stub	<i>See stub</i>
client tier	logical layer of a distributed system that typically presents data to and processes input from the user
client-accept	<i>See client-accept message</i>
client-accept message; <i>client-accept</i>; CAT	message which is used as a positive response to the client-open message
client-close	<i>See client-close message</i>
client-close message; <i>client-close</i>; CC	message which either the policy decision point (PDP) or policy enforcement point (PEP) can issue to notify the other that a particular type of client is no longer supported.
client-open	<i>See client-open message</i>
client-open message; <i>client-open</i>; OPN	COPS protocol based message from the policy enforcement point (PEP) to the policy decision point (PDP), specifying to PDP the client-types the PEP can support, the last PDP to which the PEP connected for the given client-type, and client-specific feature negotiation
client-server architecture	architecture in which the execution of the task is divided between the user's workstation and the servers specialised in different parts of the task
client-server interface; <i>client/server interface</i>	interface which specifies the client's access to the server
client-server model	means of describing network services and the model user processes of those services

client-server protocol; CSP	protocol between networked computers in which the services of one computer (the server) are requested by the other (the client)
client-server relationship; client/server relationship	relationship between functional entities (for example, managed objects or network layers) in which one entity uses a service provided by another
client-specific information	See <i>client-specific information object</i>
client-specific information object; client-specific information; ClientSI	COPS protocol defined data object that contains the client-type-specific information for which a policy decision needs to be made
client/server interface	See <i>client-server interface</i>
client/server relationship	See <i>client-server relationship</i>
ClientSI	See <i>client-specific information object</i>
CLIP	See <i>calling line identification</i>
CLIP-A	See <i>calling number delivery</i>
clipping	loss of speech energy caused by voice or speech activated devices
CLIR	See <i>calling line identification restriction</i>
CLIR override; calling line identification restriction override; CLRO	service that enables the called party (for example the police) to see the number of the calling party although the calling party does not want it to be shown
CLIR override indication	feature, which is an enhancement to the CLIR override service, by which the called party who has activated the subscription option override category notices if the calling party uses CLIR
CLIR temporary mode	optional feature that enables the service provider to define a second default value for the calling line identification restriction (CLIR) in the temporary mode
CLIR-A	See <i>calling line identification restriction</i>
CLIS	See <i>calling line identity screening</i>

CLM	<i>See cluster manager node</i>
CLM node	<i>See cluster manager node</i>
CLM-A	<i>See cluster manager node</i>
CLNP	<i>See connectionless network protocol</i>
CLNS	<i>See connectionless network service</i>
clock; clock signal generator	equipment that provides a cyclic timing signal
clock channel	transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection between a 386 computer and the clock and tone generator
clock control signal	signal that directly controls the phase or frequency of a clock
clock frequency	frequency of an external clock circuit or an oscillator which sets the timing for the functions
clock interrupt	type of interrupt which occurs at regular intervals, for example, to initiate processes such as polling
clock normal mode	<i>See locked mode</i>
clock rate	rate at which bits or words are transferred from one internal element in a computer to another
clock signal	<i>See timing signal</i>
clock signal	output signal of a clock signal generator, used for timing
clock signal generator	<i>See clock</i>
close button	button that is usually located in the title bar and is used to close the associated window by clicking it
closed group	virtual private network group members who have the same restrictions
closed group	<i>See closed user group</i>

closed join-in group; <i>restricted chat PoC group; restricted group; private ad hoc group; ad hoc pro group</i>	join-in group which only those users who have the right to join and who know the group identification can join
closed loop control	<i>See closed loop power control</i>
closed loop power control; <i>closed loop control</i>	power control in which the receiver measures the quality of the signal of a transmitter, compares it to a given target and commands the transmitter to adjust its power
closed talk group	in the PoC system, a join-in group in which access control is used
closed user group; <i>closed group; CUG</i>	facility which enables users to form groups to and from which access is restricted
closed user group call; <i>CUG call</i>	call which is restricted to a predefined group of users
closed user group indication; <i>CUG indication</i>	information that indicates to the called terminal equipment to which closed user group, if any, the incoming call belongs
closed user group member; <i>CUG member</i>	user who has subscribed to the closed user group facility and is one of the users in a particular closed user group
closed user group service, administration, registration, subscriber controlled	<i>See closed user group</i>
closing flag	flag that follows the frame check sequence field, indicating the end of a signal unit
CLP	<i>See cell loss priority</i>
CLR	<i>See cell loss ratio</i>
CLRO	<i>See CLIR override</i>
CLTP	<i>See connectionless transport protocol</i>

club membership	on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users can find account information and member information
Club Nokia Careline	phone number users can dial to ask questions on Nokia products
Club Nokia credit	means of payment of Club Nokia products or services, which users can buy or receive as a reward
Club Nokia Instant Service	place where users can take a faulty phone for repair
Club Nokia Web account	account users automatically get after registering as a Club Nokia member
clumping; <i>frame clumping</i>	shortening of inter-arrival times of DE=0 frames
cluster	group of hosts or network elements that are logically connected and possibly dedicated to one task
cluster assistant node	See <i>CLA</i>
cluster fault management; <i>CFM</i>	FlexiServer subsystem which starts required software builds when a node becomes operational, synchronises start-ups, prevents fault propagation by isolating faulty components, starts and synchronises corrective actions on failed units to minimise service downtime, and periodically attempts to repair failed components so that temporary faults do not require manual intervention
cluster file system; <i>CFS</i>	file system that may be accessed, read from, and written to, by all members of a cluster at the same time
cluster interconnect	See <i>cluster interconnection</i>
cluster interconnection	communication facility that links the cluster nodes, routing messages, data, and other cluster communications traffic to co-ordinate each node's access to shared resources
cluster management and event processing node; <i>CPN</i>	node that is used to run common functions in the cluster manager node, rating logic in the rating processing node, and mediation logic in the mediation processing node
cluster management and mediation processing node; <i>CMN</i>	node that is used to run common functions in the cluster manager node and mediation logic in the mediation processing node

cluster manager	<i>See cluster manager node</i>
cluster manager node; cluster manager; CLM node; CLM	FlexiServer node which takes care of cluster management
cluster node; database cluster node	node that is configured to be a member of a cluster
clustering	connecting at least two computers together in such a way that they behave like a single computer
CM	<i>See central memory</i>
CM	<i>See certificate management</i>
CM	<i>See configuration management</i>
CM	<i>See connection management</i>
CM	<i>See connection matrix</i>
CM	<i>See call model</i>
CM analyser	application that is used to check the consistency of radio network configuration data
CM basic; CMB metamodel; configuration management basic O&M metamodel	part of the O&M modelling language that defines how configuration management concepts in an adaptation can be modelled, what features metamodels can have, and how these features can be used and combined to create expressive and concise metamodels
CM basic adaptation file; CMB	adaptation file that contains the managed object class definitions, attributes, and relationships
CM core adaptation	core adaptation that provides the configuration management (CM) related abstract object classes, attributes, and data types that adaptation models use by inheritance
CM data mediator	<i>See configuration management data mediator</i>
CM editor	plan editing tool which enables the user to modify the content of the radio network configuration plans online in the radio access configurator database

CM meta access SQL API	meta access API that is used to read information about managed object classes, their attributes, and relationships between them, directly from the database by using the structured query language (SQL)
CM plan manager	application that is used to export the managed objects to external tools
CM provisioner	tool which implements the planned configurations in the network and uploads the actual configuration from the network to the RAC database
CM tree selection analysis	<i>See CTS analysis</i>
CM UI metamodel	<i>See CM user interface</i>
CM user interface; CM UI metamodel; configuration management user interface O&M metamodel	part of the O&M modelling language that provides an adaptation interface for configuring the operation and maintenance (O&M) user interface to present managed objects
CM1	<i>See MS classmark 1</i>
CM2	<i>See MS classmark 2</i>
CM3	<i>See MS classmark 3</i>
CMA	<i>See context manager</i>
CMB	<i>See CM basic adaptation file</i>
CMB metamodel	<i>See CM basic</i>
CMC	<i>See call modification completed message</i>
CMDM	<i>See configuration management data mediator</i>
CME	<i>See charging mediator</i>
CME	<i>See convergent mediation engine</i>
CMI	<i>See coded mark inversion</i>
CMIP	<i>See common management information protocol</i>
CMIS	<i>See common management information service</i>
CMIS server	background process that provides communications in ASCII form to a Q3 network element

CMISE	<i>See common management information service element</i>
CML	<i>See Computer-Machine Language</i>
CML data block; data block	part of the CML response which contains the data output by the command produced by the MML designer
CML end block; end block	last part of the CML response which is output by the MMI system and which ends the CML response
CML response	response of an MML command declared in the formal CML language format
CML start block; start block	first part of the CML response produced by the MMI system
CMM	<i>See content management module</i>
CMN	<i>See call mediation node</i>
CMN	<i>See cluster management and mediation processing node</i>
CMP	<i>See container-managed persistence</i>
CMP	<i>See certificate management protocol</i>
CMQ interface	<i>See content management query interface</i>
CMR	<i>See call modification request message</i>
CMR	<i>See codec mode request</i>
CMR	<i>See cell misinsertion rate</i>
CMRJ	<i>See call modification reject message</i>
CMRS	<i>See commercial mobile radio service</i>
CMS	<i>See call management system</i>
CMT interface	<i>See content management tool</i>
CN	<i>See comfort noise</i>
CN	<i>See charge number</i>
CN	<i>See core network</i>
CN deactivate trace	<i>See CN deactivate trace procedure</i>

CN deactivate trace procedure; CN deactivate trace	elementary procedure for instructing the radio network controller (RNC) to stop producing a trace record for the indicated trace reference
CN domain indicator	information element (IE) that indicates the core network (CN) domain from which the message originates or to which the message is sent
CN invoke trace	<i>See CN invoke trace procedure</i>
CN invoke trace procedure; CN invoke trace	elementary procedure for instructing the radio network controller (RNC) to start producing a trace record of a type indicated by the core network (CN) and related to the mobile station
CNAME	<i>See canonical name</i>
CNAP	<i>See calling name presentation</i>
CNBAP	<i>See C-NBAP</i>
CND	<i>See calling number delivery</i>
CNG	<i>See calling tone</i>
CNG	<i>See charging</i>
CNIP	<i>See calling name identification presentation</i>
CNIR	<i>See calling name identification restriction</i>
CNS	<i>See call number suffix</i>
CNS	<i>See CORBA naming service</i>
CO /US/	<i>See exchange</i>
co-channel interference; CCI	interference between two signals of the same type on the same radio channel
co-operative multitasking	multitasking method in which a co-routine regularly transfers control to other co-routines to allow them to receive execution time
co-operative program block	<i>See counterpart</i>
co-ordinator; coordinator	special database node to which the subtransactions send their decision about aborting or committing to the database transaction
co-process	<i>See counterpart</i>
co-routine	program voluntarily giving turn to other co-operating programs

co-shopping	practice used in electronic commerce in which the price decreases gradually when certain amount of purchasers send their participation in a given time
co-siting	locating network equipment which functions on different frequency bands on one site
co-unit	member of a computer pair
COA	<i>See care-of address</i>
coarse acquisition code; clear acquisition code; CA code; C/A code	pseudonoise code that is unique for each GPS satellite, enabling the receivers to distinguish between different satellites
coaxial pair	transmission line that consists of two conductors, of which one is a wire or tube that is coaxially surrounded by the other, which is in the form of a tube
COBI	<i>See connection-oriented bearer independent</i>
COC CDR	<i>See CAMEL-originating call CDR</i>
COCA channel	D-channel in the COCA (communication and control adapter) and EC1P (echo canceller) plug-in units which is used for data transmission inside the system instead of DMX message bus
COCA-controlled pool; previous generation pool	data pool controlled by the COCA plug-in unit
COCEN; Communication Controller for Ethernet	in a network element that uses a subrack construction, an Ethernet interface which is used to establish a connection between the network element and the equipment connected to the Ethernet
CoCo	<i>See connection configuration object</i>
COD	<i>See content object descriptor</i>
COD download	generic OTA two-phase download model in which the content object descriptor (COD) is used as a download descriptor file and content is delivered after terminal has acknowledged it can receive content
code base; codebase	database where the application is stored
code blocking	method that is used to restrict or totally prevent traffic to certain numbers by blocking the whole destination from specific digits

code channel	channel that is distinguished from a coded bit stream using a spreading code
code control list	See <i>service block code control list</i>
code conversion; transcoding	conversion of digital signals in one code to the corresponding signals in a different code
code converter	See <i>transcoder</i>
code division multiple access; CDMA	technique in which radio transmissions using the same frequency band are coded in a way that a signal from a certain transmitter can be received only by certain receivers
code list	See <i>software control list</i>
Code of Federal Regulations; CFR	codification of the general and permanent rules published in the Federal Register in the USA
code planning	planning code reuse schemes
code violation	two consecutive marks of the same polarity, excluding intentional violations caused by zero substitution code
code violation; CV	performance monitoring parameter, indicating a violation of the line code for an electrical interface
code word; PCM word	set of signal elements representing the quantised value of a sample in pulse code modulation (PCM)
codebase	See <i>code base</i>
codec; coder- decoder	combination of an encoder and a decoder operating in opposite directions of transmission in the same equipment
codec category	classification that is used to match the codec characteristics with service pooling and resource management of digital signal processing
codec mismatch resolution	optional feature that is used to select a codec mode that all the affected nodes support when tandem-free operation establishment is unsuccessful because of non-compatible codecs
codec mode adaptation	procedure for the AMR speech codec that is used to select the most appropriate speech and channel codec mode to apply at a given time
codec mode request; mode request; CMR	signal that the speech receiver (decoder) sends to the speech sender (encoder) to indicate the codec mode it prefers

codec modification	procedure in which the system changes the used codec during call set-up or ongoing call
codec negotiation	operation that is performed in the call set-up phase if two IP telephony gateways are not initially configured or set as default to the same codec type
codec optimisation; codec type optimisation	optional feature that is used to determine which of the existing codec types could provide best speech quality while operating in tandem free-operation
codec server	in a multimedia gateway (MGW), a server which handles speech transcoding and speech enhancement tasks and provides the text telephony (TTY) functions
codec translation function	media gateway (MGW) function which routes the media streams between the IP domain and the switched circuit network (SCN) domain
codec type optimisation	<i>See codec optimisation</i>
coded composite transport channel; CCTrCH	data stream resulting from encoding and multiplexing of one or several transport channels
coded domain processing	signal processing that is performed directly upon an encoded speech signal by manipulating encoded speech parameters
coded mark inversion; CMI	two-level non-return-to-zero code in which binary 0 is coded so that both amplitude levels A1 and A2 are attained consecutively, each for half a unit time interval (T/2)
coder	<i>See encoder</i>
coder-decoder	<i>See codec</i>
coding	<i>See encoding</i>
coding rate	fraction of a data stream containing error coding
coding scheme	<i>See modulation and coding scheme</i>
coding scheme selection	selection of the coding scheme to be used in temporary block flow according to defined rules
codirectional interface	interface across which the information and its associated timing signal are transmitted in the same direction

coherent differential phase-shift keying; CDPSK	phase-shift keying that is used for digital transmission in which the phase of the carrier is discretely modulated in relation to the phase of a reference signal and in accordance with data to be transmitted and in which the modulated carrier is of constant amplitude and frequency
cohesion	degree to which the tasks performed by a single software module or component are functionally related and form a meaningful unit
coin box telephone	public or rented telephone from which calls can be paid for at the time they are made by means of coins
COL	<i>See software control list</i>
cold active/standby pair; active/cold standby pair	pair of recovery units, one of which is in the active role while the other one is in the cold standby role
cold backup	<i>See offline backup</i>
cold reset; power-up reset	unit restart after a power failure, in which all the code and files are loaded
cold restart	power start-up restart mode where all the code and files will be loaded
cold standby; CSB	protection system where the standby equipment is powered only when a fault occurs in the equipment to be protected
cold start logic	logic in the power supply unit that switches on the heating elements when the temperature drops below a specified value in the BTS cabinet
cold swap	<i>See cold swapping</i>
cold swapping; cold swap	substitution of a replacement unit in a system, where system operation must stop and power must be removed from the system to perform the substitution
collapse	to move from a lower level of a hierarchy to a higher level of the hierarchy by temporarily concealing the lower levels
collect call /US/	<i>See reverse charge call</i>
collect call indicator	<i>See collect call request</i>
collect call request; collect call indicator; CCI	signalling parameter sent in the forward direction to indicate whether a call is a collect call
collect call service /US/	<i>See reverse charging service</i>

Collected_Info	<i>See DP Collected_Info</i>
CollectInformation	<i>See CollectInformation procedure</i>
CollectInformation procedure; CollectInformation; CI	procedure that requests the service switching function (SSF) to perform the basic originating call processing actions which will collect destination information from a calling party
collection of charging data	part of charging in which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) collects charging information concerning, for example, user location and transferred data volumes
collection period of results	<i>See results accumulation period</i>
collective routing	routing in which a switching centre automatically delivers messages to a specified list of destinations
collector API; collector application programming interface; CAPI	application programming interface in a charging gateway that is used to collect event or flow data, store the data, and provide facilities for performing queries on the data for the purpose of accounting and activity tracking
collector application programming interface	<i>See collector API</i>
collimation	process by which a divergent or convergent beam of electromagnetic radiation is converted into a beam with the minimum divergence or convergence possible for that system (ideally, a bundle of parallel rays) T
collimator	device that renders divergent or convergent rays more nearly parallel
collinear antenna array; collinear array	array of dipole antennas mounted in such a manner that every element of each antenna is in an extension, with respect to its long axis, of its counterparts in the other antennas in the array
collinear array	<i>See collinear antenna array</i>
collision	in a data transmission system, the situation that occurs when two or more demands are made simultaneously on equipment that can handle only one at any given instant
collision detection; collision handling	process by which a node determines that a collision has occurred

collision domain	group of Ethernet devices in a CSMA/CD local area network that are connected by repeaters and compete for access to the network
collision handling	<i>See collision detection</i>
color content /US/ ; <i>colour content</i> ; <i>CC</i>	content that contains coloured graphical objects
color graphic /US/ ; <i>colour graphic</i> ; <i>colored graphic /</i> <i>US/</i>	graphic that have colour content
color OL /US/	<i>See color operator logo /US/</i>
color operator logo /US/ ; <i>colour operator logo</i> ; <i>color OL /US/</i> ; <i>colour OL</i>	colour graphics that indicates the name of the operator on the phone main screen
color ringback tone /US/	<i>See selective ringback tone</i>
color wallpaper / US/	<i>See colour wallpaper</i>
colored graphic / US/	<i>See color graphic /US/</i>
colour content	<i>See color content /US/</i>
colour graphic	<i>See color graphic /US/</i>
colour OL	<i>See color operator logo /US/</i>
colour operator logo	<i>See color operator logo /US/</i>
colour ringback tone	<i>See selective ringback tone</i>
colour wallpaper; <i>color wallpaper /</i> <i>US/; wallpaper</i>	wallpaper with coloured pattern or picture
COLP	<i>See connected line identification presentation</i>
COLR	<i>See connected line identification restriction</i>

column address select; <i>column address strobe; CAS</i>	in dynamic random access memory (DRAM) devices, a signal which indicates when the lower half of the address is present on its multiplexed address bus
column address strobe	<i>See column address select</i>
COM	<i>See serial port</i>
COM	<i>See component object model</i>
COM	<i>See continuation of message</i>
COM component; <i>component object model component</i>	component according to Microsoft's component object model
COM interface; <i>component object model interface</i>	interface that a COM component exposes
COM object; <i>component object model object</i>	in the component object model, a set of functions collected into interfaces with associated data
COM port	<i>See serial port</i>
combi SGSN	<i>See combi-SGSN</i>
combi-SGSN; <i>combi SGSN</i>	serving GPRS support node (SGSN) that can serve both 2G and 3G subscribers in the same network element
combined attribute	attribute formed of primary origin attributes by performing logical operations
combined charging	charging that combines multiple charging records (CDR) generated in the network for one communication session
combined CS and GPRS attach	<i>See combined GPRS and IMSI attach</i>
combined CS and GPRS detach	<i>See combined GPRS and IMSI detach</i>
combined delivery; <i>combined delivery method</i>	digital rights management (DRM) method that enables usage rules to be set for the media object

combined delivery method	<i>See combined delivery</i>
combined GPRS and IMSI attach	attach where the mobile terminal is attached to the GPRS services and performs IMSI attach via the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
combined GPRS and IMSI detach	detach where the mobile station that has been attached to both GPRS and circuit-switched services performs detach from both services simultaneously
combined hard handover	<i>See combined hard handover and SRNS relocation</i>
combined hard handover and SRNS relocation; combined hard handover	procedure in which the serving radio network controller (SRNC) changes and the mobile terminal transfers from the source SGSN to the target SGSN while performing a hard handover
combined jitter	accumulated jitter from two or more jitter-generating functions
combined link set	load sharing collection of one or more link sets
combined local-transit exchange	exchange in which subscribers' lines terminate and which is also used as a switching point for traffic between other exchanges
combined observation	part of traffic observation in which circuit observation, clear code observation, and directional observation can be combined to a group of two or three observations
combined RA and LA update	<i>See combined RA/LA update</i>
combined RA/LA update; combined RA and LA update; combined routing area update; combined routing and location area update	location management procedure that takes place when a mobile station in idle mode enters a new routing area or when a GPRS-attached MS performs IMSI attach or when the periodic RA update timer expires while the mobile station remains IMSI and GPRS-attached
combined routing and location area update	<i>See combined RA/LA update</i>
combined routing area update	<i>See combined RA/LA update</i>
combo box	<i>See list</i>

combo box; dropdown combo box	combination of a text box and a list box, allowing the user to choose from a list or to type data directly into the edit box
COMET	<i>See comet message</i>
comet message; COMET	session initiation protocol (SIP) message which the session initiator sends to the terminating endpoint via the signalling path established by the invite message when the resource reservation is completed
comfort noise; CN	pseudo-random noise that is inserted into the silent intervals to prevent the intervals of speech with background noise followed by intervals of silence
comfort noise injection	process of inserting comfort noise to the listener side during silent periods, to maintain a natural voice quality
comfort tone	feature which provides information for the calling subscriber indicating that call establishment is proceeding
Comm Server	<i>See Communications Server</i>
Comm&DB Server	<i>See Communications and Database Server</i>
comma separated value; CSV	file format in which each line is one entry or record and the fields in a record are separated by commas
comma-separated values file	<i>See CSV file</i>
command	complete specification of a function that the system is required to perform
command abbreviation	<i>See command code</i>
command blocking	preventing the execution of a command, a command group, a command calendar or a group of single commands
command button; push button	button on the display, used to initiate an action, such as carrying out or cancelling a command
command calendar	program entity that ties command executions to calendar time or to transactions taking place inside an exchange
command class	set of command groups associated with the same functional entity
command code; command abbreviation	abbreviation consisting of a few letters which identifies a command

command file; <i>disk command</i> <i>file</i>	file that consists of MML commands and textual comments
command frame	in data transmission, a frame, containing a command, transmitted by a primary station
command group; <i>MML command</i> <i>group</i>	set of commands implemented by one MML program or by MML macros
command interpreter file	file that interprets the given commands so that the operating system knows what to execute
command language; <i>control</i> <i>language</i>	source language consisting primarily of procedural operators that indicate the functions to be performed by an operating system
command line interface	<i>See command-line interface</i>
command log	<i>See MML command log</i>
command register	register into which commands, along with the address and data information needed to execute each command, are stored
command-line interface; <i>command line</i> <i>interface;</i> <i>CLI</i>	interface in which the users interact with their computers by typing text into a command line
comment	text in an XML document that is ignored, unless the parser is specifically told to recognise it
comment; <i>comment</i> <i>comment</i>	explanation of a program in textual form
comment comment	<i>See comment</i>
commercial mobile radio service; <i>CMRS</i>	service that is provided by a network operator or licensee whose wireless network is connected to the public switched telephone network and/or is operated for profit
commercial service	service or a group of services that the network operator or the service provider has created and offers to customers
commission	to bring software or hardware into use for the first time
commissioning	process of bringing software or hardware into use for the first time

commissioning file;	extensible markup language (XML) file which is used in the commissioning phase to configure a network element
commissioning report	report that provides information related to the commissioning procedure
commissioning wizard	wizard that guides the user through commissioning
commit	guarantee that the impacts of an event are transmitted to a database after it is certain that the integrity of the database is retained
commit bit	bit that is used in Internet key exchange (IKE) synchronisation to ensure that encrypted material is not received prior to completion of the security association (SA) establishment
commit point	point in time after which the completion of the database transaction is guaranteed to succeed
commit protocol; commitment protocol	protocol which offers a way to guarantee the atomicity of a database transaction
commitment decision	decision of making the commitment or the abortion of the database transaction
commitment protocol	<i>See commit protocol</i>
committed information rate; CIR	information transfer rate at which a network offering frame relay services (FRS) is committed to transfer under normal conditions
committed read; read committed	isolation level that allows only committed records to be read, but does not lock any records
COMMON	<i>See common adaptation file</i>
common adaptation file; COMMON	adaptation file that contains adaptation-wide information, including the adaptation identifier and adaptation release information, and that declares which other adaptations the adaptation in question depends on
common adaptation file	adaptation file that defines the metadata for additional, added-value applications of the network management system
common API	<i>See OSS common API</i>
common BCCH	<i>See common BCCH control</i>

common BCCH control; common broadcast channel; common BCCH	feature that allows the integration of resources from different frequency bands into one cell
common broadcast channel	<i>See common BCCH control</i>
common channel; CCH	channel not dedicated to a specific mobile station
common channel service	service that is used to create the common channels of one base transceiver station
common channel signaling network administration / US/	<i>See common channel signalling network administration</i>
common channel signaling system / US/	<i>See common channel signalling system</i>
common channel signalling; CCS	signalling method in which the signalling information that relates to a multiplicity of circuits or functions or for network management is conveyed over a single channel by addressed messages
common channel signalling network administration; common channel signaling network administration / US/	DX 200 command class
common channel signalling system; common channel signaling system /US/	Signalling System No.7 of the ITU or a signalling system based on the SS7 and adapted to the national telecommunication network
common client interface; CCI	application programming interface (API) that the clients or application components use to access data in an enterprise information system (EIS)
common control channel; CCCH	point-to-multipoint bidirectional control channel primarily intended to carry signalling information necessary for access management functions, that is, allocation of dedicated channels

common control physical channel; CCPCH	fixed rate downlink physical channel used to carry the broadcast control channel (BCCH) and forward access channel/calling channel (FACH/CC)
common core; cCore	part of the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) system that contains services to access the functions of NEMU
common data	data concerning the international mobile station equipment identities (IMEI) that the Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR) collects from all the public land mobile networks (PLMN)
common gateway interface; CGI	interface between the web server and the applications
common header	<i>See SCTP common header</i>
common ID	<i>See common ID procedure</i>
common ID procedure; common ID	elementary procedure for informing the radio network controller (RNC) about the permanent non-access stratum (NAS) mobile station (MS) identity of a user
common information model; CIM	information model that defines management abstractions for profiles, policies, devices, protocols, and service users
common management information protocol; CMIP	application layer protocol which provides the common management information service
common management information service; CMIS	service which gives external access to the OSI management information base
common management information service	<i>See common management information service element</i>
common management information service element; common management information service; CMISE	application service element which provides basic services for the transfer and manipulation of management information

common message header	message header that consists of the adaptation layer version, message class, message type, and message length fields
common metamodel	<i>See common O&M metamodel</i>
common MSISDN number	mobile subscriber international ISDN number that identifies the multiSIM subscription
common NBAP	<i>See C-NBAP</i>
common NBAP signalling entity	set of base transceiver station or controlling radio network controller functions responsible for the logical resource management, broadcast channel management, and communication context creation for one base transceiver station
common O&M metamodel; common metamodel	part of the O&M modelling language that defines how the user can model the basic concepts which apply to the adaptation metadata
Common Object Request Broker Architecture; CORBA	general and open standard for working with distributed objects, developed by the OMG (Object Management Group), allowing the interconnection of objects and applications regardless of the computer language of the applications, the geographical location of the computer, and the architecture of the computers involved
Common Open Policy Service Protocol	<i>See COPS protocol</i>
common packet channel; CPCH	transport channel that carries user packets if the common resources of the system are used for this purpose
common part convergence sublayer; convergence sublayer common part; CPCS; CSCP	portion of the convergence sublayer of an ATM adaptation layer (AAL) that remains the same regardless of the traffic type
common part convergence sublayer-protocol data unit	<i>See CPCS protocol data unit</i>
common part convergence sublayer-service data unit	<i>See CPCS service data unit</i>

common part indicator; <i>CPI</i>	indicator in the ATM adaptation layer type 3/4 (AAL3/4), representing the units of the buffer allocation size (BAsize) and length field
common part length	<i>See DCP point</i>
common part sublayer; <i>CPS</i>	layer which supplies the basic feature of ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2) and which does not depend on services
common part sublayer protocol data unit; <i>CPS protocol data unit, CPS-PDU</i>	protocol data unit that consists of a start field of one octet and 47 octets of payload
common part sublayer service data unit	<i>See CPS service data unit</i>
common pilot channel; <i>pilot channel, CPICH</i>	common control channel that provides a reference signal for coherent detection, cell acquisition, and handover in code division multiple access (CDMA)
common radio resource management; <i>centralised radio resource management, CRRM</i>	radio resource management that integrates different radio access technologies and manages all the network resources as a single pool based on quality of service requirements
common radio resource management server	<i>See common radio resource manager</i>
common radio resource manager; <i>common resource management server, common radio resource management server, CRMS</i>	server which enables the integration of multiple radio access technologies based on the quality of service (QoS) management
common resource management server	<i>See common radio resource manager</i>

common resource management server application protocol; <i>CRMS application part; CRMSAP</i>	radio network layer protocol implementing the CRMS services
common statistics	feature that provides the means to measure and monitor the exchange's performance and grade of service
common traffic channel; <i>CTCH</i>	point-to-multipoint unidirectional channel which is used to transfer dedicated user information for all or a specified group of user equipment (UE)
common transmit clock configuration; <i>CTC</i>	configuration in which the transmit clocks of all the links within the IMA group are derived from the same clock source
common trunk network maintenance; <i>CTNM</i>	feature for supervising the trunk network for possible defect situations, notifying users of those defects, and collecting statistical information on the defects
communication	transfer of information according to agreed conventions
communication channel	<i>See C-channel</i>
communication context	information about all activity in one traffic termination point related to a mobile station
Communication Controller for Ethernet	<i>See COCEN</i>
communication lost	notification which the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) invokes when it has lost communication to an endpoint completely or detects that the endpoint has performed an abort or graceful shutdown operation
communication management	operating system feature that enables communication between processes
communication network	<i>See telecommunication network</i>
communication network connection supervision	feature which enables a hitless switchover of local area networks (LAN), switches, and Ethernet interfaces, and the identification of possible fault points in the LAN

communication port	<i>See serial port</i>
communication protocol	<i>See protocol</i>
communication up	notification which the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) invokes when it is ready to send or receive user messages, or when a lost communication to an endpoint is restored
Communications and Database Server; Comm&DB Server, CDS	in NMS, a server running the Oracle database and operating as a communications gateway between the workstation network and other network elements
communications driver	software used to manage a particular type of communications hardware
communications port	<i>See serial port</i>
Communications Server; Comm Server, CS	workstation running HP-UX (Hewlett Packard Unix) that serves and implements connections
community	character string in a request to an agent from an application, which the agent uses to verify whether the application has read or write access to the management information base (MIB)
community name	<i>See community string</i>
community of interest supplementary services	service for a grouping of subscribers who generate a significant proportion of their traffic in calls to each other
community string; community name	text string that acts as a password and is used to authenticate messages sent between a management station and a router containing an SNMP agent
community-based SNMP version 2; SNMPv2c	experimental simple network management protocol (SNMP) that supplements the SNMP framework by introducing a specific message format
COMP 128-2	<i>See Comp 128-2 algorithm</i>
Comp 128-2 algorithm; COMP 128-2	combined authentication and ciphering key generation algorithm by which the effective length of the ciphering key generated by the A8 algorithm is increased from 54 to 64 bits

Compact Data Service Unit; CDSU	functional unit that offers standard circuit-switched data services which include modem-based digital connections towards the public switched telephone network (PSTN) and digital connections towards the integrated services digital network (ISDN)
compact peripheral component interconnect	<i>See compactPCI bus</i>
compact peripheral components interconnect	<i>See compactPCI bus</i>
compactPCI	<i>See compactPCI bus</i>
compactPCI bus; compact peripheral component interconnect; compactPCI; CPCI	peripheral component interconnect (PCI) bus adapted for industrial and embedded applications that require a more robust mechanism than a desktop PCI
companding	application of compression followed by expansion, usually with the object of improving the ratio between the signal and any noise or interference introduced into the transmission path between the points at which the processes are applied
company network; private network; corporate network	dedicated network established for a certain organisation
comparative charging	monitoring charging carried out by the exchange if the main charging point is on a higher level than the exchange concerned
comparative charging	part of trunk circuit charging ensuring that observation of charging received from the outgoing circuit is possible
comparison function	function which sets conditions and compares the actual session-related values with the parameter values defined for the service or the subscription
comparison test	test that is used to compare the incoming and outgoing PCM trunk circuit
compartment	in Signalling Compression, an application-specific grouping of messages that is related to a peer endpoint

compatible codec	codec that is compatible with another codec so that there is no need for transcoding between them
compatible software update; compatible SW update	software update that is purely functional and in which the data to be updated is compatible so that no traffic disturbances are caused
compatible SW update	<i>See compatible software update</i>
compelled signaling /US/	<i>See compelled signalling</i>
compelled signalling; compelled signaling /US/	signalling method in which, after one signal or message has been sent, the sending of any further signals or messages in the same direction is inhibited until the signal sent has been acknowledged in the opposite direction by the receiving terminal and the acknowledgement has been received
compensation	<i>See equalisation</i>
competing destination	destination, area code, or international prefix on which operators can compete
competitive local exchange carrier; CLEC	company that builds and operates communication networks in metropolitan areas and provides its customers with an alternative to the local telephone company
compilation	process of translating statements written in a particular high-level programming language into computer language
compilation switch	switch that is used to decide the properties of the master library and the generated C-code
compiler	translator which translates a program expressed in a high level language into a program expressed in a computer language
compiler for abstract syntax notation one; CASN	compiler used to generate C-types and encoding and decoding routines for these types from the ASN.1 definitions
complementary N +1 redundancy	redundancy where one or more extra computer units are reserved for use so that the system can bear the failure of one unit
complete command	MML command which ends in an end character specified for it
complete failure	<i>See system outage</i>

complete loopback	physical layer loopback mechanism which operates on the full bit stream
complete mode	<i>See complete service mode</i>
complete service mode; complete mode	usage mode of the servlet SLEE in which the servlet SLEE provides services only to those users who use it as their sole service platform
completion of calls on no reply; call completion on no answer; CCNR; CCNA	supplementary service which enables a calling subscriber who is encountering a destination B, which does not answer the call, to have the call completed without having to make a new call attempt
completion of calls to busy subscribers	<i>See call completion to busy subscriber</i>
completion phase	part of a software upgrade in which the network element configuration is completed with a new software build, and the redundant configuration is returned by loading the redundant units with new software
completion ratio	ratio of completed call attempts to the total number of call attempts, as measured at a given point of a network
complex file	file that contains both permanent and changeable data
compliance boundary; limit distance; limit boundary	physical distance from an antenna within which the basic restrictions are exceeded
component	lowest-level entity in the system, which implements a well-defined function and is distinguishable by a unique name
component	protocol data unit exchanged between TC-users, via the component sublayer of transaction capabilities
component	<i>See software component</i>
component board	<i>See printed board assembly</i>
component build	software build that produces all the deliverables for a software component
component correlation	association of operation invocations and replies
component extension API; Cx API	application programming interface (API) between the Diameter application and an application

component framework	collection of rules and interfaces that govern the interaction of components
component implementation technology	commercially available component middleware technology and its associated connectivity capabilities
component object model; COM	fundamental component-based programming model and technology in Windows
component object model component	<i>See COM component</i>
component object model interface	<i>See COM interface</i>
component object model object	<i>See COM object</i>
component portion	the part of a TC message containing the components
component sequence list; CSL	list which determines the order in which the services are executed
component system	composition of components that can be structured into a number of component frameworks
composite echo	echo that is a combination of electric echo and acoustic echo caused by reflected signals at hybrids and acoustic environments
composite object	media object that contains one or more media objects
compound basic service group; CBSG	basic service group that a subscriber uses in supplementary service management
compound parameter	parameter that consists of a parameter with a single value optionally followed by zero or more additional values
compress	<i>See pack</i>
compressed mode	operational mode in which a connected mobile station (MS) is equipped with a single receiver to make inter-frequency measurements by compressing data in time, thereby freeing up slots for inter-frequency measurements
compressed SLIP; CSLIP	serial line Internet protocol (SLIP) which performs compression of IP headers to make better use of the relatively low bandwidth provided by serial links

compressed user part interface	message interface using a compressed header structure
compression	part of alarm correlation where an alarm is shown only once to the user, even if there have been several occurrences of the alarm active at the same time
compression	process in which the range of amplitudes of a signal is automatically reduced in a specific manner
compression	<i>See data compression</i>
compression	SGSN function which optimises the use of radio path capacity by transmitting as little of the exterior PDU (protocol data unit) as possible while at the same time preserving the information contained within it
Compression Control Protocol	<i>See PPP Compression Control Protocol</i>
compression function	function that reduces the size of a data block by applying specific compression algorithm
compression law	<i>See A-law</i>
compression ratio	in signal compression, the ratio of the dynamic range of compressor input signals to the dynamic range of the compressor output signals
computational relation	<i>See computational relationship</i>
computational relationship; computational relation	relation between the object collections that describes the direction and the type of the relation (functional or pluralistic dependency, weakness of the relation)
computer address table	array which helps the operating system convert logical computer addresses into physical computer addresses
computer aided instruction	learning or practising with the help of a computer utilising an interactive program or simulation
computer aided software engineering; CASE	use of computer programs to automate certain parts of the software development cycle
computer complex	<i>See processor complex</i>

computer interface to message distribution; <i>CIMD</i>	Nokia's proprietary dedicated data exchange protocol for connecting an application to a service centre
computer language; <i>machine language</i>	low-level language whose instructions consist only of computer instructions
computer log; <i>computer log file</i>	computer-unit-specific file in a computer unit to which application program blocks record data defined by themselves
computer log file	<i>See computer log</i>
computer net	<i>See computer network</i>
computer network; <i>computer net</i>	network of computers communicating with each other through operating system supported message transmission
computer pair	pair of computers that execute the same tasks
computer unit; <i>CU</i>	functional unit whose vital part is the processor plug-in unit, and which specialises in what it does using the special software and files loaded into it
computer virus	<i>See virus</i>
Computer-Machine Language; <i>CML</i>	formatted MML (man-machine language) output that replaces the standard textual MML output and can be handled by a program
computer-oriented language	<i>See low-level language</i>
computer-telephony integration; <i>CTI</i>	merger of traditional telecommunications (PBX) equipment with computers and computer applications
computing platform	platform that is a strictly defined entity composed of computer hardware and software, and that serves as a common basis and provides the needed computing resources for certain kinds of applications
CON	<i>See characteristics of number</i>
CON	<i>See Connect procedure</i>
CON	<i>See connect message</i>
CON	<i>See conference calling</i>

concatenated message; concatenated short message	group of messages formed of several standard length short messages to be sent together as if they were one longer message
concatenated short message	<i>See concatenated message</i>
concatenation; catenation	mapping multiple protocol data units into one service data unit
concentrating interface	connection of used tributary channels, only, to aggregate channels when the number of aggregate channels is smaller than the number of tributary channels
concentration	configuration of a V5.2 interface where the number of subscribers is larger than the number of bearer channels
concentration	configuration wherein the number of inlets into the switching stage is larger than the number of outlets
concentrator	<i>See exchange concentrator</i>
conceptual schema	graphic representation of the database schema
concrete syntax	those aspects of the rules used in the formal specification of data which embody a specific representation of that data
concurrency control	actions for guaranteeing the integrity of a database when several separate events take place simultaneously
concurrent versioning system	<i>See concurrent versions system</i>
concurrent versions system; concurrent versioning system; CVS	open-source network-transparent version control system that can be used to record the history of source files
condition	<i>See alarm condition</i>
condition	functional definition element that sets prerequisites for the basic operations
condition variable; event variable	semaphore whose value can be incremented to one with a single call

conditional branching table	branching table which is valid only under certain conditions
conditional call forwarding; call forwarding conditional; CCF; CFC	call forwarding that takes place when a certain condition is fulfilled
conditional cross-connection	cross-connection with conditions attached to it
conditional cross-connection table	cross-connection table with conditions attached to it
conditional expression	expression containing a boolean expression which controls whether the consequent expression or an alternative expression is interpreted
conditional package	<i>See package</i>
conditional receiving	receipt of a message only if a message is waiting
conducted emission; CE	interference resulting from conducted radio noise or unwanted signals entering a transducer (receiver) by direct coupling
conducted interference	interference that propagates through a conductor such as wiring or any metallic structure, for example, sharing common return lines
CONF	<i>See add-on conference</i>
CONF E	<i>See configuration entity</i>
conference	<i>See conference call</i>
conference bridge	facility or service that allows users from several diverse locations to be connected for a conference call
conference call; conference	call between the participants of a conference call
conference call measurement	<i>See multiparty call measurement</i>
conference call service	<i>See conference calling</i>

conference calling; conference facility; conference call service; CON; CF	teleconference between three or more subscribers based on a normal telephone call
conference calling add-on	<i>See add-on conference</i>
conference calling meet-me	<i>See meet-me conference</i>
conference facility	<i>See conference calling</i>
conference-factory-URI	SIP uniform resource identifier (URI) that identifies a PoC service in the home PoC network
confidentiality	characteristic of information which ensures that the information is not available or disclosed to unauthorised users, entities, or processes
configuration	<i>See system configuration</i>
configuration and software management operations; CoSMO	set of functions that are handled by the GPRS backbone network subsystem and that include the configuration and software management operations
configuration backup; configuration data backup	backup copy of configuration data of a device or a network element
configuration context; CC	set of connectivity and application configurations of a mobile terminal that apply to a certain context
configuration data	data which describes the service-related configurations that are deployed in network elements
configuration data backup	<i>See configuration backup</i>
configuration data event management; event management	feature that informs the network management system immediately when the network configuration has been changed locally using man-machine language (MML)

configuration entity; <i>CONF</i>	set of system programs configuring the TCP/IP stack according to the status information generated by the supervision entities
configuration file	file that contains configuration data
configuration group	set of network elements that share the same service configuration
configuration management; <i>CM</i>	set of functions used to control the configuration of the system, that is, to control the extension or reduction of a system, the status of the constituent parts, and the identity of their allocation
configuration management basic O&M metamodel	<i>See CM basic</i>
configuration management data mediator; <i>CM data mediator, CMDM</i>	network subsystem (NSS) configuration tool which provides network operators with a graphical user interface (GUI) to modify the existing configuration
configuration management user interface O&M metamodel	<i>See CM user interface</i>
configuration manager	tool, and the related user interface, which can be used to modify the software configuration of a server
configuration message	message that contains configuration data
configuration option	alternatives which compose the configuration at a given point of time
configuration parameter	parameter that has a value that affects the configuration
configuration plan	plan of the specific make-up of the units of a system, indicating the way in which the system is configured
configuration plan management	set of functions that offers a framework for configuration plan handling
configuration register	register that contains a system's or unit's operating parameters
configuration request	<i>See configuration request message</i>

configuration request message; configuration request	COPS protocol based message from the policy enforcement point (PEP) to the policy decision point (PDP) for providing policy data that the PDP may have for the PEP
configuration script	script that includes the configuration data
configuration service	service which a network element provides to another element so that the other element can request a configuration
configuration set	list of existing resources and their quantities
configuration table	exchange delivery specific table listing the types of the computer units connected to the message bus and loaded into all units
configuration upgrade tool	Java program that allows the user to transfer the configuration from the old release's execution context to the new execution context
configuration-dependent paging queue depth	paging queue that is dependent on the dynamic size of the paging command buffer in the base transceiver station (BTS)
confirm primitive	primitive type used by the layer providing the requested service to confirm that the activity has been completed
confirmation message	message that Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) sends to the end-user to get the end user's acceptance for the provisioning
confirmed indication	signalling message that a PoC server sends to confirm that it, all the intermediary network elements, and the terminating PoC client are able and willing to receive media
confirmed push	mechanism in which the push initiator pushes messages to the push proxy gateway (PPG), which forwards the messages to the short message service centre (SMSC) for delivery
confirmed session set-up mode; confirmed set-up mode	session establishment mode where the target terminal is paged before the ready-to-talk indication is given to the session initiator
confirmed set-up mode	<i>See confirmed session set-up mode</i>
conformance definition	definition that unambiguously specifies the conforming cells of a connection

confusion message; <i>CFN</i>	signalling message sent in response to any message (other than a confusion message) if the exchange does not recognise the message or detects a part of the message as being unrecognised
congested traffic	part of the overflow traffic that is not carried by subsequent pools of resources
congestion	in a switching system, inability to make a connection or obtain a service because the devices needed for the connection or service are in use
congestion avoidance	congestion control algorithm that the Transmission Control Protocol uses to slow down the transmission rate during congestion
congestion control	set of actions taken to relieve congestion by limiting the spread and duration of it
congestion encountered backward	<i>See backward congestion</i>
congestion encountered forward	<i>See forward congestion</i>
congestion indication bit; <i>CI bit</i>	bit in a resource management cell that allows a network element to indicate that there is congestion in the network
congestion indicator primitive; <i>CIP</i>	congestion indication from the message transfer part (MTP) to the user part (UP)
congestion management	set of functions that includes network engineering, and Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) procedures to detect congestion, and real-time mechanisms to prevent or recover from congestion
congestion tone	tone advising the caller that the trunk circuits or switching equipment necessary for the setting-up of the required call or for the use of a specific service are temporarily engaged
congestion window; <i>cwnd</i>	stream control transport protocol (SCTP) variable that limits the data, in number of octets, that a sender can send into the network at a particular destination before receiving an acknowledgement
conn. security	<i>See connection security</i>
Connect	<i>See Connect procedure</i>

connect message; CON	signalling message which indicates that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called subscriber have been received and that the call has been answered
connect onwards	make a connection from an operator to the required subscriber in connection with, for example, directory assistance or country direct
Connect procedure; Connect; CON	procedure used to request the service switching function (SSF) to perform the call processing actions to route a call to a specific destination
connect when free	<i>See queue service</i>
connected call; established call; existing call	connection which has been put through at all necessary switching points
connected call	<i>See switched call</i>
connected limited device configuration; CLDC	configuration of Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition (J2ME) which is defined through the Java community process and forms the foundation of the Java runtime environment
connected line identification presentation; connected line identity presentation; called number identification presentation; COLP	service which provides a calling user the connected line identity in call connection
connected line identification restriction; connected line identity restriction; called number identification restriction; COLR	service which allows a user to restrict the presentation of their line identity as connected line identity to calling users
connected line identity presentation	<i>See connected line identification presentation</i>

connected line identity restriction	<i>See connected line identification restriction</i>
connected line information	information which consists either of the connected line identity (LI), screening indicator (SI) and presentation indicator (PI), or the mere PI
connected mode; connected state	state of a mobile station when it is switched on and its radio resource control (RRC) connection is established
connected service	logical service that can be requested independently from legs and can be connected to the leg(s) later
connected state	<i>See connected mode</i>
connection	transmission opportunity between two or more points
connection admission control; CAC	procedure within the control part of network nodes used to decide whether or not a request for a virtual connection can be accepted based on the requested usage parameters and already established connections
connection attempt	<i>See call attempt</i>
connection attribute	<i>See ISDN connection attribute</i>
connection completion rate	ratio of successfully completed connections to the total number of attempted connections
connection configuration	configuration consisting of a call or a call attempt between two subscribers
connection configuration object; CoCo	managed logical object in the radio network configuration management, displaying the transmission in the Iub interface and specifying the Iub link configuration to the ATM level
connection confirm	<i>See connection confirm message</i>
connection confirm message; connection confirm; CC	message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to acknowledge the establishment of a signalling connection
connection control	<i>See ATM connection control</i>
connection element	<i>See ISDN connection element</i>

connection end-point; CEP	signalling point which may be either originating or destination
connection endpoint suffix; CES	value selected by the layer 3 or management entity to address the data link layer entity
connection establishment; establishment of a connection	reserving radio resources to set up a connection
connection establishment	<i>See connection set-up</i>
connection field	<i>See connection matrix</i>
connection function	function used to handle connections to legs
connection identification	number which identifies unambiguously a certain connection at the interface between the signalling connection control part (SCCP) and a user function
connection identifier; CID	16-bit value that identifies a transport connection or an uplink/downlink pair of associated management connections to equivalent peers in the medium access control layer of the base transceiver station and subscriber station
connection if busy	<i>See call connection if busy</i>
connection level	secondmost abstraction level of the call file describing one connection made during the call and forming a logical connection between two subscriber level elements
connection loopback	test loopback where a signal coming from a line is connected to serve as a signal going out to the connection in the switching network
connection management	feature, which is a part of the ATM connection control, managing the basic operations related to different types of cross-connections, and managing the basic topologies, levels, and types of connections
connection management; CM	functional entity of the mobile communication system used to control mobile originating and terminating calls
connection manager	manager that the Desktop Framework uses to create authenticated connections to services
connection matrix; CM	circuit which implements the connections defined in the connection table

connection measurement	computer-unit-level measurement which collects information about the traffic load and trafficability in the multimedia gateway (MGW)
connection mode	type of association between two points as required by the bearer service for the transfer of information
connection monitoring	monitoring of all the connections that cross the user-network interface or network-network interface
connection plan download and activation	feature which enables the download and activation of the ATM layer and IP layer configuration plan for each radio network controller (RNC) element in the radio access network (RAN)
connection point	point representing an existing connection between two legs
connection point; CP	reference point where the output of a trail termination source or a connection is bound to the input of another connection, or where the output of a connection is bound to the input of a trail termination sink or another connection
connection processing engine; CPE	part of the connection processing server that implements the IP multimedia connection processing functions, that is, the call state control function (CSCF) roles and the serving profile database
connection processing server; CP Server; CPS	server which provides connection signalling between network elements and supports several simultaneous connections throughout a distributed network
connection quality	collective effect of service performance, which determines the degree of satisfaction of a user with the particular connection
connection refused	<i>See connection refused message</i>
connection refused message; connection refused; CREF	message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to refuse the establishment of a signalling connection
connection release; release of a connection	releasing the radio resources that have been reserved for a connection
connection report	measurement report produced as a result of connection measurement, containing information about the number of connection attempts and the number of attempts per interface
connection request	signalling parameter sent on behalf of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) requesting the establishment of an end-to-end connection

connection request	<i>See connection request message</i>
connection request message; connection request; CR	message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to establish a signalling connection
connection retention	probability that a connection, once obtained, will continue to be provided for a communication
connection section	section of an signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection between endpoints or between an endpoint and an intermediate point or between intermediate points
connection security; conn. security	security that provides an extra layer of encryption for the link over a network between the client and the host
connection segment; CS	specific portion of a complete connection represented by legs and connection points
connection segment identifier; CSID	identifier that is allocated to the connection segment so that it can be pointed to
connection server	NMS background application that provides transparent connections to clients
connection service	service that Desktop Framework provides for creating authenticated connections to services
connection set-up; connection establishment; call set-up; call establishment	process of creating a connection from a terminal
connection string	character string that defines the connection parameters to be used when connecting to an open database connectivity (ODBC) data source
connection supervision	function used for monitoring the integrity of a connection
connection supervision agent; CS agent	agent which is located in every host and offers an interface to collect connectivity information
connection table	table that is stored in a non-volatile memory and that defines the connections and branchings of equipment and is used to control the connection matrix

connection tag	information field attached to a standard ATM cell in cell switching that provides a reference to a target virtual link termination point
connection termination point; CTP	termination point in a trail or a circuit
connection topology	structure that describes how connections in a system are arranged
connection type	routing information provided by the subdestination which contains data about the properties of the connections in use
connection view; CV	description of the state and features prevalent in the connection segment (CS)
connection with monitoring	<i>See monitored switching</i>
connection-oriented; connection-oriented connection mode	connection mode that requires the establishment of a virtual circuit
connection-oriented bearer independent; COBI	call control instance capable of handling call unrelated PBX signalling
connection-oriented connection mode	<i>See connection-oriented</i>
connection-oriented network protocol; CONP	open systems interconnection (OSI) protocol providing connection-oriented operation to upper-layer protocols
connection-oriented network service; CONS	network service that establishes logical connections between end users before transferring information
connection-oriented transport service; COTS	service specification for the transport layer (layer 4 of OSI model) as specified in ISO 8072
connectionless; connectionless connection mode	connection mode that enables an existing network to send data without establishing the connection beforehand

connectionless connection mode	<i>See connectionless</i>
connectionless network protocol; CLNP	Open System Interconnection (OSI) protocol that provides the OSI connectionless network service, a datagram service
connectionless network service; connectionless service; CLNS	network service that transfers information between end users without establishing a logical connection or using virtual circuits
connectionless service	<i>See connectionless network service</i>
connectionless transport protocol; CLTP	OSI protocol that describes end-to-end transport data addressing and error control, with no guarantee of delivery and no flow control
connections warming	warming in which the connection data of a 2N redundant spare unit is updated with the corresponding data of an active unit
connectivity attribute	part of the agent object that the mediation uses to open a connection to the O&M agent
connectivity functions	one of the two major functional areas of mPlatform, managing the security and network interfaces required to bridge the mobile and data worlds
connectivity layer	in the layered architecture of a third generation network, a layer that consists of the core network equipment handling voice and data delivery
connectivity service network; CSN	core network of the WiMAX system that provides control and management for the access service network and Internet connectivity for subscribers
connector	message gateway driver and operator adapters combined per SMSC protocol
connector	SDL/GR symbol which is either an in-connector or an out-connector. A flow line is implied from out- connectors to the associated in-connector in the same process or procedure identified by having the same name
connector proxy	back-to-back user agent that has no logic between the user agent server and user agent client parts and thus always behaves as a proxy
ConnectSMS	<i>See ConnectSMS procedure</i>
ConnectSMS procedure; ConnectSMS; CONSMS	operation which is used to request the gsmSSF or gprsSSF to perform the short message processing actions to route a short message (SM) to a specific destination, or to influence other SM set-up information

ConnectToResource	<i>See ConnectToResource operation</i>
ConnectToResource operation; ConnectToResource; CTR	operation that the GSM service control function uses to connect a call from the GSM service switching function to a specialised resource point, after which the interaction with the calling party can take place
CONP	<i>See connection-oriented network protocol</i>
CONS	<i>See connection-oriented network service</i>
consecutive SES	<i>See consecutive severely errored seconds</i>
consecutive severely errored seconds; consecutive SES; CSES	event that occurs when a consecutive sequence of 2 to 9 severely errored seconds (SES) is detected
consistency	creating a new and valid state of data, or, if any failure occurs, returning all data to the state before the transaction was started
consistency check	check to determine whether specific data items are compatible
consistent	compliant with consistency requirements
consistent database	database which is not in conflict with the given criteria
CONSMS	<i>See ConnectSMS procedure</i>
console; controlling terminal	user terminal for communication between an operator or a maintenance engineer and a computer system
consolidate	to group transaction logs by event type per subscriber on a scheduled basis
consolidated CDR	<i>See consolidated charging record</i>
consolidated charging record; consolidated CDR	charging record (CDR) that consists of several partial charging records and that is the result of CDR consolidation
consolidation	allocation of server-layer trails to client-layer connections so that each server-layer trail is full before the next is allocated
consolidation of charging records	<i>See CDR consolidation</i>

constant	name which represents a value
constant bit rate; CBR	bit rate that supports transport services that require rigorous timing control and performance parameters
constant bit rate service	telecommunication service characterised by a service bit rate specified by a constant value
constant-delay service	network service in which the transit delay of the network service data units (NSDU) between the network connection endpoints remains constant for the duration of the connection
constraint	relation that defines conditions for the occurrence of an action
consumer object	in communication, an object which is the user of the information conveyed
consumer replica	replica that receives updates from a supplier replica
consuming device	entity that consumes digital content according to the usage rules
contact header	SIP header which provides a uniform resource identifier (URI) whose meaning depends on the type of request or response it is in
contact list	list in the presence server with which a user can authorise another user to subscribe to his private presence information
container	in the FlexiServer context, a process that gives the execution environment to separately loaded software entities and is capable of running these entities in it
container	storage for information that is shared between agents on the component sequence list, or between the agents and the session controller
container	structural part of an STM-1 frame consisting of a payload with a specified format
container element	XML element that can contain other elements
container-managed persistence; CMP	persistence that increases the independence of an application and database tier by leaving direct database access to be handled by the Enterprise Java Beans (EJB) server
containment; containment relationship	structuring relationship for managed objects in which existence of a managed object is dependent on the existence of a containing managed object
containment relationship	<i>See containment</i>

containment tree	<i>See naming tree</i>
containment tree	hierarchical arrangement of managed object instances where the hierarchy is organised on the basis of containment relationships. A managed object instance containing another managed object instance is higher in the hierarchy than the contained object. The containing managed object instance is referred to as being the superior of the contained object, which is referred to as the subordinate
content access	<i>See context access</i>
content adaptation; CA	function of the MMS Center, which is used to adapt the message content to the recipient terminal capabilities
content addressable memory	<i>See associative memory</i>
content addressed storage	<i>See associative memory</i>
content addressing; content retrieval	information retrieval based on the content of the information without individualising the searched record
content analyser; content analyzer / US; CA	tool that detects and analyses the content of the information downloaded to the customer
content analyser charging record	<i>See CA CDR</i>
content analyser service editor; CA service editor	editor that is used to edit content analyser service attributes
content analyzer / US/	<i>See content analyser</i>
content barring	barring of content subscriptions based on operator and filtering profiles
content catalogue document; CCD	XML document that is used to expose different variants of a download item for different types of terminals
content category	category to which the downloaded content belongs
content charging	<i>See content-based charging</i>
content chunk	extensible markup language (XML) object that represents a defined section of a document or a field attribute in a form

content convention	application convention governing data content
content delivery; content distribution; content releasing	process of making the content available for users who have requested it
content description	description of the content which the delivery server delivers to the terminal so that the customer can decide whether to buy the actual content
content distribution	<i>See content delivery</i>
content download transaction	<i>See download transaction</i>
content encoding	action of converting a content object from one format to another
content encryption key; CEK	symmetric cryptographic key that is used to encrypt a piece of digital content
content format	<i>See DRM content format</i>
content handler	logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which is responsible for fetching and filtering the content
content ID	<i>See content identifier</i>
content identifier; content ID; CID	identifier that individualises a piece of content in a globally unique way
content management module; CMM	software module in a delivery server (DLS) that enables the management of the life cycle from content providers to the end users for various types of content objects
content management query interface; CMQ interface	external delivery server interface which is used to publish content profiles from the content management module (CMM) to portals
content management system interface	external interface in the content management module (CMM) for integrating third-party content management systems (CMS) into the content management module

content management tool; content management tool interface; <i>CMT interface</i>	tool which is used to manage content in the content management module (CMM)
content management tool interface	<i>See content management tool</i>
content name	name of the requested download item
content object	file, or a container consisting of multiple files, that is used to deliver the content
content object descriptor; <i>COD</i>	descriptor that defines a detail of a content object
content only charging	charging related to the 2.5G and 3G networks and services where only the content is charged without any additional charging for the connection as such
content packaging tool; <i>CPT</i>	tool for encrypting a piece of content
content plus charging	charging related to the 2.5G and 3G networks and services where the subscriber can benefit from certain type of information queries
content pointer	URI fragment identifier that points to a particular structural element or subset of content within the data content of an item
content production; content providing	production of data which is to be provided as a service or as a data product
content profile	set of parameters which describe a content object or a descriptor file - content file pair
content profile management	set of functions in the content management module, which provides the registration of the content profiles, their approval, publication on a portal, and removal
content provider	service provider producing material to be supplied as a telecommunications service
content provider charging function; <i>CPCF</i>	function that handles charging requests from the content server, and relays them to the subscriber content charging function (SCCF)

content provider dynamic interface; CPD interface; CPDI	HTTP interface that allows communication between the delivery server (DLS) and the presentation portal
content provider interface; CP interface	application interface in the delivery server core (DLSC) for managing content provider profiles and business rules for download, initiating content provisioning to end users, and providing download reports
content provider management	set of functions that provides means to create, edit, and delete content provider profiles and content provider user accounts, and to create content provider messages
content provider message	message, which the delivery server core generates, to be shown to content providers whenever they access the content provider tool
content provider profile	profile that includes the delivery policy, the business terms, and the account and billing preferences
content provider store	data area for an application to store data about a subscriber for retrieval when that subscriber next enters the application
content provider tool; content provider tool interface; CPT interface	tool of the content management module (CMM) via which content providers can submit content
content provider tool interface	<i>See content provider tool</i>
content providing	<i>See content production</i>
content releasing	<i>See content delivery</i>
content retrieval	<i>See content addressing</i>
content security module; CSM	software building block of the delivery server which checks the content items before they are downloaded to terminals
content selection; content selection feature	feature within Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) that is used to select suitable content for different types of terminals
content selection feature	<i>See content selection</i>
content server; content storage	server which holds content that can be downloaded to terminals
content service	service that is delivered by a content provider

content service provider; CSP	service provider which builds or provides the content of web pages
content storage	<i>See content server</i>
content storage interface	HTTP interface which Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) uses for fetching download items from the content storage
content subscription barring	barring of content subscriptions based on filtering profiles
content URL	URL address pointing to the downloadable content in the content storage
content verification	verification of the suitability of content for the terminal
content verification interface; CV interface	internal interface in the content security module (CSM) for content verification
content-based billing	<i>See content-based charging</i>
content-based charging; content charging; content-based billing	charging that is based on the type and amount of delivered content
content-based filtering; CBF	in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to filter out short messages that contain banned words
content-length header	SIP header that indicates the size of the message body sent to the recipient
content-type header	SIP header that indicates the media type of the message body sent to the recipient
contents addressable memory	<i>See associative memory</i>
context	within H.248, an association between a collection of terminations
context access; content access	set of context access points which have the same access point name
context access point; CAP	access point in the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) that is visible to the serving GPRS support node and used for GGSN selection

context ID	within H.248, a unique reference which the multimedia gateway gives for each call or connection
context manager; CMA	feature that provides management services for the MSC server by supervising a context and its terminations, storing information related to them, and by encoding and decoding action requests
context provider	software that can deliver context information
context switching	<i>See task switching</i>
continuation analysis for charging	part of charging analysis used for analysing the called number
continuation licence; continuation license /US/	licence that is used to extend the validity time of another licence that already exists in a network element
continuation license /US/	<i>See continuation licence</i>
continuation of message; COM	indicator used by the ATM adaptation layer (AAL) to indicate that a particular ATM cell is a continuation of a higher layer information packet that has been segmented
continuation tree	analysis tree where the analysis can be continued when necessary
Continue	<i>See Continue procedure</i>
continue message	transaction capabilities message that is used to complete the establishment of a transaction and to continue an established transaction
Continue procedure; Continue; CUE	procedure used to request the service switching function (SSF) to proceed with call processing at the detection point (DP) at which it previously suspended call processing to await the service control function's (SCF) instructions
ContinueSMS	<i>See ContinueSMS procedure</i>
ContinueSMS procedure; ContinueSMS; CUESMS	operation which is used to request the gprsSSF or gsmSSF for the short message service (SMS) to proceed with processing at the detection point (DP) at which it previously suspended processing to await gsmSCF instructions.

ContinueWithArgument; ContinueWithArgument operation; ContinueWithArgument procedure; CWA	operation used to request the service switching function (SSF) to proceed with call processing at the detection point (DP) at which the call processing was suspended to await service control function (SCF) instructions, and to provide additional service related information to a user whilst the call processing proceeds
ContinueWithArgument operation	See <i>ContinueWithArgument</i>
ContinueWithArgument procedure	See <i>ContinueWithArgument</i>
continuity check; CCR	check made to a circuit or circuits in a connection to verify that an acceptable path (for example, for the transmission of data or speech) exists
continuity check request message; continuity-check-request message; CCR	signalling message which an exchange sends to the exchange at the other end of a circuit, requesting continuity checking equipment to be attached and continuity check to be performed on the circuit
continuity check transponder	device which is used to interconnect the go and return paths of a circuit at the incoming end which on detection of a check tone, returns another check tone to the originating end to permit a continuity checking of a 2-wire circuit
continuity message; COT	signalling message indicating whether there is continuity on the preceding circuits to the following exchange, including verification of the communication path across the exchange with the specified degree of reliability
continuity-check-request message	See <i>continuity check request message</i>
continuous	See <i>permanent</i>
continuous checking	checking of an item for good performance at the time it is active
continuous every day order	See <i>continuous order</i>

continuous hourly traffic profile; <i>continuous hourly traffic profile of peak hour measurement</i>	average traffic load during each hour of the day as calculated during the entire measurement history of the system
continuous hourly traffic profile of peak hour measurement	<i>See continuous hourly traffic profile</i>
continuous order; <i>continuous every day order;</i> <i>permanent order</i>	call order according to which the call is set up several times
continuous phase modulation; CPM	phase modulation where the phase changes continuously instead of in discrete steps
continuous provisioning; <i>terminal management</i>	provisioning where the settings of a previously configured terminal are modified
continuous timing advance update procedure	general packet radio service (GPRS) procedure in which a mobile terminal sends an access burst to the base transceiver station on the packet timing control channel and the base transceiver station then estimates the distance to the respective mobile terminal and returns the appropriate timing advance message
continuous wave; CW	radio or radar wave that maintains a constant amplitude and a constant frequency
contract subscriber	subscriber who has a contract with a telecommunications company or operator on directing traffic or charging or both for trunk traffic or international traffic
contradirectional interface	interface across which the timing signals associated with both directions of transmission of the signals to be transferred, are directed towards the same side of the interface
contributing source; CSRC	source of a stream of RTP packets that has contributed to the combined stream produced by an RTP mixer

contribution; contribution application	use of a broadband service or channel for transferring audio or video information to a user for post-production processing and subsequent distribution
contribution application	<i>See contribution</i>
contributor	party who contributes to the content
control	<i>See UI control</i>
control action	parameter affecting selective circuit reservation and specifying what to do with barred calls
control ball	<i>See track ball</i>
control bit	frame bit which is reserved for control signals determined by the user
control block	block which communicates with the other blocks in the equipment and controls their operation
control bus	data bus that is used to control equipment or a system
control channel; CCH	logical channel that carries system management messages between a base transceiver station and a mobile station
control channel management; CCM	management function that provides means to configure connections between a virtual path identifier/virtual channel identifier in network interface unit (NIU) and a protocol termination point in the computer unit
control character	character whose occurrence in a particular context initiates, modifies or stops an action that affects the recording, processing or interpretation of data
control computer unit	high-performance computer unit that typically performs signalling, connection control, call control, and network element management tasks
control connection	connection between the client and server for the exchange of commands and replies
control connection socket; CCS	socket which is an endpoint for an FTP control connection
control file	file which diagnostics handling generates with I/O system for switching platform and application diagnosis
control file	file used to co-ordinate the file transfer between Nokia Messaging Gateway and the operator's billing system

control interface	<i>See media proxy control interface</i>
control language	<i>See command language</i>
control list	<i>See software control list</i>
control memory	memory section in a switching unit from which the read addresses are continuously being read to the switching memory
control of media, MRF and MGW	feature that is used to handle the media control which the connection processing server (CPS) has situated in the multimedia resource function (MRF) and media gateway (MGW)
Control panel	in graphical user interfaces, access to the means to adjust the device's settings
control part	part of DX 200 switching system which controls the overall operation of it, composed of a Message Bus (MB) and computer units
control plane; C-plane	layer performing the signalling functions necessary to set up, supervise, and release calls and connections
control plane	media traffic which carries signalling information
control plane accounting	accounting that is based on user plane destination reference (UPDR) indices
control plane application	application providing functions on the control plane
control plane platform	platform that constitutes a common hardware and software layer for control plane applications
control plane product	product that is composed of sellable items and that is targeted at the control plane
control plane routing	part of routing that consists of an analysis of call control related parameters, previous call control analysis, and an analysis of the received called party number
control plane traffic	traffic that consists of SIGTRAN protocol and session initiation protocol (SIP) based communication by which the connection processing server (CPS) controls the gateway's functions
control register	register that the operating system uses to specify and monitor basic functions of processor behaviour
control unit; CU	part of the base station that provides, for example, the start and stop of a transmitter and fault indication

control unit	device or program block engaged in call control
control unit measurement; control unit traffic measurement	part of traffic measurement that produces information on the traffic handled by different control units
control unit measurement report	measurement report that shows the number and type of calls or call attempts that are controlled by each control unit during the results accumulation period
control unit traffic measurement	<i>See control unit measurement</i>
control word	numerical value the change of which changes the frequency of the oscillator
control-part-connected preprocessor	preprocessor which is connected to the control part computer with a high capacity bus, for example with DMC bus or PCI bus
controllable load	load caused by best-effort non-real-time packet data traffic
controlled early classmark sending	<i>See early classmark sending</i>
controlled maintenance	method of sustaining a desired quality of service by the systematic application of analysis techniques
controlled rerouting	procedure of transferring in a controlled way, signalling traffic from an alternative signalling route to the normal signalling route, when this has become available
controlled roaming	serving GPRS support node (SGSN) feature that enables the operator to give specific roaming rights to different subscriber groups
controlled slip	irretrievable loss or gain of a set of consecutive digit positions in a digital signal, in which both the magnitude and instant of that loss or gain are controlled, to enable the signal to accord with a rate different from its own
controlling IN service	IN supported service which has control over the call control function
controlling PoC function	function that is implemented in a PoC server and that provides centralised PoC session handling, including RTP media distribution, floor control, policy enforcement for participating in group sessions, and participant information

controlling radio network controller	<i>See controlling RNC</i>
controlling RNC; controlling radio network controller; CRNC	radio network controller (RNC) that has the overall control of the logical resources of its UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) access points
controlling SCP connection	connection for a controlling IN service
controlling SSP connection	connection that is formed between the service control point (SCP) and service switching point (SSP) when the IN supported service requires a possibility to control call control functions
controlling terminal	<i>See console</i>
convenience library	library that implements a wrapper for an integration reference point (IRP) or an integration interface
conventional database	database that can handle only text and numerical values, and that provides query functions based on string matching and numerical value comparison
conventional hunting	hunting that always starts with the first member and then progresses in a fixed order to the end of the hunting group, unless a free member is found
converged SDP	session description that is contained in the SDP offer or SDP answer that the SIP application layer gateway generates based on a subscriber's needs and the contribution of a media proxy
convergence	coming together of two or more disparate disciplines or technologies
convergence sublayer; CS	service-dependent part of the ATM adaptation layer, that converts between ATM and non-ATM formats
convergence sublayer common part	<i>See common part convergence sublayer</i>
convergent charging; convergent charging service	charging that supports all operator services and charging plans for the entire customer base, irrespective of the method of payment
convergent charging server; CCS	charging server that provides service creation and execution capabilities and subscriber accounts for convergent charging

convergent charging service	<i>See convergent charging</i>
convergent mediation engine; mediation engine; CME	part of the convergent charging server that provides flexible mediation for online and offline data processing with a set of data processing and interface capabilities
conversation phase; speech phase	call phase which starts after the call is answered
conversation state	state that exists in a telephone network when a called subscriber has responded to a calling signal, and a circuit is made to enable a conversation to take place
conversation time	that part of a seizure time which can be used for conversation
conversational class; conversational RT	quality of service class for real-time (RT) conversation characterised by low transfer delay and preserved time variation between information entities, for example packets, of the stream
conversational mode	<i>See interactive mode</i>
conversational RT	<i>See conversational class</i>
conversational service	interactive service which provides for bidirectional communication by means of real-time (not store-and-forward) end-to-end information transfer from user to user
conversion component	<i>See NEMU conversion component</i>
conversion program	application that is used for running file conversions during software updates
conversions, inbound	<i>See inbound conversion</i>
conversions, outbound	<i>See outbound conversion</i>
convert	change presentation mode without changing information content
convolutional code	error-correcting code that is generated by finite-field division of the data sequence, regarded as a polynomial over a finite field, by a generator polynomial
cookie	auxiliary file which contains identification and personalisation data to be used in the control of the connection between the browser and the server

COOKIE ACK	<i>See cookie acknowledgement</i>
cookie acknowledgement; COOKIE ACK	data chunk which is used to acknowledge the reception of a cookie echo
cookie echo; COOKIE ECHO	data chunk which the initiator of an SCTP association sends to its peer to complete the initialisation process
COOKIE ECHO	<i>See cookie echo</i>
cooperative companies	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services, leading to pages where users can find information on the Club Nokia's partners and the services they provide
coordinator	<i>See co-ordinator</i>
coprocessor	additional processor which takes care of specific tasks, the objective being to reduce the load on the main central processing unit (CPU)
COPS	<i>See COPS protocol</i>
COPS client	DMX process family that implements COPS-PR in a network element
COPS protocol; Common Open Policy Service Protocol; COPS	query and response protocol that can be used to exchange policy information between a policy server (policy decision point, PDP) and its clients (policy enforcement points, PEP)
COPS server	server application in the policy decision point (PDP) which handles all COPS protocol related communication with a particular policy enforcement point (PEP)
COPS-PR	common open policy service protocol (COPS) for the support of policy provisioning (PR) which is independent of the type of policy but focuses on the mechanisms and conventions used to communicate the information between policy decision points (PDP) and policy enforcement points (PEP)
copying	operation in which the content of a memory file or part of it is fetched from a disk file or from a memory file
copying of charging counters	<i>See backup copying of counters</i>
copyright	exclusive right to produce copies and to control an original literary, musical, or artistic work, granted by law for a specified number of years
CORBA	<i>See Common Object Request Broker Architecture</i>

CORBA naming service; <i>CNS</i>	Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) service that provides the ability to associate a name with an object reference, and so allows the users to locate objects in a system using common names that are bound to the objects
cordless LAN	See <i>wireless LAN</i>
core; <i>fibre core</i>	central region of an optical fibre through which the optical power is transmitted
core adaptation	preinstalled adaptation metadata that introduces the Open EMS Suite built-in concepts, such as managed objects, network resources, and maintenance regions, that can be used by other adaptations
core business entity; <i>CBE</i>	entity that represents the basic concepts present in the day-to-day running of every enterprise
core business entity model; <i>CBE model</i>	subset of the shared information and data model (SID) that is based on the needs of the existing OSS through Java initiative (OSS/J) application programming interfaces (API)
core driver	device driver located in the board support package (BSP)
core gateway	primary routers in the Internet
core INAP	See <i>core intelligent network application protocol</i>
core integration services	application services geared towards providing the integration framework for a service
core intelligent network application protocol; <i>core INAP</i>	intelligent network application protocol used between the service switching point (SSP) and the service control point (SCP) to achieve maximum openness
core network; <i>CN</i>	combination of exchanges and the basic transmission equipment which together form the basis for network services
core service	NEMU service that belongs to the collection of services offered by common core
core site	site containing the equipment of the mobile core network
core unit	unit that is required for inter-computer messaging
CORG	See <i>charging origin</i>
corporate code	code which refers to a corporation

corporate code group	combination of the corporate code and the associated service provider (SP) and network codes
corporate network	<i>See company network</i>
corporate personalisation	personalisation allowing a corporate customer to personalise mobile stations (MS) that they provide for their employees' or customers' use so that the MS can only be used with the company's own SIM
corporate virtual private network; corporate VPN	several virtual private networks (VPN) combined using the PSTN network
corporate VPN	<i>See corporate virtual private network</i>
correction delivery	software update which consists of chosen corrections to faults
correction factor	in propagation models, a factor used for calculating attenuation to compensate for differences in topography and morphography
correction package	<i>See correction SW build</i>
correction SW build	software build which consists of chosen corrections to faults
correction update	<i>See change delivery</i>
correction update	update used to repair faults that have been detected, but no new features are introduced and network elements function as before with interfaces unaltered
corrective maintenance; repair	that part of maintenance carried out after fault recognition and intended to restore an item to a state in which it can perform its required function
correlated notification	notification which indicates the corresponding alarm in the cancel message
correlation	interdependence of parameters
correlation data	data that is stored in a PoC register and that indicates the relation between different authorisation servers and users, groups, and folders in a PoC system
correlation function; CF	function which is responsible for producing charging data about a single session based on charging data from different sources

correlation ID	signalling parameter that the service control function uses for correlation with a previous connection
correspondent (N)-entities	entities of a layer with a next lower layer connection between them
corruption	harmful changing of the contents of the main memory or a file as a result of a programming mistake, virus, or physical fault
corruption detection	technique for detecting corrupted information in order to ensure the integrity of the information
COS plan	<i>See class of service plan</i>
CoSMO	<i>See configuration and software management operations</i>
cost control	method of limiting the cost of a prepaid call by entering a code to the end of the dialled number before the call is connected
COST-231-Walfisch-Ikegami model	propagation model that is extended from the Walfisch-Ikegami model and used in a non-line-of-sight situation when the antenna of the transmitter is below the rooftops of the surrounding buildings and the transmitting wave is travelling through street canyons and not over the rooftops as assumed in the original Walfisch- Ikegami model
COT	<i>See continuity message</i>
COTS	<i>See connection-oriented transport service</i>
count	part of alarm correlation where a new alarm is generated whenever a pre-specified number of a defined alarm has been received within a certain time frame
count-down	counting method where the value of a counter is repeatedly reduced by one constant from the maximum to the minimum
countdown value; CV	header field that the mobile terminal sends in each uplink radio link control (RLC) data block to indicate to the network the absolute block sequence number (BSN) of the last RLC data block that will be sent in the uplink temporary block flow (TBF)
counter	register which is incremented or decremented each time an event occurs
counter alarm	alarm that indicates that a certain threshold has been exceeded
counter reading	reading that is mainly used in statistics and for accounting purposes, such as balancing the accounts between network operators
counter set	group of counters with a unique number identifying the environment to which the counters belong

counterpart; partner program block	name for a process when it communicates with an MML program through message interchange
country code; CC	combination of one, two or three digits characterising the called country
country direct	telecommunication service for reserving a reserver charge call collect call from the operator of the country which is called
coupling	measure of the interdependence among modules in a computer program
coupling	signalling connection control part (SCCP) function which provides an association between connection sections at a relay point
cover palette	<i>See palette</i>
coverage area; network coverage; coverage area of a mobile cellular system; coverage service area	area that is effectively served by a given radio transmitter
coverage area of a mobile cellular system	<i>See coverage area</i>
coverage building; coverage phase	operational phase in which a network operator builds the initial coverage of a network
coverage fill-in site	<i>See fill-in site</i>
coverage phase	<i>See coverage building</i>
coverage service area	<i>See coverage area</i>
coverage-based cell reselection	inter-system network-controlled cell reselection that the base station controller initiates when a WCDMA cell becomes available or when GSM coverage ends
covers	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under covers and badges leading to pages where users can explore the available Nokia Xpress-on covers
covers and badges	on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users can see the available covers and badges

CP	<i>See centralised part</i>
CP	<i>See captive portal</i>
CP	<i>See connection point</i>
CP interface	<i>See content provider interface</i>
CPC	<i>See calling party category</i>
CPC	<i>See call processing control</i>
CPCF	<i>See content provider charging function</i>
CPCH	<i>See common packet channel</i>
CPCI	<i>See compactPCI bus</i>
CPCS	<i>See common part convergence sublayer</i>
CPCS protocol data unit; common part convergence sublayer-protocol data unit, CPCS-PDU	protocol data unit whose payload consists of a common part convergence sublayer-service data unit (CPCS-SDU)
CPCS service data unit; common part convergence sublayer-service data unit, CPCS-SDU	protocol data unit to be delivered to the receiving ATM adaptation layer (AAL) by the destination common part convergence sublayer
CPCS-PDU	<i>See CPCS protocol data unit</i>
CPCS-SDU	<i>See CPCS service data unit</i>
CPD interface	<i>See content provider dynamic interface</i>
CPDI	<i>See content provider dynamic interface</i>
CPE	<i>See connection processing engine</i>
CPE	<i>See customer premises equipment</i>
CPG	<i>See call progress message</i>
CPH	<i>See call party handling</i>

CPI	<i>See common part indicator</i>
CPICH	<i>See common pilot channel</i>
CPL	<i>See call processing language</i>
CPL script	script that is written in the call processing language (CPL) and that describes a particular set of services
CPM	<i>See customer profile management</i>
CPM	<i>See continuous phase modulation</i>
CPN	<i>See cluster management and event processing node</i>
CPS	<i>See common part sublayer</i>
CPS	<i>See connection processing server</i>
CPS	<i>See central part of statistics</i>
CPS	<i>See certification practice statement</i>
cps	<i>See cells per second</i>
CPS CDR	<i>See CPS charging record</i>
CPS charging record; call processing server - call detail record; CPS CDR; C-CDR	charging record that is generated by the connection processing server (CPS)
CPS packet	<i>See AAL2 CPS packet</i>
CPS protocol data unit	<i>See common part sublayer protocol data unit</i>
CPS service data unit; common part sublayer service data unit; CPS-SDU	service data unit that is transferred from one common part sublayer (CPS) user to another through the ATM network
CPS-PDU	<i>See common part sublayer protocol data unit</i>
CPS-SDU	<i>See CPS service data unit</i>

CPS/HSS statistics	feature that describes the call-related performance management system of the connection processing server (CPS) by defining the items that are measured in the CPS and in the home subscriber server (HSS)
CPServer	<i>See connection processing server</i>
CPSM	<i>See call processing state model</i>
CPT	<i>See content packaging tool</i>
CPT interface	<i>See content provider tool</i>
CPU	<i>See central processing unit</i>
CPU complex	<i>See processor complex</i>
CPU node	physical entity that consists of one or more central processing units (CPU)
CPU-time	amount of time needed to execute a set of instructions in the central processing unit (CPU)
CPWS	<i>See Nokia contact page web server</i>
CQI	<i>See channel quality indicator</i>
CQICH	<i>See channel quality indicator channel</i>
CQM	<i>See circuit group query message</i>
CQR	<i>See circuit group query response message</i>
CQSL	<i>See call queuing to a single line</i>
CR	<i>See connection request message</i>
CRA	<i>See customised recorded announcement</i>
cracking	<i>See password cracking</i>
crankback	mechanism for partially releasing a connection set-up in progress that has encountered a failure and allowing the private network-network interface (PNNI) to perform alternate routing
crash	situation where the system becomes inoperative due to a hardware or software malfunction
crash information; crash-dump information	information that is stored before the system fails

crash-dump information	<i>See crash information</i>
CRBT	<i>See selective ringback tone</i>
CRC	<i>See call redirection counter</i>
CRC	<i>See cyclic redundancy check</i>
CRC-32	algorithm for calculating a cyclic redundancy check value of 32 bits and used to verify the correctness of uncompressed data
CRC-4	<i>See cyclic redundancy check 4</i>
CRC-6	<i>See cyclic redundancy check 6</i>
CRC4	<i>See cyclic redundancy check 4</i>
CRC6	<i>See cyclic redundancy check 6</i>
CRCC	<i>See cyclic redundancy check character</i>
CRD	<i>See call rerouting distribution</i>
create	<i>See create request</i>
create request; create	action causing the creation and starting of a new process instance of a specified process type
creation	<i>See provision</i>
creation of a connection description	creation of a connection between the functional plug-in unit and the switching network and the description of this connection in the files and databases
creation of an equipment description	storing of the data concerning racks, subracks, functional units, and plug-in units into the equipment database by means of MML commands
creation of subscriber; subscriber creation	creation of subscriber means giving an operational command which informs the system that a subscriber is connected to the exchange
creator	party who created the original item
credential service	service that provides applications with credentials to access network elements and certain system services

credentials; access key; user credentials	authentication information which identifies the user
credit	<i>See prepaid credit</i>
credit	service specific connection oriented protocol (SSCOP) parameter used to co-ordinate notifications to layer management
credit card call; CCC	call paid with a credit card
credit card payment; CCP	payment method in which the services are charged from a credit card or bank account based on a credit card number
credit card recharge operation	<i>See recharge with credit card</i>
credit card recharging	<i>See recharge with credit card</i>
credit card recharging IF	<i>See credit card recharging interface</i>
credit card recharging interface; credit card recharging IF	interface to a validation server used to verify the supplied credit card details after a recharge with credit card
credit control; bill limitation	method to limit the accumulated charges based on an agreement between the service provider and the subscriber which states that in case a certain limit is exceeded, the service provider will not allow any more calls which increase the charges
credit control answer	<i>See Credit-Control-Answer message</i>
credit control request	<i>See Credit-Control-Request message</i>
credit expiry	prepaid expiry that defines a certain time period when the subscriber can use the money from the prepaid account
credit expiry date	date when the credit of a prepaid account is no longer valid
credit limit	predefined maximum amount of the subscriber's telephone bill
credit reservation	<i>See in-advance credit reservation</i>

credit-based flow control; CFC	method of limiting the rate of transaction requests sent to a receiver according to the amount of credit units given by the receiver
credit-based flow control gate; CFC gate	part of the transaction processing software which implements the credit-based flow control (CFC) for controlling the flow rate of the transactions
Credit-Control-Answer message; credit control answer; CCA	Diameter message that is used between the credit-control server and the Diameter credit-control client to acknowledge a Credit-Control-Request message
Credit-Control-Request message; credit control request; CCR	Diameter message that is used between the Diameter credit-control client and the credit-control server to request credit authorisation for a given service
CreditExpired state	state that the prepaid subscriber enters when the credit expires making it impossible to make or receive charged calls
CREF	<i>See connection refused message</i>
CRG	<i>See charging information message</i>
CRGA	<i>See charging acknowledgement information</i>
CRGT	<i>See charging tariff information</i>
CRI	<i>See charging reference identifier</i>
CRI	<i>See call-related information</i>
critical actor	actor that is essential to a unit so that if it is detected as faulty or fails to start, the whole unit needs to be reset
critical DMX family; critical family	process family that is essential to a DMX unit so that if it is detected as faulty or fails to start, the whole unit needs to be reset
critical error log	log that records information about serious malfunctions that prevent the application from operating
critical event	event that endangers continued successful operation and requires immediate attention
critical family	<i>See critical DMX family</i>
critical limit	security-counter-specific limit the exceeding of which within a supervision period causes an alarm and output of a counter report

critical resource	resource in the exchange which different diagnostic jobs cannot use simultaneously, but one at a time
critical state	state of an item assessed to result in injury to persons or significant material damage
criticality diagnostics	information element that the radio network controller sends to the core network if parts of a received message cannot be interpreted or are missing, or if the message contains logical errors
CRL	<i>See certificate revocation list</i>
CRL distribution point	directory entry or other distribution source for a certificate revocation list (CRL)
CRM	<i>See cell rate margin</i>
CRMS	<i>See common radio resource manager</i>
CRMS application part	<i>See common resource management server application protocol</i>
CRMS ID	<i>See CRMS identifier</i>
CRMS identifier; CRMS ID	identifier of a common resource management server (CRMS) that is unique in the whole network
CRMS-b	<i>See CRMS-b interface</i>
CRMS-b interface; CRMS-b	terrestrial interface between a common resource management server (CRMS) and IP base station (IP-BTS)
CRMS-p	<i>See CRMS-p interface</i>
CRMS-p interface; CRMS-p	terrestrial interface between two common resource management servers (CRMS)
CRMSAP	<i>See common resource management server application protocol</i>
CRNC	<i>See controlling RNC</i>
cron	UNIX command for scheduling jobs to be executed in the future
cron table	<i>See crontab</i>
crontab; cron table	file that contains a schedule that specifies when the cron entries are run
cross compiler	<i>See cross-compiler</i>
cross polarisation	<i>See orthogonal polarisation</i>

cross-assembler	<i>See cross-compiler</i>
cross-compiler; cross compiler; cross-assembler	compiler that generates object code for execution on a different computer than that in which it is running
cross-connect	<i>See SDH cross-connect equipment</i>
cross-connection; CC	fixed or flexible connection between two termination points with the same data rate
cross-connection bank	<i>See cross-connection table</i>
cross-connection granularity; granularity	bit rate at which a cross-connection is made
cross-connection table; cross-connection bank	information base which defines the cross-connections of a network element
cross-connector; digital cross-connector	transmission equipment that acts as an automated distribution frame allowing the traffic to be sorted and routed on a semipermanent basis under local or remote computer control
cross-exchange check	<i>See cross-office check</i>
cross-fleeting	extending a closed user group with pre-configured settings between different organisations
cross-office check; cross-exchange check	check made across the exchange to verify that an acceptable speech path exists
cross-office delay; cross-office transit delay	time taken for a message to pass through an exchange
cross-office transit delay	<i>See cross-office delay</i>
cross-polar discrimination	<i>See cross-polarisation discrimination</i>
cross-polarisation decoupling	<i>See cross-polarisation discrimination</i>

cross-polarisation discrimination; cross-polarisation decoupling; cross-polarisation isolation; cross-polar discrimination; cross-polarization discrimination / US; cross-polarization decoupling /US; cross-polarization isolation /US; XPD	antenna performance criterion describing the ability of an antenna to radiate and receive electromagnetic waves of a specified polarisation
cross-polarisation isolation	<i>See cross-polarisation discrimination</i>
cross-polarised antenna; X-polarised antenna	antenna that allows diversity to be implemented in the same antenna by placing the main and diversity dipoles at a 45 degree angle to each other
cross-polarised signal; cross-polarized signal / US/	linearly polarised electromagnetic radiation, the polarisation level of which is 90 degrees higher or lower than that of the other linearly polarised radiation, which propagates in the same direction
cross-polarization decoupling /US/	<i>See cross-polarisation discrimination</i>
cross-polarization discrimination / US/	<i>See cross-polarisation discrimination</i>
cross-polarization isolation /US/	<i>See cross-polarisation discrimination</i>
cross-polarized signal /US/	<i>See cross-polarised signal</i>
cross-service bundling	bundling where a set of different services is offered to a subscriber as a package at a certain price
crossed media dependent interface; MDIX	media dependent interface (MDI) port on a hub that has an internal crossover signal

crosslink	connection between ports of two switches that are on the same level
crossover	<i>See cell reselection</i>
crosstalk	unwanted transfer of energy from a circuit known as the disturbing circuit into another circuit known as the disturbed circuit
CRRM	<i>See common radio resource management</i>
CRS	<i>See circuit reset</i>
CRS	<i>See cell resource server</i>
CRS	<i>See certificate request syntax</i>
cryptanalysis	analysis of a cryptographic system or its inputs and outputs to derive confidential variables or information
crypto library	<i>See cryptographic library</i>
crypto platform	feature that provides a secure platform for implementing different data protection methods in DX 200 network elements
cryptographic algorithm; encryption algorithm; encipherment algorithm	algorithm, which is used for encipherment and decipherment in a cryptographic system
cryptographic key; key	set of symbols used with an encryption algorithm for protecting either the confidentiality or integrity of data
cryptographic key element	data structure which contains all information related to a cryptographic key
cryptographic library; crypto library	library that contains implementations of cryptographic algorithms
Cryptographic Message Syntax; Cryptographic Message Syntax Standard; PKCS#7	syntax that is applied to data to enable cryptography under a public key infrastructure (PKI)
Cryptographic Message Syntax Standard	<i>See Cryptographic Message Syntax</i>

cryptographic system	system, which is used in encipherment and decipherment
cryptography	discipline that embodies principles, means, and methods for the transformation of data to hide its information content, confirm its integrity, and prevent unauthorised use
CS	<i>See carrier selection</i>
CS	<i>See circuit switched</i>
CS	<i>See circuit switching</i>
CS	<i>See call segment</i>
CS	<i>See connection segment</i>
CS	<i>See check sequence</i>
CS	<i>See Communications Server</i>
CS	<i>See convergence sublayer</i>
CS agent	<i>See connection supervision agent</i>
CS call	<i>See circuit-switched call</i>
CS CN domain	<i>See circuit-switched core network domain</i>
CS connection	<i>See circuit-switched connection</i>
CS data server	<i>See circuit-switched data server</i>
CS domain	<i>See circuit-switched core network domain</i>
CS service	<i>See circuit-switched service</i>
CS territory	<i>See circuit-switched territory</i>
CS-2	<i>See capability set 2</i>
CS-GW	<i>See circuit-switched gateway</i>
CS-MGW; circuit-switched media gateway	multimedia gateway (MGW) which terminates bearer channels from a switched circuit network and media streams from a packet-switched network
CSA	<i>See call segment association</i>
CSB	<i>See cold standby</i>

CSC	<i>See current security context</i>
CSCF	<i>See call state control function</i>
CSCF	<i>See call session control function</i>
CSCF discovery	<i>See CSCF discovery procedure</i>
CSCF discovery procedure; CSCF discovery	procedure that is performed to find out the correct serving call state control function (CSCF)
CSCP	<i>See common part convergence sublayer</i>
CSD	<i>See circuit-switched data</i>
CSD	<i>See GSM data</i>
CSE	<i>See CAMEL service environment</i>
CSES	<i>See consecutive severely errored seconds</i>
CSF	<i>See call service function</i>
CSF	<i>See charging and statistics function</i>
CSGW	<i>See circuit-switched gateway</i>
CSI	<i>See CAMEL subscription information</i>
CSID	<i>See call segment ID</i>
CSID	<i>See connection segment identifier</i>
CSL	<i>See component sequence list</i>
CSLIP	<i>See compressed SLIP</i>
CSM	<i>See call state machine</i>
CSM	<i>See content security module</i>
CSMA/CA	<i>See carrier sense multiple access with collision avoidance</i>
CSN	<i>See connectivity service network</i>
CSN network	<i>See connectivity service network</i>
CSP	<i>See client-server protocol</i>
CSP	<i>See content service provider</i>

CSPDN	<i>See circuit-switched public data network</i>
CSR	<i>See certificate signing request</i>
CSR	<i>See customer service representative</i>
CSRC	<i>See contributing source</i>
CSRC list	list of synchronisation source (SSRC) identifiers that the RTP mixer creates for identifying the contributing sources (CSRC) of the payload contained in a packet
CSS	<i>See cascading style sheets</i>
CSU	<i>See channel service unit</i>
CSV	<i>See comma separated value</i>
CSV file; comma-separated values file	file which is used to collect data from a table to another table-oriented application in comma-separated values (CSV) format
CT	<i>See channel type</i>
CT	<i>See calling tone</i>
CT	<i>See call transfer</i>
CT	<i>See cellular transmission</i>
CTC	<i>See common transmit clock configuration</i>
CTC CDR	<i>See CAMEL terminated call CDR</i>
CTCH	<i>See common traffic channel</i>
CTD	<i>See cell transfer delay</i>
CTE	<i>See explicit call transfer</i>
CTI	<i>See computer-telephony integration</i>
CTM	<i>See cellular text telephone modem</i>
CTM adapter	<i>See CTM adaptor</i>
CTM adaptor; CTM adapter	function which transforms the received ITU-T V.18 text telephone (TTY) signalling to the cellular text telephone modem (CTM) TTY signalling and vice versa

CTM receiver	part of cellular text telephone modem (CTM) that decodes the received audio signal into text telephone (TTY) characters
CTM signal	audio signal which the cellular text telephone modem (CTM) creates and which can be transmitted into the analogue domain or coded into PCM samples
CTM text transport package	package which is an extension to H.248 protocols and defines a mechanism to transport real-time text conversation through a voice channel over mobile networks using a cellular text telephone modem (CTM)
CTM transmitter	part of the cellular text telephone modem (CTM) that transforms the text telephone (TTY) characters into an audio signal that can be transmitted robustly via the speech codec and the radio transmission path of cellular phone systems
CTNM	<i>See common trunk network maintenance</i>
CTP	<i>See connection termination point</i>
CTR	<i>See ConnectToResource operation</i>
CTR	<i>See call transfer recall</i>
CTS analysis; analysis tree; dialling analysis; CM tree selection analysis	internal call control analysis which can be used to change the analysis tree
ctyp	<i>See call type discrimination package</i>
CU	<i>See carrier unit</i>
CU	<i>See control unit</i>
CU	<i>See computer unit</i>
CUE	<i>See Continue procedure</i>
CUESMS	<i>See ContinueSMS procedure</i>
CUG	<i>See closed user group</i>
CUG call	<i>See closed user group call</i>
CUG index; CI	index that the calling user uses to select a particular closed user group (CUG) when originating a call

CUG indication	<i>See closed user group indication</i>
CUG interlock code	<i>See interlock code</i>
CUG member	<i>See closed user group member</i>
CUG subscriber	user who has subscribed to a closed user group (CUG)
CUG support for PBX	<i>See PBX closed user group</i>
CUG with incoming access; incoming access; IA; c+i	access arrangement which allows a member of a closed user group (CUG) to receive calls from outside the CUG
CUG with outgoing access; outgoing access; OA; c+o	access arrangement which allows a member of a closed user group (CUG) to establish calls outside the CUG
CUG/CF check	action which is taken by the visitor location register (VLR) and home location register (HLR) when determining whether call forwarding (CF) is allowed with the closed user group (CUG) parameters of the originating and forwarding subscribers supplied to them
cumulative counter	counter which is incremented until the maximum value is reached after which it continues from zero
cumulative measurement	measurement that includes all the measurement values accumulated since the start-up of the statistical compilation
cumulative usage-based charging	charging in which the charging data is collected into intermediate records over a 24-hour period or according to a numeric threshold
current call meter; CCM	information stored inside the mobile terminal about the number units used for a currently ongoing call or for the last call made
current cell rate; CCR	field in resource management (RM) cell set by the source to a specific allowed cell rate (ACR) when generating a forward RM cell
current counter	value that represents the current situation of a measured event in a network element
current directory	directory of the operating system in which the user is at the moment, and which is automatically the target of the commands used unless they have a directory attribute

current load counter	statistical counter that calculates the current server load, and which is updated every ten seconds
current location	location estimate of the user equipment with a time stamp associated at a certain point of time
current security context; CSC	ciphering and integrity key set with the set identifier
current serving BS	BS whose one channel (TCH, DCCH, or CCC) the MS is currently operating on
CUSF	<i>See call unrelated service function</i>
custom backup	backup that allows the user to choose the items to be included in backup copying
custom tag; JSP custom tag	JavaServer Pages (JSP) mechanism that allows the encapsulation of dynamic functions in objects that are accessed through extensions to the JSP
customer access point	generic network element that represents the equipment located at the customer's premises through which a customer is connected to the network
customer care	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under phone support leading to pages where users can find product, service and careline information
customer care and billing	<i>See customer care and billing system</i>
customer care and billing system; customer care and billing; CCBS; CCB	network operator's system that gathers together the charging record (CDR) information sent through the billing interface, for example by a charging gateway, to be used in the billing of the customer
customer care system	system through which operators and service providers manage the services offered to their customers
customer extension set indicator	trigger data indicating that different customer specialities are allowed
customer form	form that describes the structure of one CDR (charging record) or report
customer form file	<i>See customer format file</i>
customer format file; customer form file	format file that describes the structure of records, for example, the structure of a charging record (CDR)

customer management	process for maintaining comprehensive customer administration information in a single customer database
customer premises equipment; CPE	terminal equipment located at the premises owned or controlled by the customer using network services
customer profile management; CPM	IN service feature which allows a subscriber to manage his service profile, that is, termination destinations, announcements to be played or call distribution in real time
customer reporting interface	interface used to create reports of prepaid subscribers and their accounts
customer service representative; CSR	person who is responsible for customer contacts in the service provider or network operator organisation
customer-facing service; CFS	service seen by the customer that can be published on a publishing or provisioning system
customisable service logic	service logic that extends the Nokia Terminal Management Server with a software module that modifies the sent settings based on information retrieved from an external database
customise dialogue	dialogue of the graphical user interface in which the user can define the components shown on the window
customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic; CAMEL	network architecture providing the mechanisms to support IN supported services to a roaming subscriber
customised recorded announcement; customized recorded announcement / US; CRA	IN service feature which allows a call to be completed to customised terminating announcement instead to subscriber line
customized recorded announcement / US/	<i>See customised recorded announcement</i>
cut	extract text or a picture through the clipboard for the purpose of transferring it to some other location

cut and paste	extract and relocate to some other location
cut-off call probability	<i>See premature release probability</i>
cut-through	<i>See BNC cut-through</i>
cut-through switch	<i>See on-the-fly switch</i>
cutover	deployment in which the switching capacity is moved instantaneously from one slice to another
cutover	procedure in which the trial side starts transmitting traffic and one unit from each unit type is left on the old side
cutover phase	part of a software upgrade in which the new trial software build is commanded to take care of the switching capacity
cutover update; non-compatible SW update; non-compatible update	software update where interfaces between control processors change so that different software packages cannot transmit traffic together
CV	<i>See countdown value</i>
CV	<i>See connection view</i>
CV	<i>See code violation</i>
CV interface	<i>See content verification interface</i>
CVOPS	<i>See C language virtual operating system</i>
CVS	<i>See concurrent versions system</i>
CVT	<i>See circuit validation test</i>
CW	<i>See continuous wave</i>
CW	<i>See call waiting</i>
CWA	<i>See ContinueWithArgument</i>
cwnd	<i>See congestion window</i>
Cx API	<i>See component extension API</i>
Cx application	<i>See Diameter multimedia application</i>

Cx application part	<i>See Cx interface application part</i>
Cx Diameter	<i>See Diameter application</i>
Cx extension	<i>See Diameter application</i>
Cx interface	<i>See Cx reference point</i>
Cx interface application part; Cx application part; CxAP	proprietary Nokia protocol which is derived from the mobile application part (MAP) and is used in location, subscriber data, and routing related operations in the home subscriber server (HSS)
Cx reference point; Cx interface	interface between the call state control function (CSCF) and home subscriber server (HSS), supporting the transfer of data between them
CxAP	<i>See Cx interface application part</i>
cybercrime; network crime	crime that utilises the services or features of an information network
cyberschool; virtual school	service of the information network which enables instructed studying and the acquisition of study attainments
cycle	complete range of states or values through which a phenomenon or periodic function passes before repeating itself identically
cyclic buffer; ring buffer; circular buffer	buffer memory that is read and written in a cyclic order
cyclic frequency hopping	<i>See cyclic hopping</i>
cyclic hopping; cyclic frequency hopping	frequency hopping in which frequencies are used one after another in ascending order
cyclic hunting	hunting that starts from the circuit after the circuit (or other resource) which was last chosen, and then continues in fixed order
cyclic redundancy check; CRC	method for detecting errors in the transmission of data using a polynomial code and cyclic check character
cyclic redundancy check 4; CRC-4; CRC4	cyclic redundancy check used on E1 trunk lines to evaluate each received multiframe

cyclic redundancy check 6; CRC-6; CRC6 cyclic redundancy check used on T1 and JT1 trunk lines to evaluate each received multiframe

cyclic redundancy check character; CRCC character of one or several bytes added to a data block to check its accuracy

2.6 D

D interface See *D reference point*

D reference point; D interface interface between the visitor location register (VLR) and the home subscriber server (HSS)

D-alarm rack alarm indicating that an alarm (A or B) has been acknowledged but the fault has not yet been repaired

D-AMPS See *digital AMPS*

D-bus bus of a base transceiver station that is used for serial data transmission and the transfer of calls and control signals related to the calls

D-bus allocation allocation of the BTS transmission capacity on the D-bus

D-channel; data channel ISDN channel used for signalling and other message-based data transmission

D-channel link set channel link set formed by D-channels between the entities of the layer3 communicating with each other

D-channel system; DCS system which identifies the D-channel inside one signalling unit

D-CSI See *dialled services CAMEL subscription information*

D-GPS See *differential GPS*

D-NBAP; dedicated NBAP; DNBAP part of the NBAP protocol which uses the dedicated signalling link between the base transceiver station (BTS) and radio network controller (RNC)

D-RNTI See *drift RNTI*

D.D.I. See *direct dialling-in*

d/a converter	<i>See digital-to-analogue converter</i>
DA	<i>See directory assistance service</i>
DA	<i>See dynamic allocation</i>
DAB	<i>See digital audio broadcasting</i>
DAC	<i>See digital-to-analogue converter</i>
DAC	<i>See identity-based access control</i>
DaCS	<i>See data communication service</i>
DACS	<i>See digital access and cross-connect system</i>
DAD	<i>See duplicate address detection</i>
DAD	<i>See destination address</i>
DADL/B	<i>See direct access to desired layer/band</i>
daemon	independent process within the background process, carrying out maintenance and control functions useful for operating or file systems
daisy chain	interconnection of computer devices, peripherals, or network nodes in series one after another, without forming a loop
DAMPS	<i>See digital AMPS</i>
dangerousness class	division of commands based on how dangerous they are with regard to the operating capacity of the system
DAO	<i>See data access object</i>
DAP	<i>See dynamic Abis pool</i>
DAP component	component that is common to all Diameter applications
DAP downgrade procedure; dynamic Abis pool downgrade	procedure in which the base station controller (BSC) downgrades all packet-switched traffic channels from the packet control unit
DAP upgrade procedure; dynamic Abis pool upgrade	procedure in which the base station controller (BSC) upgrades the traffic channels for packet-switched use
DAPI	<i>See distributor API</i>

DAPR	<i>See destination address prefixing</i>
dark fibre; unused fibre	fibre-optic connection that is leased without any active equipment connected to it, and whose entire capacity is reserved for use between its terminal equipment
DARP	<i>See downlink advanced receiver performance</i>
DAS	<i>See directory assistance service</i>
DAT	<i>See digital audio tape</i>
data	information that can be operated on by a computer program
DATA	<i>See payload data message</i>
data access object; DAO	object-oriented application programming interface (API) that is used for accessing structured query language (SQL) databases
data and macro diversity processor group; DMPG	in a Data and Macro Diversity Combining Unit (DMCU), a group of processors that contains the distributed part of the DSP resource management function
data and reports system	<i>See data reporting system</i>
data bearer	<i>See bearer</i>
data bit; information bit	bit originated by the data source and not used for error control by the data transmission system
data block	block which is created by a formatting process and sent to operator's post-processing system
data block	<i>See block</i>
data block	<i>See CML data block</i>
data boundary check	check of a data value made to ensure that the value is in accordance with predefined requirements
data call	call in which the information carried is in binary format
data call measurement	network-element-specific measurement which collects information on the use and number of data calls, and on the errors that occur in data calls in a multimedia gateway (MGW)
data channel	<i>See D-channel</i>
data channel; DC	channel used for data transmission

data channel propagation time; T_p	period which starts when the last bit of the signal unit has entered the data channel at the sending side and ends when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the data channel at the receiving end, irrespective of whether the signal unit is disturbed or not
data check	service interrogation which compares the data entered by a user during the interrogation procedure with the information stored in the network
data checkpointing	mechanism by which the application state is transmitted from an active application instance to one or more standby instances
data chunk; <i>chunk</i>	unit of information within a stream control transport protocol (SCTP) datagram, consisting of a header and specific contents (user data)
data circuit	combination of data processing nodes and connections between them
data coding scheme; <i>DCS</i>	parameter which identifies the alphabet or coding employed for the user information and message handling at the mobile station (MS) and is passed transparently from the cell broadcast centre (CBC) to the MS
data collection processor	communications device serving as mediation equipment in the telecommunication management network, which provides concentration, protocol conversion and operations functions such as accumulation and thresholding. One or more NEs may be connected to each physical port
data collector; <i>DC</i>	function that collects the measured data from the network element and transfers it to the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)
data communication	telecommunications where communication is done using data processed via computers
data communication function; <i>DCF</i>	function providing the means for data communication to transport information related to telecommunication management between telecommunications management network (TMN) function blocks
data communication network; <i>data transmission network; data network; DCN</i>	telecommunication network mainly meant for data transmission
data communication service; <i>DaCS</i>	service which supplements the functions which the TCP/IP stack of the underlying real-time operating system (RTOS) provides
data communications channel; <i>DCC</i>	auxiliary channel within section overhead which is used for network management related communication between operations systems and network elements

data communications equipment; DCE	any hardware involved in starting a communications link
data compression; compression; DC	technique that saves storage space by replacing digital character strings with short codes
data connection	full duplex connection over which data is transferred in a specified mode and type
data connection socket; DCS	socket which is an endpoint for an FTP data connection
data content fragment	number of a specific, static, linear sub-sequence of the data content of the component
data country code; DCC	ATM address format that specifies the country in which an address is registered
data description	description that links the variables in the service logic to their values stored in other parts of the system
data description template	template that is used for the creation of the data descriptions used in service execution
data dictionary	collection of data which contains administrative information associated with the database
Data Distribution Protocol; DDP	protocol that provides a fault-tolerant data transfer mechanism over IP networks
data download	mechanism to inform the DX 200 software related to the previously downloaded file about a new file or a version of the file so that the file may be brought into use
data encryption standard algorithm	<i>See DES algorithm</i>
data exchange interface; DXI	network node interface between data terminal equipment and a special ATM CSU/DSU that converts between the variable-length DXI frames and the fixed-length ATM cells
data field	<i>See elementary file</i>
data field	defined area in a data medium or memory, which is used for storing some piece of data
data file	data type load module

data file	<i>See file</i>
data flow; <i>flow</i>	identifiable stream of data
data flow indicator	indicator which shows the relative speed at which data is transferred
data form 1; <i>DT1</i>	message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to transfer data
data form 2; <i>DT2</i>	signalling connection control part (SCCP) message that either end of a signalling connection can send to pass SCCP user data transparently between two nodes
data haven	country or region where maintaining a person register is not restricted or controlled
data header	group of selectable information fields which a user can select with the form file editor and fill with a formatter process which saves them to the beginning of a created charging record (CDR) or report
data independent	independent of the logical or physical structure of data
data integrity	<i>See integrity</i>
data interface; <i>DI</i>	asynchronous interface used to extend the Q1 management bus over a data channel accessed through free bits or a dedicated frame
data interface unit; <i>data unit; DIU</i>	unit that provides standard user data interfaces and connects the data interface signals to the aggregate signals in the internal connection buses of, for example, multiplex, branching, or node equipment
data interface unit pool; <i>DIU pool</i>	data pool that consists of data interface units (DIUs) and handles unrestricted digital information (UDI) call requests
data item	set of logically related data treated as a unit
data link	ensemble of terminal installations and the interconnecting network operating in a particular mode that permits information to be exchanged
data link connection; <i>DLC</i>	connection established in the link layer to provide for information exchange between two or more service access points (SAP)
data link connection identifier; <i>DLCI</i>	identifier of a data link connection (DLC), which is unique within one bearer channel and composed of network service virtual link identifier and the bearer channel identifier
data link layer	<i>See link layer</i>

data management	function of controlling the acquisition, analysis, storage, retrieval, and distribution of data
data management HA services	<i>See data management high availability services</i>
data management high availability services; data management HA services	part of data management which aims to improve the availability of data stores, supervises databases for any errors, and reports the errors to the alarm system
data mediator	function that acts as an intermediate party between the network element's data providers and the data collector
data migration	process of translating data from one format to another or moving data from one storage device or environment to another
data model	structure used for describing a database
data network	<i>See data communication network</i>
data node	<i>See data processing node</i>
data on the exchange's grade of service	part of field reporting which contains data on the answered, unanswered, and lost calls and a report on calls terminated in clear code groups defined by the user
data origin authentication	authentication that verifies the identity of the claimed source of data
data package	<i>See office data build</i>
DATA packet	<i>See TFTP DATA packet</i>
data path function; DP function; DPF	function that manages the set-up of the bearer plane between two peers, including the set-up of tunnels and additional functions that may be required for handling the bearer plane
data PDU type	field in the lu user plane (UP) protocol data unit (PDU) indicating the PDU type that is used for transferring user data
data processing node; data node; DPN	node at which one or more data processing systems are located
data protection; privacy protection	part of data security which aims at preventing unauthorised usage and seizure of data
data protection key	lower level cryptographic key used for protecting subscriber authentication keys (Ki) and other data items

data provider	function that collects statistical information from the multimedia gateway (MGW) and writes it to a file
data rate	<i>See data transmission rate</i>
data receiving	function which forwards data received by SAR (segmentation and reassembly sublayer) on the reserved VCC (virtual channel connection) to the client process
data record transfer request	message used in charging in the packet switched core network (PS) domain to transmit charging record (CDR) information
data record transfer response	message sent as a response to a received data record transfer request
data reporting system; data and reports system; DRS	system that integrates data from various sources into a single repository
data request	service interrogation which enables a user to request the stored data for a particular service on its network termination
data risk; information risk	threat of an incidence related to data or their use which, if it takes place, causes damage or loss
data risk; information risk	total effect of the vulnerability of information or a system and the threat directed at them, which results in damage, if the threat is realised
data security	information security, which minimises risks directed at data
data security	<i>See information security</i>
data sending	function that sends data via reserved virtual channel connection
data service unit; DSU	functional unit that is used for data communication services through the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
data service unit measurement	measurement that gives information about data traffic intensity for different call types and data service units
data service unit measurement report	measurement report that indicates the data traffic intensity for different call types and data service units
data session denial	capability to deny a data session when the subscriber's account balance is not sufficient for service delivery
data signal	signal which consists of data arranged to represent information and which may include check digits added to the data

data source node	node that includes a reference to a data source from which underlying objects are fetched
data store management	cluster-wide data management which consists of taking and restoring backup copies and managing information in data stores
data striping; RAID 0	segmentation of logically sequential data, such as a single file, so that segments can be written to multiple physical devices in a way similar to round-robin
data structure	system of relationships between items of data
data subsystem	subsystem that contains IMS and service subscription data and service data
data synchronisation service; data synchronization service /US/	network service that permits networked devices to ensure that the local data on the device is consistent with the network data on one or more remote databases connected to the network service
data synchronization service /US/	<i>See data synchronisation service</i>
data terminal equipment; DTE	piece of equipment owned by the subscriber that is connected to the network: remote terminal of a data processing system (for example, a printer or a screen) or a computer
data tier	logical layer of a distributed system that gives the applications access to required repositories
data transfer	<i>See data transmission</i>
data transfer process; DTP	process which establishes and manages data connections
data transfer rate	<i>See data transmission rate</i>
data transmission	<i>See transmission</i>
data transmission; data transfer; transfer	data transmission which uses computers or their peripheral units as terminal equipment
data transmission network	<i>See data communication network</i>

data transmission rate; data transfer rate	average number of bits, characters, or blocks per unit time passing between corresponding equipment in a data transmission system
data type	definition of a data structure which has a name and in addition, it may define a range of allowed values and a set of operator signatures
data type definition; DTD	definition which describes a data type
data unit	See <i>data interface unit</i>
data upload	mechanism to notify external objects that there is a file in the DX 200 file system ready to be uploaded
data upload and download; DUD	feature which consists of uploading various files from DX 200 into external system, and downloading configuration files from external system into DX 200 and taking them into use in a controlled manner
data user part; DUP	user part specified for data services
data volume based charging	charging method which is based on the amount of carried data
data volume report	See <i>data volume report procedure</i>
data volume report procedure; data volume report	elementary procedure that the core network uses to request the unsuccessfully transmitted downlink data volume for a specific radio access bearer
data warehouse	database or collection of databases for storing, retrieving and managing large amounts of data
database; DB	collection of data describing a specific target area and used and updated by one or more applications
database access control	part of the NMS system security where those entitled to access the network management system (NMS) database are divided into user accounts with different privileges
database administrator; DBA	role in content management that is responsible for administering databases
database application	software that implements the DX 200 database definitions (logical and physical structure) and database procedure definitions

database cleaner; database cleaning tool	software which deletes old entries from a database
database cleaning tool	See <i>database cleaner</i>
database cluster	collection of databases that is accessible through a single instance of a running database server
database cluster node	See <i>cluster node</i>
database connection supervision	supervision of the connections from the workstation to the database
database disk log; disk log	database log stored on a disk
database disk updating	operation by which the log buffers are saved to disk, the contents of the log buffers are updated to the disk copy of database, the database from the disk is loaded to memory, and the database is dumped from memory to disk
database distributor in HSS	feature which defines a service for finding a correct database distributor unit where the subscriber data is located on the basis of logical name, a service for adding logical name/database unit pair information to the new distributed database, and a service for removing a logical name/database unit pair from the distributed database
database distributor unit; DBDU	computer unit that distributes to the correct unit subscriber related data coming from either the network or administrative unit
database failover node; DFN	designated adaptive server to which the database package is moved if the database server (DS) fails
database fastread; fastread	database procedure which does not update the database
database file	file which is part of the physical implementation of a database
database fragment	part of a distributed database which has a unique index within a cluster
database handler; DB handler	software that is used to access and manage a database and its contents

database identification; <i>db id</i>	identifier for each DX 200 database occurrence
database implementation; <i>database implementation specification</i>	database procedure definition that specifies which data structures are used to implement the TDL database objects and which kinds of help structures speed up access from the database
database implementation specification	<i>See database implementation</i>
database local interface	interface, which database application provides to execute database procedures, used to access a database residing in the same physical unit as the application
database log	log in the form of sequential file to which data on executed transactions is recorded
database log item	in a database log, the information that describes one database update
database main copy; <i>main copy of a database</i>	database occurrence where transactions are executed
database management system; <i>DBMS</i>	general software designed for the management of a database
database manager	process family which implements the database management system server and which can also be used to execute database procedures using the database application
database measurement	measurement which provides performance data about the register databases from the application point of view
database node; <i>DB node; DBN</i>	node representing the computer unit where the database or, in the case of a distributed database, part of it is located
database occurrence; <i>occurrence</i>	database constructed on the basis of a certain database description and a given storage structure with reserved physical storage structures
database occurrence number	number identifying the database occurrences with a given name
database primary copy	<i>See primary copy of a file</i>

database procedure	operations directed at a database, which are procedures written in the TDL language and consist of elementary operations which logically belong together
database procedure execution request	message from the application to the database which starts the database transaction execution protocol
database procedure execution response; database procedure response	message from the database to the application which ends the database transaction execution protocol
database procedure response	<i>See database procedure execution response</i>
database query	query that is used to request information from a database
database query language	<i>See query language</i>
database RAM log; RAM log; log buffer	database log in random access memory (RAM)
database remote copy; remote copy	copy of a database located in a remote unit
database remote interface	interface, which database application provides to execute database procedures, used when the database and application reside in different units or when the application updates the database
database schema	description of the logical structure of a database
database server; DS	stand-alone server in a local area network that holds and manages the database
database snapshot; snapshot; snapshot	state of a database at a particular point in time
database system; DBS	entity consisting of a database and its management system

database transaction; transaction	database procedure which transforms a database from one consistent state to another
database transaction execution protocol	protocol which is used between an application and the database and between the different database nodes to execute a database transaction
database transaction throughput	number of database transaction executions in a specified time interval
database type	logical database description with a unique name to which several physical storage structures can be defined
database upgrade tool	Java program that allows the user to collect, format, and save information from the old release's database and to distribute it to the new release's database
datacast	<i>See datacasting</i>
datacasting; datacast	broadcasting where additional data is sent with the signal
datagram	independent, self-contained message that is sent over the network and whose arrival, arrival time, and content are not guaranteed
datagram socket	socket that may connect multiple times to change its association and that may dissolve the association by connecting to an invalid address, such as a null address
dataslot	part of random access memory (RAM) into which the data collected by data collecting services is stored
DAUD	<i>See destination state audit message</i>
daughter card	<i>See mezzanine</i>
DAVA	<i>See destination available message</i>
DAXNode; dynamic access node	switch-independent access node
day class	code specified for each calendar day according to which the charge rate change moments are selected
day class group	set of day classes defined for each day of the week
DB	<i>See database</i>

DB	<i>See dummy burst</i>
DB handler	<i>See database handler</i>
db id	<i>See database identification</i>
DB node	<i>See database node</i>
DBA	<i>See database administrator</i>
DBA	<i>See dynamic bandwidth allocation</i>
DBDU	<i>See database distributor unit</i>
DBM	<i>See dynamic bandwidth management</i>
DBMS	<i>See database management system</i>
DBN	<i>See database node</i>
dBr	electrical power difference, expressed in decibels, between any point and a reference point selected as the zero transmission level reference point, used to express relative transmission power levels
DBS	<i>See database system</i>
DC	<i>See data collector</i>
DC	<i>See domain name component</i>
DC	<i>See data channel</i>
DC	<i>See data compression</i>
DC signalling	<i>See direct current signalling</i>
DCA	<i>See Diameter client address</i>
DCA	<i>See dynamic channel allocation</i>
DCC	<i>See data communications channel</i>
DCC	<i>See data country code</i>
DCCA	<i>See Diameter credit-control application</i>
DCCH	<i>See associated control channel</i>
DCD	<i>See downlink channel descriptor</i>
DCE	<i>See data communications equipment</i>

DCF	<i>See DRM content format</i>
DCF	<i>See data communication function</i>
DCH	<i>See dedicated traffic channel</i>
DCME	<i>See digital circuit multiplication equipment</i>
DCN	<i>See TMN data communication network</i>
DCN	<i>See data communication network</i>
DCN adapter	adapter that facilitates the connection of Q1-managed equipment to upper-level management systems
DCN settings	settings that implement the logical and physical connections of the exchanges to data communication networks (DCN) according to the DCN planning results
DCOM	<i>See distributed component object model</i>
DCP point; common part length	point indicating the length of the common part of the in-dialling number and the group call number
DCR	<i>See call drop rate</i>
DCS	<i>See digital cellular system</i>
DCS	<i>See D-channel system</i>
DCS	<i>See data coding scheme</i>
DCS	<i>See data connection socket</i>
DCS	<i>See digital cross-connect system</i>
DCS1800	<i>See Digital Cellular System for 1800 MHz</i>
DD	<i>See delay diversity</i>
DD file	<i>See download descriptor file</i>
DDA	<i>See direct data access</i>
DDA pool	<i>See direct data access pool</i>
DDB	<i>See distributed database</i>
DDBMS	<i>See distributed database management system</i>

DDBS	<i>See distributed database system</i>
DDCH	<i>See dedicated data channel</i>
DDD	<i>See dynamic downlink diversity</i>
DDF	<i>See digital distribution frame</i>
DDF	<i>See device driver framework</i>
DDI	<i>See device driver interface</i>
DDI	<i>See direct dialling-in</i>
DDI call return	<i>See direct dialling-in call return</i>
DDI number	<i>See direct dialling-in number</i>
DDI part of the number	part of the number that is formed by digits after the DCP point and forwarded to the extension
DDNS	<i>See dynamic domain name system</i>
DDNS protocol	<i>See dynamic DNS protocol</i>
DDP	<i>See Data Distribution Protocol</i>
DDQ	<i>See default CLI display qualifier</i>
DDR	<i>See dual data rate random access memory</i>
DDR-RAM	<i>See dual data rate random access memory</i>
DDR-SDRAM	<i>See dual data rate random access memory</i>
DDS	<i>See direct digital synthesis</i>
DDS	<i>See digital data storage</i>
de-emphasis	establishment of a signal to its original form after pre-emphasis
de-personalisation	removal of personalised features from a mobile station
de-registration	<i>See deregistration</i>
deactivate	to remove a service from an active state
deactivate a service	<i>See deactivate</i>

deactivateSS	operation in which a supplementary service is taken out of an operative state
deactivation	process by which a service is removed from an active state
deactivation of service	<i>See deactivation</i>
dead letter storage	mediation function that provides a special location for messages that cannot be delivered to the target system
dead region	<i>See shadow region</i>
dead spot	area where radio signals cannot be received
deadlock	error condition in which processing cannot continue because both parties of a process are waiting for an action by or response from each other
deaf-aid telephone	special telephone designed for people having impaired hearing, which can be used for reception and sending of text, as well as voice
debug	to detect, isolate, and correct a mistake in a computer program or the computer system itself
debugger	program which assists in testing and tracing errors in an application program
debugger state	state that a computer can be set into after the initial loading and in which only limited set of programs are started so that only the local command language interface (CLI) is available for debugging purposes
debugging operations	<i>See system support functions</i>
DEC	<i>See decision message</i>
decadic dialing / US/	<i>See rotary dialling</i>
decadic dialling	<i>See rotary dialling</i>
decadic signaling /US/	<i>See decadic signalling</i>
decadic signalling; decadic signaling /US/	signalling method in which dialling is carried out in signals which consist of a series of identical pulses and which correspond in number to the value of the digit it represents

decapsulation	SGSN function which removes the additional addressing and controlling information from the encapsulated message (PDU) and reveals the original data unit
decentralised control; decentralized control /US/	type of control of a telephone exchange in which the control functions have been divided between several independent devices
decentralized control /US/	<i>See decentralised control</i>
decimal position number; DP	see position number
decipherment; decryption	method that cancels information transformation (encipherment)
decision	<i>See decision message</i>
decision	action within a transition which asks a question to which the answer can be obtained at that instant and accordingly chooses one of the several outgoing transitions from the decision to continue interpretation
decision circuit	circuit that decides the probable value of a signal element of a received digital signal
decision instant	<i>See decision instant of a digital signal</i>
decision instant of a digital signal; decision instant	instant at which decision is taken as to the probable value of a signal element of a received digital signal
decision message; decision; DEC	message which the policy decision point (PDP) sends as a response to a request message (REQ) that the policy enforcement point (PEP) has sent
decision object	variable-length data object which carries additional stateless information that can be applied by the policy enforcement point locally
decision value	value that defines the boundary between adjacent quantising intervals
declarative SDL	part of specification and description language (SDL) which contains the block, interface, data type, signal, and alarm definitions
decode	to generate reconstructed samples
decoder	device that performs decoding
decoding	generation of reconstructed samples

decompression	reversal of the procedure conducted by data compression
decryption	<i>See decipherment</i>
decryption function	function that is used to decrypt the encrypted data with the help of a key
DECT	<i>See Digital European Cordless Telecommunications</i>
dedicated alarm	alarm whose name indicates the failure
dedicated channel	<i>See dedicated traffic channel</i>
dedicated control channel	<i>See associated control channel</i>
dedicated data channel; DDCH	data channel or circuit that is reserved for the use of one particular session
dedicated file; DF	file containing access conditions and, optionally, elementary files (EF) or other dedicated files (DF)
dedicated GPRS capacity; CDED	part of the default GPRS capacity that can be reserved totally for general packet radio service (GPRS) traffic and that can be blocked altogether from circuit-switched use
dedicated GPRS resources	radio time-slots that are permanently reserved for GPRS use
dedicated IP address	IP address visible to external network elements and internal nodes
dedicated line	<i>See leased line</i>
dedicated MAC	<i>See dedicated medium access control</i>
dedicated medium access control; dedicated MAC; medium access control d; MAC-d; MACd	medium access control that handles dedicated transport channels
dedicated mode	transfer mode in which the mobile terminal has a circuit-switched connection and in which the mobile terminal is allocated at least two dedicated traffic channels, only one of them being a slow associated control channel
dedicated NBAP	<i>See D-NBAP</i>

dedicated NBAP signalling entity	set of base transceiver station or radio network controller functions responsible for the radio link management for a group of mobile stations
dedicated network; <i>DNW</i>	telecommunication network dedicated for a special user group
dedicated physical channel; <i>DPCH</i>	physical channel which is assigned to a dedicated connection between the user equipment and network
dedicated physical control channel; <i>DPCCH</i>	dedicated physical channel which is used to carry control information generated at the physical layer
dedicated physical data channel; <i>DPDCH</i>	dedicated physical channel which is used to carry the dedicated transport channel
dedicated port load-balancing service; <i>LBDP</i>	load-balancing service which distributes incoming traffic according to the target port numbers
dedicated protection	protection architecture whose capacity is used by one entity only
dedicated traffic channel; <i>dedicated channel; DCH; DTCH</i>	traffic channel for user traffic and signalling
deduct request	request that is sent to the Online Service Controller (OSC) to subtract credit from the account
DEF	<i>See default PHB</i>
default (E)GPRS capacity	<i>See default GPRS and EGPRS capacity</i>
default analysis	analysis which offers a uniform call address information format to the routing and charging analysis (central memory digit analysis)
default as no NN flag; <i>DNN</i>	flag which indicates that the default calling line identity (CLI) is the network number (NN) for non-private numbering plan (PNP) calls
default build	<i>See default software build</i>
default CG	<i>See primary charging gateway</i>
default charging gateway	<i>See primary charging gateway</i>

default CLI display qualifier; DDQ	qualifier used for setting the CLI blocking indicator (CBI) and the identity qualifier (IQ) for the default calling line identity (CLI)
default GPRS and EGPRS capacity; default (E)GPRS capacity	part of the GPRS and EGPRS territory that the general packet radio service (GPRS) and enhanced GPRS can use when it is not needed for circuit-switched traffic
default GPRS capacity	<i>See default GPRS and EGPRS capacity</i>
default GPRS TCHs	<i>See default GPRS and EGPRS capacity</i>
default handling	<i>See default IP multimedia handling</i>
default IP multimedia handling; default handling	parameter that indicates whether to abandon matching of lower priority triggers and to release the dialogue, or to continue the dialogue and trigger matching
default ISDN number	ISDN number which is common for all terminals of a basic access in multiple subscriber numbering (MSN)
default MSS	MSC server (MSS) which is contacted by the MSSs who do not have information of multiple MSSs serving in the location area
default output device	primary output device of a logical file
default package	<i>See default software build</i>
default PHB; DEF	per-hop-behaviour (PHB) that is used to provide the common best effort service
default port	port which is automatically created for the actor by the operating system
default preferred inter-exchange carrier; DPIC	carrier identification code (CIC) that identifies the default network operator of a public land mobile network (PLMN) to be used in a long-distance call
default profile; default user profile	user profile that is defined for the system in the configuration phase of the production process
default result of subanalysis; subanalysis default result	analytical data achieved by partial analysis when a call case related value of an attribute does not match a value defined to partial analysis by the operator

default route	routing table entry which is used to direct packets addressed to networks not explicitly listed in the routing table
default routing	routing which can be used when normal routing fails
default sequence list; <i>DSL</i>	list that is used as a template for creating a component sequence list
default service number	service number defined for a centrex analogue or ISDN phone attendant which controls service number- specific handling of outgoing traffic from the operator
default software build; <i>default SW build; default build</i>	software build loaded to the computer units of a network element in initial loading and when the network element is restarted
default subscriber profile	<i>See subscriber profile</i>
default SW build	<i>See default software build</i>
default user profile	<i>See default profile</i>
default value	value given to a parameter in the absence of a specific value in the command
default version; <i>disk version</i>	version of a file in a directory, which the applications normally use for operations
default zone	zone which is defined by the zone codes stored in the public land mobile network (PLMN) parameters
deferred delivery	message delivery in which the message recipient does not request a message from the messaging centre immediately after receiving a notification of the message but at a later time
deferred location request	location request for which an immediate response is not required
deficit weighted round robin; <i>deficit WRR; DWRR</i>	weighted round robin for packets in an ATM network, in which certain credits are allocated to each queue, and at each round the queue is served if it has enough credits for transmitting the next packet
deficit WRR	<i>See deficit weighted round robin</i>
defined capacity	capacity that is configured to be usable in a managed object
definition level	parameter that is defined for the functional definition elements

deflected-to number; DTN	number to which an incoming call is redirected when the network accepts a call deflection request from the served subscriber
DEG	<i>See signal degrade</i>
degradation of performance	undesired departure in the operational performance of any device, equipment or system from its intended performance
degraded minute; DM	group of 60 consecutive seconds, after excluding severely errored seconds (SES), with an excessive bit error ratio (BIR)
degraded service	service that has degraded as a result of anomalies or defects that cause a degradation, but do not result in total failure of the service
delay class	quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies the end-to-end transfer delay incurred in the transmission of service data units through the GPRS network or networks
delay distortion; delay-frequency distortion	distortion caused by different propagation speeds of electric signals in a transmission medium due to their difference in frequency
delay diversity; DD	transmission mode in which the cell coverage area is extended by sending the same radio time-slots or burst, with a slight delay, simultaneously through two transmitters and antennas, regardless of the logical channel
delay since last SR; DLSR	RTCP packet field that shows the delay between receiving the last RTCP sender report (SR) from the source and sending the RTCP receiver report
delay-frequency distortion	<i>See delay distortion</i>
delayed backward tunnelling	tunnelling in which bearer control information is carried in the first backward application transport mechanism (APM) message and subsequent APM messages
delayed delivery	message delivery which is delayed based on the message sender's indication that the message should not be delivered immediately but only after a defined period
delayed direct call	<i>See fixed destination call with time-out</i>
delayed downlink TBF release	<i>See delayed TBF release</i>
delayed forward tunnelling	tunnelling in which bearer control information is carried in application transport mechanism (APM) messages following the first backward APM message

delayed release message; <i>DRS</i>	signalling message sent in either direction indicating that the called or calling party has disconnected but that the network is holding the connection
delayed TBF release; <i>delayed downlink TBF release</i>	TBF release after a predefined delay period
delete request state	See <i>delete request state message</i>
delete request state message; <i>delete request state; DRQ</i>	COPS protocol based message which the policy enforcement point (PEP) sends to the remote policy decision point (PDP) to indicate that the state identified by the client handle is no longer available or relevant
DeleteSubscriber-Data	See <i>DeleteSubscriberData operation</i>
DeleteSubscriber-Data operation; <i>DeleteSubscriber-Data; DSD</i>	operation that the home location register uses to inform the visitor location register that a service has been removed from the subscriber profile
deletion of subscriber	information given to the system by an operational command of the fact that the subscriber is no longer connected to the exchange
delimited ASCII format	format for presenting data in which the variables for each case appear in the same order and the values for each variable are separated by a delimiter
delimiter	character or string used to separate, or mark the start or end of, items of data
delivered QoS; <i>delivered quality of service</i>	quality of service which is granted to a user
delivered quality of service	See <i>delivered QoS</i>
deliverer	process of the post office which receives messages from the bus
delivery acknowledgement	acknowledgement indicating the successful delivery of an item
delivery attribute	attribute which is used to set the short message handling mode in the message delivery phase in a short message service centre

delivery monitoring; <i>RTCP delivery monitoring</i>	end-to-end delivery service which the RTP/RTCP protocol provides for data with real-time characteristics to measure the packet loss, throughput, and round trip delay
delivery of erroneous SDUs	quality of service parameter indicating whether the service data units (SDUs) detected as erroneous shall be delivered or discarded
delivery order	quality of service parameter indicating whether the UMTS bearer shall provide in-sequence service data unit (SDU) delivery or not
delivery report; <i>DR</i>	response from the network or the recipient to a message from a messaging centre or a mobile station, which either confirms the delivery of the message, or is a failure report that informs the originator that the message was never delivered and the reason why
delivery report object; <i>DR-O</i>	internal representation of a delivery report in a multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC)
delivery server; <i>DLS</i>	server that manages business rules for content download, fetches content from content storage, and reliably delivers it to a mobile terminal
delivery server core; <i>DLSC</i>	delivery server's software building block which controls the download of commercial content items to terminals, and provides integration to charging and billing systems
delivery server's download provisioning interface	<i>See download provisioning interface</i>
delivery width	attribute of a logical computer address that determines whether the logical address of a computer pair refers to the active or spare unit, or to both
delta CRL	certificate revocation list (CRL) that contains certificates that have been revoked or suspended since the last complete CRL was published
delta modulation	form of differential pulse code modulation in which only the sign of the difference between each sample and its predicted value is detected and encoded by a single bit
demand priority protocol; <i>DPP</i>	protocol that seeks to provide a high-speed, shared media LAN to replace slower speed network protocols while using the existing media
demand service; <i>demand telecommunication service</i>	type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established almost immediately, in response to a user request effected by means of user-network signalling

demand telecommunication service	<i>See demand service</i>
demilitarised zone; demilitarized zone /US/; DMZ	computer host or small network between a company's private network and the outside public network that prevents outside users from getting direct access to a server that contains company data
demilitarized zone /US/	<i>See demilitarised zone</i>
demo licence	<i>See trial licence</i>
democratic mutually synchronised network; democratic network; democratic mutually synchronized network /US/	mutually synchronised network in which all clocks are of equal status and exert equal amounts of control over the others. The network operating frequency (digit rate) is the mean of the natural (uncontrolled) frequencies of all the clocks
democratic mutually synchronized network /US/	<i>See democratic mutually synchronised network</i>
democratic network	<i>See democratic mutually synchronised network</i>
demultiplexer	equipment that performs demultiplexing
demultiplexing	separation of multiple input streams that were multiplexed into a common physical signal back into multiple output streams
DEN	<i>See directory-enabled networking</i>
denial of service; DoS	prevention of authorised access to resources or the delaying of time-critical operations
dense wavelength division multiplexing; DWDM	implementation of wavelength-division multiplexing (WDM), using more than 2 optical channels in the same wavelength window
dependability	performance criterion that within a given observational interval describes the degree of certainty or surety with which a function is performed

dependency	<i>See dependency relationship</i>
dependency relationship; dependency	relationship between two resources, in which a change to the independent resource will affect the dependent resource
deploy	to make a service ready for provision and activation
deployment; service deployment	process of making a service ready for provision and activation
deployment descriptor	Java object that describes the contents of a deployment unit, configures components and applications for their environment, and enables the management of the relationships between the components without writing or changing the program code
deployment rule	rule which defines how a service or service component is deployed in the network
deployment target	logical representation of a physical element that includes only service-related parameters
deposit function	function which is used to calculate the new credit balance of a prepaid account after a recharge
DER	<i>See distinguished encoding rules</i>
DEREG REQ	<i>See deregistration request message</i>
DEREG RSP	<i>See deregistration response</i>
deregistration; de-registration	with CSCF, a process in which the user equipment ends its current registration to the serving call state control function (S-CSCF)
deregistration request	<i>See deregistration request message</i>
deregistration request message; deregistration request; DEREG REQ	signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to indicate to a remote peer that it wishes to deregister a given routing key
deregistration response; DEREG RSP	signalling message that a remote peer uses as a response to a deregistration request message (DEREG REQ)
DES	<i>See DES algorithm</i>
DES	<i>See destination end station</i>

DES algorithm; data encryption standard algorithm; DES	symmetric cryptographic algorithm that converts a character string into pieces of 64 bits, scrambles the bits and computes a new character string from them with multi-phase formulas
descending direction	direction of calls from a higher network hierarchy level to a lower one
descrambler	device for processing a scrambled signal in order to restore the original signal
descrambling	process for restoring the original signal from a scrambled signal
descriptor	syntactic element of the protocol that groups related properties
descriptor	contents of a descriptor table record
descriptor	<i>See entry descriptor</i>
descriptor file	file which allows a mobile terminal to verify that the desired media object is suited to the terminal before being downloaded
descriptor position	<i>See descriptor slot</i>
descriptor slot	record in a descriptor table
descriptor table	table containing descriptors
design for assembly; DFA	process during which a design of a product or a product concept is analysed systematically to optimise its assembly
design for excellence; DFX	process for combining and harmonising best practices in assembly, manufacture, testing, and demand/supply chain for excellent design that takes into account also environmental and reliability issues
design traffic capacity; design transaction processing capacity; designed traffic capacity	traffic capacity that the manufacturer recommends as the highest traffic load for a network element without violating any capacity constraints
design transaction processing capacity	<i>See design traffic capacity</i>
designated router; DR	router in an open shortest path area that gathers information on the other routers' link stage or costs and forwards the information

designated transit list; <i>DTL</i>	list of nodes and optional link IDs that completely specify a path across a single private network- network interface (PNNI) peer group
designed traffic capacity	<i>See design traffic capacity</i>
desired delivery time	earliest time when a message should be delivered, as indicated by the sender of the message
Desktop Framework	Java GUI platform that provides user interface modules for different functions
Desktop Framework SDK	part of the Software Development Kit (SDK) that supports the creation of user interface applications that are integrated into the Desktop Framework
Desktop Framework tool	graphical user interface tool that is managed by Desktop Framework
Desktop module; <i>module</i>	Java Archive File (JAR) that provides user interface services and components to the Desktop Framework
desktop user interface adaptation file	adaptation file that is used for the Desktop Framework adaptation
despotic network	<i>See monarchic synchronised network</i>
despotic synchronized network	<i>See monarchic synchronised network</i>
despreading	process in which the received wideband signal is modulated with the synchronised spreading code to get a narrowband signal in spread spectrum systems
destinating user prompter; <i>DUP</i>	IN service feature that enables to prompt the called party with a specific announcement
destination	<i>See TDM route</i>
destination	<i>See number destination</i>
destination	<i>See route</i>
destination	<i>See route destination</i>
destination address; <i>DAD</i>	address of the user to whom a call or a message is directed

destination address prefixing; DAPR	way to request toggling of anonymity per message
destination address suffixing	mechanism which a messaging centre uses to add digits to the end of the destination address to identify each of one or more simultaneously received messages destined for the same application
destination available	<i>See destination available message</i>
destination available message; destination available; DAVA	signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to all concerned application server processes (ASP) to indicate that it has determined that one or more signalling system No.7 (SS7) destinations are now reachable and not restricted
destination B	entity addressed in the original call set-up
destination barring	restriction of traffic to certain route destinations
destination binding reference	information element that indicates the bearer identifier in the destination multimedia gateway
destination end station; DES	end station that is the destination for ATM messages of a connection and is used as a reference point for available bit rate (ABR) services
destination IP address	IP address of data communication's destination
destination load observation; route destination load observation	part of load observation which observes the load on the defined destinations
destination local exchange; DLE	network element to which remote users are connected
destination measurement	<i>See number destination measurement</i>
destination number triggering criterion	service trigger that is stored in the home location register and that contains a list of up to ten destination numbers and/or up to three number lengths
destination point	<i>See signalling destination point</i>
destination point code; DPC	part of the label in a signalling message indicating the signalling point for which the message is intended

destination port number	in a stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) datagram header, the SCTP port number to which the datagram is destined
destination restricted	<i>See destination restricted message</i>
destination restricted message; destination restricted; DRST	signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to all concerned application server processes (ASP) to indicate that it has determined that one or more signalling system No.7 (SS7) destinations are now restricted
destination routing address	<i>See routing address</i>
destination state audit	<i>See destination state audit message</i>
destination state audit message; destination state audit; DAUD	signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a signalling gateway to audit the availability or congestion state of signalling system No.7 (SS7) routes to one or more destinations
destination unavailable	<i>See destination unavailable message</i>
destination unavailable message; destination unavailable; DUNA	signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to all concerned application server processes (ASP) to indicate that it has determined that one or more signalling system No.7 (SS7) destinations are unreachable
destination unreachable message	<i>See ICMP destination unreachable message</i>
destination user	entity to which calls to the general packet radio service (GPRS) are directed
destination user part unavailable	<i>See destination user part unavailable message</i>
destination user part unavailable message; destination user part unavailable; DUPU	signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to inform an application server process (ASP) that a remote peer MTP3-user user part at a signalling system No.7 (SS7) node is unavailable

desynchroniser; desynchronizer / US/	function that smoothes out the timing gaps resulting from decoded pointer adjustments and virtual channel payload demapping in the time domain
desynchronizer / US/	<i>See desynchroniser</i>
detached signature	digital signature that is stored separately from the data it is a signature of
detachment	<i>See group detachment</i>
detailed charging; call-associated charging	service that provides the subscriber with a detailed list of charged calls from the network operator
detailed charging; call associated charging	charging in which the stored data of a single call can be used to present detailed information about the call
detailed interrogation	interrogation in SGSN statistics which is used for interrogating an SGSN measurement and which displays all measurement parameters of one chosen measurement type
detailed network planning	part of network planning which is performed for generating the source data to be used during the implementation of the network
detection circuit	<i>See sensing circuit</i>
detection point; call detection point; DP	point in basic call processing at which a processing event may be reported to the service control function and transfer of processing control can occur
detector circuit	<i>See sensing circuit</i>
deterministic ATM	mode of the asynchronous transfer mode in which a constant information transfer capacity expressed in terms of a predetermined limiting value for a given service is provided to the user throughout a call
deterministic multiplexing	multiplexing in which each multiplexed channel takes a constant predetermined space
developer	<i>See service developer</i>
development engineering community	<i>See equipment vendor development engineering community</i>
development host	host in which the program sources are compiled, also containing editing and debugging facilities

development library; work library	Mentor component library where a component copied from the source or release library is edited and tested
deviation in the peak hour traffic intensity	deviation value which shows the difference between the peak hour traffic value of the final calculation day and the weighted average
device driver	<i>See driver</i>
device driver framework; DDF	architecture that specifies how the device drivers are managed and used, and that sets guidelines for the device driver implementation
device driver interface; DDI	interface that defines several layers of application programming interfaces (API) between different driver components
device family reference design	<i>See reference design</i>
device management; OMA device management; DM	set of functions that allows a third party to carry out the procedures to configure mobile devices on behalf of the user
device management server	server that provides service settings to a terminal using over-the-air (OTA) messages
device presence verification; DPV	process that the hardware management segment controller (HWMSC) performs by polling each device on the DPV list to verify the redundant communication paths to each managed component
device-originated call	<i>See device-originated call CDR</i>
device-originated call CDR; device-originated call; DOC CDR; DOC	charging record which can be generated in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) when an announcement has been given by the specialised resource point (SRP), or when online call monitoring is in use
DF	<i>See dedicated file</i>
DFA	<i>See design for assembly</i>
DFB laser transmitter	<i>See distributed feedback laser transmitter</i>
DFC	<i>See DisconnectForwardConnection message</i>
DFCA	<i>See dynamic frequency and channel allocation</i>

DFCA hopping	frequency hopping in which the transceiver supports independent cyclic hopping sequences that can be freely selected for each time-slot at channel activation
DFCWA	See <i>DisconnectForwardConnectionWithArgument</i> procedure
DFI	See <i>domain format identifier</i>
DFN	See <i>database failover node</i>
DFP	See <i>distributed functional plane</i>
DFRD	See <i>reference design</i>
DFx	See <i>design for excellence</i>
DGPS	See <i>differential GPS</i>
DH	See <i>Diffie-Hellman key exchange</i>
Dh interface	interface between the application server and subscription locator function
DHCP	See <i>Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol</i>
DHCP client	Internet host using dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) to obtain configuration parameters such as a network address
DHCP server; dynamic host configuration protocol server	Internet host that returns configuration parameters to DHCP clients
DHCP switch manager	DHCP/TFTP server which provides configuration to LAN switches and informs LAN hardware supervision about the status of the configuration
DHO	See <i>diversity handover</i>
DI	See <i>data interface</i>
diagnosis	result of fault diagnosis
diagnosis job	sequence of diagnosis programs for functional unit
diagnosis program; diagnostic program	program testing certain hardware functions, or searching for certain fault types
diagnosis report	alarm report output to the maintenance personnel that contains data on the location of a fault

diagnostic job	<i>See diagnosis job</i>
diagnostic path	dynamic list of the functional units which have to be in order during a diagnostic job
diagnostic printout	<i>See diagnosis report</i>
diagnostic program	<i>See diagnosis program</i>
diagnostic report	<i>See diagnosis report</i>
diagnostic task	sequence in the execution of diagnostic programs performed for a functional unit
diagnostic test	test specially designed to identify more precisely, preferably to a single replaceable unit, the location of a hardware fault
diagnostics	<i>See fault diagnosis</i>
diagnostics and testing	DX 200 command class
diagnostics handling	feature that controls the localisation of hardware faults by starting the diagnosis jobs and handling diagnosis reports
dial tone; dialling tone; dialing tone /US/; DT	tone that advises that the exchange is ready to receive call information and that invites the user to start sending call information
dial-it service /US/	<i>See premium rate</i>
dial-out group	talk group to which the calling party invites other participants
dial-tone delay	time interval between offhook and the reception of the dial tone
dial-up access	access to a data communications network through a public switched telecommunication network
dial-up number	phone number to the service provider's modem pool
dialing /US/	<i>See dialling</i>
dialing preanalysis /US/	<i>See dialling preanalysis</i>
dialing tone /US/	<i>See dial tone</i>
dialing-time /US/	<i>See dialling-time</i>

dialled services CAMEL subscription information; D- CSI	CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having CAMEL services subscribed in the home network
dialling; selection; dialing / US/	act or process provided at a telephone instrument or switchboard that enables the subscriber number of a called party to be inserted into an automatically switched telephone system
dialling preanalysis; dialing preanalysis /US/	internal call control analysis for identifying codes which deviate from ordinary dialling
dialling tone	See <i>dial tone</i>
dialling-time; dialing-time /US/	time interval between the reception of dial tone and the end of dialling of the calling user
dialog	See <i>SIP dialogue</i>
dialog /US/	See <i>dialogue</i>
dialog context / US/	See <i>dialogue context</i>
dialogue; dialog / US/	complete interactive procedure for interchanging data between user and system
dialogue context; dialog context / US/	part of the container that contains the information which is persistent for the duration of the whole SIP dialogue or, in case of a stand-alone transaction, for the duration of a SIP transaction
dialogue diagram	diagram that illustrates the dialogue and window structure of a program block
dialogue ID	See <i>dialogue identifier</i>
dialogue identifier; dialogue ID	identifier that is used to separate dialogues from each other and to attach operations and linked components to dialogues
Diameter agent	Diameter node that provides either relay, proxy, redirect, or translation services
Diameter API	application programming interface (API) between the Diameter application and Diameter protocol that provides support for peering AAA transactions across the Internet

Diameter application	application that extends the Diameter base protocol for a specific service or task
Diameter base protocol; <i>Diameter protocol</i>	authentication, authorisation, and accounting (AAA) protocol used for network access services, such as dial-up and mobile IP
Diameter CCA	<i>See Diameter credit-control application</i>
Diameter client	Diameter node at the edge of a network that performs access control
Diameter client address; <i>DCA</i>	address that identifies a Diameter client in the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) when an IP multimedia subsystem subscriber is registered to IP multimedia services or a public service identity user has an assigned S-CSCF
Diameter connection	transport-level connection between two peers that is used to send and receive Diameter messages
Diameter credit-control application; <i>Diameter CCA; DCCA</i>	Diameter base protocol based application that can be used to implement online credit control for a variety of end-user services
Diameter Direct Debit procedure	in event-based online charging, a procedure in which a Diameter server and a client exchange messages to deduct credit from the account
Diameter Direct Refund procedure	in event-based online charging, a procedure in which a Diameter server and a client exchange messages to cancel a credit reservation and restore credit to an account when service delivery fails
Diameter extension	<i>See Diameter application</i>
Diameter interface	interface that is used for transporting media gateway control function (MGCF) charging information for calls that originate or terminate in the circuit-switched network.
Diameter load-balancing service; <i>LBSDia</i>	application-layer load-balancing service for the Diameter base protocol
Diameter message	message that a Diameter client generates to request authentication, authorisation, and accounting services for the user, or a message that a Diameter server generates to respond to an AAA request sent by a Diameter client or an unsolicited message generated by a Diameter server

Diameter multimedia application; Cx application	Diameter application for the Cx interface
Diameter node	host process that implements the Diameter protocol and acts as a client, agent, or server
Diameter protocol	See <i>Diameter base protocol</i>
Diameter proxy	See <i>Diameter proxy agent</i>
Diameter proxy agent; Diameter proxy	Diameter node that forwards requests and responses based on routing-related attribute-value pairs (AVP) and realm routing table entries, and makes policy decisions relating to resource usage and provisioning
Diameter redirect agent; redirect agent	Diameter node that provides the locations of Diameter servers to Diameter clients and allows them to communicate directly
Diameter relay	See <i>Diameter relay agent</i>
Diameter relay agent; Diameter relay	Diameter node that forwards requests and responses based on routing-related attribute-value pairs (AVP) and realm routing table entries without modifying the non-routing attribute-value pairs (AVP) in the message
Diameter server	Diameter node that performs authentication, authorisation, and accounting requests for a particular realm
DIC	See <i>digital interface controller</i>
dichotomising search	See <i>binary search</i>
dictionary attack	security attack on a secret password in which an attacker tries to find a passwords in a specific list, such as an English dictionary or a list of most commonly used passwords
differential global positioning system	See <i>differential GPS</i>
differential GPS; differential global positioning system; DGPS; D-GPS	global positioning system (GPS) which corrects the bias errors at one location with measured bias errors at a known location
differential link delay; DLD	delay on the physical links belonging to the inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA) group

differential phase shift keying; DPSK	modulation scheme in which the information is conveyed by changes in carrier phase during one interval relative to the preceding interval
differential pulse code modulation; DPCM	process in which a digital signal is sampled, and the difference between each sample of this signal and its estimated value is quantised and converted by encoding to a digital signal (The estimated values of the signal are calculated by a predictor from the quantised difference signal.)
differential quadrature phase shift keying; differential quaternary phase shift keying; DQPSK	quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK) in which only the differences between the values of the phase of the sine wave are transmitted, instead of the full absolute value
differential quaternary phase shift keying	<i>See differential quadrature phase shift keying</i>
differential voltage gain	ratio of the differential output voltage of an amplifier to the differential input voltage of the amplifier
differentiated charging	charging that applies different tariffs based on the type of user traffic or other varying factors
differentiated queueing	<i>See differentiated queuing</i>
differentiated queuing; differentiated queueing	traffic scheduling in which each quality of service class is given an independent set of parameters so that critical traffic can be prioritised
differentiated service; DiffServ; DS	service whose quality of service (QoS) depends on the subscribed profile and applications provided by the network operator
differentiated services code point; DiffServ code point; DSCP	field in the IP header that prompts network routers to apply different grades of service to various packet streams
differentiated services field; DiffServ Field; DS field	type of service (TOS) octet of an IPv4 header, or the IPv6 traffic class octet, in which six bits are used to store a differentiated services code point (DSCP)

differentiated services quality of service policy information base; <i>DiffServ policy information base;</i> <i>DiffServ QoS PIB;</i> <i>DS-PIB</i>	policy information base which defines provisioning classes for devices that implements the differentiated services architecture
differentiated services urgency importance; <i>DiffServ urgency importance;</i> <i>DSUI</i>	quality of service (QoS) model in which the packets are marked by two priorities that give information to the network nodes about the relative importance and urgency of the packets
differentiated UBR	service category for carrying differentiated services within an unspecified bit rate virtual channel (UBR-VC)
Diffie-Hellman key exchange; <i>DH</i>	method for key exchange between two parties, in which each side of the communication generates a private key, then a public key which is a derivative of the private key, after which the parties exchange their public keys
diffraction fading	<i>See k-fading</i>
diffraction loss	<i>See k-fading</i>
DiffServ	<i>See differentiated service</i>
DiffServ code point	<i>See differentiated services code point</i>
DiffServ Field	<i>See differentiated services field</i>
DiffServ policy information base	<i>See differentiated services quality of service policy information base</i>
DiffServ QoS PIB	<i>See differentiated services quality of service policy information base</i>
DiffServ urgency importance	<i>See differentiated services urgency importance</i>
digest	representation of text in the form of a single string of digits, created using a message digest algorithm (one-way hash function)
digest schema; <i>digestion schema</i>	encryption method used in authentication
digestion schema	<i>See digest schema</i>

digilogue channel	channel in which information is represented by a digital signal at one end and the same information is represented by the corresponding analogue signal at the other end
digit	member selected from a finite set
digit analysis	analysis used to define the route destination of a call according to the received digit sequence included in incoming signalling and the origin of the incoming route or subscriber class
digit analysis basic functionality	feature that provides the digit analysis with the analysis starting point selection, address analysis, address type analysis, route selection, and configuration and management functions, and the required interfaces
digit analysis test state	test analysis by means of which the digit analysis can be tested with test traffic before it is implemented for normal traffic
digit analysis tree	analysis tree used for the analysis of digit sequences
digit position	position in time or space into which a representation of a digit may be placed
digit rate	number of digits per unit time
digit sequence; digit string; number	string of decimal digits
digit sequence integrity	property of a digital transmission channel, telecommunication circuit or connection, that permits a digital signal to be conveyed over it without change to the order of any signal elements
digit string	<i>See digit sequence</i>
digit time-slot	time slot allocated to a single digit
digital	phenomenon described with samples taken from it at fixed intervals
digital access and cross-connect system; digital access cross-connect system; DACS	digital switching device for routing and switching T1 lines among multiple T1 ports
digital access cross-connect system	<i>See digital access and cross-connect system</i>

digital advanced mobile phone service	<i>See digital AMPS</i>
digital AMPS; digital advanced mobile phone service; D-AMPS	digital version of Advanced Mobile Phone Service (AMPS) that adds time division multiple access (TDMA) to AMPS to get three channels for each AMPS channel, tripling the number of calls that can be handled on a channel
digital audio broadcasting; DAB	system designed for the delivery of high-quality digital audio program and data services for mobile, portable, and fixed reception from terrestrial or satellite transmitters, as well as for distribution through cable networks
digital audio tape; DAT	digital storage system meant for storing audiophonical data in digital format
digital block	combination of a digital link and associated digital multiplex equipment
digital branch exchange	<i>See digital PABX</i>
digital branching equipment	device or system which enables the branching of digital transmission channels or channel groups to different transmission connections
digital cellular network	cellular network based on the transmission of digital signals
digital cellular system; DCS; GSM/DCS	digital communication standard for mobile communications and digital mobile telephone transmissions based on GSM technology, which uses a higher radio frequency than those originally used by GSM networks, increases network capacity and reduces system congestion
Digital Cellular System for 1800 MHz; DCS1800	mobile communications system that is based on the specifications of GSM and that aims at more efficient use of micro cells
digital certificate; certificate	security mechanism used as a digital version of an ID card and issued by a certificate authority to establish the identity of a user or an organisation when doing business on the Internet
digital channel	<i>See digital transmission channel</i>
digital circuit	circuit used for transferring pulse code modulation (PCM) signals or other digital signals
digital circuit	<i>See digital trunk circuit</i>
digital circuit	<i>See digital telecommunication circuit</i>

digital circuit multiplication equipment; <i>DCME</i>	general class of equipment which permits concentration of a number of 64 kbit/s pulse code modulation (PCM) encoded input trunk channels on a reduced number of transmission channels
digital connection	concatenation of digital transmission channels or digital telecommunication circuits, switching or other functional units set up to provide for the transfer of digital signals between two or more points in a telecommunication network, to support a single connection
digital connectivity of teleservices	service which enables a user to be connected to a digital circuit from the originating exchange to the destination exchange
digital content format	<i>See DRM content format</i>
digital cross-connect; <i>DXC</i>	physical layer device in which digital channels are switched between interfaces
digital cross-connect node	<i>See digital cross-connect system</i>
digital cross-connect system; <i>digital cross-connect node; DCS</i>	network element that is used to arrange lower level digital signals among higher level digital bit streams
digital cross-connector	<i>See cross-connector</i>
digital data storage; <i>DDS</i>	format for data storage drives which use and are built on digital audio tape (DAT) technology
digital demultiplexer	equipment that separates a composite digital signal into its component digital signals
digital demultiplexing	separation of a composite digital signal into its component digital signals
digital distribution frame; <i>DDF</i>	structure that provides flexibility of semipermanent interconnection of digital channels or digital circuits
digital error	<i>See error</i>
Digital European Cordless Telecommunications; <i>DECT</i>	standard for digital cordless telecommunications issued by European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI)

digital exchange; DX	electronic exchange that switches information in digital form through its switching devices
digital filling	addition of signal elements at regular intervals to a digital signal to change the digit rate from its original value to a predetermined higher value
digital IF loop; digital intermediate frequency loop	test loop which verifies the operation of the signal path from encoder via spreader to wideband transmitter and receiver and back to encoder via a decoder block
digital interface	interface in which the signal is in digital form
digital interface controller; DIC	functional unit that is used for interworking with the integrated services digital network (ISDN) unrestricted digital information service (UDI) in an asynchronous data call
digital intermediate frequency loop	<i>See digital IF loop</i>
digital line equipment	device for transmitting digital signals over cable connections such as a symmetric pair or coaxial pair
digital line link	digital link that comprises a digital line section or a number of tandem-connected digital line sections
digital line path	<i>See digital line link</i>
digital line section	digital section implemented on a single type of manufactured transmission medium such as a symmetric pair, coaxial pair, or optical fibre
digital line system	digital transmission system that provides a digital line section
digital link; digital transmission link	transmission link for the transmission of a digital signal of specified rate between two digital distribution frames (or equivalent)
digital loop carrier; DLC	carrier's local loop infrastructure that connects end users located more than 18,000 feet or 3.5 miles away from the central office
digital loss pad; digital pad	device or method by which a digital signal is altered to produce a wanted standard attenuation on the corresponding decoded analogue signal
digital microwave radio; microwave radio; DMR; MWR	radio link that is used for transmission inside a base station system
digital multiplex equipment	combination of a digital multiplexer and a digital demultiplexer at the same location, operating in opposite directions of transmission

digital multiplex hierarchy	series of digital multiplexers graded according to capability so that multiplexing at one level combines a defined number of digital signals, each having the digit rate prescribed for a lower order, into a digital signal having a prescribed digit rate which is then available for further combination with other digital signals of the same rate in a digital multiplexer of the next higher order
digital multiplexer	equipment that combines several digital signals into a single composite digital signal by time division multiplexing
digital multiplexing; DM	form of time division multiplexing applied to digital channels which convey digital signals
digital multiplexing radio; DMR	microwave radio equipment used in cellular transmission
digital multiprocessor control bus; DMC processor bus; DMC bus	internal processor bus of one microcomputer in the DX 200 system
digital network	<i>See integrated digital network</i>
digital network	telecommunication network where data is transmitted in digital form
digital node	<i>See digital switching node</i>
digital PABX; digital branch exchange; DPBX	private automatic branch exchange (PABX) that switches information in digital form
digital pad	<i>See digital loss pad</i>
digital path	<i>See digital link</i>
digital private network signalling system; DPNSS	system for PBX-to-PBX signalling over a private-network digital local circuit to the integrated services digital network (ISDN)
digital radio link	digital link that comprises a digital radio section or a number of tandem-connected digital radio sections
digital radio path	<i>See digital radio link</i>
digital radio section	digital section implemented on a radio-relay system

digital radio system	digital transmission system that provides a digital radio section
digital repeater	<i>See repeater</i>
digital rights management; <i>DRM</i>	rights management system which ensures that content can only be used when the relevant conditions, determined by the copyright owner, have been met
digital rights management module; <i>DRM module; DRMM</i>	software module which handles the rights objects for digital rights management (DRM) protected content, and provides a mechanism to package and encrypt content within Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) DRM specification
digital rights management module interface; <i>DRMM interface</i>	internal interface in the digital rights management module (DRMM) for generating DCFs, DRM messages, or rights objects for the delivery server core (DLSC)
digital section	whole of the means of digital transmission of a digital signal of specified rate between two consecutive digital distribution frames (or equivalent)
digital signal	discretely timed signal in which information is represented by a number of well-defined discrete values that one of its characteristic quantities may take in time
digital signal processing; <i>DSP</i>	study of signals in a digital representation and the processing methods of these signals
digital signal processing platform; <i>DSP platform</i>	platform on top of which the digital signal processing applications are built
digital signal processing software; <i>DSP software; DSP SW</i>	software that provides digital signal processing in network elements
digital signal processor; <i>DSP</i>	processor designed for digital signal handling, resembling an ordinary microprocessor
digital signaling data link /US/	<i>See digital signalling data link</i>
digital signalling data link; <i>digital signaling data link /US/</i>	data link that provides an interface to signalling terminals and is made up of digital transmission channels and digital switches on their terminating equipment

digital signature; signature	character string calculated using cryptographic methods, by means of which the transmitting party's identity and the integrity of the material can be ensured
digital signature algorithm; signing algorithm; DSA	public key algorithm for digital signatures based on the digital signature standard
digital signature PIN	See <i>signing PIN</i>
digital signature standard; DSS	standard, defined by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), for digital signatures using the digital signature algorithm (DSA) and the improved version of the secure hash algorithm, SHA-1
digital signing PIN	See <i>signing PIN</i>
digital subscriber line; xDSL; DSL	family of digital telecommunications technologies designed to allow high-speed data communication over the existing copper telephone lines between end-users and telephone companies
digital subscriber line access multiplexer; DSL access multiplexer; DSLAM	multiplexing equipment that contains a high concentration of central office splitters, xDSL modems, and other electronic equipment to connect traffic to the wide area network (WAN)
Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. 1; DSS 1	common channel signalling system used in the data terminal equipment (DTE) signalling of an ISDN subscriber connection
digital sum	algebraic sum of the disparities of a sequence of consecutive defined groups of signal elements
digital sum variation	difference between the maximum possible digital sum and the minimum possible digital sum of a specified number of groups of signal elements
digital switching	switching by means that may assume in time any one of a defined set of discrete signal states, in order to convey digital signals
digital switching node; digital node	node at which digital switching occurs
digital telecommunication circuit; digital circuit	combination of two digital transmission channels permitting bidirectional digital transmission in both directions between two points, to support a single communication

digital television; digital TV; DTV	television system for broadcasting and receiving moving pictures and sound by means of digital signals
digital terminal equipment	terminal equipment which connects a computer unit to digital data network
digital terrestrial television; DTTV	digital television, based on the DVB-T standard, that uses terrestrial broadcasting instead of direct satellite broadcasting
digital transmission	transmission of digital signals by means of a channel or channels that may assume in time any one of a defined set of discrete states
digital transmission channel; digital channel	means of unidirectional digital transmission of digital signals between two points
digital transmission link	See <i>digital link</i>
digital transmission system	specific means of providing a digital section
digital transparency; transparency	property of a digital transmission channel, telecommunication circuit or connection that permits any digital signal to be conveyed over it without change to the value or order of any signal elements
digital trunk circuit; digital circuit	trunk circuit which transmits information signals in digital form between two exchanges. It includes termination equipment but not switching stages
digital TV	See <i>digital television</i>
digital video broadcasting; DVB	standard for digital satellite, cable, and terrestrial broadcasting
digital video broadcasting; DVB	series of internationally accepted, open standards for digital television, determining the means of distribution of the signal
Digital Video Broadcasting-Cable; DVB-C	digital video broadcasting standard that determines how the signal is transferred in the cable network
Digital Video Broadcasting-Handheld; DVB-H	digital video broadcasting standard that determines how the signal is transferred to mobile devices

Digital Video Broadcasting-Satellite; <i>DVB-S</i>	digital video broadcasting standard that determines how the signal is transferred via satellites
Digital Video Broadcasting-Terrestrial; <i>DVB-T</i>	digital video broadcasting standard that determines how the signal is transferred in the terrestrial distribution network
digital wireless local loop; <i>digital WLL; DWLL</i>	digital wireless local loop system
digital WLL	<i>See digital wireless local loop</i>
digital-to-analog converter /US/	<i>See digital-to-analogue converter</i>
digital-to-analogue converter; <i>d/a converter; digital-to-analog converter /US/; DAC</i>	device that converts a digital input signal to an analogue output signal carrying equivalent information
digroup /US/	<i>See primary PCM group</i>
DII	<i>See dynamic invocation interface</i>
dimensioning	<i>See network dimensioning</i>
dimensioning period; <i>dimensioning period of peak hour measurement</i>	period of time during which the dimensioning value is determined and after which the total report is output
dimensioning period of peak hour measurement	<i>See dimensioning period</i>
dimensioning scale	table composed for the dimensioning of route, which contains the number of circuits for different dimensioning values and congestions

dimensioning value; dimensioning value of peak hour measurement	sum of the past year's biggest average daily peak hour (ADPH) value and a realistic traffic prognosis
dimensioning value of peak hour measurement	<i>See dimensioning value</i>
diode laser	<i>See semiconductor laser</i>
DIPC	<i>See direct pool controller</i>
duplexer	coupling system that allows two different transmitters to operate simultaneously or separately from the same antenna
dipole antenna	antenna that produces a radiation pattern approximating that of an elementary electric dipole
direct access	access using only the GSM public land mobile network (PLMN) bearer services and signalling
direct access	<i>See direct access procedure</i>
direct access; direct memory access; DMA	data transmission method where data is transmitted between hardware (for example, a disk drive and display) and memory without putting it through the central processing unit and thus loading it
direct access; direct access connection element	equipment providing the concatenation of all functional groups relevant to an individual or group of related access connection elements
direct access connection element	<i>See direct access</i>
direct access procedure; direct access	intra-BSC handover in which the base station controller (BSC) performs a handover to the super-reuse transceiver without the carrier-to-interference ratio evaluation
direct access to desired layer/band; DADL/B	handover that can be used in a dual-band environment to direct traffic from a stand-alone dedicated control channel (SDCCH) of the accessed cell to a traffic channel (TCH) of another cell that is allocated from the frequency band of the accessed cell
direct address; one-level address	address that designates a storage location of a data item which is treated as an operand

direct announcement	announcement which is given when the subscriber calls a specific announcement service number such as the time service
direct billing class	contract-based information, which is set to the subscriber or incoming circuit group data, telling which international carrier access codes (CAC) have to be replaced with another CAC or with the corresponding direct billing codes
direct billing code	code equivalent to the operator's code which can be used to carry out charging on an operator-specific basis
direct billing contract	contract with which a subscriber can arrange for his or her long distance or international calls or both to be billed directly
direct call	<i>See fixed destination call</i>
direct current signaling /US/	<i>See direct current signalling</i>
direct current signalling; direct current signaling /US/	signalling method in which the signalling information may be represented by controlling the direct current magnitude, polarity, and duration or a combination thereof
direct data access; DDA	feature that supports asynchronous data transmission between a GSM mobile station and the interworking function (IWF) or external device
direct data access pool; DDA pool	pool that consists of protocol controllers with external V.24/V.28 interfaces (LAN) provided for direct data access
direct dialling-in /US/	<i>See direct dialling-in</i>
direct dialling in	<i>See direct dialling-in</i>
direct dialling-in; direct dialling in; direct dialling-in /US/; direct inward dialing /US/; DDI	service which enables the user to call another user directly on a private automatic branch exchange (PABX) or other private system telephone without attendant intervention
direct dialling-in call return; DDI call return	call return facility for centrex in which calls remaining unanswered in a centrex group are diverted to the call return number after a defined time-out

direct dialling-in number; in-dialling number; direct number; direct inward number; DDI number; in-dialing number / US/	subscriber number the use of which forwards the call directly to the extension without the attendant's assistance
direct digital synthesis; direct-digital frequency synthesis; DDS	frequency synthesis in which logic and memory are used to digitally construct the desired output signal, and a digital-to-analogue converter is used
direct inward dialing /US/	<i>See direct dialling-in</i>
direct inward number	<i>See direct dialling-in number</i>
direct manipulation	use of the functions of an information system according to the choices of the user
direct memory access	<i>See direct access</i>
direct memory access controller; DMA controller; DMAC	system that allows I/O devices to transfer data directly to and from memory
direct number	<i>See direct dialling-in number</i>
direct pool controller; DIPC	functional unit that is used for establishing a connection to a packet-switched network or a local area network
direct PSI routing	<i>See direct routing</i>
direct read	special fastread where the fastread is made through bypassing the management system of a database
direct route	<i>See primary subdestination</i>
direct routing	routing in which the calls are routed directly from the originating network within the portability domain
direct routing; direct PSI routing	PSI routing in which the SIP messages are routed directly from the interrogating call state control function (I-CSCF) to the application server without using the serving call state control function (S-CSCF)

direct routing	<i>See direct traffic</i>
direct sequence	phase modulation of a carrier by a digital code sequence whose chip rate is much higher than the information signal bandwidth
direct sequence spread spectrum; DSSS	spread spectrum radio technology in which network devices transmit all data on a fixed frequency
direct short message delivery; direct SM delivery	feature that enables short message delivery without involving the short message service centre (SMSC)
direct SM delivery	<i>See direct short message delivery</i>
direct traffic	traffic directed to the primary subdestination of the first circuit group
direct transfer	<i>See direct transfer procedure</i>
direct transfer application part; DTAP	user part which transmits the messages transparent as regards the base station system (BSS) between a mobile station (MS) and the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
direct transfer procedure; direct transfer	elementary procedure for carrying signalling messages between the mobile station and core network over the lu Interface
direct-digital frequency synthesis	<i>See direct digital synthesis</i>
direct-to-home; DTH	satellite broadcasting where TV-programs come directly from a satellite to a residential satellite antenna
directed retry; directed retry handover; DR handover; directed retry procedure; DR	function in a cellular radio system that allows the mobile subscriber to make a second call set-up attempt if the first fails due to congestion
directed retry handover	<i>See directed retry</i>
directed retry procedure	<i>See directed retry</i>
direction	<i>See number destination</i>

direction	property of trunks, bundles or circuit groups defining the traffic direction in relation to the exchange concerned (The direction can be incoming, outgoing or bidirectional.)
direction of transmission	direction in which signal is transmitted
directional antenna; <i>beam antenna</i>	antenna that radiates or receives radio waves more effectively in some directions than in others
directional coupler	device put in a microwave system's waveguide to couple a transmitter and receiver to the same antenna
directional measurement	<i>See number destination measurement</i>
directional observation	part of traffic observation in which single incoming or outgoing number destination or pair of number destinations composed of these can be observed call-specifically
directional pattern; <i>radiation diagram; radiation pattern</i>	representation of the strength and direction of electromagnetic radiation in the vicinity of a transmitting antenna
directory	structure containing one or more files and a description of those files
directory assistance	<i>See directory assistance service</i>
directory assistance service; <i>directory assistance; directory inquiry service; DAS; DA</i>	information service by which callers can be informed of subscribers' telephone numbers
directory information tree	<i>See directory tree</i>
directory inquiry service	<i>See directory assistance service</i>
directory name lookup cache; <i>DNLC</i>	cache which stores directory lookup information for files whose names are shorter than 30 characters, preventing the need to perform directory lookups at any time
directory number	subscriber number listed in a telephone directory
directory number	<i>See subscriber number</i>

directory number analysis	function producing a unique reference to the database according to the analysed number, thus offering an aid to access user database with the help of directory number
directory schema; schema	set of rules and constraints concerning directory information tree (DIT) structure, object class definitions, attribute types, and syntaxes which characterise the directory information base (DIB)
directory server	server that provides central administration of directory naming objects and thus facilitates a reduction of the work effort associated with adding or relocating services
directory table	table that contains information on queues that are stored in a disk file used by the disseminator
directory tool	tool for accessing data stored in a directory and making administrative actions for the contents of the data
directory tree; directory information tree; DIT	hierarchical tree-like structure with the purpose of managing file directories
directory-enabled networking; DEN	industry-standard initiative and specification on how to construct and store information about a network's users, applications, and data in a central directory
dirty bit	flag which indicates that the content of a file or a message has been modified since it was last examined
dirty read	<i>See uncommitted read</i>
disabling	action taken by the user on a per call basis to prevent the action of the service
disaster recovery	restore process which is used when the whole system or a database has been down
DisconnectForwardConnection	<i>See DisconnectForwardConnection message</i>
DisconnectForwardConnection message; DisconnectForwardConnection; DFC	message which is used to disconnect a connection with a specialised resources function (SRF) previously established with a ConnectToResource and an initiating service switching function (SSF) from an assisting SSF and its associated SRF

DisconnectForwardConnection-WithArgument	See <i>DisconnectForwardConnectionWithArgument</i> procedure
DisconnectForwardConnection-WithArgument procedure; DisconnectForwardConnection-WithArgument; DFCWA	operation that the GSM service control function uses to disconnect a connection to a resource, that is, a GSM specialised resources function that has been established previously with a ConnectToResource or an EstablishTemporaryConnection operation
disconnection	action which is made by connecting the circuit to be released to the standard signal of a free time slot of the tone generator (TG)
disconnection	action of deactivating the PDP context of a certain user
DisconnectLeg	CS-2 INAP operation that allows the service logic program to force a leg (a subscriber) to be disconnected from the connection point in service switching function
discontinuous reception; DRX	means of saving battery power (for example in hand-portable units) by periodically and automatically switching the mobile station receiver on and off
discontinuous reception cycle	See <i>DRX cycle</i>
discontinuous transmission; DTX	feature which enables saving battery power (for example in hand-portable units) and reducing interference by automatically switching the transmitter off when no speech or data are to be sent
discrete frequency interference	very narrow band interfering signal occurring on one frequency which may be modulated by such a slow signal that its spectrum is not significantly broadened
discrete multi-tone modulation; DMT	wave modulation scheme that discretely divides the available frequencies into 256 subchannels or tones to avoid high-frequency signal loss caused by noise on copper lines
discrete multitone modulation	See <i>orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing</i>
discrete reflectance	ratio of reflected power to propagating power
discretely-timed signal	signal composed of successive elements in time, each element having one or more characteristics which can convey information, for example, its duration, its waveform and its amplitude

discretionary access control	<i>See identity-based access control</i>
discriminator	managed object that allows a system to select management operations and event reports relating to other managed objects
discussion group	<i>See news</i>
DiSEqC switch	switch that is used to fit several channels into a given frequency bandwidth
disk boot	<i>See disk system image</i>
disk cache	storage medium in the computer's extended memory, which saves information read from the hard disk
disk caching	storing into or reading from a disk cache
disk command file	<i>See command file</i>
disk copy of a memory file	disk file with a header structure that the memory file system recognises
disk cross-sharing	<i>See disk drive cross-sharing</i>
disk drive; <i>disk unit</i>	operating device for a disk pack or hard disk
disk drive	hardware entity which controls the basic functions of a disk
disk drive cross-sharing; <i>disk cross-sharing</i>	method in which two computers share the resources of each other's disk drives
disk file	file stored in the disks of a unit
disk file header	header that contains the identity data of the files that belong to the software build
disk file system	file system that is designed for the storage of files on a disk drive, which can be directly or indirectly connected to a computer
disk handling	operations with which a user can control a disk or its file contents
disk image	exact duplicate of a disk
disk loading	loading mode in which the data is loaded to the system from the Operation and Maintenance Unit's (OMU) disk
disk log	<i>See database disk log</i>

disk log manager	part of the Network Element Web Manager that provides a graphical user interface and facilitates the management of computer logs
disk management	set of functions for initialising a hard disk, maintaining its condition, and managing its organisation and content
disk mirroring	method where a disk has a physical duplicate disk to prevent data loss in the event of disk failure
disk name	identification of a physical disk
disk partition; partition	part of the disk that is capable of holding data and that is the result of dividing the memory space on a disk device into sections of varying sizes
disk system image; disk boot	bootable archive that is loaded from an external source
disk unit	<i>See disk drive</i>
disk update	<i>See disk update of memory files</i>
disk update of memory files; disk update	operation in which a memory file (or part of it) located in the computer's random access memory (RAM) is copied to a disk
disk updating log	database disk log that contains disk-update-related data
disk updating system	system that performs the database functions related to disks
disk version	<i>See default version</i>
diskette; floppy disk	thin flexible magnetic-coated disk contained in a rigid or semi-rigid protective jacket
diskette drive	<i>See diskette unit</i>
diskette unit; diskette drive; floppy disk drive; FDD	operating device of a diskette
diskless host; bootstrap protocol client; BOOTP client; BOOTPC	client which supports the IP/UDP bootstrap protocol (BOOTP)
disparity	algebraic sum of the values of the departure from notional zero level of one or more consecutive signal elements forming a defined group

disparity	digital sum of one or more consecutive signal elements forming a defined group
dispatcher; scheduler	system that manages workload, for example starts and ends tasks, manages concurrently running processes, and allocates system resources
dispatcher	in DX 200, an object which receives requests from the external system and notifications from managed resources
dispersion; chromatic dispersion	dependence of a propagation parameter on wavelength
displacement	address specified in terms of its relationship to a given base address
display	visual presentation of information on any temporary character imaging device
display information	signalling parameter indicating a text string to be sent to the user
display name	optional part of a SIP header, which indicates the sender or recipient that can be displayed to the user
display pager	pager equipped with a screen, used in alphanumeric paging service or radio display paging
display unit	<i>See output unit</i>
disseminator	event-forwarding discriminator which provides a queuing and logging mechanism when the destination is not available
distance vector multi-protocol routing; distance vector multiprotocol routing protocol; DVMPR	in a communication server, an IP routing protocol with which multicast communication servers using protocol independent multicast (PIM) can interoperate with other multicast communication servers
distance vector multiprotocol routing protocol	<i>See distance vector multi-protocol routing</i>
distance vector protocol	protocol used in local area network (LAN) routers to minimise the number of hops which a packet must travel from the originating device to the terminating device

distinct PSI	complete public service identity (PSI) which is defined in an IMS subscription and routed either according to the normal IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) routing principles or directly from the interrogating call state control function (I-CSCF) to the application server
distinguished encoding rules; DER	encoding rules that provide constraints on the basic encoding rules (BER) by selecting one encoding from those allowed by BER and eliminating all of the sender's options.
distinguished name; DN	name of a managed object which consists of a sequence of the relative distinguished names of its superiors in the naming tree, starting at the root and working to the managed object to be identified
distinguished participant	PoC user who sends RTP media to all ordinary participants in a 1-many-1 session, and who can receive RTP media from any ordinary participant
distrib. list	<i>See distribution list</i>
distributed architecture	network architecture in which there are no fixed connections between any network elements
distributed calculation	feature used to optimise workstation resource usage and calculation time by sharing time-consuming operations among the workstations in a local network area
distributed component object model; DCOM	language-independent component architecture meant to be a general-purpose object-oriented means for to encapsulate commonly used functions and services
distributed computer unit	computer unit whose resources are semipermanently or dynamically configured for certain external transmission interfaces
distributed computing	<i>See distributed processing</i>
distributed configuration agent	software that receives service requests from a central process and executes the requested command
distributed database; DDB	logically uniform database located at several points of a computer network
distributed database management system; DDBMS	general software for controlling a distributed database
distributed database procedure	database procedure whose execution is divided into several database nodes

distributed database system; DDBS	database system where the database or the general software controlling it is shared by different points in a computer network
distributed feedback laser transmitter; DFB laser transmitter	laser transmitter that has a single longitudinal wavelength mode produced by a corrugated and distributed grating resonator on the active region
distributed frame alignment signal	frame alignment signal whose signal elements occupy non-consecutive digit time slots
distributed functional plane; IN distributed functional plane; DFP	plane in the INCM containing functional entities and relationships
distributed item	in a distributed database, an item which has at least one unique identifier and which is located in a single database fragment
distributed multiradio architecture	distributed architecture of an All-IP radio access network (RAN) in which both GSM/EDGE and WCDMA are supported, and the location of the functions ensures optimum performance
distributed part; distributed part of the alarm system; DP	part of the alarm system which provides an interface for applications to raise and clear alarms
distributed part of statistics	statistics functions that are meant for real-time handling of signalling messages and that are implemented in a distributed manner in call control computers or other signalling units
distributed part of the alarm system	<i>See distributed part</i>
distributed part of the signalling connection control part	software that is distributed to computer units and designed for the real-time handling of connectionless or connection-oriented signalling messages
distributed processing; distributed computing	data processing in which at least two processors are used to perform the processing for an individual task
distributed queue dual bus; DQDB	cell relay that permits multiple systems to interconnect using two unidirectional logical buses

distributed routing	routing in which a network element has several open shortest path first (OSPF) daemons running in different units and looks like a cluster of separate routers to other IP routing devices in the network
distributed transaction	database transaction which is executed in several network sites
distribution	<i>See file distribution</i>
distribution; distribution application	use of a broadband service or channel for transferring audio, video, or other information to a user or a number of users who will not be expected to apply post-production processing to the information
distribution application	<i>See distribution</i>
distribution list; distrib. list; mailing list; list	list of addresses which is used to send the same message to all the listed participants at the same time
distribution list application; DLA	application that functions as a distribution list processor and message forwarder between a service provider and a service subscriber, enabling the sending of messages to a group of subscribers by using the Internet mail or mobile-originated short messages (MO-SM)
distribution list application back information processor; DLAB	application that is used to forward the subscriber's messages to the service provider when the subscribers who have received the messages submitted to a distribution list want to send a reply to their service provider
distribution service	service characterised by the unidirectional flow of information from a given point in the network to other locations
distribution service with user individual presentation control	distribution service in which the information is provided as a sequence of information entities, for example, frames with cyclical repetition, so that the user can select individual information entities and control the start and order of the information
distribution service without user individual presentation control	distribution service which users can access without having any control over the start and order of the presentation of the distributed information
distribution tier	logical layer of a distributed system that is responsible for distributing the client request to the correct data repositories
distributor	process which implements the centralised part of a database

distributor API; distributor application programming interface; DAPI	application programming interface in a charging gateway that is used to get the charging records (CDR) from the queues and send them to a CDR post-processing system with a defined transfer protocol
distributor application programming interface	<i>See distributor API</i>
disturbance observation	transient, non-recurrent disturbance in the system, detected by the supervision or application program blocks
disturbance statistics	<i>See trunk circuit disturbance statistics</i>
DIT	<i>See directory tree</i>
DIU	<i>See data interface unit</i>
DIU pool	<i>See data interface unit pool</i>
DIUC	<i>See downlink interval usage code</i>
diversion	<i>See call divert</i>
diversion bypass	PBX feature supported by the digital private network signalling system (DPNSS) protocol requesting that call forwarding is ignored
diversity antenna	antenna that is capable of switching operation from one working element to another in which the received signal is stronger
diversity combining	technique that is applied to combine the multiple received signals of a diversity reception device into a single improved signal
diversity gain	ratio of the signal field strength obtained by diversity combining to the signal strength obtained by a single path
diversity handover; DHO	type of handover that makes use of macro-diversity techniques
diversity improvement	improvement of the quality of communication when using diversity reception instead of single reception
diversity reception	method of reception in which a single output signal is derived from a combination of, or selection from, a plurality of transmission channels or paths
divert	<i>See call divert</i>

diverted call; transferred call	call which has come through the automatic call distribution and which an attendant has transferred to an announcement, to another service number, to another attendant or to a supervisor
DL	See <i>downlink</i>
DL interval usage code	See <i>downlink interval usage code</i>
DL TBF	See <i>downlink TBF</i>
DLA	See <i>distribution list application</i>
DLAB	See <i>distribution list application back information processor</i>
DLC	See <i>data link connection</i>
DLC	See <i>digital loop carrier</i>
DLC message	See <i>signalling data link connection order message</i>
DLCI	See <i>data link connection identifier</i>
DLD	See <i>differential link delay</i>
DLE	See <i>destination local exchange</i>
DLL	See <i>dynamic link library</i>
DLL	See <i>link layer</i>
DLM	See <i>signalling data link connection order message</i>
DLS	See <i>delivery server</i>
DLS	See <i>download server</i>
DLS cluster	cluster which includes several delivery server (DLS) instances and databases installed on a number of physical machines
DLSC	See <i>delivery server core</i>
DLSC interface	in a delivery server, an internal interface between the delivery server core (DLSC) and digital rights management module (DRMM), content management module (CMM), or content security module (CSM); or an external interface between the delivery server core and external servers and solutions
DLSR	See <i>delay since last SR</i>
DM	See <i>degraded minute</i>

DM	<i>See device management</i>
DM	<i>See digital multiplexing</i>
Dm	<i>See Dm channel</i>
Dm channel; <i>Dm</i>	ISDN D-channel applied to mobile service
DMA	<i>See direct access</i>
DMA controller	<i>See direct memory access controller</i>
DMA-channel	channel used for transmitting data past the central memory
DMAC	<i>See direct memory access controller</i>
DMC bus	<i>See digital multiprocessor control bus</i>
DMC processor bus	<i>See digital multiprocessor control bus</i>
DMCP	<i>See Dynamic Menu Control Protocol</i>
DMPG	<i>See data and macro diversity processor group</i>
DMR	<i>See digital microwave radio</i>
DMR	<i>See digital multiplexing radio</i>
DMS	degrees, minutes, and seconds format used for specifying a location
DMT	<i>See orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing</i>
DMT	<i>See discrete multi-tone modulation</i>
DMX	<i>See DMX operating system</i>
DMX byte order	order in which the bytes that belong to larger-than-byte data blocks are stored in DMX computer unit memory and transferred in DMX messages
DMX family identifier	<i>See family identifier</i>
DMX identity; <i>DMX process identity</i>	unique identifier for a DMX process inside a single computer consisting of DMX family identifier, process identifier and focus value
DMX message	operating system message sent inside the DX 200 system

DMX name service	application programming interface (API) which allows program blocks to search for the providers of specific DMX message based services, and advertise their own services globally
DMX operating system; <i>DMX</i>	Nokia's proprietary operating system that is used in DX200 computer units
DMX process identity	<i>See DMX identity</i>
DMZ	<i>See demilitarised zone</i>
DN	<i>See distinguished name</i>
DN mapping	basic transformation between a local distinguished name and a fully qualified domain name
DN2	<i>See dynamic node equipment n x 2 Mbit/s</i>
DNBAP	<i>See D-NBAP</i>
DnD	<i>See do not disturb</i>
DNLC	<i>See directory name lookup cache</i>
DNN	<i>See default as no NN flag</i>
DNS	<i>See domain name server</i>
DNS	<i>See domain name service</i>
DNS	<i>See domain name system</i>
DNS	<i>See domain name server</i>
DNS management server	primary server of the domain name system (DNS) zone that is located in the operations support system and in which the DNS information is managed
DNS name space	name space of the domains that combine to form a complete domain name in a domain name system (DNS)
DNS record	<i>See resource record</i>
DNS resolver	program that extracts information from name servers in response to client requests
DNS resource record	<i>See resource record</i>

DNS security; domain name system security; DNSSEC	domain name system with security extensions such as digital signatures, cryptographic keys, data integrity and data origin authentication
DNS server	<i>See domain name server</i>
DNS SRV RR	<i>See SRV resource record</i>
DNS zone	<i>See domain name system zone</i>
DNS/ENUM	system for mapping the E.164 number space addresses into the domain name system
DNSSEC	<i>See DNS security</i>
DNW	<i>See dedicated network</i>
do not disturb; incoming PoC session barring; incoming session barring; DnD; ISB	PoC service setting that blocks all incoming session requests to a user, and that prevents the user from making any calls
do not disturb; do not disturb service	service which enables a user to forward incoming calls to an announcement or to a centralised service location
do not disturb service	<i>See do not disturb</i>
DOC	<i>See device-originated call CDR</i>
DOC CDR	<i>See device-originated call CDR</i>
docking mode; mode	mode of a graphical user interface component that is displayed in the tabbed part of a window
document icon	icon representing a document window that has been minimised
document instance; instance	unit of information defined by one document type definition
document object model; DOM	platform- and language-neutral interface that allows programs and scripts to dynamically access and update the content, structure, and style of documents
DOI	<i>See IPSec domain of interpretation</i>
DOM	<i>See document object model</i>

domain	part of the domain name system (DNS) naming hierarchy
domain	<i>See management domain</i>
domain format identifier; DFI	field of the domain specific part of an address used to define the type of address carried in the ID field
domain model	definition of the functions, objects, data, requirements, relationships, and variations in a particular network domain
domain name	address of a network connection that identifies the owner of that address in a hierarchical format: server.organization.type
domain name component; DC	in a distinguished name (DN), an attribute that is used to convert the DN into a fully qualified domain name that follows the domain name system (DNS)
domain name server; name server; DNS	server that resolves the IP address or IP addresses of the corresponding Internet address
domain name server; GPRS domain name server; DNS	element of the GPRS backbone network into which the relation between the location area code (LAC) and the SGSN IP address is saved
domain name service; DNS	service which maps fully qualified domain names to IP addresses and vice versa
domain name space	tree-structured hierarchy which contains all the host names in the domain name system
domain name system; DNS	system that provides a replicated data query service that involves the translation of host names into IP addresses and vice versa
domain name system security	<i>See DNS security</i>
domain name system zone; DNS zone	part of a domain for which an individual domain name server is responsible
domain of interpretation	<i>See IPsec domain of interpretation</i>
Domain Specific Part; DSP	part of the NSAP address, which is allocated to the operator of the network
domain-specific part; DSP	part of the NSAP address relevant to the domain which has been accessed beyond the domain specified with the initial domain identifier (IDI)

dominance area	area where the signal level of the transmitter is higher than the signal level of all the other transmitters of the network
dominant role; DR	replication method whereby the traffic is returned automatically to the primary home location register when it starts working again
donor exchange	exchange where the subscriber was connected before being ported
donor network	initial network where a number was allocated before being ported
Doppler shift	magnitude of the change in frequency of a signal or wavelength of a wave, caused by a change in the distance between the source and the receiver
DoS	<i>See denial of service</i>
DOSDX	MS-DOS software that enables the user to handle DX 200 floppy disks in an MS-DOS environment
dotted decimal notation; dotted quad notation	syntactic representation for a 32-bit integer that consists of four 8-bit numbers written in base 10 with periods (dots) separating them
dotted quad notation	<i>See dotted decimal notation</i>
double	to secure operation by using two parallel devices, circuits or systems
double data rate random access memory	<i>See dual data rate random access memory</i>
double data rate synchronous random access memory	<i>See dual data rate random access memory</i>
double density	feature of a floppy disk to double the number of tracks on each disk thereby reducing the access time and doubling the capacity
double seizure	<i>See dual seizure</i>
double superheterodyne receiver	receiver equipped with two intermediate frequencies
double superheterodyne transmitter	transmitter equipped with two intermediate frequencies
double talk	simultaneous occurrence of near end and far end speech

double telephone number; <i>by-pass number</i>	facility which enables the connection of two telephone numbers, the directory number and a secret number, to the same subscriber line
double word; <i>dword</i>	numeric entity comprising twice the number of bits contained in a normal computer word
double-ended synchronisation; <i>double-ended synchronization / US/</i>	method of synchronising a specified synchronisation node with respect to another synchronisation node in which synchronisation information at the specified node is derived by comparing the phase difference between the local clock and the incoming digital signal from the other node, with the phase difference at the other node between its local clock and the digital signal incoming from the specified node
double-ended synchronization / US/	<i>See double-ended synchronisation</i>
double-talk detector; <i>DTD</i>	function that switches off the non-linear processor in the echo canceller when near-end speech is present
doublet	<i>See two-bit byte</i>
DOWN	<i>See ASP down message</i>
down time; <i>downtime</i>	time interval during which an item is in a down state
downlink	connection from the IP network down to the switch
downlink; <i>forward link; DL</i>	physical link from the transmitting base transceiver station (BTS) towards the receiving mobile station (MS)
downlink advanced receiver performance; <i>DARP</i>	method to reduce interference by detecting unwanted signals in a cell and suppressing them
downlink channel descriptor; <i>DCD</i>	medium access control (MAC) message that describes the physical layer characteristics of a downlink channel
downlink data threshold	in charging configuration, the number of bytes in the downlink which causes charging record (CDR) triggering when it is reached for a PDP context of a normal user
downlink discontinuous transmission; <i>downlink DTX</i>	transmission mode in which the base transceiver station always uses discontinuous downlink bursts, and in which discontinuous transmission (DTX) is used on the main carrier

downlink diversity	transmission mode in which the base transceiver station utilises more than one transmitter on a single radio channel
downlink DTX	See <i>downlink discontinuous transmission</i>
downlink interval usage code; <i>DL interval usage code; DIUC</i>	downlink-specific code that identifies a particular burst profile for the use of a downlink or uplink transmission interval
downlink iteration	iteration done in the downlink to find, for example, the correct cell transmission power for each mobile station, the best server and the outage
downlink load control	overload control used for deciding which mobile stations go to outage when the system is overloaded
downlink shared channel; <i>DSCH</i>	downlink transport channel which is intended to carry dedicated user data and control information, and which can be shared among several users
downlink TBF; <i>DL TBF</i>	temporary block flow (TBF) from a base transceiver station to a mobile terminal
download; <i>downloading</i>	to transfer data or programs from a server to a local system
download descriptor	See <i>download descriptor file</i>
download descriptor file; <i>download descriptor; DD file</i>	file containing metadata about the content to be downloaded and instructions to the download agent in the device on how to download the media object
download item	object transmitted during one download transaction
download link	embedded link in a terminal for downloading content, services, and applications
download model	model which specifies routines according to which the item will be downloaded
download provisioning interface; <i>delivery server's download provisioning interface; DPI</i>	HTTP interface in Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) through which a service can dynamically submit a download work order to DLS in order to generate download URLs

download provisioning request	<i>See download work order</i>
download request	request for a download transaction which includes one call and typically causes one response
download server; DLS	server that is responsible for the download transaction from the server's perspective
download service	service that handles the downloading of files from the web
download transaction; content download transaction; transaction	transaction which starts when a download request is submitted, and ends either when the terminal has successfully received the item, or when the download event is acknowledged by the terminal
download transaction interface	HTTP interface which allows the users to download content to their terminals
download transaction object	object that contains the location of the actual content to be downloaded in the download transaction
download URL	URL address in service, identifying a download transaction that is taking place through Nokia Delivery Server (DLS)
download work order; work order; download provisioning request	request which a service makes to Nokia Delivery Server (DLS), containing all the information required to create a complete ticket
downloading	<i>See download</i>
downloads	selection of games that can be downloaded to a WAP-enabled phone
downstream	direction from the node to network
downstream suppression	muting of all speech which is sent to a user who is speaking
downtime	<i>See down time</i>
DP	<i>See decimal position number</i>
DP	<i>See distributed part</i>
DP	<i>See detection point</i>

DP Analysed_Information; Analysed_Information; DP3	detection point (DP) that indicates the routing address availability and the nature of address indicator
DP Collected_Info; Collected_Info; DP2	detection point (DP) that indicates whether the originating CAMEL subscription information is active and analysed
DP function	<i>See data path function</i>
DP Route_Select_Failure; Route_Select_Failure; DP4	detection point (DP) that indicates that all the alternative routes have been tried out and the connection set-up has failed
DP2	<i>See DP Collected_Info</i>
DP3	<i>See DP Analysed_Information</i>
DP4	<i>See DP Route_Select_Failure</i>
DPBX	<i>See digital PABX</i>
DPC	<i>See destination point code</i>
DPCCH	<i>See dedicated physical control channel</i>
DPCH	<i>See dedicated physical channel</i>
DPCM	<i>See differential pulse code modulation</i>
DPDCH	<i>See dedicated physical data channel</i>
DPF	<i>See data path function</i>
DPI	<i>See download provisioning interface</i>
DPIC	<i>See default preferred inter-exchange carrier</i>
DPN	<i>See data processing node</i>
DPNSS	<i>See digital private network signalling system</i>
DPNSS1/DASS2 type D-channel	D channel which implements the data transmission to private automatic branch exchanges (PABX)
DPP	<i>See demand priority protocol</i>

DPRAM	<i>See dual-port RAM</i>
DPSK	<i>See differential phase shift keying</i>
DPV	<i>See device presence verification</i>
DQDB	<i>See distributed queue dual bus</i>
DQPSK	<i>See differential quadrature phase shift keying</i>
DR	<i>See delivery report</i>
DR	<i>See dominant role</i>
DR	<i>See directed retry</i>
DR	<i>See designated router</i>
DR handover	<i>See directed retry</i>
DR-O	<i>See delivery report object</i>
DRAM	<i>See dynamic RAM</i>
drift	generally slow, temporal change of a property, such as frequency or voltage level, in a certain direction
drift BTS	base transceiver station (BTS) which manages physical resources within a cell
drift radio network controller; <i>drift RNC; drifting RNC; DRNC</i>	radio network controller (RNC) of a drift radio network subsystem (DRNS) that supports the serving RNC with radio resources when the connection between the radio access network (RAN) and the mobile station (MS) needs to use the cells controlled by this RNC
drift radio network subsystem	<i>See drift RNS</i>
drift RNC	<i>See drift radio network controller</i>
drift RNS; <i>drift radio network subsystem; DRNS</i>	radio network subsystem (RNS) that supports the serving RNS with radio resources when the connection between the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) and the mobile station need to use the cell or cells controlled by this RNS
drift RNTI; <i>drifting RNTI; D-RNTI</i>	radio network temporary identifier (RNTI) used by the serving radio network controller (RNC) to identify the mobile station (MS) to the drift RNC

drifting RNC	<i>See drift radio network controller</i>
drifting RNTI	<i>See drift RNTI</i>
driver; <i>device driver</i>	program that implements hardware-related low-level services
DRM	<i>See digital rights management</i>
DRM content; <i>DRM-protected content; DRM object</i>	digital content that is consumed according to a set of rights
DRM content format; <i>digital content format; content format; DCF</i>	encrypted format of content which is obtained by encrypting the media objects using keys and a specified algorithm
DRM forward lock; <i>forward-lock; forward lock</i>	Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) specified function that enables the service provider to configure content types that are not allowed to be forwarded or carbon copied
DRM message	message containing a media object and an optional rights object
DRM module	<i>See digital rights management module</i>
DRM object	<i>See DRM content</i>
DRM option	set of permissions and constraints that define how the user may use the content
DRM voucher	<i>See rights object</i>
DRM-protected content	<i>See DRM content</i>
DRMM	<i>See digital rights management module</i>
DRMM interface	<i>See digital rights management module interface</i>
DRMM UI	<i>See DRMM user interface</i>
DRMM user interface; <i>DRMM UI</i>	web-based user interface for carrying out the administration and monitoring tasks in the digital rights management module (DRMM)
DRNC	<i>See drift radio network controller</i>
DRNHN	<i>See dynamic routing for non-hierarchical networks</i>

DRNS	<i>See drift RNS</i>
drop and insert	<i>See TDM cross-connect</i>
drop down combo box	<i>See list</i>
drop precedence	among assured forwarding PHB groups, a value that determines a packet's discard probability in case of congestion
drop-and-insert equipment	<i>See digital branching equipment</i>
drop-down arrow	arrow button used for opening a list of options
drop-down list	<i>See list</i>
drop-down list; dropdown list box; list box	in graphical user interfaces, a list box with a list of options for the user to select from
drop-down list box	<i>See list</i>
drop/insert function	<i>See TDM cross-connect</i>
dropdown combo box	<i>See combo box</i>
dropdown list box	<i>See drop-down list</i>
dropout	loss of signal that occurs when the user of a mobile station passes through an area where the radio signal is blocked or reduced by geographical or structural obstructions
dropped call rate	<i>See call drop rate</i>
dropper	device that performs policing
dropping	<i>See policing</i>
DRQ	<i>See delete request state message</i>
DRS	<i>See delayed release message</i>
DRS	<i>See data reporting system</i>
DRST	<i>See destination restricted message</i>
DRX	<i>See discontinuous reception</i>

DRX cycle; discontinuous reception cycle	individual time interval between reading two consecutive pieces of initial paging information for specific mobile station
dry loop	feature which allows a PSTN/ISDN interface to be isolated from the subscriber loop, after which it can be tested
DS	<i>See differentiated service</i>
DS	<i>See database server</i>
DS behaviour aggregate	<i>See behaviour aggregate</i>
DS field	<i>See differentiated services field</i>
DS-PIB	<i>See differentiated services quality of service policy information base</i>
DSA	<i>See digital signature algorithm</i>
DSCH	<i>See downlink shared channel</i>
DSCP	<i>See differentiated services code point</i>
DSD	<i>See DeleteSubscriberData operation</i>
DSI	<i>See dynamic skeleton interface</i>
DSL	<i>See default sequence list</i>
DSL	<i>See digital subscriber line</i>
DSL access multiplexer	<i>See digital subscriber line access multiplexer</i>
DSLAM	<i>See digital subscriber line access multiplexer</i>
DSP	<i>See digital signal processing</i>
DSP	<i>See digital signal processor</i>
DSP	<i>See domain-specific part</i>
DSP	<i>See Domain Specific Part</i>
DSP measurement	measurement that provides statistical information on the use and behaviour of digital signal processors (DSP) in a network element
DSP packet forwarder service	service for forwarding packets between any types of connections in a digital signal processor (DSP)

DSP performance measurement	<i>See DSP resource measurement</i>
DSP platform	<i>See digital signal processing platform</i>
DSP resource management	process of managing the signal processing resources of a network element
DSP resource manager; <i>signal processing resource manager, SPRM</i>	feature by which the signal processing resources of a network element can be managed
DSP resource measurement; <i>DSP performance measurement</i>	measurement that provides statistical information on missed and successful calls handled by the signal processing resource manager, and information on ongoing services and free resources
DSP service pooling	method that enables optimal use of digital signal processor (DSP) application and platform resources by defining that certain DSP units provide only certain DSP services
DSP software	<i>See digital signal processing software</i>
DSP statistics	feature which is required to get statistical information on missed and succeeded calls handled by the signal processing resource manager (SPRM), and to get information on ongoing services and free resources
DSP SW	<i>See digital signal processing software</i>
DSS	<i>See digital signature standard</i>
DSS 1	<i>See Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. 1</i>
DSSS	<i>See direct sequence spread spectrum</i>
DSU	<i>See data service unit</i>
DSUI	<i>See differentiated services urgency importance</i>
DT	<i>See dial tone</i>
DT1	<i>See data form 1</i>
DT2	<i>See data form 2</i>
DTAP	<i>See direct transfer application part</i>
DTCH	<i>See dedicated traffic channel</i>

DTD	<i>See double-talk detector</i>
DTD	<i>See data type definition</i>
DTE	<i>See data terminal equipment</i>
DTH	<i>See direct-to-home</i>
DTL	<i>See designated transit list</i>
DTL originator	first switching system within the entire private network-network interface (PNNI) routing domain to build the initial designated transit list (DTL) stack for a given connection
DTM	<i>See dual transfer mode</i>
DTMF	<i>See dual-tone multifrequency</i>
DTMF codec	codec that is used to encode and decode DTMF tones so that they can be transferred in a voice call as RTP data packets
DTMF detection package	H.248 package that defines the basic dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) tones detection
DTMF dialing /US/	<i>See DTMF dialling</i>
DTMF dialling; DTMF dialing /US/	means of transferring dialling information from the user to the exchange by means of dual tone multi- frequency pulses
DTN	<i>See deflected-to number</i>
DTP	<i>See data transfer process</i>
DTTV	<i>See digital terrestrial television</i>
DTV	<i>See digital television</i>
DTX	<i>See discontinuous transmission</i>
dual band	<i>See dual-band network operation</i>
dual data rate random access memory; DDR-SDRAM; DDR-RAM	random access memory (RAM) or synchronised dynamic random access memory (SDRAM) that transfers data on both clock transitions
dual numbering	<i>See alternate line service</i>
dual polarisation mode	mode of operation, in which the transmission capacity of a radio channel is doubled by the use of both the vertical and horizontal polarisations

dual port memory	memory used for interaction between two units, which both memories can read and write to
dual seizure; double seizure	condition which occurs in a two-way operation when two exchanges attempt to seize the same circuit or time slot simultaneously
dual stack; dual-stack	operational mode in which both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are used
dual tone multi-frequency	See <i>dual-tone multifrequency</i>
dual transfer mode; DTM	transfer mode in which a mobile station is simultaneously in dedicated mode and packet transfer mode
dual-band BTS configuration	configuration that allows the use of GSM/EDGE 900/1800, 800/1800, and 800/1900 transceiver combinations in the same base transceiver station (BTS) cabinet
dual-band network operation	optional feature that supports the use of two frequency bands at a time in the base station controller
dual-port RAM; dual-port random access memory; DPRAM	random access memory (RAM) with two independent ports, each of which is capable of being read or written simultaneously with and independently of the other port
dual-port random access memory	See <i>dual-port RAM</i>
dual-rate traffic channel	traffic channel that functions at both full and half rate
dual-stack	See <i>dual stack</i>
dual-tone multifrequency; DTMF	signalling method employing set combinations of two specific voice-band frequencies, one of which is selected from a group of four low frequencies, and the other from a group of three or four relatively high frequencies
duct optical cable	See <i>fibre-optic duct cable</i>
DUD	See <i>data upload and download</i>
dumb terminal	See <i>non-intelligent terminal</i>
dummy burst; DB	burst that is transmitted as a filler in unused time-slots in the carrier
dump	to write the contents of a storage, or part of a storage, to a data medium or an external memory
dumping	See <i>dumping of a file</i>

dumping of a file; dumping	event in which the data contents of a disk file are fetched from a memory file
DUNA	<i>See destination unavailable message</i>
DUP	<i>See destinating user prompter</i>
DUP	<i>See data user part</i>
duplex	simultaneous two-way and independent transmission in both directions
duplex filter; duplexer filter; duplexer	filter that is used to connect the transmitter and receiver of the radio relay equipment to the antenna
duplex frequency; duplex spacing; transmit to receive spacing	difference between transmitting and receiving frequencies
duplex operation	a method of operation whereby transmission is possible simultaneously in both directions
duplex spacing	<i>See duplex frequency</i>
duplexer	<i>See duplex filter</i>
duplexer filter	<i>See duplex filter</i>
duplicate address detection; DAD	procedure that an IPv6 host performs to determine that the address it wishes to use on the logical link is not already in use
duplicate CDR checking	<i>See duplicate CDR prevention</i>
duplicate CDR packet prevention	<i>See duplicate CDR prevention</i>
duplicate CDR prevention; duplicate CDR packet prevention; duplicate CDR checking; CDR duplicate checking	enhanced GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP') function in the charging gateway for ensuring that a charging record (CDR) is processed only once
duplicated unit	functional unit that is divided into an active unit that is in working state and at least one spare unit

duplication	<i>See 2N redundancy</i>
DUPU	<i>See destination user part unavailable message</i>
durability	remaining of the results of an event in a database regardless of errors occurring after commitment
duration	predefined data type which denotes a time difference
duration-based charging	<i>See time-based charging</i>
DVB	<i>See digital video broadcasting</i>
DVB	<i>See digital video broadcasting</i>
DVB-C	<i>See Digital Video Broadcasting-Cable</i>
DVB-H	<i>See Digital Video Broadcasting-Handheld</i>
DVB-S	<i>See Digital Video Broadcasting-Satellite</i>
DVB-T	<i>See Digital Video Broadcasting-Terrestrial</i>
DVMRP	<i>See distance vector multi-protocol routing</i>
DWDM	<i>See dense wavelength division multiplexing</i>
DWLL	<i>See digital wireless local loop</i>
dword	<i>See double word</i>
DWRR	<i>See deficit weighted round robin</i>
DX	<i>See digital exchange</i>
DX error code mapping	feature for mapping the values of DX error codes to the error and description texts
DX image file; image file	file that contains an exact copy of the contents of a DX file system
DX interface; DXI	interface which performs the application-dependent adaptations and provides for its clients a logical view to the DX system
Dx interface	interface between the call state control function and subscription locator function

DX number type	feature that standardises the representation and usage of the sequences of address digits used internally in a DX 200 exchange with the purpose of providing abstract methods for handling the digit sequences and a common representation for their storage
DXC	<i>See digital cross-connect</i>
DXI	<i>See DX interface</i>
DXI	<i>See data exchange interface</i>
dynamic Abis	feature that optimises the loading of the Abis interface by splitting the pulse code modulation between permanent time-slots and a dynamic pool
dynamic Abis allocation	function that allocates Abis transmission capacity to cells when needed, instead of reserving a full fixed transmission link for each transceiver
dynamic Abis enhancement	enhancement that improves the performance of dynamic Abis allocation by modifying the base station controller's internal resource allocation procedures and algorithms, including PCU and EDAP resources
dynamic Abis pool; DAP	pool for radio time-slots that require more than 16 kbit/s transmission capacity from the Abis interface
dynamic Abis pool downgrade	<i>See DAP downgrade procedure</i>
dynamic Abis pool upgrade	<i>See DAP upgrade procedure</i>
dynamic access node	<i>See DAXNode</i>
dynamic actor starting	service of the Chorus computing platform which is responsible for starting loaded programs in an appropriate start-up phase
dynamic address; dynamic PDP address	address belonging to the operator addressing space that is given to the mobile station at PDP context activation by the gateway GPRS support node
dynamic allocation; DA	medium access method in which a mobile terminal monitors downlink traffic for uplink state flags (USF) on the time-slots that have been allocated for the mobile terminal in uplink
dynamic allocation	<i>See dynamic channel allocation</i>
dynamic allocation of base station channels	<i>See dynamic channel allocation</i>

dynamic attribute	attribute that can be created, modified, and deleted during run time
dynamic bandwidth allocation; DBA	function that provides a required internal flow control mechanism for an ATM switch
dynamic bandwidth management; DBM	bandwidth management protocol that can support fast effective end-to-end bandwidth control for IP traffic transported over an ATM network
dynamic buffering for hot billing data	feature which offers a way to use capacity of the hot data buffer effectively by making the size of the buffer adjustable
dynamic capacity	capacity of a network element or system expressed as the number of transactions that can be performed within a given amount of time
dynamic CDR format	charging record (CDR) format in which all necessary charging information of a session is stored within one charging record
dynamic channel allocation; dynamic channel management; dynamic allocation of base station channels; DCA	method that makes the use of radio channels in a cellular network more effective by directing them from one base station to another, according to the traffic requirements
dynamic channel management	<i>See dynamic channel allocation</i>
dynamic channel selection	technique used in radio transmission which utilises a free radio channel, appropriate at a time
dynamic charging configuration	charging configuration that enables the network operator to modify the charging-related parameters
dynamic compression	Signalling Compression based message compression process in which previously sent messages are used to improve compression efficiency
dynamic computer group	computer group formed when needed, consisting of computers free of choice
dynamic configuration; DynCo	method of modifying the configuration files of administrative tools and other common resources when individual systems are installed to or uninstalled from the system
dynamic data formatting	feature allowing the content of the charging records (CDR) and reports that the exchange generates about connections to be changed with the form file editor

dynamic deployment	<i>See dynamic deployment data</i>
dynamic deployment data; dynamic deployment	in the context of FlexiServer, deployment data that is dependent on the cluster runtime structure and size
dynamic disk	disk that supports the spanning of physical or logical volumes over multiple disks
dynamic DNS	<i>See dynamic domain name system</i>
dynamic DNS protocol; DDNS protocol	protocol that automates zone database updates of the domain name system (DNS) via a set of update messages that are exchanged between authenticated servers and clients
dynamic domain name system; dynamic DNS; DDNS	domain name system that allows the domain name data held in a domain name server to be updated in real time
dynamic downlink diversity; DDD	transmission mode in which only the time-slots that are of bad quality are duplicated instead of duplicating every time-slot
dynamic executable script	executable service script that has variable data, such as parameters
dynamic flow control	flow control for high-speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) traffic between the AAL2 and MAC layers in the radio network controller (RNC) that prevents packet drops in AAL2 buffers in the RNC and increases system performance and end-user quality of service
dynamic frequency and channel allocation; dynamic frequency and channel assignment; DFCA	function that provides a desirable carrier-to-interference ratio (CIR) for every connection by assigning the radio channel dynamically based on downlink measurement reports, cell-level CIR statistics, and the knowledge of the used radio channels in the surrounding cells
dynamic frequency and channel assignment	<i>See dynamic frequency and channel allocation</i>
Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol; DHCP	protocol used for dynamic IP address allocation

dynamic host configuration protocol server	<i>See DHCP server</i>
dynamic invocation interface; DII	application programming interface (API) that allows a client to make dynamic invocations on remote common object request broker architecture (CORBA) objects
dynamic IP configuration	Gb over IP configuration in which only one IP address and User Datagram Protocol (UDP) port in the remote serving GPRS support node (SGSN) is needed to establish the network service virtual connections on the Gb interface
dynamic lub	advanced lub interface which enables the dimensioning of the ratio of radio network controllers (RNC) and base transceiver stations (BTS) based on the average load of the base transceiver stations
dynamic library	library in the ChorusOS operating system that is loaded at runtime and is not included in the executable file
dynamic link library; DLL	function library that can be loaded into memory once and called by one or more applications so that the operating system dynamically resolves the entry points, or the addresses of the called routines, at run time
dynamic load sharing; load balancing	sophisticated type of load sharing in which the load rate is measured constantly and taken into account when making routing decisions, so that no single device or route gets overwhelmed
dynamic memory; dynamic storage	memory that depends on time or situation or changes constantly or very often
dynamic memory management	management of memory in an object computer with means that allow for reuse of memory space once reserved and released
Dynamic Menu Control Protocol; DMCP	protocol which enables over-the-air update of the mobile phone menu structure
dynamic message	message the content and length of which can change in different phases of the call
dynamic mobile address	IP address that is valid only during PDP context activation
dynamic node equipment n x 2 Mbit/s; DN2	node equipment that enables flexible and non-blocked connection and branching of subrate channels in the 30/31-channel frame structure of a 2 Mbit/s system
dynamic page	<i>See dynamic web page</i>

dynamic parameter guidance	parameter guidance where the semantic information of the guidance text depends on the configuration of the system
dynamic payload type	payload type in which the mapping is defined during session set-up, often using the Session Initiation Protocol or Real-Time Streaming Protocol
dynamic PDP address	<i>See dynamic address</i>
dynamic problem class	problem class that is automatically deleted when no corresponding problems exist in the service quality manager (SQM) database
dynamic provisioning	<i>See dynamic subscription provisioning</i>
dynamic provisioning	provisioning that allows end users to activate new services for themselves directly in real time
dynamic RAM; dynamic random access memory; DRAM	random access memory that stores information in capacitors that must be periodically refreshed
dynamic random access memory	<i>See dynamic RAM</i>
dynamic routing	routing that adjusts automatically to network topology or traffic changes
dynamic routing for non-hierarchical networks; DRNHN	feature which the operator can use to define that the selected subdestination is the least loaded one
dynamic routing key registration	routing key registration that allows IP-based nodes to automatically register or deregister routing keys and subsequently direct traffic towards or away from themselves without the need for manual operator intervention
dynamic SDCCH	feature that allows the base station controller to reconfigure a traffic channel as a set of stand-alone dedicated control channels (SDCCH), when the loading of the SDCCH is high
dynamic skeleton interface; DSI	application programming interface (API) that provides a way to deliver requests from an object request broker (ORB) to an object implementation when the type of the object implementation is not known at compile time
dynamic storage	<i>See dynamic memory</i>

**dynamic
subscription
provisioning;
dynamic
provisioning**

provisioning a subscription that is done in nearly real time and enforced without having to set up a new PDP context

**dynamic
validation**

validation that the attribute owner or object owner performs for a configurable attribute or object against a predefined rule set

**dynamic web
page; dynamic
page**

web page in which the information is pulled from an outside source

**dynamical
multiplexing**

See statistical multiplexing

**dynamical
reference**

See dynamical reference channel

**dynamical
reference
channel;
dynamical
reference**

data channel used as a reference channel against which another data channel is tested

**dynamically
armed detection
point;
dynamically
armed DP**

detection point that is armed by the request of the GSM service control function (gsmSCF) during the execution of a service

**dynamically
armed DP**

See dynamically armed detection point

**dynamically
linked library**

library whose address in the process address space is not known until the process is started

**dynamically
loaded actor**

actor which is not started as part of the boot archive

**dynamically
partitioned file**

work file of a set of processes each of which writes only to a data unit or a set of data units in that file. The relations between the processes using a portion of the file is established per task

DynCo

See dynamic configuration

2.7 E

E

See erlang

E	<i>See extension header flag</i>
E 1	<i>See E1</i>
E bit	<i>See encryption function bit</i>
E bit	<i>See end bit</i>
E interface	interface between mobile services switching centres
E&M signaling / US/	<i>See E&M signalling</i>
E&M signaling multiplexer /US/	<i>See E&M signalling unit</i>
E&M signaling unit /US/	<i>See E&M signalling unit</i>
E&M signalling; E&M signaling / US/	method of signalling between junction equipment in an exchange and a signalling unit associated with the transmission equipment using two leads - a receive (E) lead and a transmit (M) lead
E&M signalling channel	signalling channel for transferring E&M signalling information
E&M signalling multiplexer	<i>See E&M signalling unit</i>
E&M signalling unit; E&M signalling multiplexer; E&M signaling unit /US/ ; E&M signaling multiplexer /US/	device for converting the signalling used in FDM equipment and transmitted via a separate signalling channel into signals of the signalling time slot of the PCM frame according to the standardised multiframe structure
E-AFC	<i>See enhanced automatic frequency correction</i>
e-auction	<i>See electronic auction</i>
e-business; electronic business	way of conducting business operations by using data networks, usually by using Internet-based applications
E-channel	channel primarily used to carry signalling information for circuit switching by the ISDN
e-commerce; electronic commerce; EC	part of e-business that deals with buying and selling products and services, including electronic transactions

e-community; electronic community	network of people collaborating and sharing ideas over an electronic network
E-DDAFC	<i>See enhanced automatic frequency correction</i>
e-form	<i>See electronic form</i>
E-GSM900 band	<i>See extended GSM 900 band</i>
E-GSM900 extension band	<i>See extended GSM 900 band</i>
e-mail folder	storage of e-mail messages of the user
e-mail server; mail server	server which is used to store and forward e-mail
e-mail smart push; email smart push; ESP	service of the application gateway that allows subscribers with multimedia phones to send and receive multimedia messages (MM) to and from the Internet by performing both inbound (e-mail to MS) and outbound (MS to e-mail) conversions
e-mail smart push subscriber; email smart push subscriber	subscriber who has a multimedia phone and has subscribed to e-mail smart push
e-mall; electronic mall; electronic shopping centre	virtual collection of e-shops usually enhanced by a common umbrella, for example, a well-known brand or a special theme
e-marketing; electronic marketing	part of e-business that deals with marketing activities
e-marketplace; web marketplace	online electronic trading location, which is facilitated by one or several market makers, and where buyers and sellers meet
E-OTD	<i>See enhanced observed time difference</i>
E-parameter; e- parameter	set of parameters (e1-e7) containing the elements which together define the rate at which the call is to be charged (for advice of charge purposes), time dependence, and unit increments
e-parameter	<i>See E-parameter</i>
E-PM	<i>See e-project management</i>

e-project management; E-PM	part of e-business that deals with managing the e-business project tasks online in collaboration with project stakeholders
e-shop; e-store; web shop; web store	e-marketplace used to promote a company and to sell its products and/or services
e-store	<i>See e-shop</i>
e-tailing	online retail selling
E.164	public network addressing standard utilizing up to a maximum of 15 digits
E/O converter	<i>See electrical-to-optical converter</i>
E/O transducer	<i>See electrical-to-optical converter</i>
E1; E1 system; European Digital Signal 1; CEPT1	European PCM system that carries 32 channels in a 256-bit frame transmitted at 2.048 Mbit/s basic multiplex rate
E1 system	<i>See E1</i>
E3; CEPT3	34.368 Mbit/s rate used by the European CEPT carrier to transmit 16 E1s plus overhead
EA	<i>See external alarm</i>
EA	<i>See external application</i>
EAP	<i>See Extensible Authentication Protocol</i>
EAP integrity key; EIK	integrity key that is used to protect the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) user authentication, based on keys generated during device authentication
EAR file	<i>See Enterprise Archive file</i>
early call forwarding; ECF	call forwarding before the call has been extended to the visited network (VPLMN) of the forwarding subscriber
early classmark sending; controlled early classmark sending	procedure that a mobile terminal uses to provide a message as soon as possible after accessing the network
early IMS security	authentication method which the 3GPP has specified to support the authentication of early implementations of the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) that are only partly compliant with the 3GPP IMS

early media	establishment mode of a PoC session, in which the session initiator is given a "ready to speak" indication when the PoC server has authorised the set-up, but the target terminal has not yet been paged
early packet discard; EPD	mechanism that some ATM switches use for discarding a complete AAL5 frame when a threshold condition, such as imminent congestion, is met
earth fault /GB/; ground fault /US/	fault that is caused by a conductor being connected to earth or by the insulation resistance to earth being below the specific value
EB	<i>See errored block</i>
Eb/I0	ratio of signal energy per bit to interference and noise density
Eb/No; energy per bit-to-noise density ratio; energy per bit-to- noise power spectral density ratio	ratio in decibels (dB) of the energy of each information bit to the noise power spectral density
Eb/Nt	narrowband signal-to-interference ratio (SIR) (bit energy to narrowband noise ratio)
EBER	<i>See excessive bit error rate</i>
EBH	<i>See external balance holder</i>
EBH interface	interface of the external balance holder (EBH) that is used to transfer charges and other types of account-related information between the Online Service Controller (OSC) and an EBH
EBH poller	in the Online Service Controller (OSC), a module which synchronises the accounts between the external balance holder (EBH) and the global balance handler (GBH) by collecting all the accounts whose balance level or expiry status has been updated from the EBH
EBH sweeper	in the Online Service Controller (OSC), a component that selects and sends aggregate charges to the external balance holder (EBH) through the EBH interface
EBHext	external balance holder (EBH) component of the Online Service Controller (OSC) that implements the GPRS service switching function (gprsSSF)
EBNF	<i>See extended Backus-Naur form</i>
EBS	<i>See excess bandwidth scheduler</i>
EBSG	<i>See elementary basic service group</i>

eBusiness	<i>See e-business</i>
EC	<i>See e-commerce</i>
EC	<i>See event consumer</i>
EC	<i>See echo canceller</i>
Ec/I0	ratio in decibels (dB) of the pilot energy accumulated over one PN chip period (Ec) to the total power spectral density in the received bandwidth (I0)
Ec/No	ratio of energy per modulating bit to the noise spectral density
ECB	<i>See electronic code book</i>
ECC	<i>See error checking and correction</i>
ECC	<i>See error-correcting code</i>
ECC	<i>See embedded control channel</i>
ECCS	<i>See ECCS circuit group</i>
ECCS CGR	<i>See ECCS circuit group</i>
ECCS circuit group; ECCS; ECCS CGR	common channel circuit group which consists of the termination IDs of the media gateway
ECD	<i>See echo control device</i>
ECF	<i>See early call forwarding</i>
ECF	<i>See event charging function</i>
ECF	<i>See establish confirm message</i>
ECFH	<i>See enhanced coverage by frequency hopping</i>
ECFH	<i>See enhanced coverage by frequency hopping</i>
echo	in the context of telecommunication, a phenomenon in which a telephone user, after a certain delay, hears their own voice reflected back
echo attenuation	<i>See echo return loss</i>
echo cancellation	transmission method used in digital transmission systems in which bi-directional transmission occurs simultaneously on the same line and in the same frequency band

echo cancellation measurement	network-element-specific measurement that collects echo cancellation information from the interface signalling units
echo canceller; EC	voice operated device placed in the 4-wire portion of a circuit and used for reducing near-end echo present on the send path by subtracting an estimation of that echo from the near-end echo
echo check; <i>echo checking; echoing</i>	method of checking the accuracy of transmission of data by sending the received data back to the sending end for comparison with the original data
echo checking	<i>See echo check</i>
echo control device; ECD	device that is able to remove some or all of the returned echo signal from a voice circuit
echo control device indicator	indicator showing whether or not an echo control device is included in the connection
echo control procedure	procedure which is used on a per call basis to convey information between exchange nodes about demand and ability to insert echo control devices
echo loss	<i>See echo return loss</i>
echo path	transmission path between the receive-out port and send-in port of an echo canceller
echo path capacity	maximum echo path delay for which an echo canceller is designed to operate
echo path delay	delay due to the delays inherent in the echo path transmission facilities
echo request; <i>echo request message</i>	message sent on a path to another GPRS support node (GSN) or radio network controller (RNC) to find out if the peer GSN or RNC is alive
echo request message	<i>See echo request</i>
echo response; <i>echo response message</i>	message sent as a response to a received echo request
echo response message	<i>See echo response</i>
echo return loss; <i>echo loss; echo attenuation; ERL</i>	attenuation of a signal on an echo path due to transmission and hybrid loss

echo return loss enhancement; ERLE	attenuation of the echo signal as it passes through the send path of an echo canceller
echo suppressor	voice-operated device that is placed in the 4-wire portion of a circuit and used for inserting loss in the transmission path to suppress echo. The path in which the device operates may be an individual circuit path or a path carrying a multiplexed signal
echoing	<i>See echo check</i>
ECL	<i>See environment control list</i>
Eclipse file system; EFS	file system that is used in the Eclipse platform to remove implementation details about what file system is used to store data in the workspace
Eclipse platform	Java-based open source software platform for building integrated development environments that can be used to create applications
ECM	<i>See event counter measurement</i>
ECM	<i>See error correction mode</i>
ECMP	<i>See equal cost multipath routing</i>
ECN	<i>See explicit congestion notification</i>
ECO	<i>See emergency call origin</i>
eCommerce	<i>See e-commerce</i>
ECS	<i>See emergency service</i>
ECSD	<i>See enhanced circuit switched data</i>
ECT	<i>See explicit call transfer</i>
ECUR	<i>See event charging with unit reservation</i>
ED	<i>See expedited data</i>
EDA	<i>See extended dynamic allocation</i>
EDAC	<i>See error checking and correction</i>
EDAP	<i>See EGPRS dynamic Abis pool</i>
EDC	<i>See error-detecting code</i>

EDGE; <i>enhanced data rates for global evolution; enhanced data rates for GSM evolution</i>	radio interface modulation technique that increases HSCSD (high-speed circuit-switched data) and GPRS (general packet radio service) data rates
edge device	physical device that forwards packets between legacy interworking interfaces and ATM interfaces
edge router	router in an IP network, which carries out tasks that relate to encryption, authentication, and service selection
editorial revision	number of a particular editorial revision milestone for the edition
EDP	<i>See event detection point</i>
EDP-N	<i>See event detection point notification</i>
EDP-N service	service of an event detection point, which the IN service logic has specified as an event detection point notification (EDP-N), when the call processing is suspended at this specified point
EDP-R	<i>See event detection point request</i>
EDP-R service	service of an event detection point, which the IN service logic has specified as an event detection point request (EDP-R), when the call processing is suspended at this specified point
EEFL	<i>See external event forwarder and log</i>
EER	<i>See excessive error rate</i>
EER	<i>See end-to-end retransmission</i>
EF	<i>See expedited forwarding PHB</i>
EF	<i>See event forwarder</i>
EF address	address of an ISDN subscriber in a V5 interface
EFCI	<i>See explicit forward congestion indication</i>
EFD	<i>See event forwarding discriminator</i>
effective capacity	actual data transfer capacity which is available for users and applications

effective isotropic radiated power; equivalent isotropic radiated power; equivalent isotropically radiated power; EIRP	transmitted power multiplied by the antenna gain referenced to an ideal isotropic radiator
effective radiated power; equivalent radiated power; ERP	transmitted power multiplied by the antenna gain referenced to a half-wave dipole
EFR	<i>See enhanced full rate</i>
EFR	<i>See enhanced full-rate speech codec</i>
EFS	<i>See event forwarding service</i>
EFS	<i>See Eclipse file system</i>
EFS	<i>See error-free second</i>
EGP	<i>See exterior gateway protocol</i>
EGPRS	<i>See enhanced GPRS</i>
EGPRS dynamic Abis pool; EDAP	pool between the base transceiver station and base station controller that is dynamically allocated in 16 kbit/s blocks for EDGE data calls
EGPRS packet channel request; EPCR	message that an enhanced general packet radio service (EGPRS) capable mobile terminal sends to perform an EGPRS one-phase access request, EGPRS short access request, or EGPRS two-phase access request
EGPRS territory downgrade	procedure that the base station controller (BSC) uses when it needs to reduce the share of time-slots in the EGPRS territory, for example, when there is an increase in the circuit switched traffic load
EGPRS territory upgrade	procedure that the base station controller (BSC) uses to allocate resources from the circuit-switched territory to the EGPRS territory
egress	<i>See egress direction</i>
egress direction; egress	traffic direction out of a network element
EIK	<i>See EAP integrity key</i>
EIPU	<i>See network processing unit</i>

EIR	<i>See excess information rate</i>
EIR	<i>See equipment identity register</i>
EIR - CEIR interface; CEIR interface	interface between an equipment identity register (EIR) and the Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR)
EIR list tracing; list tracing	tracing of all equipment that is on the black, grey, or unknown list of the equipment identity register (EIR)
EIR/CEIR interface	<i>See EIR - CEIR interface</i>
EIRP	<i>See effective isotropic radiated power</i>
EJB	<i>See Enterprise Java Beans</i>
EJB container	container that implements the Enterprise Java Beans (EJB) component contract of the Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) architecture
EL	<i>See expression language</i>
ELB	<i>See end-to-end loopback</i>
electric echo	echo which consists of reflected signals caused by the near-end impedance mismatch at a 2-to-4-wire conversion unit (hybrid)
electric number	<i>See network number</i>
electrical PDH physical interface; EPPI	function which converts an electrical PDH interface signal into an internal-logic-level PDH signal and vice versa
electrical SDH physical interface; ESPI	function which converts an internal-logic-level STM-N signal into an electrical STM-N interface signal and vice versa
electrical-to-optical transducer	<i>See electrical-to-optical converter</i>
electrical-to-optical converter; E/O converter, electrical-to-optical transducer, E/O transducer	device in which a modulated electrical signal is converted into an optical signal having the original modulation information content

electromagnetic compatibility; EMC	ability of equipment or a system to function satisfactorily in its electromagnetic environment without introducing intolerable electromagnetic disturbances to anything in that environment
electromagnetic disturbance	electromagnetic phenomenon which may degrade the performance of a device, equipment or system, or adversely affect living or inert matter
electromagnetic emission	<i>See emission</i>
electromagnetic field; EMF	physical field determined by the set of four vectors which characterize the electric and magnetic states of a material or vacuum
electromagnetic interference; EMI	degradation of the performance of equipment, a transmission channel, or system caused by electromagnetic disturbance
electromagnetic radiation	phenomenon by which energy in the form of electromagnetic waves emanates from a source into space
electromagnetic radio spectrum	<i>See radio frequency spectrum</i>
electromagnetic shielding; EMS	shielding used to substantially reduce the magnitude of electric and magnetic fields from incident electromagnetic radiation
electronic auction; e-auction; online auction	auction organised using an electronic implementation of bidding mechanisms also known from traditional auctions
electronic business	<i>See e-business</i>
electronic code book; ECB	basic block cipher mode in which each plaintext block is encrypted independently and one block of ciphertext is produced out of one block of plaintext
electronic commerce	<i>See e-commerce</i>
electronic community	<i>See e-community</i>
electronic exchange	exchange system in which both the control equipment and switching network are composed of electronic components
electronic form; e-form	online document that contains blank spaces for a user to fill in with requested information and that can be submitted through a network

electronic magazine; electronic newspaper	publication regularly edited for the information network containing typical press material
electronic mall	<i>See e-mall</i>
electronic marketing	<i>See e-marketing</i>
electronic newspaper	<i>See electronic magazine</i>
electronic number mapping	<i>See electronic numbering</i>
electronic numbering; electronic number mapping; ENUM	distributed directory system that is based on the domain name service (DNS) and that is used for mapping telephone numbers to web addresses or URL addresses
electronic prepaid recharging	recharge that is paid at a point of sale and carried out based on a text message that the sales person sends from a dedicated SIM card to a pre-defined number
electronic shopping centre	<i>See e-mall</i>
element	<i>See XML element</i>
element configuration	configuration data which is written in the ICD service directory (ISD) by the network elements
element configuration management	configuration management at single network element level that includes the management of configuration parameters and plan-based configuration management
element declaration	markup declaration that contains the formal specification of the part of an element type definition that deals with the content and markup minimisation
element management; EM	network management at the level of an individual network element
element management client	<i>See element manager client</i>
element management framework; EMF	framework that provides a set of application programming interfaces (API), system interfaces, component technology and data management for element management systems

element management functions	set of functions for the management of network elements on an individual basis
element management interface; <i>element manager interface; EMI</i>	interface for a web-based network management system, used for communication between a network element and management application
element management layer; <i>EML</i>	management layer which manages each network element on an individual basis and supports an abstraction of the functions provided by the NE layer
element management platform	<i>See element manager platform</i>
element management system; <i>EMS</i>	part of the network management system that provides the management functions for a set of network elements
element management user interface; <i>EM UI</i>	graphical user interface (GUI) for managing the configuration of a network element
element manager; <i>EM</i>	basic tool for installation and operational purposes, used to control and monitor one network element
element manager action log	<i>See EM action log</i>
element manager application; <i>EM application</i>	application supporting management tasks performed in a specific network element (NE)
element manager client; <i>element management client; EMC</i>	entity that uses the element manager's services
element manager client user; <i>EMC user</i>	user who uses the element management interface to connect to the push to talk over cellular (PoC) system for performing operation and maintenance tasks
element manager domain	architectural entity of the FlexiServer platform software that implements the user interface of FlexiServer-based products

element manager integration framework; <i>EMI framework; EMI</i>	framework that is used for integrating network element management applications in NetAct with the goal of offering easy access to element manager applications from the NetAct user interface
element manager interface	<i>See element management interface</i>
element manager platform; <i>element management platform; EMP</i>	function which provides a framework for building local network element management interface
element manager tool	part of an element manager that is meant to manage one particular aspect of a network element
element manager workstation	workstation that contains the installed element manager and that is used for operational tasks
element object	<i>See XML element</i>
elementary basic service group; <i>EBSG</i>	basic service group used in the subscriber data transfer
elementary cable section	whole of the physical transmission medium between the section termination at the output of one piece of equipment and the section termination at the input of the following piece of equipment
elementary diagnosis	part of a diagnostic program which tests a certain hardware function or searches for certain fault types
elementary file	file containing access conditions and data and no other files
elementary procedure; <i>EP</i>	radio access network application part (RANAP) signalling procedure that supports the functions of the Iu interface, consisting of an initiating message, and possibly a response message
elementary regenerator section; <i>regenerator section</i>	in a given direction of transmission, an elementary cable section together with the immediately following regenerative repeater
elementary repeater section	in a given direction of transmission, an elementary cable section together with the immediately following analogue repeater
ELF	<i>See executable and linking format</i>
elliptical waveguide	waveguide which has an elliptical cross section and a corrugated wall giving it good flexibility

EM	<i>See element management</i>
EM	<i>See element manager</i>
EM action log; element manager action log	log file in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) that can be used to read and write information related to operation, security and error events
EM application	<i>See element manager application</i>
EM UI	<i>See element management user interface</i>
EM UI client	<i>See EM user interface client</i>
EM user authority manager	<i>See user authority manager</i>
EM user interface client; EM UI client	element manager (EM) application that is used to view the contents of the EM action log, and to set the filtering properties for writing to the operation log
EMA	<i>See external monitoring application</i>
email smart push	<i>See e-mail smart push</i>
email smart push subscriber	<i>See e-mail smart push subscriber</i>
EMB	<i>See Ethernet-based message bus</i>
EMB LAN	local area network (LAN) used in an Ethernet-based message bus (EMB)
embedded adaptive differential pulse code modulation; embedded ADPCM	embedded ADPCM algorithms are ADPCM algorithms that quantise the difference between the input and the estimated signal into core bits and enhancement bits
embedded ADPCM	<i>See embedded adaptive differential pulse code modulation</i>
embedded computer system	<i>See embedded system</i>
embedded control channel; ECC	channel using a data communications channel as the physical layer for communication between SDH network elements
embedded data communication channel	<i>See embedded operations channel</i>

embedded operations channel; <i>embedded data communication channel; EOC</i>	channel which is provided as an integral part of a communications facility for the purpose of carrying operations messages
embedded software	software that forms a component of some larger system and that is expected to function without human intervention
embedded system; <i>embedded computer system</i>	computer system which is integral to a larger system whose primary purpose is not computational
embedded web services interface component; <i>EWSIC</i>	Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) compliant web services interface component for network servers
Embedded Workshop; EWS	ChorusOS operating system and integrated development environment for creating applications that run on ChorusOS or embedded systems based on ChorusOS
EMC	<i>See element manager client</i>
EMC	<i>See electromagnetic compatibility</i>
EMC user	<i>See element manager client user</i>
emerg. call	<i>See emergency call</i>
emergency action	modified action or procedure to be used when normal activity cannot re-establish the handling of traffic
emergency call; <i>emerg. call</i>	call which is initiated by dialling a special emergency number
emergency call indicator	signalling object which indicates that the terminations and bearer connections in the specified context are associated with an emergency call
emergency call origin; ECO	number that is given in subscriber information and that tells to which emergency area the subscriber belongs in their own MSC area
emergency call service	<i>See emergency service</i>
emergency call/ positioning of caller	feature that is used to handle the emergency services within an All-IP core network via the connection processing server

emergency changeover	modified changeover procedure to be used whenever the normal one cannot be accomplished, that is, in case of some failures in the signalling terminal equipment or in case of inaccessibility between the two involved signalling points
emergency service; emergency call service; ECS	special services for emergency purposes, for example, fire alarm, police, or first aid
emergency services message entity; ESME	entity in the emergency services network which serves as the point of reference to a mobile services switching centre (MSC) for common channel emergency services messaging
emergency services network entity; ESNE	entity in the emergency services network that serves as the point of interface to a mobile services switching centre (MSC) for a voice or telecommunications device for the deaf (TDD) or teletypewriter (TTY) services
emergency services routing digits; ESRD	string of digits that uniquely identifies a specific base station, cell site, or sector in an emergency call
emergency services routing key; ESRK	string of digits that uniquely identifies an ongoing emergency call
emergency session	session between a user and an emergency service
emergency traffic origin	parameter in the subscriber data, the analysis of which leads to a separate emergency traffic tree
emergency traffic origins	feature which enables the operator to divide local or Remote Subscriber Stage (RSS) subscribers of one exchange to 31 different categories
EMF	<i>See electromagnetic field</i>
EMF	<i>See element management framework</i>
EMI	<i>See element management interface</i>
EMI	<i>See external machine interface</i>
EMI	<i>See element manager integration framework</i>
EMI	<i>See electromagnetic interference</i>
EMI framework	<i>See element manager integration framework</i>
EMIF	<i>See external memory interface</i>

emission; electromagnetic emission	phenomenon by which electromagnetic energy emanates from a source
EML	<i>See element management layer</i>
emoticon	<i>See smiley</i>
EMP	<i>See element manager platform</i>
EMR	<i>See enhanced measurement report</i>
EMR report	<i>See enhanced measurement report</i>
EMR reporting	<i>See enhanced measurement report</i>
EMS	<i>See enhanced messaging</i>
EMS	<i>See element management system</i>
EMS	<i>See electromagnetic shielding</i>
EMSK	<i>See extended MSK</i>
EMT	<i>See external message transfer</i>
EMT connection	connection in which the external message transfer (EMT) protocol is used to transfer DMX messages between two network elements
emulate	to imitate a computer system by a combination of hardware and software that allows programs written for one computer to be run on another
emulation	the ability of a device or program to mimic another, corresponding function
emulation layer	software that provides emulation of features that are not present in the system
emulator	special purpose hardware or software which enables one machine to act as if it were another
enabler	<i>See software enabler</i>
enabler	entity that provides certain functions to simplify the development of applications
ENC	<i>See EventNotificationCharging</i>

encapsulating security payload; IP encapsulating security payload; ESP	header that provides integrity and confidentiality for IP datagrams by encrypting and encapsulating the payload data to be protected
encapsulation	act of enclosing a data unit of one protocol into a data unit of another protocol
encapsulation	SGSN function which adds addressing and controlling information to a message before it is transferred across the GPRS backbone network
enhanced RED algorithm; enhanced random early detection; ERED	in the QoS buffer management, an enhancement to random early detection (RED) that works in the base station system GPRS protocol (BSSGP) buffer
encipherment	<i>See encryption</i>
encipherment algorithm	<i>See cryptographic algorithm</i>
encoded provisioning instance data; EPD	data object used to carry the encoded value of a provisioning instance
encoder	device that performs encoding
encoding; coding	generation of a code word to represent a quantised value
encoding law	law that defines the relative values of the quantising intervals used in quantising and encoding
encryption; ciphering; encipherment	information security mechanism that performs information transformation according to a cryptographic system
encryption acceleration	process of accelerating the computing in cryptographic operations
encryption algorithm	<i>See cryptographic algorithm</i>
encryption function	function that is used to transform cleartext input into a ciphertext object the contents of which cannot be seen or utilised unless an algorithm is applied to transform the ciphertext object back to cleartext object

encryption function bit; encryption mode bit; E bit	bit that is used to indicate whether the information and frame check sequence (FCS) fields of the unnumbered information (UI) frame are encrypted to provide user data confidentiality
encryption information	information element (IE) that contains the keys and permitted algorithms used to control any encryption equipment at the radio network controller
encryption key; Ki	data protection key used for protecting the confidentiality of data items
encryption key index	index that identifies which one of the several encryption keys available is the active one
encryption mode bit	<i>See encryption function bit</i>
encryption request	request to encrypt the transmitted data
end acknowledge PDU; ENDAK PDU	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to confirm the release of a Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP) connection
end bit; E bit	in a packet, a bit that indicates that this packet contains the end of an event when its value is set to one
end block	<i>See CML end block</i>
end entity	user or equipment that has a certificate that a certification authority has issued
end message	transaction capabilities message that is used to terminate a transaction with another peer transaction user
end of file; EOF	control character or byte used in data communication which indicates that the last character of a file has been read
end of life	<i>See end of life treatment</i>
end of life treatment; end of life; EOL	environmentally conscious handling of hazardous substances such as obsolete electronic equipment
end of line; EOL	character or a character sequence which is used to terminate a line of text
end of message; EOM	indicator used in the ATM adaptation layer (AAL) to identify the last ATM cell containing information from a data packet that has been segmented
end of optional parameters	field in a signalling message indicating that there are no more optional parameters in the message

end office /US/; EO	switching system where access lines are terminated for purposes of interconnection to each other and to trunks
end PDU; END PDU	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to release a Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP) connection between two peer entities
END PDU	<i>See end PDU</i>
end station; ES	device that enables the communication between ATM end stations and end stations on "legacy" LAN or among ATM end stations
end system; ES	node of telecommunication network that transmits and receives messages
end system hello; ESH	end-system-originated packet that passes information to an intermediate system
end system identifier; ESI	identifier in domain specific part of the NSAP address that distinguishes multiple nodes at the same level in case the lower level peer group is partitioned
end system to intermediate system routing protocol; ES-IS protocol; ES-IS	protocol for connecting a system to a telecommunications network where the ISO Internet protocol (IP) is used for sending messages
end-of-dialing analysis /US/	<i>See end-of-selection analysis</i>
end-of-dialling analysis	<i>See end-of-selection analysis</i>
end-of-pulsing signal; ST signal	multifrequency signal that the originating exchange uses to indicate that according to the digit analysis the final digit has been sent
end-of-selection analysis; EOS analysis; end-of- dialling analysis; end-of-dialing analysis /US/	internal call control analysis which informs of call set-up results (end-of-dialling or congestion)
end-of-selection attribute analysis	<i>See EOS attribute analysis</i>
end-of-talkburst indicator; end-of- talkburst tone	indicator that indicates to the receiving user that the originating user has released the push to talk button, so that the others can take turns

end-of-talkburst tone	<i>See end-of-talkburst indicator</i>
end-to-end connection	connection between two endpoints
end-to-end delay	<i>See end-to-end transfer delay</i>
end-to-end loopback; <i>ELB</i>	loopback in which a cell is inserted at an ATM connection endpoint, and switched back at the corresponding far-end ATM connection endpoint
end-to-end retransmission; <i>EER</i>	retransmission model in which a lost packet is transmitted again using the whole transmission path from the sender to the receiver
end-to-end service	service that is delivered from a terminal to the server or vice versa, or between two terminals
end-to-end signaling /US/	<i>See end-to-end signalling</i>
end-to-end signalling; <i>end-to-end signaling /US/</i>	capability to transfer signalling information of end point significance directly between signalling end points to provide a requesting user with a basic or supplementary service
end-to-end supervision	supervision for ensuring that the connections between the endpoints are working as expected over the IP network
end-to-end transfer delay; <i>end-to-end delay; ETD</i>	transfer delay that contains the cumulative delays that occurred during packet transfer
end-user	functional entity above the signalling connection control part (SCCP) upper layer boundary indirectly using the services of the SCCP
end-user class	classification which the network operator or service provider can define for the end users
end-user interface	user interface for the end-users to access the system
end-user profile	<i>See end-user service profile</i>
end-user service profile; <i>end-user profile</i>	service profile that includes end-user identification data and information about the subscribed services and their service settings and charging
end-user session	end-to-end connection between users or between a user and applications
end-user template	template that can be used to provide end users with a predefined set of services

ENDAK PDU	<i>See end acknowledge PDU</i>
endless call forwarding loop prevention	feature which prevents multiple calls being forwarded if they all concern one individual subscriber in the call set-up phase
endpoint; <i>ep</i>	network reference point at which a circuit, a path, a section, or a virtual connection begins or ends
endpoint group	group of endpoints for a specific route which are organised according to certain characteristics
endpoint name resolution part; <i>ENRP</i>	protocol that provides a fault-tolerant real-time translation service that maps a name to a set of transport addresses pointing to a specific group of networked communication endpoints registered under that name
energy per bit-to-noise density ratio	<i>See Eb/No</i>
energy per bit-to-noise power spectral density ratio	<i>See Eb/No</i>
engaged test	<i>See hunting</i>
engaged tone	<i>See busy tone</i>
engine	hardware and software that performs essential core functions for telecommunication or application tasks
engineered traffic capacity; <i>engineered transaction processing capacity</i>	traffic capacity of a network element taking into account all the capacity constraints
engineered transaction processing capacity	<i>See engineered traffic capacity</i>
engineering order-wire; <i>order-wire; EOW</i>	connection used to provide a voice communication channel between network elements
enhanced attendant call hold	<i>See centrex enhanced attendant call hold</i>

enhanced automatic frequency correction; enhanced decision-directed AFC; E-AFC; E-DDAFC	feature that improves the EDGE receiver algorithm to support fast-moving users of speech and data services that are based on Gaussian minimum shift keying
enhanced circuit switched data; ECSD	base station controller (BSC) feature that provides increased data rates in the radio interface for end-user applications
enhanced coverage by frequency hopping; ECFH	frequency hopping which provides handovers between high-power and low-power transceivers without deteriorating the quality of the radio network
enhanced coverage by frequency hopping; ECFH	feature in the base station controller that supports intelligent coverage enhancement solutions to allow operators to use transceivers with different transmitting power
enhanced data rates for global evolution	<i>See EDGE</i>
enhanced data rates for GSM evolution	<i>See EDGE</i>
enhanced decision-directed AFC	<i>See enhanced automatic frequency correction</i>
enhanced full rate; EFR	speech coding where the information bits first go through preliminary channel coding and then through the basic channel coding
enhanced full-rate codec	<i>See enhanced full-rate speech codec</i>
enhanced full-rate speech codec; enhanced full-rate codec; EFR	codec providing good speech quality to the end user by selecting correct resources, based on the information received from the mobile station (MS), and relaying the information to the base station system (BSS)
enhanced general packet radio service	<i>See enhanced GPRS</i>

enhanced GPRS; enhanced general packet radio service; EGPRS	general packet radio service (GPRS) whose data rate is increased up to threefold with enhanced data rates for global evolution (EDGE) modulation
Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol; GPRS Charging Protocol; GTP'	GPRS Tunnelling Protocol that includes functions for charging
Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol version 2; GTP' version 2; GPR' v2; GPR' 2	improved version of the Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP')
Enhanced Hot Standby; HSB/E	equipment redundancy where one of the transceivers is continuously on and the antenna is powered up whereas the local oscillator for the standby transceiver is off. In the event of a fault in the operating equipment, the standby equipment takes over and the faulty equipment is automatically switched off
enhanced interface protocol unit	<i>See network processing unit</i>
enhanced measurement report; EMR	measurement report that the mobile terminal provides to the system and that includes enhanced measurements about the serving and adjacent cells
enhanced messaging; EMS	standard supported by Ericsson, Motorola, Siemens, and Alcatel which allows bitmap images, sounds, and animations to be attached to text messages
enhanced MSISDN dialling	MSISDN dialling in which the system makes a query to an external ENUM-DNS server using the MSISDN number as input and receives the corresponding SIP uniform resource identifier (SIP URI) value in return
enhanced observed time difference; E-OTD	positioning method in which the location of a mobile station is calculated, based on the measurement of time difference of arrival of bursts from nearby pairs of base transceiver stations (BTS)
enhanced PDF; ePDF	policy decision function (PDF) that provides the basic charging rules function and service-based local policy procedures over the Go and Gx interfaces, and supports tokenless binding mechanisms
enhanced QoS	<i>See enhanced quality of service</i>

enhanced quality of service; enhanced QoS; EQoS	feature that consists of a set of enhancements that are necessary for supporting traffic classes and guaranteed bit rate services
enhanced random early detection	<i>See enhanced RED algorithm</i>
enhanced real-time polling service	<i>See extended real-time polling service</i>
enhanced tariffing	tariffing in which the tariff analysis is done in the service control point (SCP) using tariff models and according to this analysis, the SCP sets the tariff in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) by sending a charging zone or e-parameters
enquiry call; hold for enquiry	part of the three party service (full) which enables a subscriber who is engaged on an established call to set up another call to a third party, switch from one call to the other as required, release one call and retain the other or introduce a common three way conversation (see: three-way conversation)
enquiry call connection	connection to the third party set up by the controlling subscriber with an enquiry call during an established call
enquiry call to attendant; enquiry call to operator	enquiry call to centrex attendant by means of attendant incall identifier
enquiry call to operator	<i>See enquiry call to attendant</i>
enricher component	<i>See message enrichment component</i>
ENRP	<i>See endpoint name resolution part</i>
ENSF	<i>See extended naming service framework</i>
Enterprise Archive file; EAR file	Java Archive file that is used for deploying a Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) applications
enterprise bean	server-side component that is written in the Java programming language and that encapsulates the business logic of an application

Enterprise Java Beans; <i>Enterprise Java Beans architecture; EJB</i>	component architecture for the development and deployment of component-based distributed business applications
Enterprise Java Beans architecture	<i>See Enterprise Java Beans</i>
enterprise service provider; <i>ESP</i>	application service provider (ASP) that offers enterprise application hosting
entire backup	safe copy of the entire software build including the databases of the network element
entity	group of data handled as a unit together with code or information related to processing of the data
entity bean	enterprise bean that represents a business object in a non-volatile memory
entity declaration	entry in a document type definition that assigns an SGML name to an entity so you can reference it
entity specification	<i>See inventory entity specification</i>
entity-relationship model	<i>See ER model</i>
EntityReleased	<i>See EntityReleased procedure</i>
EntityReleased procedure; <i>EntityReleased</i>	procedure that the call segment association uses to inform the GSM service control function about the release of a logical entity caused by an exception or errors
entry	collection of information about a directory object
entry descriptor; <i>descriptor</i>	C-data structure generated by the CASN containing information on one C-type
entry descriptor table	descriptor table generated by the CASN containing all the entry descriptors of one ASN.1 descriptor
ENUM	<i>See electronic numbering</i>
ENUM	<i>See enumeration</i>
ENUM record	resource record that indicates the mapping between an E.164 number (the directory number) and a uniform resource identifier (URI), based on electronic numbering

ENUM server	server that provides translation from a mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) to a SIP uniform resource identifier
enumeration; ENUM	type definition which lists and names the values of a type
environment control list; ECL	list of environment definition components, mainly those of messages, alarms and files, including their version data, which belong to a certain software environment
environment definition directory	<i>See public definitions</i>
environment of a system; system environment	external world of the viewed system
environment variable	key - value pair that software can set and read with operating system services before starting the execution of a program
environmental alarm	alarm principally associated with a condition that relates to the enclosure containing the equipment
EO	<i>See end office /US/</i>
EOC	<i>See embedded operations channel</i>
EOF	<i>See end of file</i>
EOL	<i>See end of life treatment</i>
EOL	<i>See end of line</i>
EOM	<i>See end of message</i>
EOS analysis	<i>See end-of-selection analysis</i>
EOS attribute analysis; end-of- selection attribute analysis	attribute analysis that is executed if it is indicated in the result of the EOS analysis
EOW	<i>See engineering order-wire</i>
EP	<i>See elementary procedure</i>
ep	<i>See endpoint</i>
EPCR	<i>See EGPRS packet channel request</i>

EPD	<i>See encoded provisioning instance data</i>
EPD	<i>See early packet discard</i>
ePDF	<i>See enhanced PDF</i>
ephemeral termination	in the context of H.248 signalling, termination that is used for an IP connection
EPI	<i>See external provisioning interface</i>
EPIU	<i>See Ethernet plug-in unit</i>
ePLMN per LAC	<i>See equivalent PLMN per LAC</i>
EPN	<i>See event-processing node</i>
EPOC	<i>See Symbian OS</i>
epoch; <i>epoch date</i>	date and time in history that is used as a reference from which time is measured
epoch date	<i>See epoch</i>
EPos location framework	<i>See mobile location framework</i>
EPPI	<i>See electrical PDH physical interface</i>
EPROM	<i>See erasable programmable read-only memory</i>
EPS	<i>See external provisioning system</i>
EQDATA	<i>See equipment database</i>
EQDSP	<i>See equaliser digital signal processor</i>
EQoS	<i>See enhanced quality of service</i>
equal access; <i>US equal access</i>	feature which provides a way for the subscriber to select the network operator when making long distance or international calls, regardless of contracts made with operators
equal cost multipath routing; <i>ECMP</i>	IP routing where packets can be sent to a single destination via more than one interface
equal switching	<i>See non-revertive switching</i>
equalisation; <i>compensation</i>	process of reducing distortion over transmission paths by putting in compensating devices

equaliser digital signal processor; equalizer digital signal processor / US; EQDSP	digital signal processor that takes care of bit detection and equalizing of reception functions
equalizer	<i>See line equalizer</i>
equalizer; equalizer network	corrective network placed at the input of a repeater or terminal equipment, which compensates for amplitude or delay distortion by providing an attenuation-frequency or delay-frequency characteristic opposite to that of the preceding transmission path
equalizer digital signal processor / US/	<i>See equaliser digital signal processor</i>
equalizer network	<i>See equalizer</i>
EQUIPM	<i>See equipment database</i>
equipment alarm	alarm which is given by equipment or a unit and may be transferred into the transmission management system
equipment database; EQUIPM; EQDATA	database in which the hardware configuration data is stored by hardware configuration management programs
equipment domain	object class to describe hardware or software or a combination of both, not necessarily physically distinct within a computer system
equipment holder	<i>See subrack</i>
equipment identity register; EIR	database of a mobile communication network containing information about qualification approved mobile stations (MS) and their states
equipment loopback; loop to equipment	method for testing the operation of an interface in which the outgoing signal is looped back to the input
equipment management	feature for making changes to equipment data descriptions in the equipment database and to output existing equipment data
equipment protection	<i>See equipment redundancy</i>
equipment redundancy; equipment protection	redundancy scheme in which, when the standby equipment fails, the unbroken equipment is chosen and the broken equipment is switched off

equipment trace; tracing that is based on the international mobile equipment identity (IMEI)
equipment tracing and that is defined in the visitor location register (VLR)

equipment tracing *See equipment trace*

equipment vendor development engineering community; development engineering community measurement user community whose members expect that the wireless telecommunication network is fully operational, adequately engineered, and in commercial service, and whose primary objective is to guarantee that the implementations and designs conform to real-world observations of the fixed network equipment of the operating company

equipment vendor performance modelling community; performance modelling community measurement user community whose members expect that the wireless telecommunication network is fully operational, adequately engineered, and at some level of call capable service, and whose primary objective is to guarantee that the models used during analysis and design conform to real-world observations of the fixed network equipment of the operating company

equivalent binary content number of binary digits that is strictly necessary to convey the same information as a defined number of signal elements in a given digital signal

equivalent bit rate value of the bit rate strictly necessary to convey the same information in the same time as a given digital signal at a given digit rate

equivalent isotropic radiated power *See effective isotropic radiated power*

equivalent isotropically radiated power *See effective isotropic radiated power*

equivalent PLMN per LAC; ePLMN per LAC feature that enables the operator to have different equivalent PLMN lists for each location area and international mobile subscriber identity range

equivalent radiated power *See effective radiated power*

ER *See event record*

ER *See explicit rate*

ER model; entity-relationship model object-based, logical data model which can be used for planning databases

ER PDU *See error recovery PDU*

ERAK PDU	<i>See error recovery acknowledge PDU</i>
erasable programmable read-only memory; erasable programmable ROM; EPROM	fixed semiconductive memory (read-only memory) whose content can be zeroed, for example, with ultraviolet light and reprogrammed with electrical signals
erasable programmable ROM	<i>See erasable programmable read-only memory</i>
erase	to remove information stored for a particular service in a preceding registration
erase	to remove from a data medium
eraseSS	operation in which a supplementary service is deactivated and the registration data is removed
erasure	process by which information stored for a particular service in a preceding registration is removed
ERB	<i>See EventReportBCSM</i>
ERBSMS	<i>See EventReportSMS procedure</i>
ERC	<i>See external reference clock</i>
ERED	<i>See enhanced RED algorithm</i>
Erl	<i>See erlang</i>
ERL	<i>See echo return loss</i>
erlang; E; Erl	unit of carried traffic intensity
erlang capacity	<i>See traffic capacity</i>
ERLE	<i>See echo return loss enhancement</i>
ERP	<i>See effective radiated power</i>
ERQ	<i>See establish request message</i>
ERR	<i>See protocol data unit error</i>
error; digital error	inconsistency between a digit in a transmitted digital signal and a corresponding digit in the received digital signal

error burst	group of bits in which two successive erroneous bits are always separated by less than a given number (x) of correct bits. The number x should be specified when describing an error burst
error cause	<i>See error cause value</i>
error cause value; error cause	cause value which is used to indicate the reason for the error
error checking and correction; error detection and correction; ECC; EDAC	collection of methods to detect errors in transmitted or stored data and to correct them
error code	indication about an error that can comprise an output text, a short description of the error situation, and possibly instructions
error concealment; frame substitution; muting procedure	method that an AMR speech codec uses to mute the output to conceal the effect of erroneous or lost speech frames
error control procedure	<i>See error protection</i>
error correction mode; ECM	facsimile mode in the automatic facsimile group 3 service that allows a fax page to be broken into HDLC-like frames which allow transmission errors to be detected
error counter	counter whose value indicates the number of errors related to an event
error descriptor	descriptor that the receiver of a transaction request includes in its response to the request sender if it encounters an error when processing the request
error detection	signalling link function that detects errors by means of check bits included in each signal unit
error detection and correction	<i>See error checking and correction</i>
error detection code	mechanism for error detection of OAM cells
error event	abnormal situation noticed by the charging gateway which warrants logging the event in an error log file, and possibly a notification to a central monitoring facility, usually an alarm monitoring system

error event frame	frame that is used to handle error event procedures and to inform the peer lu user plane protocol entity of any error conditions
error event handling	<i>See handling of error event procedure</i>
error event handling subsystem	routines linked to each charging gateway module which enables the module to generate alarm events and pass them to the alarm dispatcher
error extension	<i>See error multiplication</i>
error indication	<i>See error indication procedure</i>
error indication procedure; <i>error indication</i>	elementary procedure that a node initiates to report detected errors in an incoming message, provided that the errors cannot be reported by an appropriate failure message
error log	log into which information about errors in a computer is gathered
error message	message that informs the user that the requested task cannot be performed due to an error
error message	notice which is output due to an error in a command
error multiplication; <i>error extension</i>	property of an apparatus whereby a single digital error in the input signal presented to it results in more than one digital error in the output signal
error multiplication factor	ratio of the number of digital errors in the output signal to the number of digital errors in the input signal
error notification	<i>See alarm event</i>
ERROR packet	trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet which signifies an error situation in file transfer
error protection; <i>error control procedure</i>	procedure for detecting, reducing, and possibly correcting the effects of errors generated during the process of data transmission
error rate	<i>See error ratio</i>
error rate monitoring	<i>See error ratio monitoring</i>
error ratio; <i>error rate</i>	ratio of the number of digital errors received in a specified period to the total number of digits received in the same period
error ratio counter	counter which is reserved to observe the success of a certain transaction

error ratio monitoring; error rate monitoring	continuous measurement of error ratio on a digital transmission link
error recovery	feature that ensures that, if the charging gateway core crashes, every charging record (CDR) is processed
error recovery acknowledge PDU; ERAK PDU	protocol data unit that is used to acknowledge the recovery from a protocol error
error recovery PDU; ER PDU	protocol data unit that is used for recovering from protocol errors that occur during the connection control phase
error reporting	function that reports to statistics certain protocol errors and operations, and the errors discovered during call set-up on ingress side, when call request has not yet been forwarded to the service user
error value	value in the return error component indicating the cause of the rejection
error vector magnitude; EVM	with digital modulation formats, form of modulation measurement carried out for a transmitter, for finding out the deviation of the actual from the ideal waveform
error-correcting code; ECC	code in which each signal conforms to specific rules of construction so that departures from this construction in the received signals can be automatically detected, permitting the automatic correction of some or all errors at the receiving terminal
error-detecting code; EDC	code in which each signal conforms to specific rules of construction so that departures from this construction in the received signals can be automatically detected but not corrected
error-free second; EFS	ratio of the number of one-second intervals during which no bits are received in error to the total number of one-second intervals in the time interval
errored block; EB	block in which one or more bits are in error
errored second; ES	period of time of duration one second during which one or more digital errors occur in a given digital signal
errored second ratio; ESR	ratio of errored seconds (ES) to total seconds in available time during a fixed measurement interval
errored second type A; ESA	attribute that identifies a count of errored seconds containing one digital transmission error
errored second type B; ESB	attribute that identifies a count of errored seconds containing at least two, and no more than a defined number of digital transmission errors

ertPS	<i>See extended real-time polling service</i>
ES	<i>See errored second</i>
ES	<i>See end system</i>
ES	<i>See end station</i>
ES-IS	<i>See end system to intermediate system routing protocol</i>
ES-IS protocol	<i>See end system to intermediate system routing protocol</i>
Es/No	ratio in decibels (dB) of the energy of each symbol to the noise power spectral density
ESA	<i>See errored second type A</i>
ESA	<i>See external SNMP application</i>
ESB	<i>See errored second type B</i>
escape code	indicator consisting of one or more digits which is defined in a given numbering plan and which is used to indicate that the following digits are from a different numbering plan
ESCE	<i>See external service creation environment</i>
ESH	<i>See end system hello</i>
ESI	<i>See end system identifier</i>
ESME	<i>See emergency services message entity</i>
ESME client information	system identity of emergency services message entity (ESME) clients that is used to access the E911 interface
ESNE	<i>See emergency services network entity</i>
ESP	<i>See external service provider</i>
ESP	<i>See enterprise service provider</i>
ESP	<i>See e-mail smart push</i>
ESP	<i>See encapsulating security payload</i>
ESPI	<i>See electrical SDH physical interface</i>
ESR	<i>See errored second ratio</i>
ESRD	<i>See emergency services routing digits</i>

ESRK	<i>See emergency services routing key</i>
essential element	information element that must be included in the message for the procedure in question to be executed correctly
essential UE requirement (conditional)	requirement which has to be implemented under certain service conditions, for example, AMR speech codec in user equipment (UE) which supports the speech service
essential UE requirement (unconditional)	requirement which has to be implemented in any 3G user equipment (UE) in order to exist in and communicate with a 3G network (for example, a chip rate of 3.84 Mcps)
establish code of hotCDR	<i>See establishment code of hotCDR</i>
establish confirm message; ECF	message that the media gateway controller sends to confirm the reception of the establish indication message
establish indication message	message that the media gateway sends to the media gateway controller to indicate that a D-channel is in service
establish request message; ERQ	message that the media gateway controller sends to the media gateway to request that a D-channel is brought into service
established call	<i>See connected call</i>
established mobile operator	incumbent network operator with an existing mobile network
established network operator	<i>See incumbent network operator</i>
established operator	<i>See incumbent network operator</i>
establishment code of hotCDR; establish code of hotCDR	code which tells the reason for hot billing
establishment of a connection	<i>See connection establishment</i>
EstablishTemporaryConnection; ETC	message that service control point (SCP) uses to connect the call from service switching point (SSP) to the external intelligent peripheral (IP)
ESTP	<i>See extended preanalysis starting point</i>

ESW	<i>See Ethernet switch</i>
ESYMAC	set of Java software that implements the NE3S interface
ET	<i>See exchange termination</i>
ET channel	transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection between a 386 computer and an Exchange Terminal (ET)
ET group; Exchange Terminal Group; ETGR	set of exchange termination (ET) functional units configured in the same track, that is, in the same instance of a plug-in unit
ET-PCM	<i>See external PCM circuit</i>
ETC	<i>See EstablishTemporaryConnection</i>
ETCL	<i>See extended trader constraint language</i>
ETD	<i>See end-to-end transfer delay</i>
ETGR	<i>See ET group</i>
EtherChannel	logical aggregation of multiple Ethernet interfaces that is used to form a single higher-bandwidth routing or bridging endpoint
Ethernet	local area network (LAN) that uses carrier sense multiple access with collision detection (CSMA/CD) and connects personal computers by means of coaxial cable or twisted-pair conductors
Ethernet controller	unit that connects a device to the Ethernet cable
Ethernet driver	driver that initialises and sets up the Ethernet interface, manages buffers, and interacts with the operating system
Ethernet frame	frame with a size between 64 and 1518 octets, used to deliver data between computers in an Ethernet-based system
Ethernet interface	concrete connection between a computer and Ethernet
Ethernet interface measurement	measurement that provides information on the Ethernet traffic over interfaces, including information on collisions, errored packets, the number of transmitted and received packets and bytes, and on the IP layer of the Ethernet interface

Ethernet interface switchover; interface switchover	action of bringing the backup Ethernet interface into use and thus automatically recovering from an interface failure
Ethernet LAN switch	<i>See Ethernet switch</i>
Ethernet plug-in unit; EPIU	plug-in unit of FIU 19E providing two 10/100Base-T Ethernet interfaces for carrying up to 2x32 Mbit/s Ethernet payload traffic over two microwave radio links
Ethernet port	port that connects a computer to another computer, a local network, or an external digital subscriber line or cable modem in an Ethernet-based system
Ethernet switch; Ethernet LAN switch; ESW	network device that connects local area networks (LAN) and is capable of switching packets from one Ethernet segment to another
Ethernet terminal equipment	terminal equipment which implements the Ethernet terminal function
Ethernet-based internal messaging	messaging in which an Ethernet-based message bus (EMB) is used
Ethernet-based message bus; EMB	message bus that is used for messaging over the Ethernet local area network (LAN)
ETSI	<i>See European Telecommunications Standards Institute</i>
ETSI mobile number portability	<i>See mobile number portability</i>
EUC	<i>See extended UNIX code</i>
EUC-JP	instance of extended UNIX code (EUC) for Japanese
EUN	<i>See external update notification</i>
European Digital Signal 1	<i>See E1</i>
European Telecommunications Standards Institute; ETSI	European standards organisation that produces European standards which are applied and accepted in the area of telecommunications

EV	<i>See event vector</i>
EV-DO	<i>See CDMA2000 1XEV-DO</i>
evaluation model	I/O device model where the design is not complete
evaluation unit	sample of evaluation model
event	notification of a change in the state of a node or of a momentary problem, usually in the communication between the node and the local exchange
event	occurrence of significance to a task
event CDR	<i>See event charging record</i>
event charging function; ECF	function that performs transaction-based charging in online IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) charging architecture
event charging record; event CDR	charging record that is generated in case of a call-unrelated event related to the prepaid account
event charging with unit reservation; ECUR	transaction-based charging that includes the process of requesting, reserving, releasing, and returning unused units
event code	cause code used for identifying events during a call, except clearing
Event Collection Engine	part of the Fault Management Platform that ensures reliable alarm event collection, basic alarm event rule processing, and storage in the fault management database
event consumer; EC	process which can connect to the event channel to receive the subscribed events from the event forwarder
event converter	service that converts DMX messages into XML or other preferred format using the given templates
Event Correlation Engine	part of the Fault Management Platform that provides correlation rule processing, correlation rule management, and rule design
event counter measurement; ECM	measurement type where measurement information is collected based on the event counting in the service control point (SCP)
event descriptor	descriptor that contains event-related data such as the H.248 package, event, and event parameter names, and their possible values
event detection point; EDP	detection point from which an event is reported to the service software (SCP) during the service

event detection point notification; EDP-N	event detection point (EDP) in notification mode that is dynamically armed within the context of a CAMEL control relationship and the processing of which is not suspended when encountering the detection point (DP)
event detection point request; EDP-R	event detection point (EDP) in request mode that is dynamically armed within the context of a CAMEL control relationship and the processing of which is suspended when encountering the detection point (DP)
event flag	combination of events that contains a bit mask with bits on (event posted) or bits off (event cleared)
event forwarder; EF	set of processes that together provide the multicasting of DMX messages by passing events between event producers and event consumers
event forwarding	<i>See event forwarding service</i>
event forwarding discriminator; EFD	managed object, for example, part of a circuit or software, that controls the discrimination filtering and forwarding of event reports relating to other managed objects
event forwarding service; event forwarding; EFS	service which allows the applications to order asynchronous notifications about events that occur in the system, and to generate events which are distributed to applications interested in them
event handler	object that receives events (DMX messages), converts them into XML or other preferred format with services provided by the event converter, filters them according to the given filter attribute, sends them to a group of target addresses using the given protocol, and logs them into a cyclic buffer on a system disk
event header	in a SIP SUBSCRIBE message, a header that indicates which event or class of events a subscriber has subscribed
event listener; listener	managed object that is notified when a particular type of event occurs
event log	log in which information about the occurred events is saved
event log backup mark; backup mark	information on the event log about the beginning and ending of the fallback copying
event log buffer	buffer memory into which the event log saves the events before transferring them into a disk file
event log stream; service request log stream; SRL stream	group of events saved one after another

event loop	procedure that monitors for events external to the application and, when occurring, delivers them to various parts of the application code as callbacks
event management	<i>See configuration data event management</i>
event package	<i>See SIP event package</i>
event producer	process which can connect to the event channel and deliver events to the event forwarder
event queue	queue whose calendar tasks are executed on the basis of a given alarm
event record; <i>ER</i>	record of information generated for a certain event or transaction
event report	report that contains a notification about an alarm or some other event
event type	<i>See event type of alarm</i>
event type	type that indicates the category of an event
event type of alarm; <i>event type</i>	parameter that categorises an alarm in one of five basic categories
event variable	<i>See condition variable</i>
event vector; <i>EV</i>	measurement data which is generated after processing a statistically relevant event, and which contains the trigger information and all the important raw data concerning an individual event
event-based charging	<i>See transaction-based charging</i>
event-based report transfer	feature that enables the online transfer of observation reports from the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or the home location register (HLR) to the operations support system (OSS)
event-processing node; <i>EPN</i>	node that is able to handle requests from a router, and that sends the processed events to the gateway or database node
EventNotificationCharging; <i>ENC</i>	message that service switching point (SSP) uses to report a charging event that has been previously requested by the service control point (SCP) by message RequestNotificationChargingEvent
EventReportBCSM; <i>ERB</i>	message that the service switching point (SSP) uses to inform the service control point (SCP) of an encountered call related event that has been previously requested by the service control point (SCP) with RequestReportBCSMEvent

EventReportSMS	See <i>EventReportSMS procedure</i>
EventReportSMS procedure; EventReportSMS; ERBSMS	operation which is used to notify the gsmSCF of a short-message-related event previously requested by the gsmSCF in a RequestReportSMSEvent operation
events	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services, leading to pages that show the event calendar and a list of events booked by the user
EVM	See <i>error vector magnitude</i>
Evolution - Data Only	See <i>CDMA2000 1XEV-DO</i>
evolvability	ability of a system to be improved by incorporating new technologies and components
EWS	See <i>Embedded Workshop</i>
EWSIC	See <i>embedded web services interface component</i>
EX	See <i>executive</i>
EX	See <i>extinction ratio</i>
Ex interface	Nokia's proprietary interface between the RADIUS-Diameter translation agent and the user mobility server
exception	exceptional handling of an executed instruction or an interrupt
exception handler	function associated with processing, which the hardware automatically invokes when the specified exception happens
exception management	set of functions that detects exceptions, writes the necessary logs, raises alarms, and informs the supervision system
excess bandwidth scheduler; EBS	packet scheduler that redistributes the unused bandwidth from the guaranteed bandwidth scheduler to channels that are waiting for the transmission of packets
excess information rate; EIR	information transfer rate that specifies the frame relay data rate threshold above which the network will not accept data due to overload
excessive bit error rate; EBER	bit error rate (BER) at which corrupted data exceeds the acceptable level for specified end-service integrity and/or quality
excessive error rate; EER	error rate that is greater than a defined threshold

exchange; switching exchange; switching centre; central office /US/ ; CO /US/	aggregate of traffic carrying devices, switching stages, controlling and signalling means and other functional units at a network node that enables subscriber lines, telecommunication circuits and/or other functional units to be interconnected as required by individual users
exchange call set-up delay	interval from the instant when the digits required for setting up a call are available in the exchange or the address information is received at the incoming signalling data transmission control of the exchange to the instant when the seizing signal is sent to the subsequent exchange or the corresponding address information is sent from the outgoing signalling data transmission control
exchange call-release delay	interval from the instant at which the last information required for releasing a call in an exchange is available for processing in the exchange to the instant that the switching network through-connection is no longer available between the incoming and outgoing circuits and the disconnection signal is sent to the subsequent exchange. This interval does not include the time taken to detect the release signal, which might become significant during certain failure conditions, for example, transmission system failures
exchange code	<i>See office code</i>
exchange concentrator; traffic concentrator; concentrator	switching stage wherein a number of subscriber lines or trunk circuits carrying relatively low traffic volumes can be through-connected to a couple of circuits carrying higher traffic volumes
exchange connection	connection that is established through an exchange, between the terminations on that exchange, of two or more channels or circuits
exchange hierarchy; network hierarchy	network arrangement that includes the interlinking of trunk exchanges by transmission paths to provide a subscriber switching service
exchange identification	<i>See exchange identity</i>
exchange identity; exchange identification; XID	set of parameters for logical link control (LLC) and subnetwork dependent convergence protocol (SNDP) layers that are negotiated between a mobile station (MS) and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) during data link establishment or modification procedure

exchange overload supervision; supervision of exchange overload	part of the maintenance supervision which gives an alarm if the parameterised maximum number for calls is exceeded during the monitoring period
Exchange Terminal Group	<i>See ET group</i>
exchange termination; ET	unit or function on the exchange side of the switching/ transmission interface
excitation; impulse	situation or event that triggers the execution of a data processing task
exclusive access	access to the cells belonging to one or more localised service areas (LSA) permitted only for users having these cells included in the allowed localised service areas
exclusive lock; write lock	lock which can be used only by one application at a time
exclusive restriction	restriction type determining that only the users for whom the allowed parameter or attribute type values of a restricted operation have been defined may execute the restricted operation in question
exec shield	security patch for the Linux kernel that adds a no execute (NX) bit to the central processing unit (CPU)
executable and linking format; ELF	portable object file format that works on 32-bit Intel architecture environments for a variety of operating systems
executable service script	script defining a service
execution environment	environment in which programs can be run
execution error printout	print-out which indicates that a given command cannot be executed
execution printout	output which indicates that a given command is executed
execution queue	queue where calendar tasks wait for execution
execution subsystem	subsystem that handles the functions that the end-user experiences

execution time	point in time at which a command or command file starts to queue up for an MML session
executive; EX	state of a functional unit in which it is ready to perform its tasks
existence check	check that is run to determine whether an object exists
existing call	<i>See connected call</i>
exit	elementary action denoting that a certain sequence of elementary actions has been completed successfully
EXPANA	<i>See extended preanalysis</i>
expansion	process in which the range of amplitudes of a signal is automatically increased in a specified manner
expansion	configuration wherein the number of inlets into the switching stage is smaller than the number of outlets
Expat	<i>See XML Parser Toolkit</i>
EXPAT	<i>See XML Parser Toolkit</i>
expected MAC	<i>See expected message authentication code</i>
expected message authentication code; expected MAC; XMAC	message authentication code that the user equipment calculates and, in the integrity check, compares with the message authentication code received from the serving network
expected response	<i>See expected user response</i>
expected user response; expected response; XRES	part of the authentication quintuplet which is used as a reference value for the response to the challenge during the authentication and key agreement (AKA)
expedited data; ED	data transferred with priority which bypasses the normal data flow control
expedited data transfer	function used to bypass the flow control of normal data TPDU (Expedited data TPDU flow is controlled by separate flow control.)
expedited forwarding	<i>See expedited forwarding PHB</i>

expedited forwarding PHB; expedited forwarding; EF	differentiated services (DS) per-hop-behaviour (PHB) which can be used to build a low loss, low latency, low jitter, assured bandwidth, end-to-end service through DS domains
expiration timer	timer mechanism which detects charging records (CDR) which stay for too long in the recycling file (storage for combining), and forwards them to the output directory
expired licence	<i>See obsolete licence</i>
expired license / US/	<i>See obsolete licence</i>
expires header	SIP header which gives the date and time after which a SIP message or its content expires
expiry fee	service fee that is related to prepaid expiry and that can be charged at credit expiry and at subscription expiry independently of the calls made
expiry fee charging	service fee charging where the subscriber is charged an expiry fee
expiry function	function which is used to calculate the new credit expiry date and subscription expiry date when a recharge is performed
explicit call transfer; ECT; CTE	call transfer which enables a served user, who has two calls, to connect the two calls together into one call
explicit congestion notification; ECN	bit that the network sets to "1" to notify about congestion in the network and about the network resources being insufficient to support the relaying of frames at the current rate
explicit diversity gain	effective gain achieved using diversity techniques
explicit flow control	function used to regulate the flow of transport protocol data units (TPDUs) between two transport entities on one transport connection
explicit forward congestion indication; EFCI	indication in the ATM cell header, which may be set by a network element in an impending-congested state or a congested state so that the indication may be examined by the destination end-system
explicit IMSI detach from GPRS services	IMSI detach that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses to indicate to the visitor location register (VLR) that the mobile station has been IMSI detached from GPRS service and therefore that the association between the SGSN and the VLR has to be deactivated

explicit IMSI detach from non-GPRS services	IMSI detach that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses to indicate to the visitor location register (VLR) that the mobile station has performed IMSI detach from non-GPRS service and therefore that the association between the SGSN and the VLR is no longer active
explicit rate; <i>ER</i>	field in resource management (RM) cell used to limit the allowed cell rate (ACR) to a specific value
explicit registration	registration to the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) in which a user selects one public user identity and registers only that public user identity
explicit request	request for the activation of user-to-user signalling
exploder URI	uniform resource identifier (URI) that identifies a SIP URI-list service
export	to store a file in a different format for use by another application
export	storing of a file in a different format for use by another application
exported number	in the context of mobile number portability, a telephone number that has been exported from one network operator to another
exported subscription	subscription which is moved from the home public land mobile network (PLMN) to another PLMN
express message	internal signal between the subautomatons within a process
expression	source language combination of one or more operations
expression language; <i>EL</i>	language that enables access to the application data stored in Enterprise Java Beans components and its manipulation without having to use scriptlets or request-time expressions
ext3	<i>See ext3 journalling file system</i>
ext3 journaling file system /US/	<i>See ext3 journalling file system</i>
ext3 journalling file system; <i>ext3 journaling file system /US/; ext3</i>	journalling file system that is used with the Linux operating system
extend mouse button	<i>See middle mouse button</i>
extended Backus-Naur form; <i>EBNF</i>	any variation of the basic Backus-Naur form meta-syntax notation with some additional constructs

extended cell	handover feature in which a call is handed over from an outer cell to an inner cell
extended cell range	<i>See extended range cell</i>
extended command language	man-machine language with which it is possible to use command codes and execute MML macros during an MML session
extended dynamic allocation; extended dynamic allocation mode; EDA	extension of dynamic allocation that enables a higher uplink throughput by removing the need for the mobile terminal to detect uplink state flags (USF) separately for each allocated uplink time-slot
extended dynamic allocation medium access method	<i>See extended dynamic allocation</i>
extended dynamic allocation mode	<i>See extended dynamic allocation</i>
extended GSM 900 band; E-GSM900 band	extension of the GSM 900 system that operates in the area of 880 - 890 MHz uplink and 925 - 935 MHz downlink
Extended GTP	<i>See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol</i>
extended master session key	<i>See extended MSK</i>
extended MSK; extended master session key; EMSK	additional master session key that is exported by an Extensible Authentication Protocol method and that cannot be shared with a third party
extended naming service framework; ENSF	in a connection processing server (CPS), a system component that provides the service availability functions for the clients in the CPS, service and subscription repository (SSR), and user mobility server (UMS)
extended packet access burst	access burst that is transmitted on the packet random access channel and that carries 11 data bits
extended passive bus	bus used to reach a cluster of terminals located a maximum of about 500 metres from the network termination (NT)

extended preanalysis; EXPANA	feature which is used for the selection of routing based on the number of digits that the user has dialled, or on the number of digits received from incoming signalling
extended preanalysis starting point; ESTP	result of a dialling preanalysis whose value indicates whether the extended preanalysis needs to be executed
extended presence information	presence information including specific manufacturer, vendor, or service provider extension attributes and extension fields
extended range cell; extended cell range	base station system feature that is used to increase the cell radius
extended real-time polling service; enhanced real-time polling service; ertPS	polling service that is designed for real-time traffic with variable data rate
extended sequence number	sequence number field of the message transfer part level 2 (MTP2) signal unit which has been extended to 12 bits
extended trader constraint language; ETCL	filtering constraint language defined by the Object Management Group (OMG) notification service specification
extended UL TBF mode	<i>See extended uplink TBF mode</i>
extended unitdata; XUDT	message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) segmenting connectionless service to transfer data
extended unitdata service; XUDTS	message that is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to return an extended unitdata (XUDT) message that cannot be delivered to its destination
extended UNIX code; EUC	character encoding method used in UNIX
extended uplink TBF	<i>See extended uplink TBF mode</i>
extended uplink TBF mode	mode of operation of a mobile station, in which the uplink temporary block flow (TBF) is maintained during temporary inactive periods, when the mobile station has no radio link control (RLC) information to send

extensibility	ability of a system to be extended, and thereby enhanced or customised, by a third party
Extensible Authentication Protocol; EAP	protocol that supports multiple, optional authentication mechanisms for the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), including cleartext passwords, challenge-response, and arbitrary dialogue sequences
extensible hypertext markup language	<i>See XHTML</i>
extensible markup language	<i>See XML</i>
extensible markup language parser	<i>See XML parser</i>
extensible style language	<i>See extensible stylesheet language</i>
extensible stylesheet language; extensible style language; XSL	style sheet language for extensible markup language (XML)
extensible stylesheet language transformations; XSLT	World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard for transforming XML documents into other XML documents or other formats
extensible value type	<i>See XML value type</i>
extension	mechanism provided by the core intelligent network application protocol (INAP) to extend the protocol with vendor-specific parameters
extension	subscriber connection served by a PABX or a centrex
extension	<i>See extension number</i>
extension attribute; presence extension attribute	presence attribute that is part of the extended presence information
extension header flag; E	field in a GTP header indicating the presence of the next extension header field when it is set to '1'

extension indicator	indicator in every octet of a multi-octet parameter field with variable length, indicating whether the octet is the last one or followed by another one
extension interface	interface that is used as a databus in the chained BTS configuration and that provides connections to transmission nodes
extension number; extension	number of a PABX or a centrex extension
extension update	feature level update which includes an extension to a software build
exterior gateway protocol; <i>EGP</i>	Internet protocol used to exchange routing information between autonomous systems
external account balance management	account balance management for managing in real time the prepaid account balance that resides in the external balance management system, such as an IN-based prepaid system or an external balance holder
external alarm; <i>EA</i>	alarm concerning a supervised external device located outside the network element
external alarm definition data	data which identifies an external alarm
external alarm handler	alarm system process which handles the external alarms and the related tasks received from the user interface
external alarm input	connection of a single external alarm to the external alarm interface plug-in unit
external alarm input characteristic	characteristic which identifies the use of external alarm input
external alarm interface	interface via which the system is kept informed about external alarms
external alarm module	<i>See alarm extension module</i>
external application; <i>EA</i>	application which resides on an external host
external assisting IP; <i>assisting external IP; external IP</i>	Internet protocol that can be used when the service control point (SCP) requests the connection to the external internet protocol (IP) with EstablishTemporaryConnection operation

external ATM interface; <i>external ATM line</i>	ATM interface between the network and a network element
external ATM line	<i>See external ATM interface</i>
external authentication adapter; <i>external authentication module; external authorisation adapter</i>	plug-in software that implements the application programming interface (API) for authentication and integrates with the subscriber database through the Nokia Delivery Server (DLS)
external authentication module	<i>See external authentication adapter</i>
external authorisation adapter	<i>See external authentication adapter</i>
external balance holder; <i>EBH</i>	network server which is used as a balance holder and resides outside the network element concerned
external call circuit group	circuit group between the superior exchange and the private automatic branch exchange (PABX) switching incoming traffic and traffic going out of the group in a PABX centrex
external client	client that resides outside the network element
external clock supervision	supervision of the external 8 kHz basic timing signal used for generating the 100 Hz clock interrupt signal
external command	service terminal command that is implemented as a separate extension program that has its own executable file
external connection	virtual connection in which the second end point is located outside the network element
external content storage	content storage which makes content available over a web server
external direction	<i>See external route</i>
external entity	<i>See external parsed entity</i>
external event forwarder and log; <i>EEFL</i>	feature that provides the means for external systems to receive events from a DX 200 network element

external handover	handover in which a mobile terminal with an ongoing connection moves to another cell so that the base station controller changes
external identification number; <i>external identifier</i>	identification data which the attendant can use as a search key when retrieving booking forms from the system's memory
external identifier	<i>See external identification number</i>
external IN service	IN supported service which follows the original idea of intelligent network (IN) architecture
external interface	interface between network elements or between hardware units
external IP	<i>See external assisting IP</i>
external IP address of the DLS instance	virtual IP address on the external network, assigned by the network address translator (NAT) to each DLS instance in the cluster
external LAN; <i>external local area network</i>	local area network which is used for external client traffic
external local area network	<i>See external LAN</i>
external location updating	<i>See inter-VLR location update</i>
external loop	test loopback where a signal is connected through the switching network
external machine interface; <i>EMI</i>	interface between the short message service centre (SMSC) system and other computer systems and applications
external memory interface; <i>EMIF</i>	interface from a microprocessor to external memories such as flash memory or static RAM
external message	message sent over the message bus
external message transfer; <i>EMT</i>	proprietary Nokia protocol that provides the means for sending and receiving messages between a network element and an external system through TCP/IP connections
external monitoring application; <i>EMA</i>	stand-alone application based on the remote method invocation (RMI), which constantly sends keep-alive requests to the service drivers (SD) and checks if the requests come back after a certain timeout period from the keep-alive output of the SDs

external parsed entity; <i>external entity</i>	parsed entity which stores its name and a reference to another container that holds its content
external PCM	See <i>external PCM circuit</i>
external PCM circuit; <i>external PCM; ET-PCM</i>	PCM circuit that goes outward from a network element
external port	port that connects a plug-in unit to an external connection in another network element
external provisioning interface; <i>EPI</i>	interface that transmits information between the barring manager and access servers
external provisioning system; <i>EPS</i>	software that runs the subscriber user interface (SUI) of Nokia Messaging Gateway
external rating engine	network server that resides outside the online service controller (OSC) and acts as a rating engine providing rating capabilities for different kinds of services
external rating interface	interface that allows the online service controller (OSC) to send rating requests to the external rating system while receiving rated events in return to be used in charging and access management
external reference clock; <i>ERC</i>	reference clock that sends a synchronisation signal from another device
external route; <i>external direction</i>	route where the call is directed if the received digit sequence belongs to the call numbers of another exchange
external service catalogue	service catalogue which the Nokia Profile Manager supports and which contains the available services as service definitions
external service creation environment; <i>ESCE</i>	service creation environment external to the home subscriber server (HSS) which a network operator can use to create the services and transfer them to the management data server (MDS) from where the operator can deploy them
external service provider; <i>ESP</i>	service provider that is independent of the the service user's organisation

external SNMP application; <i>ESA</i>	stand-alone application based on the remote method invocation (RMI), which provides interface towards Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) main instance, external monitoring application (EMA) and other external components of NTMS, and sends alarm notifications to Nokia NetAct
external specialised resource point	<i>See external SRP</i>
external SRP; <i>external specialised resource point, ExtSRP</i>	specialised resource point that is used in IN-supported services as an interface towards the subscribers
external storage system; <i>storage system</i>	part of database cluster that is used as a central repository for service and customer data
external switched circuit group	switched circuit group consisting of trunk circuits, which is used for transmitting circuit-switched data between exchanges
external synonym	constant of a predefined data type which obtains its value from outside the system
external termination point	link termination point for the transmission on a network interface (user-network interface or network node interface)
external test	test made with the help of a unit of a different type from the unit to be tested
external timing	timing that is based on the use of an external reference clock
external unparsed entity; <i>unparsed entity</i>	general entity whose contents may or may not be XML, with an associated notation declaration
external update notification; <i>EUN</i>	notification generated by the service control point (SCP) database management software when the database is updated
external voucher database interface	interface to a voucher database from a third party vendor, for example a voucher database residing in a prepaid service node
externally-stored program	<i>See wired program</i>
extinction ratio; <i>EX</i>	logarithmic relation between a logical "1" and a logical "0"

extra filename; alias name	additional name for a file
extra SDU delivery probability	ratio of total (unrequested) extra service data units (SDU) to total service data units received by a destination user in a specified sample
extractor	<i>See mask</i>
extranet	information network between organisations, aimed at a limited group of users
ExtSRP	<i>See external SRP</i>
eye aperture	<i>See eye diagram aperture</i>
eye diagram; eye pattern	representation resembling human eye, which consists of all possible traces of the potential of a baseband data signal as a function of time
eye diagram aperture; eye diagram clearance; eye diagram opening; eye aperture	figure indicating the size of the bright centre of the eye-shaped pattern which has been obtained by measurements of the eye diagram of the receiver
eye diagram clearance	<i>See eye diagram aperture</i>
eye diagram opening	<i>See eye diagram aperture</i>
eye pattern	<i>See eye diagram</i>
eye pattern mask; mask for the eye diagram; signal mask for the eye diagram	transmitter pulse shape characteristics such as rise time, fall time, pulse overshoot, pulse undershoot, and ringing, specified in the form of a mask of the transmitter eye diagram

2.8 F

F	<i>See flag</i>
F bit	<i>See framing bit</i>
F bus	bus that is used for data transmission and signalling between transceiver units

F interface	<i>See F reference point</i>
F interface	interface which connects workstations remotely to the operations systems function (OSF) or mediation function (MF) through a data communications network
F reference point; F interface	interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and the equipment identity register (EIR) of the home subscriber server (HSS)
F/B ratio	<i>See front-to-back ratio</i>
f1	<i>See algorithm f1</i>
f1*	<i>See algorithm f1*</i>
f2	<i>See algorithm f2</i>
f3	<i>See algorithm f3</i>
f4	<i>See algorithm f4</i>
F4/F5 flow loopback; OAM F4/F5 Loopback	operation in which OAM cells arriving in the virtual path (VP) connection are looped back to ATM node
f5	<i>See algorithm f5</i>
f5*	<i>See algorithm f5*</i>
FA	<i>See foreign agent</i>
FA	<i>See frame alignment</i>
FA agent advertisement	<i>See foreign agent advertisement</i>
FAA	<i>See facility accepted message</i>
fabric	group of interconnections between ports, which provides transport and switching for different types of signals
fabric interface; FI	optional communication interface in AdvancedTCA that can be configured with different options as specified in the AdvancedTCA specifications
FAC	<i>See facility message</i>
FACCH	<i>See fast associated control channel</i>

FACCH call set-up; FACCH call set-up procedure	call set-up in which the mobile terminal is assigned from the common control channel (CCCH) to the traffic channel (TCH) with the immediate assignment procedure, and the fast associated control channel (FACCH) is used for call set-up signalling
FACCH call set-up procedure	See <i>FACCH call set-up</i>
FACH	See <i>forward access channel</i>
facility	technical basis for the realisation of a function or a service
facility accepted message; FAA	signalling message sent as a response to a facility request message indicating that the requested facility has been invoked
facility category	group to which a facility can be specified on a per-category basis
facility code	See <i>service code</i>
facility control procedure	See <i>subscriber control procedure</i>
facility group number	call number of a centrex subgroup based on the use of facilities
facility indicator	signalling parameter sent in facility related messages identifying the facilities with which the message is concerned
facility indicator code; FIC	code which is used in the service information message (SIM) to provide supplementary service information
facility list	list of facilities and configuration parameters
facility message; FAC	signalling message that can be sent at any phase of the call to request an action at another exchange
facility reject message; FRJ	signalling message sent as a response to a facility request message indicating that the requested facility has been rejected
facility request message; FAR; FRQ	signalling message sent from one exchange to another exchange to request activation of a facility
facility telephone	versatile phone which is easy to use and is often equipped with a display for the benefit of easier use of the facilities provided by the exchange
facsimile	See <i>fax</i>
factory setting	initial setting for an parameter given at the factory

fade margin; fading margin	design allowance that provides for sufficient system gain or sensitivity to accommodate expected fading, for the purpose of ensuring that the required quality of service is maintained
fading	variation in time of the intensity and/or relative phase of any or all frequency components of a received signal due to changes in the characteristics of the propagation path
fading depth	ratio of received signal level to the level received in unfaded condition
fading margin	<i>See fade margin</i>
fading margin measurement; FMM	measurement of fading margin that is used to verify the quality of the radio link by comparing the measured value to the required fading margin value
FADU	<i>See file access data unit</i>
fallback	process of migrating back to a node after it has been repaired
failed calls observation	<i>See clear code observation</i>
failure counts; FC	optional parameter for determining whether the unavailable seconds (UAS) or severely errored seconds (SES) count is the result of a single failure or multiple failures
failure in time; FIT	unit used in fault observation for measuring the intensity of failures
failure modes and effects analysis; FMEA	analytical process for determining the likely failure modes of a new product or process so that action can be taken early in the development process, for example, at the design stage, to minimise or eliminate those failures
failure notification	notification which informs the receiver about an abnormal situation that can affect the managed object's operation
failure operation; FOP	trigger data which indicates what the call control has to do if it fails to contact the service control point (SCP)
failure rate monitoring	<i>See fault rate monitoring</i>
failure response time	elapsed time from the instant a signalling point recognises that a signalling link is unavailable until the instant when the signalling point completes sending a changeover (or emergency changeover) order to the remote signalling point
fall back	<i>See fallback</i>
fall-back	<i>See fallback</i>

fallback	call set-up procedure where any full-rate traffic channel or multi-slot configuration parameters are ignored because one of the parties does not support or use the general bearer services concept
fallback; fall-back; fall back	mechanism whereby a request for a teleservice, which includes an indication that an alternative teleservice is acceptable, results in a call using the alternative teleservice
fallback; fallback copy; FB	backup copy stored on the system's hard disk; for example a fallback copy of a SW build stored on the hard disk of a network element
fallback	in NMS, the status of a software build previously run in a network element
fallback build; FB	software build that is a fallback copy of the backup build and can be used as safecopy if backup build is corrupted
fallback copy	<i>See fallback</i>
fallback saving; FBS	backup copying of GTP' packets into a storing device when immediate GTP' transfer is not fast enough or does not work at all
false call	seizure that originates from a subscriber line or a trunk circuit and that is not followed by dialling information
FAM	<i>See forward address message</i>
family control block; FCB	data structure of the operating system that contains control data of a process family
family ID	<i>See family identifier</i>
family identifier; DMX family identifier, family ID	identifier that identifies a process family inside a computer
family restart	operation whereby the master restarts the process family
family table	parameter table which defines the process families that are to be created in a computer
FAQ	<i>See frequently asked question</i>
FAR	<i>See facility request message</i>
FAR	<i>See far pointer</i>
far end	side of an echo canceller which does not contain the echo path on which the echo canceller is intended to operate

far end block error	<i>See remote error indication</i>
far end receive failure	<i>See remote defect indication</i>
far pointer; FAR	qualifier which defines the pointer as a far pointer if a processor contains pointers of varying lengths
far-end block error; FEBE	maintenance signal transmitted in the physical layer (PHY) overhead indicating that a bit error or bit errors have been detected at the physical layer at the far end of the link
far-end loop	loop at the remote end of a link that is used for testing and diagnosis
far-end remote failure; FERF	alarm that indicates failure or defect at the far end of a network
far-field region	region of the field of an antenna where the angular field distribution is essentially independent of the distance from the antenna
farm	area containing a number of similar structures
FAS	<i>See frame alignment signal</i>
fast ACCH	<i>See fast associated control channel</i>
fast associated control channel; fast ACCH; FACCH	associated control channel that is available for control signalling when the uplink or downlink of the assigned channel is not in use for traffic
fast auto-tuning	fast tuning of parameters based on actual fast-changing data from the cells within specified limits
fast averaging	method that enables the base station controller to start the averaging of level and quality from the first measurement sample
fast BS selection	<i>See fast BTS switching</i>
fast BS switching	<i>See fast BTS switching</i>
fast BTS switching; fast BS switching; FBSS	switching mechanism that is used to improve link quality by allowing the mobile terminal to exchange data with only one of the serving anchor base transceiver stations at any given frame
fast data structure; FDS	in-memory data structure that is shared by several processes and that is used to gain high performance
Fast EtherChannel	EtherChannel that allows multiple physical Fast Ethernet links to combine into one logical channel

Fast Ethernet; 100Base-T; FE	IEEE standard for high speed 100Mbps Ethernet
fast fading	fading that is caused by multipath propagation
fast forward tunnelling	tunnelling in which bearer control information is carried in the initial address message (IAM) and subsequent application transport mechanism (APM) messages
fast Fourier transform; FFT	algorithm that is used in signal processing to convert data from the time domain to the frequency domain
fast frequency hopping; FFH	frequency hopping in which the frequency change rate is faster than the modulation rate
fast frequency shift keying modulation; FFSK modulation	continuously phased binary frequency modulation where the difference of signal frequencies is half of the modulation rate ("1" = 1200 Hz, "0" = 1800 Hz)
fast moving mobile	<i>See fast moving MS</i>
fast moving MS; FMMS	mobile terminal (MS) that generates many handovers over a short period of time in the microcellular network
fast packet switching	packet-orientated, digital technology that differs from traditional packet switching in a number of ways, the most obvious being that it transmits all data in a single packet format whether the information is video, voice, or data
fast power control	radio frequency power control that combats the fading effects and reduces the average power level thus increasing capacity
fast reroute; FRR	multi-protocol label switching (MPLS) protection scheme that provides fast traffic restoration in the core network for time-sensitive applications
fast subscriber management; FSM	feature which offers an open and fast machine-to-machine CORBA interface to handle the data of one subscriber at a time in different network elements
fast-forward message handling	method where a messaging centre receives a message from the message originator and attempts to forward it to the recipient, and only if the delivery attempt fails, stores the message in the database
fastread	<i>See database fastread</i>
FAT	<i>See file allocation table</i>
fatal error	unexpected condition where signal transfer is no longer possible

fatal error	type of error in a computer program that results in the termination of the execution of the program
fatal state	state of a database that occurs after switchover if the new working (WO) database node cannot complete the transactions
Fault and Configuration Management Unit; FCMU	duplicated unit in the front end that contains the functions of a PLMN, fault information, and forwarding
fault categorisation	<i>See fault classification</i>
fault class	<i>See fault classification</i>
fault classification; fault categorisation; fault class	classification of an alarm that indicates the effect of a fault on the object that is suspected of being faulty
fault code; FC	number that identifies the fault type of a fault on a piece of transmission equipment
fault detection	<i>See fault localisation</i>
fault diagnosis	actions taken for fault recognition, fault localisation, and cause identification
fault event; alarm point event; alarm event	event which indicates a fault in the hardware, a malfunction in the software, or a decrease in the system's reliability or grade of service
fault hypothesis	assumption of the fault, made by the alarm system and determined on the basis of support rules and one or more disturbance or fault observations
fault localisation; fault detection; fault localization / US/	finding the general part of the equipment in which the fault exists and fault finding, that is, determining the faulty item of the equipment
fault localisation time	part of active repair time during which fault localisation is performed
fault localization / US/	<i>See fault localisation</i>
fault localization for ATM switching fabric	feature which is used to localise the hardware faults in the plug-in units of the ATM Switching Fabric Units (SFU)

fault localization for network interface units	feature that is used for fault localisation in the network interface units of a network element
fault management; maintenance management; trouble management; FM	set of functions that enables the detection and location of failures in the network, the scheduling of repairs, and the testing and return to service of repaired equipment and software
fault management cell	specific OAM cell used for fault management. Various types of fault management cells are defined to specific functions
fault management GUI; FM GUI	graphical user interface (GUI) application for the handling of alarms
fault management main window	main window of the fault management graphical user interface (GUI) which has two tabs, the active alarms tab and the alarm history tab
Fault Management Platform; FM Platform	Nokia Siemens Networks product that provides the extraction, loading, filtering, and correlation of events that are related to fault management
fault monitor	user who is responsible for fault monitoring
fault observation	permanent failure in the system, detected by the supervision or application program blocks
fault propagation	process in which a managed object that discovers a malfunction in itself passes a notification of the fault to the containment hierarchy
fault rate monitoring; FRM	statistical monitoring of faults in the system
fault rate monitoring alarm; FRM alarm	alarm that the system sets if fault rate monitoring indicates that the general service quality of a connection degrades
fault recovery	part of fault recovery and state administration of interface computers which manages automatic recovery actions for eliminating the effects of faulty units
fault recovery and state administration	<i>See fault recovery and state administration of interface computers</i>

fault recovery and state administration of interface computers; fault recovery and state administration	feature which controls the restarting of the interface computers and hosts by determining in which order the computers are restarted in system restart and in which order they are allowed to move to certain restart phases
fault report point	point which can receive fault reports of difficulties from different sources and make such reports to other points, as well as initiate the fault location and clearing operations
fault tree analysis; FTA	analysis to determine which fault modes of the sub-items or external events, or combinations of them, may result in a stated fault mode of the item, resulting in a fault tree
fault-tolerant computing platform	<i>See computing platform</i>
faultsman's ringback service	supplementary service which enables the users to check the number of their access line
favorite	<i>See bookmark</i>
FAW	<i>See frame alignment word</i>
fax; telefax; facsimile	telecommunications service which can be used to transmit a copy of a text, drawing or image through a telecommunications network
fax and CS data call detection	feature that enables the MSC server to differentiate between speech, fax, and modem data calls by monitoring the user plane and detecting signals related to fax and modem negotiation
fax and modem detection	function that continually monitors and detects fax and modem carrier tones
fax/modem detector	<i>See fax/modem tone detector</i>
fax/modem tone detector; fax/modem detector; TD	function that controls the execution of automatic level control and echo cancellation algorithms and can indicate tone detection for backbone codec modification
fax/textphone/modem tones detection package; ftmd	H.248 package that defines the control and monitoring of a line for the signalling protocols used in the beginning of a data transmission session for fax, text telephony, or data

FB	<i>See fallback</i>
FB	<i>See fallback build</i>
FBC	<i>See flow-based charging</i>
FBS	<i>See fallback saving</i>
FBSS	<i>See fast BTS switching</i>
FC	<i>See fault code</i>
FC	<i>See failure counts</i>
FC	<i>See fibre channel</i>
FC	<i>See filter criteria</i>
FC	<i>See flow control</i>
FC hub	device, either stand-alone or embedded, used in fibre-channel-arbitrated loop (FC-AL) systems, bringing a number of device ports to an interconnection point
FC-AL	<i>See fibre-channel-arbitrated loop</i>
FC-AL hub	<i>See fibre channel-arbitrated loop hub</i>
FC-AL interface	<i>See fibre channel-arbitrated loop interface</i>
FC-AL protocol; Fibre Channel Arbitrated Loop protocol	simple fibre-channel protocol for mass storage devices and other peripheral devices in a in fibre-channel arbitrated loop architecture
FCAL	<i>See fibre-channel-arbitrated loop</i>
FCAPS	<i>See FCAPS management functional areas</i>
FCAPS management functional areas; FCAPS	constituent part of the functional architecture of a telecommunications management network (TMN), listed in ITU-T Recommendation M.3010 and described in ITU-T Recommendation M.3400 containing five specific functional areas which are fault, configuration, accounting, performance and security management
FCB	<i>See family control block</i>
FCD	<i>See forced control parameter</i>
FCI	<i>See furnish charging information</i>

FCISMS	<i>See FurnishChargingInformationSMS procedure</i>
FCL	<i>See frame control layer</i>
FCMU	<i>See Fault and Configuration Management Unit</i>
FCP	<i>See floor control protocol</i>
FCS	<i>See frame check sequence</i>
FDC	<i>See fixed destination call</i>
FDD	<i>See frequency division duplex</i>
FDD	<i>See diskette unit</i>
FDDI	<i>See fiber distributed data interface</i>
FDDI network	<i>See fiber distributed data interface network</i>
FDE	<i>See functional definition element</i>
FDM	<i>See frequency-division multiplexing</i>
fdm	<i>See frequency-division multiplexing</i>
FDMA	<i>See frequency division multiple access</i>
FDS	<i>See fraud detection system</i>
FDS	<i>See fast data structure</i>
FDW	<i>See field data warehouse</i>
FE	<i>See Fast Ethernet</i>
FE	<i>See front end</i>
FE	<i>See functional entity</i>
FE	<i>See functional entity</i>
FEA	<i>See functional entity action</i>
feature activation status	<i>See activation status</i>
feature code	unique identifier for a feature that is used, for example, as a keyword that connects a licence to the correct feature

feature interaction	<i>See interaction</i>
feature interaction management; <i>FIM</i>	management that defines and handles interworking between separate features
feature interaction manager; <i>FIM</i>	system that enables the control of services that are simultaneously active
feature level	development stage of a system release which is established when features are added to the system or the previous level is completed in some other way
feature management; <i>FM</i>	set of functions for controlling features
feature status check; <i>status check</i>	service interrogation which informs a user which services are currently active
feature-level update	within one release level, an update that introduces a new minor feature or feature group to the network element
FEBE	<i>See remote error indication</i>
FEBE	<i>See far-end block error</i>
FEC	<i>See forward error correction</i>
FECN	<i>See forward explicit congestion notification</i>
federal information processing standards; <i>FIPS</i>	standards and guidelines which concern security and interoperability issues in federal computer systems developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)
feed	<i>See feeder</i>
feed resistance	resistance through which an analogue user line is fed
feeder; <i>feed</i>	portion of an antenna that directs the electromagnetic radiation from the focus of the paraboloid to the reflector and vice versa
feederless BTS site	BTS site where the system module and radio modules are installed apart from each other and where no feeders are required between the base transceiver station (BTS) and antennas
FEP	<i>See frame erasure probability</i>

FEFROM	<i>See flash memory</i>
FER	<i>See frame error rate</i>
FER	<i>See frame erasure rate</i>
FERF	<i>See far-end remote failure</i>
FERF	<i>See remote defect indication</i>
fetch	locate and load a quantity of data from storage
fetch service	feature which enables the user to retrieve presaved information during a data query
FEWS	<i>See field engineering workstation</i>
FFH	<i>See fast frequency hopping</i>
FFSK modulation	<i>See fast frequency shift keying modulation</i>
FFT	<i>See fast Fourier transform</i>
FGN	<i>See FlexiGateway GGSN</i>
FH	<i>See fixed hunting</i>
FH	<i>See frequency hopping</i>
FHDSP	<i>See frequency hopping digital signal processor</i>
FHO	<i>See forced handover</i>
FHP	<i>See frame handling protocol</i>
FHS	<i>See Filesystem Hierarchy Standard</i>
FHS	<i>See frequency hopping system</i>
FHSS	<i>See frequency hopping spread spectrum</i>
FI	<i>See file system interface</i>
FI	<i>See fabric interface</i>
FIA	<i>See FIA tool</i>
FIA tool; FIA	TNSDL test application with a holistic integration tester (HIT) user interface which is used for testing asynchronous and synchronous services and their combinations

FIB	<i>See forwarding table</i>
FIB	<i>See routing cache</i>
FIB	<i>See forward indicator bit</i>
fiber channel /US/	<i>See fibre channel</i>
fiber distributed data interface; FDDI	standard specified by American National Standards Institute (ANSI) for fiber optic links with data rates up to 100 Mbit/s
fiber distributed data interface network; FDDI network	100 Mbit/s local area network (LAN) using an optical fibre medium based on a token passing ring protocol, characterised by low down-time
fiber optic cable	<i>See optical fibre cable</i>
fiber optic wire / US/	<i>See optical fibre cable</i>
fibre channel; FC	high-speed technology that is used primarily for storage networking to transmit data between servers and clustered storage devices
Fibre Channel Arbitrated Loop protocol	<i>See FC-AL protocol</i>
fibre channel hub	hub that connects storage devices and servers on a single fibre channel loop
fibre channel multipath	fibre channel redundancy mechanism that allows the operating system to see the same physical disk device via multiple paths without detecting the different paths to the same device as separate devices
fibre channel network	network that is based on the fibre channel protocol and that consists of end systems and switching elements
fibre channel-arbitrated loop hub; FC-AL hub	hub that provides a port by-pass function and verifies valid signal quality in each port
fibre channel-arbitrated loop interface; FC-AL interface	fast serial bus interface for a small computer system interface (SCSI) on high-end servers
fibre cladding	<i>See cladding</i>
fibre core	<i>See core</i>

fibre-channel-arbitrated loop; FC-AL; FCAL	arbitrated loop topology for fibre-channel systems
fibre-optic aerial cable	<i>See aerial optical cable</i>
fibre-optic cable	<i>See optical fibre cable</i>
fibre-optic connector	<i>See optical fibre connector</i>
fibre-optic duct cable; optical fibre duct cable; duct optical cable	optical cable designed for duct installation
FIC	<i>See facility indicator code</i>
field	specified area in a record used for a particular category of data
field data warehouse; FDW	data warehouse of DX 200 hardware delivery and failure information
field engineering workstation; FEWS	workstation that is used for normal operational tasks and for all commissioning tasks, such as booting hardware over the network for the first time
field manipulation language; FML	language that includes a set of C language functions for defining and manipulating storage structures, which contain attribute-value pairs in fields, where the attribute is the field's identifier and the associated value represents the field's data content
field reporting	functions of traffic administration that provide the user with information on the system's availability, reliability, and grade of service
field reporting of IN service gapping	<i>See IN service gapping measurement</i>
field reporting of routing components; routing component field reporting	part of field reporting which makes it possible to monitor the routing that is controlled by attributes
field reporting of subscriber facility	<i>See subscriber facility measurement</i>

field reporting report	measurement report which contains information obtained through field reporting on usability, reliability, and grade of service of a network element
field strength	magnitude of a component of specified polarisation of the electric or magnetic field
field test	<i>See field trial</i>
field trial; field test	compliance test or determination test made in the field where operating, environmental, maintenance and measurement conditions are recorded
FIFO	<i>See first in first out</i>
FIFO shift register	<i>See first-in first-out shift register</i>
FIGS	<i>See fraud information gathering system</i>
file	set of related records treated as a unit, or a byte string
file access data unit; FADU	data structure that FTAM (file transfer, access and management) file access services use when accessing data on a file
file administration	all the operational functions that are used for defining, modifying, and outputting unit-specific and system-specific files in the system
file allocation table; FAT	index which keeps track of where the various pieces of each file on a disk are stored
file catalog	list that gives file names
file compression	data compression of a file, usually to reduce storage requirements
file conversion	operation in which a file's structure is changed
file descriptor	integer that identifies a file within a process, obtained as a result of opening a file
file distribution; distribution	event in which a change made in one file is transferred to the copies of the file situated in other units of the exchange
file extension; file name extension	characters added to the filename to identify the type of data held in the file
file fetcher	FTP client which transfers charging files between the Online Service Controller (OSC) and the network elements
file handle	parameter given to an application when it opens a memory file, to be used in other file operations

file handler	entity that retrieves log records and writes them to the file specified in the FileHandler parameter
file identifier	two bytes which address a file in the subscriber identity module (SIM)
file label	<i>See label</i>
file loading; loading	event in which the data contents of a target file are fetched from a source file
file maintenance	activity of keeping a file up to date by adding, changing or deleting data
file management	process of facilitating access to, and maintenance of, files, folders, and their directory structure
file name	combination of alphanumeric characters used for identifying a concrete file
file name extension	<i>See file extension</i>
file scanning	file operation in which it is possible to reference a record or subrecord containing the desired information
file set	entity of files and directories on digital data storage (DDS) tape that are referred to by using a unique name
file slice	part of a file to which the read and write operations of each observed process are restricted
file storage	<i>See file store</i>
file store; file storage	non-volatile memory that is based on files
file system	in a computer, the way in which files are named and how they are placed logically for storage and retrieval
File System Hierarchy Standard	<i>See Filesystem Hierarchy Standard</i>
file system interface; FI	application programming interface (API) which is used to read the configuration data from configuration files of TFTP and BOOTP servers and to read the files requested by TFTP clients
file template	textual file model in textual form which can be modified or filled in to make a file containing site-specific data
file transfer protocol	<i>See FTP</i>

file transfer protocol over TCP/IP	<i>See FTP</i>
file transfer service	service that is used to perform file operations on the files in a file store using a previously established file transfer connection
file transfer, access, and management; FTAM	in the OSI model, an application layer protocol developed for network file exchange and management between diverse types of computers
file writing	file operation in which an application can write in a file by routines which copy the desired part into the file
file-based ICD provisioning	provisioning where the provisioning definitions and other information is written to CSV files
file-compatible update	software update during which disk update operations are transmitted from the old to the new software package and vice versa and where file structures do not change
Filesystem Hierarchy Standard; File System Hierarchy Standard; FHS	standard that defines the main directories and their contents in the Linux operating system and other UNIX-like operating systems
fill-in signal unit; FISU	signal unit containing only error control and delimitation information, which is transmitted when there are no message signal units or link status signal units to be transmitted
fill-in site; coverage fill-in site	site which includes a low-capacity and low-power base transceiver station to add network coverage or capacity locally
filler; padding; PAD	part of a data structure which extends a string to the required length
filling bit	bit with no specific meaning used to fill a time of communication during which there are no significant bits to be transmitted
filter	mechanism that specifies the set of assertions that defines the filtering test to be applied to the managed object
filter	<i>See classifier</i>
filter action	action that occurs when the filter criteria is met
filter code	interpreted binary code that is used to decide how to process an IP packet

filter condition	condition set to the filter that determines the filter action
filter criteria; <i>FC</i>	information that the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) receives from the home subscriber server or the application server, and that defines the relevant service points of interest (SPI) for a particular application
filter dialogue	dialogue of the graphical user interface in which the user defines the filtering criteria used for choosing the alarms and other events to be shown
filter name	name that identifies a filter in the processing list
filter order	order which is applied when there is more than one filter per message
filtering	method for finding the total number of subscribers matching a given search condition or conditions
filtering	<i>See filtering of alarm input state change</i>
filtering application	application which receives a message from a network element (NE), processes the message, and then sends the message or message status information back to the NE
filtering of alarm input state change; <i>alarm input state change filtering; filtering</i>	operation which prevents the notification about the fast transition from one logic state at an alarm input to another logic state and back
filtering of log entry	filtering of the printing of log to service terminal or MML-terminal according to several rules
filtering profile	profile that is used to bar service based upon service category or upon the time of day
filtering time	period during which the gapping gate is active
FIM	<i>See feature interaction manager</i>
FIM	<i>See feature interaction management</i>
final calculation; <i>final calculation of peak hour measurement</i>	updating of the values related to peak hour measurements
final calculation of peak hour measurement	<i>See final calculation</i>
final filter	filter which determines the final filter action when the filter condition is met

final response	last operation that the service control function (SCF) sends to the service switching function (SSF) allowing the call control function (CCF) to proceed with the call
final result of extended preanalysis	result data achieved in an extended preanalysis
final semantic check	semantic check in which the semantics of each parameterblock is checked first, followed by the correlation check between the parameter blocks
final semantics	<i>See final semantic check</i>
final state plan	configuration plan which describes the desired configuration state under parameter management
financial customer report; financial prepaid report; financial report	customer report generated by the network operator with the customer reporting interface to create an overview of the financial situation concerning the prepaid subscriptions of a service provider
financial prepaid report	<i>See financial customer report</i>
financial report	<i>See financial customer report</i>
finger; rake finger; RAKE finger	receiver unit that despreads one multipath signal
fingering	establishing connection to the host computer for the purpose of obtaining information on its users
fingerprint	identification bit code with which the cryptographic key can be guaranteed to belong to its claimed owner
finite state automaton; state automaton; finite state machine; state machine	abstract machine that, on the basis of an input and its internal status, gives an output and takes on a new state
finite state machine	<i>See finite state automaton</i>
finite state machine model; finite state model	operational model of an entity that is described by the finite set of states the entity can be in and the finite set of transitions possible from one state to another

finite state model	<i>See finite state machine model</i>
FIPS	<i>See federal information processing standards</i>
firewall; <i>FW</i>	system or a group of systems that enforce access control between two networks
firmware	software that has been permanently bonded to hardware
first bit rate	<i>See first-level bit rate</i>
first call attempt	first attempt of a call demand that reaches a given point of the network
first choice route	<i>See primary subdestination</i>
first extension number; <i>FIS</i>	extension number which is the first in a private network's or centrex group's extension number space
first Fresnel zone	<i>See Fresnel zone</i>
first in first out; <i>FIFO</i>	queuing discipline in which arriving entities are handled in the order of arrival
first line maintenance; <i>1st line maintenance</i>	level of maintenance which refers to the simple repair and replacement process
first ringing	first part of a calling signal that is sent immediately after the connection to the called party has been established
first-in first-out shift register; <i>FIFO shift register</i>	shift register that provides an elastic buffer by shifting data in at a rate independent from the data being shifted out
first-level bit rate	lowest bit rate depending on the transmission technique used
FIS	<i>See first extension number</i>
FISU	<i>See fill-in signal unit</i>
FIT	<i>See failure in time</i>
fixed allocated announcement	fixed phrase transmitted to all listening users by using permanently reserved transmission channel or time-slot
fixed allocation	medium access mode that can be used during temporary block flow and that is characterised by fixed distribution of radio blocks and packet data channels (PDCH) in the assignment message without an assigned uplink state flag (USF)

fixed announcement	<i>See fixed-content announcement</i>
fixed call forwarding busy; call forwarding busy, fixed; fixed call forwarding on busy	call forwarding busy which allows a user to forward all incoming calls to another number included in predefined list of maximum 10 numbers
fixed call forwarding no reply; call forwarding no reply, fixed; fixed call forwarding on no reply	call forwarding no reply which allows a user to forward all incoming calls to another number included in predefined list of maximum 10 numbers
fixed call forwarding on busy	<i>See fixed call forwarding busy</i>
fixed call forwarding on no reply	<i>See fixed call forwarding no reply</i>
fixed call forwarding unconditional; call forwarding unconditional, fixed; fixed unconditional call forwarding	call forwarding unconditional which allows a user to forward all incoming calls to another number included in predefined list of maximum 10 numbers
fixed CDR format	charging record (CDR) format in which the fields of the charging record are defined beforehand
fixed circuit group	circuit group permanently reserved for a certain task
fixed data	<i>See fixed data pattern</i>
fixed data pattern; fixed data	bit pattern transmitted in a connection not allocated to normal traffic
fixed destination	destination used in time controlled routing (TCR) if there are no change times for some day class or when analysis is detached from TCR
fixed destination call; direct call; hot line /US/; FDC	service which establishes a call to a predefined number when a user lifts the handset or the terminal starts a call

fixed destination call number	called subscriber number for the fixed destination call registered by a network operator or a user
fixed destination call with time-out; fixed destination call, subscriber controlled with time-out, delayed direct call	fixed destination call where a connection to a previously defined destination is established unless the subscriber dials another number within a time limit
fixed destination call, administration controlled, immediate	<i>See immediate fixed destination call</i>
fixed destination call, subscriber controlled with time-out	<i>See fixed destination call with time-out</i>
fixed file	file the contents of which are the same in all builds
fixed hunting; FH	hunting method in which the hunting is started from a fixed or rotating starting point
fixed length record	record that always has the same length as all other records with which it is logically or physically associated
fixed logical file	<i>See permanent logical file</i>
fixed network; landline network	telecommunications network in which most of the connections are permanently fixed
fixed network adapter	<i>See tele adapter</i>
fixed network user rate; FNUR	user rate between the mobile services switching centre interworking function (MSC IWF) and the fixed network
fixed outgoing call barring; OCB-F	supplementary service which enables calls belonging to certain types to be rejected if they are originated by the served user
fixed password	password that cannot be changed
fixed radio access	<i>See fixed wireless</i>
fixed routing	<i>See static routing</i>

fixed soft switch; Fss	soft switch that is used to connect the public switched telephone network (PLMN) and the services it provides to the IP multimedia subsystem
fixed switching centre; FSC	fixed network element which performs the switching functions in its area of operation
fixed terminal	end-user device which is connected to a communication network by wire or cable
fixed terminal	<i>See fixed WLL terminal</i>
fixed time based tariff	<i>See time tariff</i>
fixed unconditional call forwarding	<i>See fixed call forwarding unconditional</i>
fixed username	username that cannot be changed
fixed WiMAX	WiMAX that provides broadband access for business and residential users
fixed wireless; fixed wireless access; wireless local loop; radio local loop; fixed radio access; WLL; RLL; FRA; FWA	part of the access network where the connection between the subscriber station and the exchange is implemented partly or completely by the radio path
fixed wireless access	<i>See fixed wireless</i>
fixed WLL terminal; fixed terminal	WLL terminal which is connected to a local exchange of a fixed network through a radio path with the help of a teleadapter and a radio part
fixed-content announcement; fixed announcement	fixed phrase distributed by broadcast method to all listening users
fixed-length encoding	character encoding method that uses the same number of bytes to represent all the characters in a character set
fixed-mobile convergence; fixed-mobile integration; FMC; FMI	convergence of fixed and mobile services into an integrated service involving the related networks

fixed-mobile integration	<i>See fixed-mobile convergence</i>
fixed-rate charging	<i>See flat-rate charging</i>
flag; F	unique pattern on the signalling data link used to delimit a signal unit
flag method	<i>See ticket service method</i>
flame	abusive or personally insulting e-mail message or news group posting
flash bank	memory bank that is located in the flash memory
flash boot	bootable archive that is stored in the flash memory
flash erasable programmable read-only memory	<i>See flash memory</i>
flash memory; flash erasable programmable read-only memory; FEPRM	non-volatile memory that can be electrically erased in the circuit and reprogrammed, and that allows blocks of data to be stored, booted, and rewritten as necessary
flash memory boot package	<i>See boot package</i>
flat fading	<i>See amplitude fading</i>
flat fading margin	value in dB that shows how much the received signal level can decrease before the quality of the detected signal falls below a given criterion
flat random noise	<i>See white noise</i>
flat rate subscription	subscription in which the subscriber pays the same rate for each billing period and can use the operator's services for that amount during each billing period
flat-rate billing	<i>See flat-rate charging</i>
flat-rate charging; fixed-rate charging	charging based on a fixed fee, in which a pre-defined price is charged for a pre-defined billing period
fleet	pre-defined set of users who belong to the same organisation
flexibility	ability of a system to adapt to changing requirements and business needs

flexible waveguide	waveguide constructed to permit limited bending and twisting without appreciable change in its electrical properties
FlexiGateway GGSN; FGN	gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) that is based on the FlexiGateway hardware platform and includes traffic analyser functions
FlexiPlatform; FlexiServer platform	platform for server-based applications, especially for control plane applications
FlexiServer platform	<i>See FlexiPlatform</i>
floating transceiver; redundant TRX; floating TRX	transceiver that can be dynamically switched to operate in any of the sectors of the base transceiver station and that is also used as a replicating transceiver automatically that automatically replaces a faulty broadcast control channel (BCCH) transceiver
floating TRX	<i>See floating transceiver</i>
flock	<i>See forced lock</i>
flooding	in a real-time network, sending a large amount of data, for example, to another user or to a public web server
floor	right to access or manipulate a shared object or resource
floor control; talk burst control	feature that enables applications or users to gain safe and mutually exclusive or non-exclusive input access to a shared object or resource
floor control protocol; talk burst control protocol; FCP; TBCP	protocol that is used to convey floor control messages among the floor moderators, floor control server, and the participants of the session
floor deny	floor control message which the PoC server uses to notify the user equipment that it has been denied permission to use the media resource
floor grant	floor control message which the PoC server uses to notify the user equipment that it has been granted the floor and therefore has been granted permission to use the media resource
floor idle	floor control message which the PoC server uses to notify the user equipment that no-one owns the media resource and the floor is open and available for the users
floor release	floor control message which the user equipment uses to notify the PoC server that it is releasing the media resource

floor request	floor control message which the user equipment uses to request the PoC server to allocate media resources for its use
floor revoke	floor control message by which the PoC server revokes the media resource from the user equipment
floor taken	floor control message which the PoC server uses to notify all users, except the user that has been granted the floor, that the floor has been granted to another user
floppy disk	<i>See diskette</i>
floppy disk drive	<i>See diskette unit</i>
flow	<i>See IP flow</i>
flow	<i>See data flow</i>
flow control; FC	function that controls the flow of data within a layer or between peer entities
flow ID	<i>See flow identifier</i>
flow identifier; flow ID	identifier of an IP flow within a media component associated with a SIP session
flow label	20-bit field in the IPv6 header that can be used by a source to label sequences of packets for which it requests special handling by the IPv6 routers
flow line	line representing a connection path between symbols in a diagram
flow-based charging; FBC	charging that enables the application of differentiated charging for the traffic flows belonging to different services, that is, different service data flows, even if they use the same PDP context
flow-through provisioning	provisioning in which the provisioning system under the customer relationship management (CRM) system executes service activation requests through the CRM system, without using any subscriber-aware features
flush	<i>See flush procedure</i>
flush	to delete or clear something, or to abort an operation
flush message protocol; flush protocol	ATM protocol that ensures the delivery of data frames in the same order in which they were transmitted

flush procedure; flush; flushing	procedure that is used to delete or clear something, or to abort an operation
flush protocol	<i>See flush message protocol</i>
flushing	<i>See flush procedure</i>
FM	<i>See feature management</i>
FM	<i>See fault management</i>
FM basic	part of the O&M modelling language that covers the fault management aspects so that the management system's and the network element's fault management (FM) databases can be kept synchronised
FM basic adaptation file; FMB	adaptation file that contains alarm descriptions and basic alarm rules
FM CORBA interface	interface based on Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) for forwarding fault management (FM) data to a third-party system
FM GUI	<i>See fault management GUI</i>
FM Platform	<i>See Fault Management Platform</i>
FM rule editor	application that is used for creating and modifying rules for alarm flow reduction
FM south mediation interface	south mediation interface for importing fault reports from network elements into the Fault Management (FM) Platform
FMB	<i>See FM basic adaptation file</i>
FMC	<i>See fixed-mobile convergence</i>
FMC	<i>See frequency measurement control</i>
FMCG	<i>See inter-system measurement control</i>
FMCI	<i>See inter-frequency measurement control</i>
FMCS	<i>See intra-frequency measurement control</i>
FMD	<i>See follow-me</i>
FMEA	<i>See failure modes and effects analysis</i>
FMI	<i>See fixed-mobile convergence</i>

FML	<i>See field manipulation language</i>
FMM	<i>See fading margin measurement</i>
FMMS	<i>See fast moving MS</i>
fntp	in the session description protocol (SDP), a format-specific attribute that lists all supported events that are not vendor-specific, and allows parameters that are specific to a particular format to be conveyed in such a way that SDP does not have to understand them
FN	<i>See frame number</i>
FNIM channel	transmission channel which implements the internal data transmission connection between the call control computer and FNIM
FNUR	<i>See fixed network user rate</i>
FO	<i>See open FTAM</i>
FOC	<i>See WPS full operating capability</i>
focus	<i>See hand's life focus</i>
focus	identifier separating tasks performed by a process to different customers
folder	storage location which is used for grouping organisations, users, and groups into suitable talk groups
folder switchover	<i>See switchover</i>
follow-me; follow-me diversion; follow-me service; FMD	service which enables a user to control the call forwarding unconditional service remotely
follow-me diversion	<i>See follow-me</i>
follow-me service	facility by which a user can have his incoming calls automatically transferred to a number where he has activated the facility (the subscriber may also further retransfer the calls. Follow-me service can only be deactivated from the home station. In order to use this facility, the subscriber needs a special identification code.)
follow-me service	<i>See follow-me</i>
follow-on call	feature which enables a user to make a series of call attempts
footer	information that follows data

FOP	<i>See failure operation</i>
forced control	user command (MML command or a switch in the equipment) which cannot be realised under controlled circumstances
forced control parameter; FCD	parameter that is used to interrupt a unit that has ongoing tasks and so cannot be interrupted in a controlled manner
forced detachment	procedure by which the management user detaches a user or group of users from a talk group, or terminates an entire talk group
forced half-rate mode; forced HR mode	method that is used in channel rate selection between full-rate and half-rate channels based on the average of the estimated incoming downlink carrier-to-interference ratios (C/I) of dynamic frequency and channel allocations (DFCA) in a cell
forced handover; FHO	handover used to rapidly clear the base station (BTS) or transceiver (TRX) from traffic by using locking commands without disturbing the ongoing calls
forced HR mode	<i>See forced half-rate mode</i>
forced lock; flock	action by which the administrative state of a resource is forcibly changed to locked so that its use is immediately interrupted
forced on-net call	on-net call where the calling subscriber uses the directory number of the called subscriber and the call is treated as if it was an on-net call
forced on-net routing	feature of the virtual private network (VPN) that allows calls made to VPN group members using a directory number to be treated as they were made using a short number
forced reference	synchronisation reference which the operator sets for the system clock
forced release	<i>See forced release line signal</i>
forced release	facility whereby a circuit or traffic-carrying device can be arbitrarily released, independently of any release action taken by the calling or called party
forced release line signal; forced release	line signal which clears the call without any action by the call parties
forced rerouting	procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one signalling route to another, when the signalling route in use fails or is required to be cleared of traffic
forced retransmission	error correction procedure used to complement the preventive cyclic retransmission procedure

forced routing	routing in which the circuit is reserved by using test hunting
forced state transition	state change of a functional unit which a user can, in exceptional circumstances, do by using forced control parameters
forced switch	command that the operator uses to force the protection switching operation to happen
forced switchover	switchover procedure that makes a standby unit active when an active unit goes out of service
forceful shutdown	shutdown in which the server notifies all applications and subsystems to drop all current work and release all resources
foreign actor	actor outside of the Chorus site, or in another communications domain
foreign agent; <i>FA</i>	mobility agent on the foreign network that can assist the mobile node in receiving datagrams delivered to the care-of address
foreign agent advertisement	message that an access point sends to a mobile terminal when it detects that the mobile terminal has moved to a different subnetwork and entered the cell in which it is located
foreign base transceiver station; <i>foreign BTS</i>	neighbouring base transceiver station not managed by NMS
foreign BTS	<i>See foreign base transceiver station</i>
foreign PLMN	any PLMN other than the home PLMN
foreign subscriber	mobile subscriber to a foreign public land mobile network (PLMN)
foreign temporary logical link identity	<i>See foreign TLLI</i>
foreign TLLI; <i>foreign temporary logical link identity</i>	temporary logical link identity (TLLI) built by the mobile station (MS) on the basis of the packet temporary mobile subscriber identity (PTMSI) allocated in another routing area (RA)
forking	<i>See SIP forking</i>
form file	<i>See format file</i>
form file editor	feature used to create and modify form files used in the exchange to format charging records (CDR)

formal parameter	variable name to which concrete values are assigned or which is replaced by concrete variables
formal parameter list	list which contains formal parameters
format	arrangement or layout of data on a data medium
format	make an unused data medium ready for use
format	<i>See format statement</i>
format file; <i>form file</i>	file that controls which fields of received data are saved into a record or report
format statement; <i>format</i>	statement or expression for the presentation of an input-output operation which describes the presentation mode of data to be transmitted or data already transmitted in a programming language
format type	information field in a raw data message which tells which form will be used when creating a charging record (CDR) or a report
format, resolution, and proportional size reduction policy; <i>FRS</i>	policy used for content adaptation, which determines how the format, resolution, or size of a media component of a multimedia message is changed to meet the capabilities of the recipient
formatter	class which is responsible for producing the syntax of the actual output
forming of charging records; <i>generation of charging records; CDR generation</i>	part of detailed charging which forms a detailed charging record from the defined charging cases
FORW CDR	<i>See forwarded call charging record</i>
FORW charging	charging which is started for the forwarding subscriber for the leg from the forwarding subscriber to the third party
forward access channel; <i>FACH</i>	downlink transport channel that mobile terminals use to receive control information and packet data
forward address message; <i>FAM</i>	group of messages that are meant to be forwarded and that contain address information
forward call indicator	signalling parameter which is sent in the forward direction, indicating the characteristics of the connection, signalling path and calling subscriber
forward CDR	<i>See forwarded call charging record</i>

forward congestion; congestion encountered forward	congestion indicated with a forward explicit congestion notification (FECN)
forward direction	direction from the calling party to the called party
forward error correction; FEC	technique allowing the receiver to correct errors occurring on a transmission channel without requiring retransmission of the data
forward explicit congestion notification; FECN	bit that a congested network sets to notify the user that congestion avoidance procedures should be initiated where applicable for traffic in the direction of the frame carrying the forward explicit congestion notification (FECN) indication
forward indicator bit; FIB	bit in a signal unit which indicates the start of the retransmission cycle
forward link	<i>See downlink</i>
forward lock	<i>See DRM forward lock</i>
forward routing	call transfer in which an exchange redirects a call to another exchange or to another subscriber in that exchange
forward sequence number; FSN	signal unit used to identify the transmitted message signal units
forward signal	signal, used for the establishment, release or other control of a connection, sent in the same direction as call set-up
forward signaling /US/	<i>See forward signalling</i>
forward signalling; forward signaling /US/	signalling sent in forward direction from the calling party to the called party
forward slice	program slice that consists of all program points that are affected by a given point in the program
forward transfer	<i>See forward transfer message</i>
forward transfer message; forward transfer; FOT	signalling message sent in the forward direction on semi-automatic calls when the outgoing international exchange operator wants the help of an operator at the incoming international exchange
forward-lock	<i>See DRM forward lock</i>

forwarded call	<i>See mobile forwarded call</i>
forwarded call CDR	<i>See forwarded call charging record</i>
forwarded call charging record; forwarded call CDR; forward CDR; FORW CDR	charging record that contains charging data related to call forwarding
forwarded-to number; FTN	number of the user to whom a call is forwarded
forwarded-to user	<i>See subscriber C</i>
forwarding behaviour	features selected by nodes within the differentiated service (DS) domain for packets based on their DS code point (DSCP)
forwarding information base	<i>See forwarding table</i>
forwarding information base	<i>See routing cache</i>
forwarding leg	leg that is established between the forwarding point, such as the called subscriber, and the forwarded point, such as subscriber C
forwarding number analysis	analysis that is executed at a forwarding service invocation and that includes called party number analysis and redirecting party analysis
forwarding party	<i>See forwarding subscriber</i>
forwarding prefix	first digit of the number which causes a specific notification to the calling or called subscriber when the call is forwarded
forwarding subscriber; forwarding party; forwarding user	called subscriber of the leg preceding the call forwarding, or called subscriber of the leg succeeding the call forwarding
forwarding table; forwarding information base; FIB	table in the kernel that controls the forwarding of packets
forwarding triggering criterion	service trigger that is stored in the home location register and that contains an indicator that determines that triggering occurs only in a GSM-forwarded call or in CAMEL-controlled call forwarding
forwarding user	<i>See forwarding subscriber</i>

FOT	<i>See forward transfer message</i>
four-way uplink diversity; 4-way uplink diversity	function by which a base transceiver station (BTS) uses four antennas and four receivers simultaneously on a single channel to obtain improved overall BTS receiver sensitivity in an environment that is subject to random multipath fading
four-way wideband combining; 4-way wideband combining	signal-combining technique in which transmitter signals are combined into one antenna using two parallel wideband combiners in a series with a single wideband combiner
four-wire circuit; four-wire line	circuit that consists of two pairs of conductors or, in the case of phantom circuit, of two groups of conductors, from which one pair is used in go direction and another in return direction
four-wire line	<i>See four-wire circuit</i>
four-wire switching	switching using a separate path, frequency band or time interval for each direction of transmission
fourth-order multiplex equipment	multiplex equipment which combines a number of tributary signals into and separates them from one 139264 kbit/s signal
FP	<i>See frame protocol</i>
FPA	<i>See function point analysis</i>
FPH	<i>See freephone</i>
FQC	<i>See frame quality classification</i>
FQDN	<i>See fully qualified domain name</i>
FQPC	<i>See fully qualified partial CDR</i>
FR	<i>See frame relay</i>
FR AMR	<i>See full-rate adaptive multi-rate codec</i>
FRA	<i>See fixed wireless</i>
fractional interface	interface where capacity can be allocated fully or partially
fractional load	ratio of the received power caused by the mobile stations of the own cell and surrounding cells to the total interference power received

fragment	grouping of a limited number of object class definitions. Each fragment deals with a particular subject
fragment header	IPv6 extension header used by an IPv6 source to send a packet larger than would fit in the path maximum transmission unit (MTU) to its destination
frame	<i>See pane</i>
frame	cyclic set of consecutive time-slots in which the relative position of each time slot can be identified (Identification takes place by reference to a frame alignment signal. It does not necessarily occur as a whole or even partly in each frame.)
frame	In high-level data link control protocol (HDLC), a bracketed sequence of contiguous bits that includes both opening and closing flags at layer 2 of the OSI reference model
frame	<i>See group box</i>
frame	<i>See cabinet</i>
frame	in a TDM system, a repetitive group of signals that result from the signal sampling of all channels including any additional signals needed for the purposes of synchronisation and other required system information
frame abort	event that occurs when a link layer entity ignores a frame that it is currently receiving
frame alignment; FA	state in which the frame of the receiving equipment is synchronised with that of the received signal
frame alignment recovery time	time that elapses between a valid frame alignment signal being available at the receiving terminal equipment and frame alignment being established
frame alignment sequence	<i>See frame alignment signal</i>
frame alignment signal; frame alignment sequence; FAS	distinctive signal inserted in every frame or once in every n frames, always occupying the same relative position within the frame, and used to establish and maintain the frame alignment
frame alignment time slot	time slot occupying the same relative position in every frame and used to transmit the frame alignment signal
frame alignment time-slot	time-slot, occupying the same relative position in every frame, used to transmit the frame alignment signal

frame alignment word; <i>FAW</i>	frame synchronisation pattern, which is part of the frame alignment signal (FAS), and consists of "0011011" in bits 2-8 of the FAS in even frames, complemented by an "1" in bit 2 of the succeeding odd frame
frame bit	bit which is used to synchronise the sending and receiving units and to carry maintenance data
frame check sequence; <i>FCS</i>	cyclic redundancy check sequence derived over an entire frame (excluding flags)
frame clumping	<i>See clumping</i>
frame control layer; <i>FCL</i>	part of the protocol stack in the Iur interface that attaches transport block information to the user plane for macro diversity combining, outer loop transmission power control and synchronisation
frame counter	binary counter used for framing
frame discard	part of congestion control which allows the discarding of multiple cells in a frame, as part of the frame is lost due to a lost or mis-inserted cell
frame erasure probability; <i>FEP</i>	value that refers to the estimated probability that a speech frame is erased
frame erasure rate; <i>FER</i>	ratio of the total number of speech frames to the number of erased speech frames
frame error rate; <i>FER</i>	ratio of the number of errored frames to the total number of frames transmitted in a given time interval
frame handling protocol; <i>FHP</i>	user plane protocol for information transmitted or received on a dedicated transmission channel between the base station (Node B) and combining or splitting equipment in the radio network controller (RNC)
frame number; <i>FN</i>	identifier for the position of a particular TDMA time-frame within a hyperframe
frame protocol; <i>FP</i>	protocol which is used to transport user data frames between the serving radio network controller (SRNC) and the base transceiver station (BTS) over the Iub and Iur interfaces
frame quality classification; <i>FQC</i>	information element (IE) which is used for classifying the contents of a frame depending on whether errors have occurred in frame transmission or not
frame reject; <i>FRMR</i>	message sent in the case of a logical link control error that results from the receipt of an undefined or incorrect frame and that cannot be corrected by retransmitting an identical frame

frame relay; <i>FR</i>	fast packet switching that uses a unit of data of variable length (frame) and leaves error correction for the endpoints
frame relay bearer channel	logical entity containing all the equipment, software, and memory resources allocated for the use of one frame relay user connection
frame relay switch	<i>See CAS access node</i>
frame slip	loss or gain of a complete frame of consecutive digit time-slots in a digital signal, where the loss or gain of the frame cannot be corrected
frame structure; <i>transmission frame structure</i>	data structure that is used in radio transmission in the link layer, in which packets of data are packed in frames
frame substitution	<i>See error concealment</i>
frame synchronising signal; <i>frame synchronizing signal /US/</i>	basic timing signal that is used in a functional unit to set the beginning of the exchange's internal PCM frame (DX 200)
frame synchronizing signal /US/	<i>See frame synchronising signal</i>
frame tunnelling mode; <i>FTM</i>	mode of data transmission in which the circuits transfer high-level data link control protocol (HDLC) frame data asynchronously
frame type	<i>See AMR frame type</i>
frame-based MPLS	mode of multi-protocol label switching (MPLS), in which all MPLS frames between two MPLS devices move within a single point-to-point channel
framed interface	interface where the serial bit stream is segmented into periodic physical frames. Each frame is divided by a fixed partition into an overhead and an information payload portion
framework	structural plan or description for classifying and organising information
framework for state machine based applications	<i>See state machine framework</i>
framework PIB	<i>See framework policy information base</i>

framework policy information base; framework PIB	policy information base which defines a set of provisioning classes (PRC) and textual conventions that are common to all clients that provision policy using COPS for provisioning
framing	control procedure used with multiplexed digital channels where bits are inserted so that the receiver may identify the time slots allocated to each subchannel
framing bit; <i>F bit</i>	bit introduced into a bit stream that identifies where one frame ends and the next one begins
framing protocol	protocol that is used in the third generation networks on Iur and Iub interfaces to frame channels supported between the serving radio network controller and user equipment
fraud detection	part of fraud management involving actions taken to detect fraudulent use of the network and possibly fraudulent subscribers who misuse the network
fraud detection system; <i>FDS</i>	system that orders the home network (HPLMN) to collect fraud information gathering system (FIGS) data according to certain principles for given subscribers
fraud information gathering system; <i>FIGS</i>	feature that provides the means for the home network (HPLMN) to monitor the activities of its subscribers in a visited network (VPLMN)
fraud management	activities for the limitation, monitoring, and detection of fraudulent use of the network and the organisation for handling these activities
fraud observation	<i>See subscriber fraud observation</i>
fraud prevention	part of fraud management involving actions taken to prevent and limit fraudulent use of the network
fraud profile	combination of subscriber-specific time limits for different calls and the maximum number of allowed services
free call	<i>See free-line call</i>
free marked traffic channel	<i>See free traffic channel</i>
free numbering	function that is used to implement the application location register
free running mode; <i>free-run mode</i>	operating condition of a clock, the output signal of which is strongly influenced by the oscillating element and not controlled by servo phase-locking techniques
free state	<i>See idle state</i>

free traffic channel; free marked traffic channel	channel which is sending the identifier frame of a free traffic channel
free-line call; free call	call to a subscriber number made without charge
free-of-charge service	service that is provided for the subscriber for free
free-run	state of a system clock when the system is powered up, or when there is no reference to the system clock and the operator has given a control word value of digital-to-analogue converter
free-run frequency; free-running frequency	frequency of operation of a normally synchronised oscillator that operates in the absence of a synchronising signal
free-run mode	<i>See free running mode</i>
free-running frequency	<i>See free-run frequency</i>
free-space attenuation	<i>See free-space loss</i>
free-space loss; free-space attenuation	basic path attenuation between isotropic antennas that occurs when all effects from obstruction, scatter, or reflection are sufficiently removed to have no effect on propagation and when the propagating medium is free space
FreeBSD	advanced BSD UNIX operating system for the Intel compatible (x86), DEC Alpha, and PC-98 architectures
freeform radio frequency hopping; freeform RF hopping	radio frequency hopping that introduces more efficient hopping through synchronised cells, reused mobile allocations (MA), and specially organised mobile allocation index offsets (MAIO)
freeform RF hopping	<i>See freeform radio frequency hopping</i>
freephone; freephone service; FPH	telecommunication service allowing a reverse charging whereby a subscriber can be allocated a special number and charges to this number are paid by that subscriber instead of by the callers
freephone service	<i>See freephone</i>

freephone service charging	application of charging which makes the use of charging zone counters more diversified in, for example, service number charging
freeware	program, the writer of which has partly renounced the copyright, allowing the program to be used and distributed without charge
frequency bandwidth	<i>See bandwidth</i>
frequency counter	instrument in which frequency is measured by counting the number of cycles (pulses) occurring during a precisely established time interval
frequency deviation	in frequency modulation, the peak difference between the instantaneous frequency of the modulated wave and its carrier frequency
frequency diversity	propagation or equipment protection where several frequencies are used for the transmission of signals
frequency division duplex; FDD	duplex where uplink and downlink transmissions use two separate radio frequencies
frequency division multiple access; FDMA	technique in which each user receives a radio channel of its own on a common frequency band
frequency equaliser; frequency equalizer /US/	device that can amplify or attenuate certain frequencies on a speech channel
frequency equalizer /US/	<i>See frequency equaliser</i>
frequency error	system frequency minus the scheduled frequency
frequency hopping; FH	technique in which the instantaneous carrier frequency of a signal is, according to a predetermined code, periodically changed to other positions within a frequency spectrum that is much wider than that required for normal transmission
frequency hopping digital signal processor; FHDSP	digital signal processor that controls frequency hopping
frequency hopping spread spectrum; FHSS	spread spectrum radio technology in which the signal hops among different channels several times per second to avoid interference and to reduce opportunities or eavesdrop

frequency hopping system; FHS	system that defines the principles of frequency hopping
frequency locking	locking of one signal to another signal so that the first signal follows the frequency of the second signal
frequency measurement control; FMC	managed object in the radio network configuration management, including the parameters for measuring the transmission frequencies
frequency planning	planning frequency reuse schemes
frequency redefinition	<i>See frequency redefinition procedure</i>
frequency redefinition procedure; frequency redefinition	procedure that the network uses to change the frequencies and hopping sequences of the allocated channels
frequency reuse factor; reuse factor	factor that varies between 0 and 1 and describes how much of the total theoretical capacity is available, calculated as the other cell interference divided by the total interference
frequency shift keying; frequency shift keying modulation; FSK	frequency modulation in which the modulating signal shifts the output frequency between predetermined values
frequency shift keying modulation	<i>See frequency shift keying</i>
frequency spectrum	<i>See radio frequency spectrum</i>
frequency stability	ability of electronic equipment to maintain the desired operating frequency
frequency standard	stable frequency source used for frequency calibration. It usually generates a fundamental frequency with a high degree of accuracy, and harmonics of this fundamental are used to provide reference points
frequency-division multiplexing; FDM; fdm	multiplexing in which a separate frequency band is allocated to each tributary channel in the common channel

frequency-independent fading	<i>See amplitude fading</i>
frequently asked question; FAQ	document or a web page listing common questions and answers on a particular subject, often posted on Internet newsgroups
Fresnel zone; first Fresnel zone	zone where the sum of distances from the transmitting aerial and receiving aerial to any point in the zone does not vary by more than half a wave length throughout the zone
FRJ	<i>See facility reject message</i>
FRM	<i>See fault rate monitoring</i>
FRM alarm	<i>See fault rate monitoring alarm</i>
FRMR	<i>See frame reject</i>
from header	SIP header that indicates the logical identity of the initiator of the request, typically the user's address-of-record
front end; FE	node or software program that requests services of a back end
front lobe	<i>See main lobe</i>
front page	summary of a graphical user interface (GUI) which contains the most important and critical system information in one place
front-end application	application with which application users interact directly
front-to-back ratio; F/B ratio	for a directional antenna, the ratio of field strength in front of the antenna to field strength behind the antenna (180 degrees +-40 degrees)
FRQ	<i>See facility request message</i>
FRR	<i>See fast reroute</i>
FRS	<i>See format, resolution, and proportional size reduction policy</i>
FS	<i>See secured FTAM</i>
FSC	<i>See fixed switching centre</i>
FSIP	<i>See FSIP tool</i>
FSIP tool; FSIP	tool that provides a command line interface for configuring the IP network
FSK	<i>See frequency shift keying</i>

FSM	<i>See functional state model</i>
FSM	<i>See fast subscriber management</i>
FSM	<i>See finite state automaton</i>
FSMA	<i>See state machine framework</i>
FSN	<i>See forward sequence number</i>
Fss	<i>See fixed soft switch</i>
Fss interface	IP network interface in the MGW for IMS towards a fixed soft switch (Fss)
FT	<i>See AMR frame type</i>
FTA	<i>See fault tree analysis</i>
FTAM	<i>See file transfer, access, and management</i>
FTAM application interface	interface providing file services for a remote device
FTAM security	feature which prevents unauthorised users from using the hard disks of the DX 200 network elements via remote file handling functions
FTM	<i>See frame tunnelling mode</i>
FTM identifier; FTMID	unique runtime-specific identifier assigned for each method and used for identifying data associated with the method throughout the processing
ftmd	<i>See fax/textphone/modem tones detection package</i>
FTMID	<i>See FTM identifier</i>
FTN	<i>See forwarded-to number</i>
FTP; file transfer protocol; file transfer protocol over TCP/IP	application protocol, part of the TCP/IP protocol stack, used for transferring files between network nodes
FTP client	feature where a client uses the file transfer protocol (FTP), enabling the transfer of files from a network element to a server and the fetching of files from a server to a network element over a TCP/IP network
FTP configuration file	configuration file which allows the end-users to change various default parameters of the FTP server without making changes to the source code and without using the DX 200 message interface

FTP connection supervision	supervision of the FTP connections between the connected regional systems and the global cluster
FTP over socket interface	feature that implements a log file creation facility using POSIX file system services
FTP server	server supporting the file transfer protocol (FTP), by which complete files can be copied or transferred from one system to another over a TCP/IP network
full availability	arrangement in which every input to a switching stage has or can have access to every output from the stage
full binding	binding in which the media proxy knows both transport addresses
full duplex	capable of transmitting in both directions simultaneously
full operating capability	<i>See WPS full operating capability</i>
full process identifier	identifier that designates a process inside a computer
full restore	restore procedure in which all backup types are restored
full switch mode	radio link operational mode in which the Ethernet plug-in unit (EPIU) operates as a standard Ethernet switch with four ports, two of these ports being connected to the Flexbus interfaces
full text search	content addressing directed at the whole text
full usage of subcarriers	<i>See full usage of subchannels</i>
full usage of subchannels; full usage of subcarriers; FUSC	subchannel allocation that uses all the subchannels and employs full-channel diversity by distributing the allocated subcarriers to subchannels using a permutation mechanism
full-rate adaptive multi-rate codec; FR AMR	AMR speech codec for the GSM system that supports eight narrowband speech encoding modes with bit rates between 4.75 kbit/s and 12.2 kbit/s
full-rate ADSL	ADSL service that provides full transmission rates compliant to ITU-T G.992.1 and ANSI T1.413 issue 2 standards
full-rate codec	<i>See full-rate speech codec</i>

full-rate speech codec; <i>full-rate codec</i>	codec which has a frame length of 260 bits and in which every frame is coded into one 33 octet buffer
full-rate traffic channel; <i>TCH/F</i>	channel that functions at 16 kbit/s
fullscreen	picture format alternative for widescreen programmes on an ordinary 4:3 TV set in which the picture is zoomed so that it fills the whole TV screen at the same time cutting off some information on the left and right sides
fully functional	period of time that all-functional aspects of the system are available and usable
fully operational	period of time that all features, both functional and non-functional, of the system are available and usable
fully qualified destination name	<i>See fully qualified domain name</i>
fully qualified domain name; <i>absolute domain name; FQDN</i>	full logical name of a computer system, rather than just its host name
fully qualified partial CDR; <i>FQPC</i>	partial CDR that contains a complete set of the charging record (CDR) fields
fully routed call attempt; <i>successful call attempt</i>	call attempt that receives intelligible information about the state of the called user
fully used subchannelization	<i>See full usage of subchannels</i>
function	task or group of tasks of a defined part of the system
function analysis	internal call control analysis which the call control uses to analyse subscriber facilities or clear codes
function attributes	properties or characteristics of functions which allow differentiation between realisations to be specified by means of parameters
function block	constituent part of the functional architecture of a TMN
function block	set of program blocks, load modules, and files which provides known services and which is indivisible from the system configuration point of view

function class	set of features grouped to form an entity
function degrading maintenance	maintenance action that affects one or more of the required functions of a maintained item, but not to such extent as to cause a complete loss of all the functions
function permitting maintenance	maintenance action that does not affect any of the required functions of the maintained item
function point	unit for measuring the number and complexity of functions in a software
function point analysis; <i>FPA</i>	method for defining the size of software based on functional aspects
function preventing maintenance	maintenance action that prevents a maintained item from performing a required function by causing a complete loss of all the functions
function result	<i>See return value</i>
function-affecting maintenance	maintenance action that affects one or more of the required functions of a maintained item
functional architecture	description of appropriate distribution of functions that allows for the creation of functional blocks from which a TMN of any complexity can be implemented. These function blocks are separated by reference points and lead to the requirements for the TMN-recommended interface specifications
functional component	sub-element within a TMN function block
functional definition element; <i>FDE</i>	basic building block of an IN supported service, which represents the high level logical features of the service function
functional dependence	indication of the interrelationships of attributes in a relation
functional entity; <i>FE</i>	subset of functions in a single location required to provide a service
functional entity	undivided entity consisting of one or more functions in which separate functions follow each other
functional entity; <i>FE</i>	part of a network element
functional entity action; <i>FEA</i>	action performed by a functional entity as a result of a specific stimulus while the functional entity is in a specific state

functional model	layered structure of functions and their logical interfaces representing the TMN
functional state model; <i>FSM</i>	model in which the functional state structure and the transition controls are defined
functional unit; <i>physical functional unit; PFU</i>	entity of hardware and software, or only hardware, capable of accomplishing a special purpose
functional unit hierarchy	relations between nested functional units
functional unit set	group of functional units that control similar resources
functional unit type and index	data which is used for functional unit identification throughout the system
functionality	<i>See function</i>
fundamental frequency	frequency whose value is the highest common factor of all the frequencies present in the wave
furnish charging information; <i>FurnishChargingInformation procedure; FCI</i>	operation between the service control point (SCP) and the service switching point (SSP) that is used to determine the generation of a charging record (CDR) in the SSP, or to add information to a CDR generated in the SSP
FurnishChargingInformation procedure	<i>See furnish charging information</i>
FurnishChargingInformationSMS	<i>See FurnishChargingInformationSMS procedure</i>
FurnishChargingInformationSMS procedure; <i>FurnishChargingInformationSMS; FCISMS</i>	operation which is used to send charging-related information to a logical short message (SM) record
FUSC	<i>See full usage of subchannels</i>
FW	<i>See firewall</i>
FWA	<i>See fixed wireless</i>

2.9 G

G interface	interface between visitor location registers (VLR)
G-CDR	<i>See GGSN charging record</i>
G-CSI	<i>See GPRS CAMEL subscription information</i>
G-PDU	tunnelled protocol data unit (T-PDU) that contains a GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP) header
G-RNTI	<i>See GERAN radio network temporary identifier</i>
G.711	algorithm designed to transmit and receive pulse code modulated voice at digital bit rates of 48, 56, and 64 kbit/s
G.723.1	codec by which the speech or other audio signal component of multimedia services can be encoded or decoded at a very low bit rate
G.729	algorithm for the coding of speech signals at 8 kbit/s using Conjugate-Structure Algebraic-Code-Excited Linear-Prediction (CS-ACELP)
G.729A	speech codec algorithm that compresses audio in frames of 10 milliseconds
G.SHDSL	<i>See single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line</i>
G4WIF	<i>See general-purpose four-wire interface</i>
Ga interface	interface between a GPRS support node (GSN) and charging gateway (CG) in a Ga network
Ga network	part of a third generation (3G) network including the 3G serving GPRS support node (3G SGSN), gateway GPRS support node (GGSN), and charging gateway (CG)
GAD	<i>See geographical area description</i>
GAGW	<i>See authentication server</i>
GAM	<i>See graphical adjacency management</i>
game pack	extension to the selection of mobile games a user already owns
games	on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users can select and download games and also buy other digital items related to games
GAP	<i>See call gapping</i>

gapping	<i>See call gapping</i>
gapping gate	basic component of the call gapping restriction method
GARP	<i>See Generic Attribute Registration Protocol</i>
GARP Multicast Registration Protocol; Group Multicast Registration Protocol; GMRP	protocol providing a mechanism that allows participants to dynamically register and deregister information with the media access control (MAC) bridges attached to the same local area network (LAN) segment
GARP VLAN Registration Protocol; GVRP	registration protocol which enables the creation of virtual local area network (VLAN) configurations by propagating information between switches and end stations throughout the Ethernet
gate	unidirectional IP flow which is used for controlling media flows and which is described by packet classifiers
gate	descriptor which controls the operation of a processor in handling interrupt signals and other interrupts and in jumps and calls between segments, when the selector part of an address points to a gate
gatekeeper; GK	device providing address translation and controlling access to the local area network for H.323 terminals, Gateways, and MCUs
gateway; GW	device that performs conversion of information from one protocol stack to another for one particular application
gateway computer	<i>See messaging gateway computer</i>
gateway control protocol; GW-ctrl	protocol that is used for signalling between the radio network access server (RNAS) and radio network gateway (RNGW)
gateway control server; GCS	server for both GSM, 3G, and All-IP networks, providing a media gateway control function (MGCF) based on the 3GPP releases 4 and 5, and centralised interconnection control on the transit level for the MSC server, and performing HLR inquiries to locate the called subscriber's visiting MSC server
Gateway Discovery Protocol; GDP	Cisco protocol that enables a router to learn about routes to other networks
gateway GPRS support node; GGSN	GPRS support node which acts as a gateway between the GPRS network and packet-switched public data network (PSPDN)

gateway GPRS support node - call detail record	<i>See GGSN charging record</i>
gateway GPRS support node network identifier	<i>See GGSN network identifier</i>
gateway GPRS support node operator identifier	<i>See GGSN operator identifier</i>
Gateway Load Balancing Protocol; GLBP	protocol that provides load balancing over multiple routers using a single virtual IP address and multiple MAC addresses
gateway mobile location center / US/	<i>See gateway mobile location centre</i>
gateway mobile location centre; gateway mobile location center / US/; mobile positioning center /US/; GMLC; MPC /US/	mobile network equipment which transmits location information produced by the location server from the mobile network to the applications which provide location-based services
gateway mobile services switching centre	<i>See gateway MSC</i>
gateway MSC; gateway mobile services switching centre; gateway MTX; GMSC; GWMSC	mobile services switching centre (MSC) that makes the routing interrogation for mobile-terminating calls
gateway MSC	<i>See gateway MSC for short message service</i>
gateway MSC for short message service; gateway MSC; SMS-GMSC	gateway MSC that is capable of receiving a short message from a short message service centre (SMSC), interrogating a home location register (HLR) for routing information and SMS information, and delivering the short message to the visited MSC of the recipient mobile station (MS)
gateway MSC of the subscriber B; GMSCB	gateway MSC (GMSC) in the home network (HPLMN) of the called subscriber

gateway MSC of the subscriber C; <i>GMSCC</i>	gateway MSC (GMSC) in the home network (HPLMN) of the subscriber C
gateway MSC server; <i>GMSC server; GMSS</i>	functions of an MSC server which control the multimedia gateway (MGW) that performs interworking between the packet core network and the PSTN/ISDN network
gateway MTX	See <i>gateway MSC</i>
gateway plane	enhanced IP networking layer which provides efficient support for all services that are transported over the Internet protocol (IP), support for increased address space through integrated support of the Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6), and interworking with external networks
gateway platform	platform for applications performing switching and gateway functions between circuit-switched and packet-switched environments
gateway policy information base; <i>GW-PIB</i>	policy information base containing a set of provisioning classes that describe quality of service (QoS) policies for gateway network elements
gateway-gateway protocol; <i>gateway-to-gateway protocol; GGP</i>	protocol that is used to update the routing table, to determine connectivity to networks and neighbouring gateways, and to implement a dynamic, shortest-path routing algorithm
gateway-to-gateway protocol	See <i>gateway-gateway protocol</i>
gauge	dynamic variable that is used when the data being measured can vary in either direction during the period of measurement
Gaussian filtered minimum shift keying	See <i>Gaussian minimum shift keying</i>
Gaussian minimum shift keying; <i>Gaussian filtered minimum shift keying; GMSK</i>	modulation technique that is used in GSM networks
gaveup call	See <i>abandoned call</i>
Gb interface	interface between the base station system (BSS) or radio network controller (RNC) and the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), allowing the exchange of signalling and user data

Gb over IP; Gb over IP interface	feature in which the subnetwork of the Gb interface is based on the Internet Protocol and the physical layer is the Ethernet
Gb over IP interface	See <i>Gb over IP</i>
GBA	See <i>generic bootstrapping architecture</i>
GBH	See <i>global balance handler</i>
GBIC	See <i>gigabit interface converter</i>
GBS	See <i>general bearer service</i>
GBS	See <i>guaranteed bandwidth scheduler</i>
GBS data service measurement; GBS data service usage measurement	measurement which gives information about the general bearer services (GBS) requested and received by the user
GBS data service usage measurement	See <i>GBS data service measurement</i>
Gc interface; Gc reference point	interface between the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and the home location register (HLR)
Gc reference point	See <i>Gc interface</i>
GCI	See <i>general circuit interface</i>
GCI	See <i>cell global identification</i>
GCID	See <i>GGSN charging identifier</i>
GCID	See <i>GPRS charging identifier</i>
GCR	See <i>guaranteed cell rate</i>
GCR	See <i>global call reference</i>
GCRA	See <i>generic cell rate algorithm</i>
GCS	See <i>gateway control server</i>
GCS	See <i>general communication service</i>
GCS	See <i>group control server</i>

Gd interface	interface connecting serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN) to short message service gateway MSC (SMS-GMSC) and to short message service interworking MSC (SMS-IWMSC)
GDMO	<i>See guidelines for the definition of managed objects</i>
GDMO template	defined standard formats for the documentation of managed object class definitions, conditional packages, specific errors, name bindings, attributes, group attributes, behaviour definitions, actions and notifications.
GDP	<i>See Gateway Discovery Protocol</i>
GDT	<i>See global descriptor table</i>
Ge interface	interface between a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and a service control point (SCP)
GEA	<i>See GPRS encryption algorithm</i>
GEA3	<i>See GPRS encryption algorithm 3</i>
GEH	<i>See generic event handler</i>
general 4-wire interface	<i>See general-purpose four-wire interface</i>
general bearer service; GBS	concept that reduces the number of bearer services and telephone numbers required by a subscriber
general circuit interface; GCI	standard synchronous ISDN timing interface in which the 2B+D data is multiplexed together with control and spare bits and loop maintenance data
general communication service; GCS	communication stack that is used by Nokia agents, alarm managers, node managers, and NMS/10 command scripting (RCM) to communicate with Nokia's plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH) primary rate network elements
general constraint	<i>See semantic integrity constraint</i>
general entity	entity which is referred to as part of an XML document's content, declared in the document type definition (DTD)
general event handler	<i>See generic event handler</i>
general executable script	static executable script that is suitable for many subscribers without modifications

general group address	physical computer address acknowledged by the computers of the general group
General Inter-ORB Protocol; GIOP	abstract protocol that specifies the transfer syntax and standard set of message formats to allow independently developed object request brokers (ORB) to communicate over any connection-oriented transport service
general packet radio service; GPRS	mobile service which gives packet-switched access over GSM to external data networks
general packet radio service network	<i>See GPRS network</i>
general packet radio service territory	<i>See GPRS and EGPRS territory</i>
general packet radio service territory upgrade	<i>See GPRS territory upgrade</i>
general parameter file	parameter file that is used by a number of programs
general PIN	<i>See module PIN</i>
general PIN code	<i>See module PIN</i>
general protection error	<i>See general protection fault</i>
general protection fault; general protection error; protection error; GPF	error that an application program causes when it tries to access storage that is not designated for its use
general semantic integrity constraint	<i>See semantic integrity constraint</i>
general service	logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which provides alarm, configuration, logging, timer, and statistics services to other components of DLS
general service	service visible to a whole system

general state model	download model which consists of one request and one response and can be used when a single file is downloaded to a mobile terminal
general switch management protocol; <i>GSMP</i>	general purpose protocol to control an ATM switch
general switched telephone network	<i>See public switched telephone network</i>
general trouble ticket interface	interface that integrates regional and global clusters with a third-party trouble ticket system
general USSD CAMEL subscription information	<i>See USSD general CAMEL service information</i>
general WIM PIN code	<i>See module PIN</i>
general-purpose four-wire interface; <i>general 4-wire interface; generic 4-wire interface; G4WIF</i>	logical port in the switching infrastructure associated with a single analogue line interface in the exchange
general-purpose interface bus; <i>IEC-bus; GPIB</i>	IEEE standard interface bus
generation of charging	part of charging which allows generation and verification of charging
generation of charging records	<i>See forming of charging records</i>
generator	incomplete data type description
generic 4-wire interface	<i>See general-purpose four-wire interface</i>
generic announcement package	H.248 package that provides a media gateway controller with the ability to control announcements in a media gateway

Generic Attribute Registration Protocol; <i>Group Address Registration Protocol; GARP</i>	layer 2 transport protocol that lets switches and end systems propagate useful information throughout the switching domain, and delivers IP multicasts without compromising network performance, scalability, or management
generic bearer connection package	H.248 package that provides the functions that are required to be able to establish, modify, or release a bearer connection
generic bootstrapping architecture; <i>GBA</i>	architecture that defines how to establish a shared secret between an operator and the mobile terminal and that is based on the user's subscription by using the authentication and key agreement (AKA)
generic cell rate algorithm; <i>GCRA</i>	in ATM, an algorithm that determines for each cell arrival whether the cell conforms to the traffic contract
generic content download	See <i>generic OTA</i>
generic definitions	definitions of object classes, attribute types, notification types or operation types, made available for general use
generic event handler; <i>general event handler, GEH</i>	event handler that converts extensible markup language (XML) formatted notifications to network interface for 3rd generation network (NWI3) format and forwards them to the network management system
generic flow control; <i>GFC</i>	four bit field in the ATM cell header which can be used to provide local functions, for example, flow control
generic network element	representation of a network element or a subnetwork that is not supported directly by the Nokia NMS
generic network model relationship services upload	See <i>GNMRS upload</i>
generic network user authentication	feature which adds an extended profile to a user, authenticates users, and checks their profiles
generic number; <i>GN</i>	number information sent in either direction to enhance network operation or for supplementary services
generic OTA; <i>generic content download</i>	over-the-air (OTA) download model in which the mobile terminal first verifies with a download descriptor that it can download and store the content, then requests the actual content, and finally confirms to the delivery server the successful installation

generic radio access network; GRAN	radio access network, which is an access part of the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), consisting of base transceiver stations (BTS) and a radio network controller (RNC)
generic recharging	optional feature that allows recharge of account with money, and enables development of various recharging applications
generic relay function; stateless functional relay	function that relays access service network (ASN) control messages from source to destination entities in the ASN, without interpreting or changing the content of messages
generic reporting conversion to XML	conversion feature for Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) applications for adapting log and report files to an XML file
generic request handler; GRH	event producer that receives service requests from the network management system, converts them to DMX message format, and forwards them to the network element
generic route encapsulation	<i>See Generic Routing Encapsulation</i>
Generic Routing Encapsulation; GRE	protocol for performing encapsulation of an arbitrary network layer protocol over another arbitrary network layer protocol
generic service	standard service offered in the information network used for recurring tasks such as user authentication or billing
generic signalling transport service	function that enables a signalling entity to communicate with a peer signalling entity independently of the underlying signalling transport
generic terminal; ASCII terminal	character-based terminal emulator that allows the user to communicate with the network using man-machine language (MML)
generic terminal session	remote session made using a generic terminal
generic tunnel interface; GIF	pseudo device for both Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) and Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6), which tunnels IP datagrams over IPv4 and IPv6 networks
generic user profile; GUP	collection of user profile components that affects the way in which an individual user experiences services
geographic area description	<i>See geographical area description</i>

geographical area description; geographic area description; GAD	information that specifies how to code the location of a point or area on the earth, used for any location-related application
geographical information	location information that indicates the location of the served subscriber by latitude and longitude
geographical NP	See <i>geographical number portability</i>
geographical number portability; geographical NP	number portability in which the subscriber's directory number does not change when moving to another place
geographical privilege	privilege for supervising the managed objects of the geographical area for which the user is responsible
geographical routing	routing in which the protocol data unit's (PDU) geographical area definition, which specifies the area in which the PDU will be broadcast, is converted into an equivalent radio coverage map
geographical view	view of the managed objects in their relative geographical positions
geographically dispersed exchange	See <i>geographically distributed exchange</i>
geographically distributed exchange	exchange where not all sub-systems such as switching stages and control means are at the same location
GERAN	See <i>GSM/EDGE radio access network</i>
GERAN radio network temporary identifier; G-RNTI	identity that the base station system (BSS) allocates to a mobile station (MS) when an radio resource control (RRC) connection is established between the MS and GERAN
GERAN registration area; GRA	specified set of a cell which can be identified on the packet broadcast control channel (PBCCH) when locating a mobile station (MS)
get history dialogue	dialogue of the graphical user interface in which the alarm history can be fetched using a search criterion
getter	Java object that defines the code which is called to retrieve the value of a property
getter/setter	access method to get or set a value of a property of an object

Gf interface	<i>See Gf reference point</i>
Gf reference point; <i>Gf interface</i>	interface between the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and the equipment identity register (EIR)
GFC	<i>See generic flow control</i>
GFP	<i>See global functional plane</i>
GFR	<i>See guaranteed frame rate</i>
GFS	<i>See global file system</i>
GGP	<i>See gateway-gateway protocol</i>
GGSN	<i>See gateway GPRS support node</i>
GGSN charging identifier; <i>GCID</i>	identifier that consists of the packet data protocol (PDP) context identifier, the associated flow index into the session description protocol (SDP) from the session initiation protocol (SIP) signalling, and the authorisation token associated with the PDP context
GGSN charging record; <i>gateway GPRS support node - call detail record; G-CDR</i>	charging record generated by the gateway GPRS support node
GGSN Ga address	IP address of the Ga interface to the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN)
GGSN IP address	IP address of the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) to the GPRS backbone
GGSN network identifier; <i>gateway GPRS support node network identifier</i>	APN network identifier that defines the default external IP network domain name system (DNS) name that is used when the mobile station does not request any access point name (APN) and the mobile station's subscription record in the home location register (HLR) contains a wildcard APN
GGSN operator identifier; <i>gateway GPRS support node operator identifier</i>	APN operator identifier that defines the default domain name system name of the gateway GPRS support node per PDP type
GGSN service	service that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) provides
ghost session	session which takes place if the Nokia event processor never receives a stop message for an open session

ghost session manager	tool for cancelling ghost sessions for which a stop or terminate message has not been received
Gi interface; <i>Gi</i> reference point	TCP/IP based interface from the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) to external data networks such as the Internet
Gi reference point	<i>See Gi interface</i>
GIF	<i>See generic tunnel interface</i>
gigabit interface converter; <i>GBIC</i>	transceiver that converts serial electric signals to serial optical signals and vice versa
gigabit media-independent interface	<i>See GMII</i>
gigabit switch router; <i>GSR</i>	router with scalable bandwidth for the core network of a service provider and enterprise IP backbones
GIOP	<i>See General Inter-ORB Protocol</i>
GIT	<i>See global interface table</i>
give right to use	<i>See provide</i>
GIZMOS interface	Nokia's proprietary interface that connects the home location register to the Nokia-Siemens Subscriber Repository for transferring subscription data
GK	<i>See gatekeeper</i>
GKEK	<i>See group key encryption key</i>
GKMP	<i>See group key management protocol</i>
GLBP	<i>See Gateway Load Balancing Protocol</i>
GLMF	<i>See group list management function</i>
GLMS	<i>See group list server</i>
global balance handler; <i>GBH</i>	component in the Nokia event processor that manages balances of prepaid subscriber accounts
global call reference; <i>GCR</i>	call reference which is shared among all the network elements and call legs that provide charging records for the call
global cell identity	<i>See cell global identification</i>

global cluster	cluster that offers a view to the entire network, covering all areas and network technologies
global CN-ID	identifier (ID) that globally identifies a network element in the core network (CN)
global data	information that is stored both in the service control points (SCP) and the database cluster and changes infrequently
global descriptor table; <i>GDT</i>	descriptor table that contains descriptors available to all processes
global disk	disk that contains the global data
global file system; <i>GFS</i>	disk file system for networked storage shared by a cluster of computers
global functional plane; <i>IN global functional plane; GFP</i>	plane in the IN conceptual model which defines service independent building blocks used in providing service features
global interface table; <i>GIT</i>	process-wide placeholder for interface pointers
global number	<i>See default ISDN number</i>
global positioning system; <i>GPS</i>	satellite-based positioning system that is used for reading geographical position and as a source of the co-ordinated universal time
global RNC-ID	identifier (ID) that globally identifies a radio network controller (RNC)
global service	service that is visible in every computer of a service provider
global service number	subscriber dialled service number from which the call is routed to the right service number based on the location of the mobile station
global sponsoring	service-specific sponsoring where a certain service is sponsored for all subscribers
global status	<i>See managed object global status</i>
Global System for Mobile Communications	<i>See GSM system</i>
global text telephony; <i>GTT</i>	3GPP-specified feature that adds the capability to use a text conversation component in a conversational session
global title; <i>SCP global title; GT</i>	address, such as digits dialled by the customer, which requires an address conversion before the messages are sent to message transfer part (MTP)

global title analysis; <i>GT analysis</i>	analysis in which the numbering plan, nature of address, and translation type determine an analysis tree from which the analysis result is derived, based on the digit sequence included in the address or translation type
global title format	format of the global title (GT) the length of which is variable and dependent on the global title indicator
global title indicator; <i>GTI</i>	indicator which defines the form of the global title and indicates which part of the translator selector is included in the global title
global title modification	function where an existing global title is modified before sending a signalling message to the destination
global title modification data	information on how the global title should be modified
global title translation; <i>GTT</i>	analysis of the global title in order to find out the signalling connection control part (SCCP) routing address
global title translation result; <i>translation result</i>	signalling connection control part (SCCP) routing address that consists of the name of the signalling network, destination point code (DPC) and, potentially, subsystem number (SSN) or a new global title
global user	user whose rights and profile are set up centrally and applied throughout the distributed network
global virtual network service; <i>GVNS</i>	global switched virtual private network service supported by multiple networks and offered to customers over PSTN and ISDN
global virtual path identifier; <i>GVPI</i>	identifier for a specific virtual path
GLS	<i>See group list server</i>
glue code	code implementing platform-specific services for portable software components implemented by the SSH
Gm interface	<i>See Gm reference point</i>
Gm reference point; <i>Gm interface</i>	interface between the call state control function (CSCF) and the user equipment (UE)
GMI; <i>gigabit media-independent interface</i>	media-independent interface in the Gigabit Ethernet protocol architecture
GMLC	<i>See gateway mobile location centre</i>

GMM	<i>See GPRS mobility management</i>
GMM context	information stored in a mobile station (MS) and the SGSN when the mobile station has been attached to GPRS
GMM layer	<i>See GPRS mobility management</i>
GMM/SM	<i>See GPRS mobility management and session management</i>
GMRP	<i>See GARP Multicast Registration Protocol</i>
GMS	<i>See graphic messaging service</i>
GMSC	<i>See gateway MSC</i>
GMSC server	<i>See gateway MSC server</i>
GMSCB	<i>See gateway MSC of the subscriber B</i>
GMSCC	<i>See gateway MSC of the subscriber C</i>
GMSK	<i>See Gaussian minimum shift keying</i>
GMSS	<i>See gateway MSC server</i>
GN	<i>See generic number</i>
Gn interface	interface which connects the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to the GPRS backbone network and allows the SGSN to communicate with the GPRS support nodes (GSN) of the home network (HPLMN)
Gn network	part of a third generation (3G) network including the network elements connected by the Gn interface
GNMRS data	information that is used to express the relationships between managed objects
GNMRS upload; generic network model relationship services upload	function that is used to upload GNMRS data from a regional system or from an ASCII file to the global cluster database
GNU GRUB	multiboot boot loader software package from the GNU project that allows simultaneous booting of two or more operating systems installed on a single computer
GNU name service switch	capability of the GNU C library to provide a flexible way to configure access to typical databases in a Unix/Linux environment

GNU zip; <i>gzip</i>; GZIP	data compression algorithm for reducing the size of the named files using Lempel-Ziv coding
Go interface	interface between a policy decision function (PDF) and a gateway GPRS support node (GGSN)
Gold code	in spread-spectrum systems, a code that is generated by summing, using modulo-two addition, the outputs of two spread-spectrum code-sequence generators
goodbye RTCP packet; <i>BYE packet</i>; <i>BYE packet</i>	RTCP packet indicating that one or more sources are no longer active
GOS	<i>See grade of service</i>
Gp interface	interface between the serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN) of different operators' PLMNs (public land mobile network)
GPA	<i>See GSM PLMN area</i>
GPF	<i>See general protection fault</i>
GPIB	<i>See general-purpose interface bus</i>
GPR' 2	<i>See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol version 2</i>
GPR' v2	<i>See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol version 2</i>
GPRS	<i>See general packet radio service</i>
GPRS and CS attach	<i>See combined GPRS and IMSI attach</i>
GPRS and EGPRS territory; <i>(E)GPRS territory</i>; <i>packet-switched territory</i>	radio resources, mainly radio channels, that are allocated for general packet radio service (GPRS) and enhanced GPRS traffic
GPRS attach	attach in GPRS mobility management which establishes a connection between the mobile station and the GPRS network
GPRS backbone management server	<i>See GPRS backbone server</i>
GPRS backbone network	IP based mobile network via which all the data packets are routed between functional GPRS elements

GPRS backbone server; <i>GPRS backbone management server; backbone server</i>	server that collects the topology, alarm, and performance data from the IP-based GPRS backbone network devices
GPRS CAMEL subscription information; <i>GPRS-CSI; G-CSI</i>	CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having the GPRS CAMEL service
GPRS CDR	charging record (CDR) that is generated in a GPRS support node (GSN), that is, in the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) or serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
GPRS charging ID	<i>See GPRS charging identifier</i>
GPRS charging identifier; <i>GPRS charging ID; GCID</i>	charging identifier specific to a PDP context that is generated in the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and delivered to the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
GPRS Charging Protocol	<i>See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol</i>
GPRS ciphering key sequence number; <i>GPRS-CKSN</i>	number associated with the GPRS ciphering key, GPRS-Kc, and stored together with the GPRS-Kc in the mobile station and in the network
GPRS connection	connection implemented with general packet radio service (GPRS)
GPRS core network	core network consisting of the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN), the charging gateway, and the IP backbone network
GPRS detach	detach in the GPRS mobility management which is used to terminate a connection of the subscriber to the GPRS network
GPRS domain name server	<i>See domain name server</i>
GPRS encryption algorithm; <i>GEA; GPRS-A5</i>	cryptographic algorithm that uses symmetric stream cipher designed to provide confidentiality by ciphering both user data and signalling all the way between the mobile station and the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
GPRS encryption algorithm 3; <i>GEA3</i>	version of GPRS encryption algorithm (GEA) that can be used within EGPRS and GPRS systems

GPRS mobility management; GMM layer; mobility management; GMM	layer which supports the procedures needed for mobility and security management between a mobile station and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
GPRS mobility management and session management; GMM/SM	protocol that supports mobility management in GPRS
GPRS multiple subscriber profile; multiple subscriber profile; MSP	subscriber profile associated with each GPRS subscriber at the time the subscriber registers for GPRS service
GPRS network; general packet radio service network	GSM-based network that has packet data capability and the ability to use more than one GSM time-slot at a time
GPRS pool	set of dedicated, default, and additional general packet radio service (GPRS) traffic channels that consist of consecutive radio time-slots
GPRS prepaid; GPRS prepaid service	prepaid service that enables online charging of general packet radio service (GPRS) data calls
GPRS prepaid service	<i>See GPRS prepaid</i>
GPRS roaming exchange; GRX	part of the IP backbone that enables mobile Internet services to be accessed through an IP network that is managed and operated by a third party
GPRS service	service that uses packet-switched connections implemented with the general packet radio service (GPRS)
GPRS service switching function; gprsSSF	service switching function that creates an interface between the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and the GSM service control function (gsmSCF)
GPRS SGSN statistics	<i>See SGSN statistics</i>

GPRS SGSN statistics measurement result file	<i>See measurement result file</i>
GPRS short message service; GPRS SMS; GSMS	short message service that is adopted to general packet radio service (GPRS) and that uses the services of the logical link control (LLC) layer
GPRS SMS	<i>See GPRS short message service</i>
GPRS subscriber	subscriber of a GPRS service
GPRS subscriber profile	profile assigned to GPRS subscriber for an agreed contractual period, containing information about the subscribed services, quality of service, and the subscription profile
GPRS support node; GSN	GPRS network element in charge of packet routing and connecting the public land mobile network (PLMN) to other networks
GPRS suspension; GPRS suspension procedure	procedure that enables the network to discontinue GPRS services packet flow in the downlink direction for a mobile station which is IMSI attached for GPRS services, for example, when a circuit switched call interrupts a GPRS packet flow
GPRS suspension procedure	<i>See GPRS suspension</i>
GPRS territory	<i>See GPRS and EGPRS territory</i>
GPRS territory downgrade	procedure that the base station controller (BSC) uses when it needs to reduce the share of time-slots in the GPRS territory, for example, when there is an increase in the circuit switched traffic load
GPRS territory update guard time; territory update guard time; GTUGT	parameter which is used to modify the guard time which the Packet Control Unit (PCU) has to wait between successive requests for GPRS territory configuration updates
GPRS territory upgrade; general packet radio service territory upgrade	procedure that the base station controller (BSC) uses to allocate resources from the circuit-switched territory to the GPRS territory

GPRS transparent transport protocol; <i>GTTP</i>	protocol that is used to transmit GPRS mobility management and session management (GMM/SM) signalling messages
GPRS Tunneling Protocol /US/	<i>See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol</i>
GPRS Tunnelling Protocol; <i>GPRS Tunneling Protocol /US/; GTP</i>	protocol that is used in the general packet radio service (GPRS) for transmitting user data packets and signalling between GPRS support nodes (GSN) over GPRS backbone network
GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - control plane; <i>GTP control plane; GTP-C</i>	protocol for the control plane signalling between GPRS support nodes (GSN), allowing the SGSN to provide packet data network access for a mobile station
GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - user plane; <i>GTP user plane; GTP-U</i>	protocol that provides packet transmission and reception services to user plane entities in the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN), the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), and the radio network controller (RNC)
GPRS tunnelling protocol tunnel	<i>See GTP tunnel</i>
GPRS-A5	<i>See GPRS encryption algorithm</i>
GPRS-CKSN	<i>See GPRS ciphering key sequence number</i>
GPRS-CSI	<i>See GPRS CAMEL subscription information</i>
gprsSSF	<i>See GPRS service switching function</i>
GPS	<i>See global positioning system</i>
GPS assistance data	data which the serving radio network controller (SRNC) signals to the mobile terminal to enable measurements which the mobile terminal has to perform, and to provide means for position calculation
GPS navigation message	continuous 12.5 minutes long 50 bits per second data stream modulated onto the carrier signal of every GPS satellite
GPS satellite; <i>space vehicle</i>	satellite that is part of the global positioning system (GPS) and that broadcasts signals coupled with a precise time message
GPS signal	radio signal that comes to the GPS antenna in a global positioning system

Gr interface	interface through which the home location register (HLR) or the home subscriber server (HSS) communicates with the serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN)
GRA	<i>See GERAN registration area</i>
GRA	<i>See circuit group reset acknowledgement message</i>
graceful shutdown	feature which allows the applications to be notified of shutdown, thus enabling them to reject new incoming requests while still continuing to handle existing dialogues
grade of service; GOS	guaranteed service in comparison with the delivered or measured quality of service
graded index fibre	optical fibre having a graded index profile
graded index profile	index profile in which the refractive index varies continuously in the core as a function of distance from the axis
grading message	message from the node to the local exchange about degraded ISDN line quality
GRAN	<i>See generic radio access network</i>
granted expiration time	registration lifetime which the serving profile database (SPD) sets based on the requested value
granularity	<i>See cross-connection granularity</i>
granularity period	periodicity of the generation of results by a measurement job within the time frame specified in the scheduling attributes
graph	entity formed of data items and their interconnections, usually in a way that each item is directly connected to at least one other item
graphic messaging service; GMS	application which allows both text and small bitmapped images within concatenated smart messages
graphical adjacency management; GAM	adjacency management that enables the user to view and manipulate cell adjacency relations via a graphical user interface
graphical user interface; GUI	user interface for interacting with computer software based on windows and graphical icons

graphical user interface server; GUIs	server that provides graphical user interface services for system components running on other servers
graphics	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under tones and graphics leading to pages where users can browse the graphics library, use the graphics editor, and download screensavers
gratuitous ARP; gratuitous ARP message	address resolution protocol (ARP) message that updates the hosts' cached Ethernet and IP address pair entries
gratuitous ARP message	<i>See gratuitous ARP</i>
GRC parameter	variable in the global resource configuration (GRC) file which is used to define a particular permanent configuration setting
GRC section	part of the global resource configuration (GRC) file which contains the configuration parameters of a charging gateway (CG) module
GRE	<i>See Generic Routing Encapsulation</i>
GRE key	key whose value is negotiated between the ASN gateway and base transceiver station, or between two ASN gateways, to identify a tunnel that is formed by using generic routing encapsulation (GRE)
greatest full hour method	<i>See average of the daily peak full hour</i>
greenfield operator	network operator with no existing network or customers in the specific field, such as mobile networks
grey list	in the equipment identity register, a list of mobile equipment under observation
GRH	<i>See generic request handler</i>
grooming; traffic grooming	merging of partially filled transmission lines into almost fully utilised lines for increased transmission efficiency
grooming	allocation of server-layer trails to client-layer connections by grouping together those client-layer connections which have common characteristics
ground expression	expression that contains only operators, synonyms, and literals
ground fault /US/	<i>See earth fault /GB/</i>

group	set of members allowed to participate in the group call
group	<i>See PoC group</i>
group abbreviated dialing /US/	<i>See group abbreviated dialling</i>
group abbreviated dialling; group abbreviated dialing /US/	facility where common abbreviated numbers are defined for a centrex group or the extensions of a private branch exchange
group account	<i>See group prepaid account</i>
group address; physical group address	physical computer address acknowledged by more than one computer
Group Address Registration Protocol	<i>See Generic Attribute Registration Protocol</i>
group address table	array listing the group addresses in use and the individual addresses of the computers belonging to each group
group administrator	person who has rights to manage subscribers' profiles, that is, can add, delete, and modify groups and group members
group advertisement	<i>See group advertising</i>
group advertisement indicator	indicator that informs the user about a received PoC group advertisement in a terminal
group advertising; group advertisement	method by which a new group is introduced to users in order to add the group to the terminals' phonebooks
group and access list management interface	interface between a PoC call processor and PoC terminals that the network operators can use to provide group and access list management services to the users
group and list management	feature that enables PoC users to perform management actions on their personal PoC-related data

group and list management interface	open interface that is part of the OMA PoC client interface and resides between the push to talk over cellular (PoC) XDMS functions of the PoC call processor and the aggregation proxy function standardised by the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA)
group and list management server	<i>See group list server</i>
group attachment; attachment	action where a user attaches to a talk group (that is, joins to a group)
group box	frame or box used to keep dialogue box controls together in a logical way
group call	relationship that exists between the members of a group for the purpose of transferring data
group call	paging where the same paging message can be sent to several persons at the same time
group call initiator	member of a group or a third party authorised to initiate a group call
group call number; hunting group call number	common call number assigned to the members of a group
group call participant	member of a group participating in a particular group call at a given time
group call pick-up; group pick-up	pick-up service which enables a subscriber to pick up calls coming to another subscriber line in the same pick-up group by using a service code
group call server	logical entity that provides the group call service to the members of a predetermined group
group call service	<i>See point-to-multipoint group call service</i>
group communication	all activities in which a talk group is actually used for communication
group control server; GCS	in a push to talk call processor, a server in the control plane which handles the control actions and end-user signalling transactions related to talk groups
group controller	member of a group or a third party responsible for group creation and membership control
group delay	<i>See group propagation delay</i>

group delay distortion	<i>See delay distortion</i>
group detachment; detachment	action where a user detaches from a talk group
group icon	icon representing several programs which opens into a window or into a group of icons representing these programs
group ID	<i>See group identity</i>
group identifier	first 0-2 digits in the extension number which identify the centrex group
group identity; group ID	indication of the identity of the talk group, which is shown to the terminating user when the user is invited to join a group, and when the user receives traffic from the group
group key encryption key; GKEK	encryption key that is generated randomly in the base transceiver station (BTS) to encrypt group transport keys used between the base transceiver station and mobile subscriber stations
group key management protocol; GKMP	protocol which provides the ability to create and distribute keys within arbitrary-sized groups without the intervention of a global or centralised key manager
group list management function; GLMF	PoC subsystem which handles the list and group management functions
group list server; group and list management server; GLS; GLMS	in a PoC call processor, a server which participates in user authentication, provides group and access list management services for users and other software entities, and stores the users' group member and access control lists
group management	all actions for creating and deleting talk groups and defining which users have access to those groups
group member	<i>See virtual private network group member</i>
group member list	in the PoC system, a user-defined list that contains the allowed members of a group
group member list and ACL management; list management and access control	set of management functions that the operator provides to PoC users so that the users can form closed user groups and define from whom they wish to receive one-to-one calls and dial-out group invitations

group member query	service which allows a participant in a group session to find out the identities of the other participants
Group Multicast Registration Protocol	<i>See GARP Multicast Registration Protocol</i>
group operation	in a push to talk over cellular (PoC) system, the actual end-user actions to join group sessions and to communicate in them, and to depart group sessions
group participant info	<i>See group participant information</i>
group participant information; subscription to conference state event package	list of current participants in a group session, which any user who is participating in the group session can request
group password	password of a user group of an NMS workstation, which is used when one of the users belonging to the user group accesses the controlled network element
group pick-up	<i>See group call pick-up</i>
group prepaid	<i>See group prepaid service</i>
group prepaid account; group account	prepaid account from which the calls of prepaid group members are charged
group prepaid service; group prepaid	prepaid service where shared access to the same prepaid account is allowed
group priority change	action where the user selects or deselects a talk group
group propagation delay; group delay	time of propagation between two points of a certain point (for example the crest) of the envelope of a wave
group relationship	Used to express the grouping of the same or different classes of member objects for some identified functional, management or administrative purpose
group repository	repository that contains group-related data that different application servers use

group sending	simultaneous sending of a message to all the computers of a computer group
group server	server that contains a group repository, management interface for the repository, and the applications required for serving the run-time needs
group session; PoC group session	PoC session during which the talk group has users attached
group speech item	speech item that is created in a group session
group standby redundancy	method of backing up the output of a logical file in which the whole default output device group is changed to spare devices if one device becomes faulty
group synchronisation interface; group synchronization interface	self-management interface that lets the users integrate their own account management system into Open EMS Suite, and to inform Permission Management of changes in the user's group settings
group synchronization interface	<i>See group synchronisation interface</i>
group traffic encryption key; GTEK	encryption key that is used to encrypt multicast data packets and that all mobile subscriber stations that belong to a multicast broadcast group share
group traffic server; GTS	in a push to talk call processor, a server in the user plane which handles the speech packets coming from and going to end users' terminals in group calls
group traffic state machine; GTSM	process that indicates when traffic is exchanged with the ATM layer
group URI; group URL	uniform resource identifier (URI) that identifies a talk group
group URL	<i>See group URI</i>
grouping identifier	identifier which connects the resources situated in different computer units
grouping object	<i>See auxiliary object</i>

growth alarm limit; <i>growth alarm limit of peak hour measurement</i>	traffic intensity value which is used to control considerable growth of traffic during the twenty most recent working days
growth alarm limit of peak hour measurement	<i>See growth alarm limit</i>
growth alarm report	traffic measurement report which is output if the growth alarm limit has been exceeded four times during the past 20 working days
growth path	ability to create a bigger node and add more functions to it in the future, in connection with upgrading/adding software and units
GRS	<i>See circuit group reset message</i>
GRX	<i>See GPRS roaming exchange</i>
GRX network	centralised IP routing network that interconnects general packet radio service (GPRS) networks and enables global roaming coverage directly or via other GRX networks
Gs interface	interface between the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and MSC/VLR supporting interworking with GSM
GSA	<i>See GSM system area</i>
GSA analysis	<i>See call forwarding prevention analysis</i>
GSM	<i>See IMA group state machine</i>
GSM	<i>See GSM system</i>
GSM 1800 system	GSM mobile system operating in the 1800 MHz frequency band
GSM 1900 system	GSM-based mobile system operating in the 1900 MHz frequency band
GSM 900 system	original GSM mobile system operating in the 900 MHz frequency band
GSM BCIE	<i>See GSM bearer capability information element</i>
GSM bearer capability analysis	bearer capability analysis that is used to analyse the GSM bearer

GSM bearer capability information element; <i>GSM BCIE</i>	bearer capability information element (BCIE) from the mobile subscriber, including negotiable signalling parameters of mobile-dependent and network-dependent data
GSM coverage	area where mobile cellular services are provided in accordance with GSM standards
GSM CUG	closed user group that is based on using the services that the GSM system offers
GSM data; <i>circuit-switched data; CSD</i>	data which is transferred via a circuit-switched network using the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)
GSM mail service	teleservice which enables the sending and receiving of e-mail messages with a GSM mobile station
GSM mobile station; <i>GSM MS</i>	mobile station intended to access a set of GSM PLMN telecommunication services
GSM MS	<i>See GSM mobile station</i>
GSM PLMN area; <i>GPA</i>	function area of the GSM PLMN
GSM PLMN connection element attribute	attribute of a GSM PLMN connection element, that is information transfer rate
GSM PLMN fixed infrastructure	part of a GSM PLMN that consists of all fixed equipment, including the BSS's the MSC's and associated functional entities such as the visitor location register (VLR), home location register (HLR), authentication centre (AUC), equipment identity register (EIR), and interworking function (IWF)
GSM restoration	re-establishing subscriber data so that they are the same in two different network elements, after either of the network elements has failed
GSM security context	state that is established between a user and a serving network domain as a result of the execution of an authentication and key agreement (AKA)
GSM service control function; <i>gsmSCF</i>	service control function that contains the CAMEL (customised applications for mobile network enhanced logic) service logic to implement operator specific services (OSS)
GSM service switching function; <i>gsmSSF</i>	service switching function that creates an interface between the gateway MSC (MSC/GMSC) and the GSM service control function (gsmSCF)

GSM session	part of the card session which is dedicated to the GSM operation
GSM specialised resources function; <i>gsmSRF</i>	specialised resources function that provides various specialised resources such as announcements and dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) collection
GSM subscriber	<i>See 2G subscriber</i>
GSM system; <i>Global System for Mobile Communications; GSM</i>	European digital system for mobile communications
GSM system area; <i>GSA</i>	system area of the GSM system
GSM-WCDMA inter-system handover	inter-system handover between a GSM network and a WCDMA network
GSM/DCS	<i>See digital cellular system</i>
GSM/EDGE radio access network; <i>GERAN</i>	radio access network that includes GPRS and EDGE technologies and connects the A, Gb, and Iu interfaces to a core network, thus enabling real-time IP-based services
GSM/GPRS authentication and billing gateway	<i>See authentication server</i>
GSM/GPRS interface	interface between an entity, such as a device or network element, and the GSM/GPRS network
GSMP	<i>See general switch management protocol</i>
GSMP control channel	ATM connection used to carry the general switch management protocol (GSMP) messages between the controller and the switch
GSMP controller	device which manages cross-connections inside the switch using general switch management protocol (GSMP)
GSMP port	contiguous range of Virtual Path Link termination points (VPLtp) in one interface
GSMS	<i>See GPRS short message service</i>
gsmSCF	<i>See GSM service control function</i>
gsmSRF	<i>See GSM specialised resources function</i>

gsmSSF	<i>See GSM service switching function</i>
GSN	<i>See GPRS support node</i>
GSR	<i>See gigabit switch router</i>
GSTN	<i>See public switched telephone network</i>
GSW	<i>See switching network</i>
GSWB	<i>See bit group switch</i>
GT	<i>See global title</i>
GT analysis	<i>See global title analysis</i>
GT screening; SCCP screening; screening	feature that provides a mechanism to prevent fraudulent or otherwise undesirable use of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) in a signalling transfer point (STP)
GTEK	<i>See group traffic encryption key</i>
GTI	<i>See global title indicator</i>
GTP	<i>See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol</i>
GTP attack	security attack aimed at the backbone and accomplished by using GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP) packets
GTP control plane	<i>See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - control plane</i>
GTP envelope	envelope that the GPRS support nodes (GSN) use to encapsulate packets for transmission using the GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP)
GTP header	variable-length header used for both the GPRS tunnelling protocol control plane (GTP-C) and the GPRS tunnelling protocol user plane (GTP-U) protocols
GTP spoofing	GTP attack in which a mobile station runs the GTP stack
GTP tunnel; GPRS tunnelling protocol tunnel	tunnel defined by two associated PDP contexts in different GPRS support nodes (GSN) and identified with a tunnel identifier (TID)
GTP tunnel information	information attached to the user data packets tunnelled with the GPRS tunneling protocol that is removed when the packets are forwarded towards the external network
GTP user plane	<i>See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - user plane</i>
GTP'	<i>See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol</i>

GTP' interface	interface for transfer of charging records (CDR) between the connection processing server and charging gateway
GTP' packet	packet that contains charging data delivered with the Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP')
GTP' version 2	<i>See Enhanced GPRS Tunnelling Protocol version 2</i>
GTP-C	<i>See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - control plane</i>
GTP-U	<i>See GPRS Tunnelling Protocol - user plane</i>
GTS	<i>See group traffic server</i>
GTS	<i>See guaranteed bandwidth scheduler</i>
GTSM	<i>See group traffic state machine</i>
GTT	<i>See global text telephony</i>
GTT	<i>See global title translation</i>
GTPP	<i>See GPRS transparent transport protocol</i>
GTUGT	<i>See GPRS territory update guard time</i>
guaranteed bandwidth scheduler; guaranteed traffic scheduler, GBS; GTS	packet scheduler that selects configured traffic flows for the transmission of packets based on minimum bandwidth guarantees
guaranteed bit rate	guaranteed number of bits delivered to a service access point (SAP) within a period of time divided by the duration of the period, provided that there is data to deliver
guaranteed bit rate service	telecommunication service that is characterised by a guaranteed bit rate
guaranteed cell rate; GCR	cell rate which forms the guaranteed portion of the connection, and ensures that a connection is kept alive by allowing a minimum level of traffic to flow at all times
guaranteed data rate	<i>See guaranteed bit rate</i>
guaranteed frame rate; GFR	guaranteed minimum cell rate (MCR) on unspecified bit rate virtual channel connections which are provided for AAL5 CPCS-PDUs (frames) not exceeding a specified frame length

guaranteed service	service which allows little or no variance in the measured performance criteria
guaranteed throughput	<i>See guaranteed bit rate</i>
guaranteed traffic scheduler	<i>See guaranteed bandwidth scheduler</i>
GUI	<i>See graphical user interface</i>
guidance	<i>See parameter guide</i>
guidance announcement	recorded announcement which is given to a subscriber who calls a service number when the subscriber must queue
guide	<i>See parameter guide</i>
guide bar	bar at the bottom of a computer screen that displays the active set of function keys
guidelines for the definition of managed objects; GDMO	formal definition language for describing managed objects
GUIS	<i>See graphical user interface server</i>
gunzip	utility for decompressing files created with GNU zip (gzip)
GUP	<i>See generic user profile</i>
GVNS	<i>See global virtual network service</i>
GVPI	<i>See global virtual path identifier</i>
GVRP	<i>See GARP VLAN Registration Protocol</i>
GW	<i>See gateway</i>
GW-ctrl	<i>See gateway control protocol</i>
GW-PIB	<i>See gateway policy information base</i>
GWCAP	<i>See RNGW application part</i>
GWMSC	<i>See gateway MSC</i>
Gx interface	interface between the traffic plane function of a gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and the charging rules function of a connection processing server (CPS)

gzip *See GNU zip*

GZIP *See GNU zip*

2.10 H

H-ARQ *See incremental redundancy*

H-channel high-speed user information channel

H-CSCF *See home CSCF*

H-GMLC *See home GMLC*

H-SLP *See home SUPL location platform*

H.245 *See H.245 protocol*

**H.245 protocol;
H.245** control protocol for multimedia communication, used for negotiating IP addresses over the IP trunk when a call is established

H.248 name for protocols used between elements of a physically decomposed multimedia gateway

H.248 command command that a H.248 protocol provides for manipulating the logical entities of the protocol connection model, contexts, and terminations

H.248 interface interface between an MSC server and a media gateway, in which H.248 protocols are used

H.248 message collection of concatenated H.248 transactions

**H.248 package;
package** extension to H.248 protocols which defines additional properties, events, signals, statistics, and new error codes that may occur on terminations

**H.248 profile;
profile** in MEGACO/H.248, a set of option values, packages, naming conventions, and other details for an entire set of applications

**H.248 transaction;
transaction** set of commands between the media gateway controller and the media gateway

H.263 low bit rate video-coding standard applicable to multimedia systems over various kinds of transport types, such as a public switched telephone network, narrowband and broadband integrated services digital network (N-ISDN, B-ISDN), local area network (LAN), and mobile network

H.323	ITU-T standard which serves as an umbrella for a set of standards defining real-time multimedia communications for packet-based networks, which is also called IP telephony
H.323 gatekeeper	gatekeeper which handles gateway tasks between the switched circuit network (SCN) and the IP network
H.323 gateway	gateway which provides real-time, two-way communications between H.323 terminals on the packet-switched network and other ITU terminals on a switched circuit network, or to another H.323 terminal
H.324	standard for analogue POTS telephone line based videoconferencing via modems
HA	<i>See home agent</i>
HA OSPF	<i>See high-availability-capable OSPF actor</i>
HAL	<i>See hardware abstraction layer</i>
half binding	binding in which the media proxy knows only the transport address it has allocated
half call	portion of call processing that is only related to the originating or terminating basic call state model
half duplex	capable of transmitting data in only one direction at a time
half-byte; nibble	word comprising four bits
half-duplex	<i>See simplex</i>
half-loop loss	<i>See transhybrid loss</i>
half-rate adaptive multi-rate codec; HR AMR	AMR speech codec for the GSM system that supports six lower narrowband speech encoding modes with bit rates between 4.75 kbit/s and 7.95 kbit/s
half-rate codec	<i>See half-rate speech codec</i>
half-rate speech codec; half-rate codec	codec which has a frame length of 112 bits and in which every frame is coded into one 14 octet buffer
half-rate traffic channel; TCH/H	channel that functions at 8 kbit/s
hand; hand process	process controlled by the master of the process family

hand group; <i>hand process group</i>	group of hands with similar characteristics doing the same task
hand process	<i>See hand</i>
hand process group	<i>See hand group</i>
hand read	special fastread, where the fastread is made through the database management system
hand refreshing service	feature which is used to supervise hands associated with a call
hand's life focus	focus of the process identifier of a hand, separating the reservation times of the hand from each other
hand-held service terminal	small service terminal that has a liquid crystal display (LCD) readout and a keyboard designed for managing transmission equipment in field conditions
handle	in a software control list, the identifier of a software component, placed in front of the component, which indicates its type
handled call; <i>served call</i>	call which has come to an attendant through the automatic call distribution and which the attendant has handled
handling of BTS alarms	<i>See BTS alarm handling</i>
handling of error event	<i>See handling of error event procedure</i>
handling of error event procedure; <i>handling of error event; error event handling</i>	procedure for controlling the information exchanged over the lu interface related to the detection of a fault situation
HANDO	<i>See handover</i>
handoff /US/	<i>See handover</i>
handoff gain /US/	<i>See handover gain</i>
handoff loss /US/	<i>See handover loss</i>

handover; handoff /US/; switching call in progress; HO; SCIP; HANDO	action of switching a call in progress from one radio channel to another to secure the continuity of an established call
handover control; HOC; HC	object in the BSDATA that contains parameters for controlling handover procedures in the base station system (BSS) radio network
handover due to traffic load; handover due to traffic reasons	feature which enables load sharing between cells
handover due to traffic reasons	<i>See handover due to traffic load</i>
handover execution	signalling message sequence that causes the MS to continue the call in another predetermined cell
handover gain; handoff gain /US/	gain factor (+) brought by handover to maintain specified reliability at the cell boundary
handover loss; handoff loss /US/	loss factor (-) brought by handover to maintain specified reliability at the cell boundary
handover observation	observation performed to find out the reason for unsuccessful handovers that occurred in a cell
handover observation report	report that shows the handover types that a certain subscriber has made or the handover types that are associated with a certain cell
handover optimisation	common radio resource management (CRRM) function for prioritisation of the handover candidate cell list from user equipment, based on cell loads and the quality of service (QoS) required by the user
handover path	information indicating handover decision parameters which control the handover from the serving cell to a specified neighbouring cell
handover strategy	procedure defined by an algorithm that prescribes how handover shall be carried out for example handover to a cell which offers better signal strength or to a cell which allows communication with less power
handover support for coverage enhancement; HSCE	feature that is used to transfer the handover from a regular layer to a super layer and vice versa
handover user part; HUP	user part which implements the signalling between the MTX exchange for the inter-exchange handover

handover word; HOW	part of the GPS navigation message that includes a time of week count and is used to enable a GPS receiver to switch from the coarse acquisition code to the precision code
hands free	function which enables the conversion of a telephone to a loudspeaker telephone
handshake; handshaking	procedure that concerns authentication and settings and that is carried out between two communicating systems before connection set-up to ensure transmission synchronisation
handshake protocol	protocol that allows a server and a client to authenticate each other and to negotiate an encryption algorithm and cryptographic keys before payload data is sent by an application
handshaking	<i>See handshake</i>
handshaking	test where a signal sent due to a function receives a response signal
handshaking	sequence of operations which the sending and receiving equipment or program use to ensure that they are ready to send and receive data
handshaking disturbance	disturbance where no answer is received to the start-up signal of a facility
HAP	<i>See high-availability platform</i>
hard blocking	blocking in which the capacity of the frequency hopping network is limited by the number of available traffic channels
hard coded	<i>See hard-coded</i>
hard handoff /US/	<i>See hard handover</i>
hard handover; hard handoff /US/; HHO	handover where all the old radio links in the user equipment (UE) are abandoned before the new radio links are established
hard reset; hardware reset	reset that consists of a forced, immediate shutdown and restart of a computer by means of hardware
hard-coded; hard coded	data value or behaviour that is written directly into a program, possibly in many places, where it cannot be easily modified
hard-territory method	method in which capacity reserved for non-real-time (NRT) traffic cannot be used by real-time (RT) traffic even if that type of traffic is about to exceed the set threshold
hardware; HW	electronic equipment supporting data transmission and processing tasks, and the electrical and mechanical devices related to their operation

hardware abstraction layer; HAL	abstraction layer that hides the details and implementation differences of different plug-in units from the operating system kernel and other system software
hardware acceleration; HW acceleration	use of a special device instead of the central processing unit (CPU) for cryptographic operations in order to accelerate computing
hardware address	See <i>MAC address</i>
hardware alarm	alarm that informs the operating personnel about abnormal functioning of the hardware of the system detected by the hardware itself
hardware block; HW block; HWB	part of hardware that is an object for system and implementation design and that has specified functions and interfaces
hardware component	configurable part of hardware known by hardware configuration management
hardware configuration	part of system configuration that describes hardware
hardware configuration file	configuration file that contains equipment configuration information of a whole network element or static information on different hardware components
hardware configuration management; HCM; HWCMgmt	configuration management for identifying the hardware configuration and systematically controlling the changes to the configuration
hardware configuration manager; HWCM	configuration management tool which is used for browsing the hardware information of mobile networks
hardware database editor; HWDBE	application that can be used to configure and edit the database of a base transceiver station
hardware interrupt	interrupt caused by hardware
hardware inventory interface	open CORBA-based interface which provides a third-party inventory management system with the hardware inventory data that has been uploaded from the network elements
hardware inventory system	operator's system for managing information related to the hardware components such as plug-in units, cartridges, and cabinets in their network elements
hardware item	See <i>HW item</i>

hardware management; <i>HW management; HWM</i>	set of functions used for managing hardware installation, maintenance, and tracking
hardware management node; <i>HMS node; HMN</i>	basic component of the hardware management system (HMS) which implements the basic HMS functions
hardware management system; <i>HMS</i>	management function which provides the communication means between the plug-in units that are used for transferring alarm signals, configuration data, control commands, and a limited amount of application data
hardware management system bridge; <i>HMS bridge; HMSB</i>	hardware management node that is responsible for connecting two hardware management buses
hardware management system interface; <i>HMS interface</i>	interface via which the applications can access the plug-in unit management functions which the hardware management system (HMS) provides, and communicate with the hardware management system microcontrollers and DMX and Chorus applications
hardware management system master node	<i>See HMS master node</i>
hardware management system slave node	<i>See HMS slave node</i>
hardware platform	<i>See HW platform</i>
hardware platform interface; <i>HPI</i>	open, industry-standard interface between middleware or other applications and the hardware platform management infrastructure
hardware register	<i>See hardware repository</i>
hardware reporting	<i>See BCF hardware reporting</i>
hardware repository; <i>HW repository; hardware register</i>	part of the hardware management system which stores the hardware description data

hardware reset	<i>See hard reset</i>
hardware supervision	continuous supervision that relies on the configuration database and on routine tests executed on hardware components
hardware supervision program	program that detects hardware failures and reports them as alarms to the alarm system
hardware token	physical device that stores the private key of the public key infrastructure and the certificate of a key and that an authorised user of a computer system can use for authentication
hardware topology; HW topology	hierarchy of hardware connections between functional units in a network element
hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking reception; HBUR	procedure which handles the reception of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking messages
hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking sending; HBUS	procedure which handles the sending of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking messages
harmonic	sinusoidal oscillation having a frequency which is an integral multiple of a fundamental frequency
HAS	<i>See high-availability service</i>
HAS API	<i>See high-availability system application programming interface</i>
HAS command-line-based user interface; HUI	user interface on which the operator can use the services provided by the high availability services (HAS)
hash; hash value	number generated by a hash function to indicate the position of a given item in storage
hash function	mathematical function which maps values from a large domain into a smaller range of values
hash value	<i>See hash</i>
hashed message authentication code	<i>See keyed-hashing for message authentication</i>

hazardous command	command that results in the output of delicate information or that changes the state of the system
HBA	<i>See host bus adapter</i>
HBUR	<i>See hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking reception</i>
HBUS	<i>See hardware-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking sending</i>
HC	<i>See handover control</i>
HC	<i>See header compression</i>
HcHc	<i>See HcHc GSM/EDGE BTS Site Solution</i>
HcHc GSM/EDGE BTS Site Solution	Nokia product that provides a cell site which achieves high GSM/EDGE and optional WCDMA radio capacity and coverage without increasing the number of antennas
HCI	<i>See human-computer interaction</i>
HCM	<i>See hardware configuration management</i>
HCS	<i>See higher-order path connection supervision</i>
HDB3 code; high density bipolar 3 code	pseudo-ternary code derived from the alternate mark inversion (AMI) code in which long zero sequences are broken by means of violation marks in such a way that the code can contain a maximum of three consecutive zeros
HDCCP	<i>See high-bandwidth digital content protection</i>
HDLC	<i>See HDLC protocol</i>
HDLC frame	frame structure that consists of opening and closing flags, an address field, a control field, possibly an information field, and a frame checking sequence (FCS)
HDLC protocol; high-level data link control protocol; HDLC	bit-oriented synchronous data link layer protocol governing the exchange of data over a single communication link
HDR	<i>See header</i>
HDSL	<i>See high bit rate digital subscriber line</i>
HE	<i>See home environment</i>
HE-VASP	<i>See home environment value-added service provider</i>

HEA	<i>See header</i>
HEA CDR	<i>See block header charging record</i>
head of line blocking; HOL blocking	blocking in which the whole queue is blocked if the first cell cannot be transmitted
header; heading; HDR	information that precedes data
header; header label; HEA	label that precedes a file, volume, or message
header	<i>See ATM cell header</i>
header compression; HC	method of reducing packet header size by removing the static header fields and by encoding the header fields with predictable changes
header error control; HEC	in ATM, a method of checking and correcting an error in the ATM cell header
header error control error	<i>See HEC error</i>
header error correction coset function; HEC coset function	part of the algorithm, which is used to calculate HEC
header file	file that contains definitions for data types, constants, or function prototypes
header label	<i>See header</i>
header removal	method of reducing the size of a packet by removing the transport and network level headers, such as RTP, UDP, and IP headers
header translation	function that changes the address of the ATM cell header so that incoming virtual link can be changed to other outgoing virtual link
heading	<i>See header</i>
heartbeat	intermittent communication signal between paired nodes or processes to verify operations of the communication path and the paired nodes or processes
heartbeat ACK	<i>See heartbeat acknowledgement</i>

heartbeat acknowledgement; <i>heartbeat ACK; BEAT ACK</i>	signalling message that is used as a response to a received heartbeat message (BEAT)
heartbeat message; <i>BEAT</i>	signalling message that is used to ensure that the peers are still available to each other
HEC	<i>See header error control</i>
HEC coset function	<i>See header error correction coset function</i>
HEC error; <i>header error control error</i>	error that is detected in header error control (HEC) and results in dropping a packet
helical antenna; <i>helical-beam antenna</i>	antenna made of wire wound as a coil
helical-beam antenna	<i>See helical antenna</i>
help desk	consultation unit which serves the customers or the organisation's own personnel
help interface	interface to an object that gives the online help service to an application
helpdesk SMS- requested provisioning	provisioning in which the operator's helpdesk personnel requests the Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) to provision a user by sending a special format SMS to NTMS
helper library	library that implements a reusable service that is used by several subsystems
heterochronous	essential characteristic of signals such that their corresponding significant instants occur at different nominal rates
heterosynchro- nous	<i>See non-synchronous</i>
Hewlett-Packard Unix; <i>HP-UX</i>	UNIX operating system that runs on Hewlett-Packard workstations
HHO	<i>See hard handover</i>
HHR	<i>See hop-by-hop retransmission</i>

hierarchical mutually synchronised network; hierarchical mutually synchronized network /US/	mutually synchronised network in which each clock is assigned a particular status which determines the degree of control it exerts over other clocks. The network operating frequency being a weighted mean of the natural frequencies of all the clocks
hierarchical mutually synchronized network /US/	<i>See hierarchical mutually synchronised network</i>
hierarchical network	<i>See hierarchical synchronised network</i>
hierarchical synchronised network; hierarchical synchronized network /US/; hierarchical network	synchronised network in which each clock is assigned a particular status which determines the degree of control it exerts over the other clocks
hierarchical synchronized network /US/	<i>See hierarchical synchronised network</i>
hierarchical account	account that is used to create and manage hierarchical relations between the accounts of a subscriber and also between accounts of different subscribers
hierarchical data model; hierarchical model	data model that represents data in a tree-like structure, with one data type providing the root, to which all others are linked via parent-child relationships
hierarchical functional unit	functional unit that is part of a parent-child hierarchy in a plug-in unit
hierarchical master-slave synchronization	<i>See hierarchical synchronisation</i>
hierarchical mode	<i>See synchronous mode</i>
hierarchical model	<i>See hierarchical data model</i>

hierarchical structure	structure of a system specification where partitioning and refinement allow views of the system at different levels of abstraction and detail
hierarchical synchronisation; hierarchical synchronization / US/	network synchronisation in which the timing reference from the primary reference clock source is distributed to all the other clocks of the network
hierarchical synchronization / US/	<i>See hierarchical synchronisation</i>
high bit rate digital subscriber line; high data rate digital subscriber line; HDSL	broadband-technology-based digital subscriber line in which two copper cable pairs are used to carry out a high-rate symmetric digital subscriber connection
high byte	bits 8 through 15 of a 16-bit binary number
high capacity frame relay terminal	feature that implements the frame relay protocol preprocessing functions in a 2G SGSN
high data rate digital subscriber line	<i>See high bit rate digital subscriber line</i>
high density bipolar 3 code	<i>See HDB3 code</i>
high layer compatibility; HLC	information element which provides a means for compatibility checking for the called subscriber by defining the characteristics of the terminal
high level language; high level programming language; HLL	programming language that does not reflect the structure of any given computer or any given class of computers. The language is readily understandable to a human programmer, before being changed into a machine code that the computer can understand
high level programming language	<i>See high level language</i>
high multi-slot class; HMC	multi-slot class for class B and C mobile stations that allows an increase in the number of radio time-slots that can be allocated for the temporary block flows of such mobile terminals

high score	on the Games channel, a ranking of players and their best scores
high speed link	<i>See high-speed link</i>
high speed serial interface; HSSI	synchronous interface which supports high-speed bidirectional serial line connections and provides high-speed services for a large group of users
high speed signalling unit	<i>See high-speed signalling unit</i>
high volume licence	<i>See pool licence</i>
high-availability cluster	cluster of servers that have sufficient redundancy of software and hardware components, so that single points of failure do not disrupt computing services
high-availability platform; HAP	platform designed for WAP gateways to prevent quality of service (QoS) losses caused by network element failures and to add scalability to the operator's WAP services
high-availability service; HAS	service that provides system supervision and recovery actions to maintain high availability
high-availability system application programming interface; HAS API	interface through which the HA-aware application uses services provided by the high availability services (HAS)
high-availability-capable OSPF actor; HA OSPF	actor that is an extension to the Ipsilon routing daemon and that spans over a redundant pair of network processing units
high-bandwidth digital content protection; HDCP	feature that can be used to prevent unauthorised digital copying
high-capacity, high-coverage base station site solution	<i>See HcHc GSM/EDGE BTS Site Solution</i>
high-gain masthead amplifier; high-gain MHA	masthead amplifier that cancels uplink cable losses, thereby improving system sensitivity
high-gain MHA	<i>See high-gain masthead amplifier</i>

high-level data link control protocol	<i>See HDLC protocol</i>
high-resolution timer service	timer service with microsecond accuracy providing an application programming interface (API) which allows an application or a driver to set and reset a timer, and to wait until the specified timer expires
high-speed circuit-switched data; HSCSD	base station system feature which provides accelerated data rates for end-user applications
high-speed dedicated physical control channel; HS-DPCCH	in the high-speed downlink packet access (HSDPA), a dedicated physical control channel that uplink carries the necessary control information, that is, incremental redundancy acknowledgements, and downlink carries quality feedback information
high-speed downlink packet access; HSDPA	wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) key feature that provides high data rate transmission in a CDMA downlink to support multimedia services
high-speed downlink shared channel; HS-DSCH	downlink shared channel that is defined for the high-speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) and that has a theoretical peak bit rate of up to 14.4 megabits per second
high-speed link; high speed link; HSL	interface that is used to connect a network element directly to the SS7 network
high-speed packet access; HSPA	wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) feature that refers to both 3GPP high-speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) and high-speed uplink packet access (HSUPA)
high-speed physical downlink shared channel; HS-PDSCH	physical channel that carries user-specific packet data in the downlink from the high-speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH)
high-speed shared control channel; HS-SCCH	control channel that carries the necessary physical layer control information that enables the demodulation of data on the high-speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH) and, in the case of retransmission or an erroneous packet, performs the possible physical layer combining of the data sent on the HS-DSCH
high-speed signalling unit; high speed signalling unit; HSU	hardware entity that is used to implement the high-speed link and to run the SIGTRAN stack

high-speed system connect; HSC	high-performance system bus that is used primarily for graphics cards in K class workstations and servers
high-speed uplink packet access; HSUPA	wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) feature that provides data speeds of up to 5.8 Mbps in the uplink
higher-order assembler; HOA	function which is the combination of the higher-order path adaptation HPA and higher-order path termination HPT function and which assembles lower-order virtual containers (VC) into higher-order VCs
higher-order connection supervision	<i>See higher-order path connection supervision</i>
higher-order path; HO path; HP	path used as the server-layer for transfer of lower order virtual containers
higher-order path adaptation; HPA	adaptation in which a lower order virtual container is inserted in or extracted from a higher order virtual container
higher-order path connection; HPC	connection for transfer of higher order virtual containers
higher-order path connection supervision; higher-order connection supervision; HCS	connection supervision established with a higher-order path unequipped generator and a higher-order path overhead monitor
higher-order path overhead; HO-POH	overhead that is associated with the tributaries that define higher-order paths
higher-order path overhead monitor; HPOM	function which supervises the path overhead in a higher order virtual container without modifying it or terminating the path
higher-order path termination; HPT	path termination which generates or removes higher order virtual container path overhead
higher-order path unequipped generator; HUG	function which produces a higher-order virtual container consisting of an undefined payload and valid path overhead if a valid corresponding higher-order virtual container is missing at the output of a higher-order path connection
higher-order virtual container; HOVC	virtual container which can be used in an STM-1 frame without other virtual containers

highlight	to mark a certain area or data in a program's workspace by using a mouse or the keyboard
highlighted area	<i>See selection</i>
highlighted item	<i>See selection</i>
highway /US/	<i>See bus</i>
highway PCM	<i>See highway PCM circuit</i>
highway PCM circuit; highway PCM	submultiplexed PCM circuit on the Ater interface connecting the base station controller (BSC) to the transcoder unit
hiragana	Japanese system of syllabic writing based on Chinese cursive ideograms
historical alarm	alarm included in the alarm history
historical alarm database	database containing historical alarm records
historical alarm record	record containing the data of a single alarm in the alarm history
HIT	<i>See holistic integration tester</i>
HIT gateway; HITGateway	gateway which connects remote software management user interface with the remote software management HIT (REMUHIT) and together with these software components makes it possible to run the HIT macros remotely via a Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) based interface
HITGateway	<i>See HIT gateway</i>
hitless switchover	switchover during which no Ethernet frame is lost
HLC	<i>See high layer compatibility</i>
HLL	<i>See high level language</i>
HLL	<i>See transhybrid loss</i>
HLR	<i>See home location register</i>
HLR Based 2G/3G access control	<i>See HLR-based 2G/3G access control</i>
HLR cleaning	feature that enables automatic removal of inactive subscriptions from the home location register

HLR data file	file that is used as a temporary storage for the home location register (HLR) subscribers to be transferred from the source HLR to the target HLR
HLR interrogation CDR; <i>HLRI CDR</i>	charging record that is created by the home location register (HLR) of the called subscriber when the HLR receives an enquiry about the current location of the subscriber
HLR Mobile Subscriber Index; <i>HMSI</i>	internal index in home location register which identifies home subscribers uniquely in this register
HLR of the subscriber A; <i>HLRA</i>	home location register of the calling subscriber
HLR of the subscriber B; <i>HLRB</i>	home location register of the called subscriber
HLR pre-provisioning	feature that enables the creation of subscriptions in advance
HLR recovery controller; <i>HRC</i>	HLR recovery server function which offers a graphical user interface for configuring and monitoring the server
HLR recovery server; <i>HRS</i>	server software that maintains the home location register's (HLR) subscriber data, handles MML commands that are sent via FTP or a socket connection, and performs activation of the HLR
HLR splitting	operation in which a number of subscribers are transferred from an existing home location register (HLR) to a new HLR when a new HLR is introduced into the network
HLR workstation; <i>HLR WS</i>	feature which allows the operator to investigate transferred and converted HLR data
HLR WS	<i>See HLR workstation</i>
HLR-based 2G/3G access control	feature with which the operator controls the usage of radio access networks by setting the 2G or 3G access information in the home location register (HLR) separately for each subscriber and allowing 3G access for subscribers that do not have a UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM)
HLRA	<i>See HLR of the subscriber A</i>
HLRB	<i>See HLR of the subscriber B</i>
HLRI CDR	<i>See HLR interrogation CDR</i>

Hm channel	traffic channel with greater data transmission capacity than the Bm channel, for example 64 kbit/s speech, facsimile or fast data can be transmitted through this channel
HM-Zd	high-speed differential pair connector with a shield for each pair
HMA	<i>See human machine adaptation</i>
HMAC	<i>See keyed-hashing for message authentication</i>
HMC	<i>See high multi-slot class</i>
HMI	<i>See man-machine interface</i>
HMN	<i>See hardware management node</i>
HMP	<i>See Host Monitoring Protocol</i>
HMS	<i>See hierarchical synchronisation</i>
HMS	<i>See hardware management system</i>
HMS addressing	method that hardware management system (HMS) uses to find a particular hardware component or a component inside hardware component
HMS bridge	<i>See hardware management system bridge</i>
HMS interface	<i>See hardware management system interface</i>
HMS master node; hardware management system master node; HMSM	hardware management node that is responsible for the network element wide hardware management system functions and is located in the Operation and Maintenance Unit (OMU)
HMS node	<i>See hardware management node</i>
HMS separation	state in which the services of the hardware management system (HMS) are not fully available and network element recovery operations are disabled
HMS slave node; hardware management system slave node; HMSS	hardware management node that is responsible for the basic hardware management system functions and is located on every A-series plug-in unit, except Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)
HMSB	<i>See hardware management system bridge</i>
HMSC	<i>See home MSC</i>

HMSI	<i>See HLR Mobile Subscriber Index</i>
HMSM	<i>See HMS master node</i>
HMSS	<i>See HMS slave node</i>
HN	<i>See home network</i>
HO	<i>See handover</i>
HO path	<i>See higher-order path</i>
HO-POH	<i>See higher-order path overhead</i>
HOA	<i>See higher-order assembler</i>
HOC	<i>See handover control</i>
HOL blocking	<i>See head of line blocking</i>
hold	prevention of call release due to a call tracing request in cases where automatic A-subscriber number identification has failed
HOLD	<i>See call holding</i>
hold for enquiry	<i>See enquiry call</i>
hold provided indicator	indicator sent in the forward direction to indicate that the connection will be held after the calling or called party has attempted to release the connection
hold time; user priority time	time for which the user can hold or has held the starting of fault localisation initiated by the recovery system
hold-over mode	<i>See holdover mode</i>
holddown	state into which a route is placed so that routers will neither advertise the route nor accept advertisements about the route for a specific length of time called the holddown period
holding	<i>See queue service</i>
holding time	time between the seizure of a resource and its release
holdover	<i>See holdover mode</i>
holdover mode; hold-over mode; holdover	operating condition of a clock which has lost its controlling reference input and is using stored data, acquired while in locked operation, to control its output

holistic integration test tool	<i>See holistic integration tester</i>
holistic integration tester; holistic integration test tool; HIT	macro language which allows the writing of automatic tests and other macros
home agent; HA	machine in the home network of the mobile host that encapsulates the incoming datagrams destined to the mobile host and sends them to the care-of address of the mobile host
home area	set of charging areas defined for a mobile subscriber
home CSCF; H-CSCF	call state control function (CSCF) in the home domain or private domain
home environment; HE	environment that is responsible for enabling a user to obtain mobile services in a consistent manner regardless of the user's location or terminal used within the limitations of the serving network and current terminal
home environment value-added service provider; HE-VASP	value-added service provider (VASP) that has an agreement with the home environment to provide services
home exchange	<i>See main exchange</i>
home GMLC; H-GMLC	gateway mobile location centre (GMLC) that resides in the target mobile terminal's home network, which controls the privacy checking of the target mobile terminal
home location register; HLR	register of a mobile network where all subscriber parameters of a mobile subscriber are permanently stored
home metering pulse	metering pulse which is sent to a subscriber's call charge meters
home mobile services switching centre	<i>See home MSC</i>
home mobile telephone exchange	<i>See home MSC</i>

home MSC; home mobile services switching centre; home mobile telephone exchange; HMSC; MTXH	mobile services switching centre (MSC) where the mobile station is registered
home network; home public land mobile network; home PLMN; HPLMN; HN	mobile network in whose home location register a mobile subscriber is permanently registered at subscription
home network operator	network operator of the user's home network
home page; homepage	most convenient information page to start the browsing of a certain site
home PLMN	<i>See home network</i>
home PoC network	network that consists of a SIP/IP core network and PoC server that are both operated by the user's PoC service provider
home PoC server	PoC server that is owned by the service provider that provides PoC service to the user
home public land mobile network	<i>See home network</i>
home serving area /US/	geographical area defined by the mobile service provider where the end-users can place or receive calls without incurring roaming charges
home SLP	<i>See home SUPL location platform</i>
home subscriber	subscriber of a specific mobile telephone exchange
home subscriber server; HSS	master database for a given user, which is used for keeping a list of features and services associated with a user, and for tracking the location of and means of access for its users
home SUPL location platform; home SLP; H-SLP	SUPL location platform in the home area of a mobile subscriber
home tariffing	service in which a user receives information about the tariffing of a call
homepage	<i>See home page</i>

homing analysis	analysis of the called subscriber number that is used to check if the homing feature is active and the number includes the prefix of a homing number
homing number	number that is used to route a homing prepaid (roaming) subscriber's calls to the subscriber's service control point (SCP) in the home network
homing prepaid	feature that enables a prepaid subscriber to use an originating prepaid service when roaming
homing service triggering	triggering that takes place in the home network and that is used to invoke the originating prepaid services provisioned to a subscriber
homing triggering	triggering that is used to route the calls related to IN-supported services to the home network
homochronous	essential characteristic of signals such that their corresponding significant instants have a constant, but uncontrolled, time relationship with each other
hook	physical point in flow-through processing in which a rule is executed
hop	intermediate connection in a string of connections linking two network devices and forming a passage for data packets between two adjacent network nodes
hop	transmission path from one point to another using freely propagating electromagnetic waves
hop count	routing metric which consists of the number of hops and which is used to measure the distance between a source and a destination
hop counter	signalling parameter sent in the forward direction to minimise the impact of looping
hop limit	header field in Internet Protocol version 6 that shows how many routers a packet can pass before it is discarded
hop loss	<i>See path attenuation</i>
hop-by-hop retransmission; HHR	retransmission model in which a packet is transmitted from one node to another until the receiving node has acknowledged it correctly
HOPG	<i>See inter-system handover path</i>
HOPI	<i>See inter-frequency handover path</i>
hopping group	set of radio time slots using the same mobile allocation and hopping sequence number in a cell

HOPS	<i>See intra-frequency handover path</i>
horizontal partitioning	dividing a file into parts in a way that the file records or groups of records form parts which are located at different points of a computer network according to their values
horizontal polarisation; horizontal polarization /US/	polarisation of radio waves in such a way that the electric lines of force are horizontal
horizontal polarization /US/	<i>See horizontal polarisation</i>
horizontal scrolling; panning	scrolling that enables the user to scroll left and right to display information beyond the horizontal limits of the screen
horizontally fragmented database	database which is horizontally partitioned into a group of autonomous databases
horizontally fragmented database	distributed database that consists of one or more database fragments with identical schema but different content
host; host computer	computer system on a network that provides the services and facilities used by other applications and servers
host bus adapter; HBA	server add-on card controller which is used for connecting to external peripherals, mostly storage, via an attached transmission bus, for example a fibre channel
host computer	<i>See host</i>
Host Monitoring Protocol; HMP	transaction-oriented, connectionless transport protocol that collects information from hosts in various networks
host name	name of a specific host on a specific network within the Internet, leftmost in the complete network domain name
hostname	<i>See host name</i>
hot active/standby redundancy	hot standby redundancy in which the processes of one node are fully copied on a different node, and the states of the copied processes are kept consistent with the original processes using a checkpoint mechanism
hot backup	<i>See online backup</i>
hot billing	feature which enables the sending of charging records (CDR) generated for a call to the billing centre at once

hot billing data saving; <i>hot data saving</i>	feature which enables sending of hot records to I/O- system, buffering of unsent records temporarily to RAM, and supervising of sending and buffering
hot billing for all subscribers	optional feature for transferring all charging data by using the enhanced GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP'), and offering fallback saving if the GTP' transfer is not fast enough or does not work at all
hot billing over TCP/IP	hot billing in which the hot records are transferred immediately to the operator's post-processing system using TCP/IP
hot billing subscription	subscription in which the charging information is updated quickly and the subscriber can check the current charging information, for example, via the Internet
hot CDR	<i>See hot charging record</i>
hot CDR transfer	<i>See hot data transfer</i>
hot charging record; <i>hot record; hot CDR</i>	record which is formed by hot billing and sent immediately to the post-processing system
hot data disk buffering	feature which stores limited number of hot records to the CHC (charging handling computer) disk whenever there is a possibility of these records being lost
hot data saving	<i>See hot billing data saving</i>
hot data transfer; <i>hot CDR transfer</i>	service that provides fast and reliable data transfer with a large capacity
hot data transfer using COTS	hot data transfer which is used to transfer data immediately from an exchange to a post-processing system via communication services offered by connection-oriented transport service (COTS)
hot info	information field in a raw data message which tells if a hot record is to be made
hot insert	feature which enables the detection, configuration and use of hardware that has been added to a node while it is actively running
hot line /US/	<i>See fixed destination call</i>
hot record	<i>See hot charging record</i>
hot redundant data	synchronisation method for replicated application components where data is copied from an active component to spare component(s)
hot reset	fast restart of an unit during which code and records are not loaded

hot restart	fast restart of a computer without code and file loading
hot spot	area of a graphics object, or a section of text, that activates a function when selected
hot standby	method of equipment redundancy in which two units are kept fully energised, so that if one fails, the other is readily available and immediately carries the signal
Hot Standby Router Protocol; HSRP	protocol that creates a hot standby router group with a lead router that serves all packets sent to the hot standby address
hot swap	<i>See hot swapping</i>
hot swapping; hot swap	substitution of a replacement unit in a system, where the substitution can be performed while the system is functioning normally
hot-standby operation	<i>See hot standby</i>
hot-standby unit	spare unit that can replace the active unit without a restart
hotspot	<i>See access zone</i>
housekeeping	<i>See operation and maintenance</i>
housekeeping digits	<i>See service digits</i>
HOVC	<i>See higher-order virtual container</i>
HOW	<i>See handover word</i>
howl-back	<i>See regenerative feedback</i>
howl-round	<i>See regenerative feedback</i>
howler	<i>See howler tone</i>
howler tone; howler	tone sent to a subscriber's line when it has been left off-hook
HP	<i>See higher-order path</i>
HP-UX	<i>See Hewlett-Packard Unix</i>
HPA	<i>See higher-order path adaptation</i>
HPC	<i>See higher-order path connection</i>

HPI	<i>See hardware platform interface</i>
HPLMN	<i>See home network</i>
HPOM	<i>See higher-order path overhead monitor</i>
HPT	<i>See higher-order path termination</i>
HR AMR	<i>See half-rate adaptive multi-rate codec</i>
HRC	<i>See HLR recovery controller</i>
HRS	<i>See HLR recovery server</i>
HS-DPCCH	<i>See high-speed dedicated physical control channel</i>
HS-DSCH	<i>See high-speed downlink shared channel</i>
HS-PDSCH	<i>See high-speed physical downlink shared channel</i>
HS-PDSCH channel	<i>See high-speed physical downlink shared channel</i>
HS-SCCH	<i>See high-speed shared control channel</i>
HSB	<i>See hot standby</i>
HSB/E	<i>See Enhanced Hot Standby</i>
HSC	<i>See high-speed system connect</i>
HSCE	<i>See handover support for coverage enhancement</i>
HSCSD	<i>See high-speed circuit-switched data</i>
HSDPA	<i>See high-speed downlink packet access</i>
HSL	<i>See high-speed link</i>
HSPA	<i>See high-speed packet access</i>
HSRC	<i>See hypothetical signalling reference connection</i>
HSRP	<i>See Hot Standby Router Protocol</i>
HSS	<i>See home subscriber server</i>
HSSI	<i>See high speed serial interface</i>
HSU	<i>See high-speed signalling unit</i>

HSUPA	<i>See high-speed uplink packet access</i>
HTML	<i>See hypertext markup language</i>
HTML proto; HTML prototype	clickable web site entity, not integrated in any operational system
HTML prototype	<i>See HTML proto</i>
HTML/CGI application	<i>See CGI application</i>
http address	<i>See URL address</i>
HTTP authentication; HTTP-based authentication; HTTP basic authentication; user ID / password based authentication; web authentication	authentication in which a user is authenticated with a user name and password using browsers
HTTP authentication proxy	<i>See authentication proxy</i>
HTTP basic authentication	<i>See HTTP authentication</i>
HTTP digest authentication	HTTP authentication which verifies with a challenge-response mechanism that both parties to the communication know a shared secret, such as a password
HTTP header	header field given with or in relation to objects in HTTP, which specifies metadata about the object
HTTP header based authentication	<i>See HTTP authentication</i>
HTTP interface	interface via which a web browser can access the Internet
HTTP object	any item that a user can request and download from the web
HTTP over SSL	<i>See secure HTTP</i>
HTTP POST	<i>See HTTP POST request</i>

HTTP POST request; <i>HTTP POST</i>	request with which the origin server accepts the entity enclosed in the request as a new subordinate of the resource identified by the request uniform resource identifier (URI)
HTTP proxy	proxy for translating web pages for browsers that use the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)
HTTP request	request for content which uses HTTP
HTTP server	web server that utilises the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)
HTTP-based authentication	<i>See HTTP authentication</i>
HTTPS	<i>See secure HTTP</i>
hub	<i>See USB hub</i>
hub	in a network, a device joining communication lines at a central location, providing a common connection to all devices on the network
hub-and-spoke topology	<i>See star topology</i>
HUG	<i>See higher-order path unequipped generator</i>
HUI	<i>See HAS command-line-based user interface</i>
human machine adaptation; <i>HMA</i>	functional component which performs the conversion from the "q3" information model to the "f" information model (it masks some data, it adds information, and reorganises the whole), and vice versa. In addition, it supports the authentication and authorisation of the user.
human-computer interaction; <i>HCI</i>	discipline concerned with the design, evaluation, and implementation of interactive computing systems for human use and with the study of major phenomena surrounding them
human-machine interface	<i>See man-machine interface</i>
hundred group	group of subscribers the subscriber numbers of which have the same digits except for the last two ones
hunt	<i>See hunt state</i>
hunt state; <i>hunt</i>	part of cell delineation process, in which the header error control (HEC) value is calculated for a random sequence of 32 bits, then checked against assumed HEC
hunted route	<i>See subroute</i>

hunting; <i>busy test</i>	procedure for determining whether a traffic carrying resource or circuit is free and available for use
hunting group	group of circuits in a circuit group hunted all at once
hunting group	<i>See line hunting</i>
hunting group call number	<i>See group call number</i>
hunting group number	common call number assigned to the members of a hunting group
hunting group service	IN supported service that allows several numbers to be hunted when a hunting group number is called
hunting group with a position number	hunting group formed of subscribers, the call number of which is a subscriber number belonging to one of the members
hunting group without a position number	hunting group formed of subscribers, the call number of which is a subscriber number without a position number
hunting list	list of subscriber numbers that is used in hunting
hunting method	<i>See selection method</i>
hunting number	number on a hunting list to which connection is attempted when a call is made to the group call number
hunting service	IN supported service that consists of a sequence of routing functions in order to reach the subscriber
HUP	<i>See handover user part</i>
HW	<i>See hardware</i>
HW	<i>See use of hardware CDR</i>
HW acceleration	<i>See hardware acceleration</i>
HW block	<i>See hardware block</i>
HW CDR	<i>See use of hardware CDR</i>
HW configuration management of IP products	feature which defines a method to configure new hardware entities to the IP platform

HW inventory	feature which provides network-element-specific hardware (HW) configuration data inside an individual network element and for an external system client
HW item; hardware item	part of the computing platform defined as a sellable and delivery item
HW management	<i>See hardware management</i>
HW module number	<i>See module number</i>
HW module type	<i>See module type</i>
HW platform; hardware platform	platform consisting of the basic equipment common to different products, which can form the basis of different system implementations
HW repository	<i>See hardware repository</i>
HW topology	<i>See hardware topology</i>
HWB	<i>See hardware block</i>
HWCM	<i>See hardware configuration manager</i>
HWCMgmt	<i>See hardware configuration management</i>
HWDBE	<i>See hardware database editor</i>
HWM	<i>See hardware management</i>
hybrid account	account that enables multiple wallets with different payment methods to be used simultaneously for a subscriber
hybrid ARQ scheme	<i>See incremental redundancy</i>
hybrid communications network	<i>See hybrid network</i>
hybrid interface structure	interface structure which has a mixture of labelled channels and positioned channels
hybrid network; hybrid communications network	telecommunication network which is made up of more than one type of network technology
hybrid operator	network operator that manages services both in fixed and mobile networks

- hybrid return loss** *See transhybrid loss*
- hypermedia** multimedia utilising hypertext means, especially hypertext links
- hypertext markup language; *HTML*** subset of standard generalised markup language (SGML) used on the web
- hypertext transfer protocol over secure socket layer** *See secure HTTP*
- hypertext transfer protocol, secure** *See secure HTTP*
- hypertext transmission protocol, secure** *See secure HTTP*
- hypothesis** alarm system's interpretation of a system failure, made on the basis of the disturbance and fault observations made by the application programs
- hypothetical reference circuit; *nominal maximum circuit*** hypothetical circuit having a defined length and a defined amount of terminal and intermediate equipment
- hypothetical signaling reference connection /US/** *See hypothetical signalling reference connection*
- hypothetical signalling reference connection; *hypothetical signaling reference connection /US/; HSRC*** hypothetical reference model of a connection in a signalling network
- HyTime** SGML application that provides facilities for describing the relationships between different types of data

2.11 I

- I** *See information frame*

I frame	<i>See information frame</i>
I-CSCF	<i>See interrogating call state control function</i>
I-CSCF (THIG)	<i>See topology hiding inter-network gateway</i>
I-HSPA	<i>See Internet high-speed packet access</i>
I-NMNW	<i>See internal non-real-time message network</i>
I-RMNW	<i>See internal real-time message network</i>
i-series	DX 200 platform series with increased capacity and compact cartridge mechanics for the GSM network subsystem (NSS) elements
I-SM	<i>See incoming state model</i>
I-SMSG	<i>See IMS-SMS gateway</i>
I/O device	<i>See input/output device</i>
I/O driver	device driver which implements system services for I/O operations
I/O operating state management	feature that supervises the state of input/output (I/O) devices and updates the state according to the operational ability of the device or according to a request
I/O system	hardware and software required to enter various input-output devices
I/O system administration	command class including commands with which I/O devices, such as disks, magnetic tapes, and line printers, handle data input and output
I/O unit; <i>input/output unit</i>	unit that consists of a physical input/output device and controlling software or a virtual device
I12	<i>See I12 interface</i>
I12 interface; <i>I12</i>	interface for tunnelling data between the radio network gateway (RNGW) and base station gateway (BSGW)
i18n	<i>See internationalisation</i>
I2C	<i>See inter-integrated circuit bus</i>
I2C bus	<i>See inter-integrated circuit bus</i>
I2C interface	interface between an inter-integrated circuit bus (I2C) and a personal computer
IA	<i>See instant adaptation</i>

IA	<i>See CUG with incoming access</i>
IAC	<i>See IN alarm client</i>
IACC	<i>See in-advance credit checking</i>
IACC interface; in advance credit check interface; IACCIF	interface that enables a connection between a messaging service centre and an external system that stores information on prepaid subscribers
IACC server	CORBA-based server part of the Nokia Charging Center (NCC), to which the in-advance credit check interface (IACCIF) of a messaging centre connects
IACC with check and deduct; IACC with direct balance impact	in-advance credit checking (IACC) by means of which sufficient credit for delivery of the service is immediately deducted from the subscriber's balance
IACC with credit reservation; IACC with reservation	in-advance credit checking (IACC) that provides the operator with an opportunity to check the availability of sufficient credit and to reserve the cost of the pending service
IACC with direct balance impact	<i>See IACC with check and deduct</i>
IACC with reservation	<i>See IACC with credit reservation</i>
IACCIF	<i>See IACC interface</i>
IAK	<i>See initial authentication key</i>
IAM	<i>See initial address message</i>
IANA	<i>See Internet Assigned Numbers Authority</i>
IAP	<i>See Internet access point</i>
IAZ	<i>See incoming accounting zone</i>
IB	<i>See InfiniBand</i>
IBCN	<i>See broadband integrated services digital network</i>
IBHO	<i>See IMSI-based handover</i>
IBM	<i>See internal bandwidth management</i>
IC	<i>See interlock code</i>

IC	<i>See individual call</i>
IC card	card with an integrated circuit that contains subscriber, end user, authentication and/or application data for one or more applications
ICA	<i>See InitiateCallAttempt operation</i>
ICA	<i>See incoming capacity allocation</i>
ICANN	<i>See Internet Corporation for Assigned Names And Numbers</i>
ICB	<i>See incoming call barring</i>
icb	<i>See incoming calls barred within a CUG</i>
ICB	<i>See incoming calls barred within a CUG</i>
ICC	<i>See smart card</i>
ICC	<i>See incoming call control</i>
ICD	<i>See intelligent content delivery</i>
ICD	<i>See intelligent content delivery system</i>
ICD	<i>See international code designator</i>
ICD service directory; ISD	directory that network elements use as a repository for service and element configurations
ICD service information structure	<i>See service information structure</i>
ICD system	<i>See intelligent content delivery system</i>
ICE	<i>See intelligent coverage enhancement</i>
ICE+	method of having two cells with different output powers cover the same area or sector and share antennas
ICF	<i>See information conversion function</i>
ICGW	<i>See incoming call gateway</i>
ICID	<i>See IMS charging identifier</i>
ICK	<i>See IN category key</i>
ICM	<i>See in-call rearrangement</i>

ICM	<i>See IN conceptual model</i>
ICMP	<i>See Internet Control Message Protocol</i>
ICMP address mask reply message; address mask reply message	ICMP message that is used as a reply to the ICMP address mask request message and that contains the required subnet mask
ICMP address mask request message; address mask request message	ICMP message that a host sends to a router to obtain an appropriate subnet mask
ICMP destination unreachable message; destination unreachable message	ICMP message that a router generates to inform the source host that the destination address is unreachable
ICMP echo message	message that the PING program frequently uses to check if a host beyond the first-level switch is online
ICMP echo reply; ICMP echo response	ICMP echo message that a server sends as a response to an ICMP echo request
ICMP echo request	ICMP echo message that is sent by the client
ICMP echo response	<i>See ICMP echo reply</i>
ICMP handler	handler that implements a configurable ICMP policy, which dictates how each incoming or outgoing ICMP message should be processed
ICMP message	message that is used to pass information at the IP layer to other hosts in an IP network
ICMP parameter problem message; parameter problem message	ICMP message that a network device uses to inform the sender of an IP datagram that it has found such serious problems in the datagram's header parameters that it cannot complete processing the header and must discard the datagram
ICMP redirect message; redirect message	ICMP message that informs a host to redirect its routing information so that packets are sent on an alternative route

ICMP Router Discovery Protocol; <i>IRDP</i>	router discovery protocol which enables a host to determine the address of a router that it can use as a default gateway
ICMP source quench message; <i>source quench message</i>	ICMP message that is used to request a decrease in the traffic rate of data messages sent to an Internet destination
ICMP time exceeded message; <i>time exceeded message</i>	ICMP message that informs the source of a datagram that the datagram has been discarded due to the time to live field reaching zero, or that the reassembly of a fragmented datagram within its time limit has failed
ICMP timestamp message	<i>See ICMP timestamp request message</i>
ICMP timestamp reply message; <i>timestamp reply message</i>	ICMP message that is used as a response to an ICMP timestamp request message
ICMP timestamp request message; <i>ICMP timestamp message; timestamp request message; timestamp message</i>	ICMP message that a network device sends to the device with which it wishes to synchronise the system clock
ICMPv6	<i>See Internet Control Message Protocol for the Internet Protocol version 6</i>
icon; <i>screen object</i>	on-screen graphic representing a user interface element that a user can select or manipulate, for example an application, document, or disk
icon button	button with an icon
ICP	<i>See IMA Control Protocol</i>
ICP	<i>See integrity check program</i>
ICP cell	<i>See IMA control protocol cell</i>
ICP cell violation; <i>IV</i>	situation in which IMA control protocol (ICP) cells received from the link are missing, invalid, or contain errors
ICR	<i>See intelligent call routing</i>
ICS	<i>See implementation conformance statement</i>

ICS	<i>See initial call segment</i>
ICT	<i>See incoming call treatment</i>
ICV	<i>See integrity check value</i>
ID	<i>See intrusion detection</i>
ID	<i>See idle</i>
ID; identifier	unique identification of an object
ID-FF	<i>See Liberty Identity Federation Framework</i>
IDCR	<i>See IMA data cell rate</i>
IDD	<i>See intelligent downlink diversity</i>
IDE	<i>See integrated development environment</i>
IDEA	<i>See international data encryption algorithm</i>
identification	process of determining the identity of a user
identification request	<i>See identification request message</i>
identification request message; identification request; IDR	signalling message in which action is requested regarding the malicious call identification supplementary service
identification response	<i>See identification response message</i>
identification response message; identification response; IRS	signalling message sent as a response to the identification request message.
identifier	<i>See ID</i>
identifier string	text string which forms the complete node address
Identity Federation Framework	<i>See Liberty Identity Federation Framework</i>
identity provider; IDP; idP	entity that manages user identity information and provides authentication services to one or more service providers

identity-based access control; discretionary access control; DAC	access control that restricts access to files and other system objects such as directories and devices based on the identity of users and/or the groups to which they belong, and lets the users control further access to the information
IDI	<i>See initial domain identifier</i>
IDL	<i>See interface definition language</i>
idle; ID	state of a functional unit, into which it automatically switches after finishing the servicing of all calls that were initiated before blocked-state
idle BCCH allocation list	<i>See idle state BCCH allocation list</i>
idle channel noise	noise present in a communications channel when no signals are applied to it
idle mode	state of a mobile terminal not actively processing a call
idle mode auto-tuning; idle mode tuning	fast auto-tuning of the cell parameters that are part of the algorithm that a mobile station executes to choose the serving cell
idle mode tuning	<i>See idle mode auto-tuning</i>
idle period downlink; IPDL; IP-DL	period of time during which there is no transmission in the downlink direction
idle period downlink - observed time difference of arrival; OTDOA-IPDL; IPDL-OTDOA	observed time difference of arrival (OTDOA) in which the base transceiver station (BTS) provides idle periods in the downlink to improve the hearability of neighbouring BTSs
idle radio channel	radio channel assigned to a base station and not in use, that is, not occupied and not marked free
idle state; free state	non-operating up state during non-required time
idle state BA list	<i>See idle state BCCH allocation list</i>
idle state BCCH allocation list; idle state BA list	BCCH allocation sent in the system information message of type 2 on the broadcast control channel

idle time supervision	minimum time from the end of the previous call till a new call is received
IDN	<i>See international dialled number</i>
IDN	<i>See integrated digital network</i>
IDNNS	<i>See intra-domain NAS node selector</i>
IDP	<i>See initial detection point</i>
IDP	<i>See initial DP operation</i>
idP	<i>See identity provider</i>
IDP	<i>See identity provider</i>
IDP	<i>See initial domain part</i>
IDP	<i>See initial domain part</i>
IDPSMS	<i>See InitialDPSMS procedure</i>
IDR	<i>See identification request message</i>
IDR	<i>See intelligent directed retry</i>
IDS	<i>See intrusion detection system</i>
ISDL	<i>See ISDN digital subscriber line</i>
IDT	<i>See interrupt descriptor table</i>
iDTV	<i>See integrated digital television</i>
IE	<i>See information element</i>
IEC	<i>See incoming echo canceller</i>
IEC	<i>See immediate event charging</i>
IEC	<i>See International Electrotechnical Commission</i>
IEC-bus	<i>See general-purpose interface bus</i>
IEEE	<i>See The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.</i>
IEI	<i>See information element identifier</i>

IETF signalling transmission; IETF signalling transport; SIGTRAN	IETF working group that prepares Internet drafts which define how narrowband circuit-switched network signalling protocols can be transported over an IP network in order to support time division multiplex to IP interworking of voice and data services
IETF signalling transport	<i>See IETF signalling transmission</i>
IF	<i>See interface</i>
IF	<i>See interrupt-enable bit</i>
IF	<i>See image frequency</i>
IF	<i>See intermediate frequency</i>
IF	<i>See information flow</i>
IF amplifier	<i>See intermediate-frequency amplifier</i>
If interface	interface for session control between the IP multimedia subsystem core and the PoC server
iFC	<i>See initial filter criteria</i>
iFC priority; priority number	priority defining the sequence in which the initial filter criteria (iFC) shall be applied
IFH	<i>See intelligent frequency hopping</i>
IFHO	<i>See inter-frequency handover</i>
IFHO	<i>See intra-frequency handover</i>
IFS	<i>See ISDN freephone service</i>
IFU	<i>See intermediate frequency unit</i>
IFU	<i>See interface unit</i>
IG	<i>See gateway MSC</i>
IGMP	<i>See Internet Group Management Protocol</i>
IGP	<i>See interior gateway protocol</i>
IGRP	<i>See Interior Gateway Routing Protocol</i>
IIH	<i>See intermediate system to intermediate system hello</i>

IIOIP	<i>See Internet Inter-ORB Protocol</i>
IISP	<i>See Interim Inter-switch Signalling Protocol</i>
IK	<i>See integrity key</i>
Ik interface	interface between the PoC server and the group list server (GLS) that enables the PoC server to retrieve the groups and access lists from the GLS
IKE	<i>See Internet key exchange</i>
iLBC	<i>See Internet low bit-rate codec</i>
ILD	<i>See semiconductor laser</i>
illustration	image of a user interface that cannot be used for user interaction
IM	<i>See IP multimedia</i>
IM	<i>See instant messaging</i>
IM	<i>See instant message</i>
IM	<i>See incall modification</i>
IM CN	<i>See IP multimedia core network</i>
IM CN SS	<i>See IP multimedia subsystem</i>
IM CN subsystem	<i>See IP multimedia subsystem</i>
Im interface	interface for managing groups, contact lists, access lists, and session barring indications between the user equipment and the group list server
IM private identity	<i>See private user identity</i>
IM public identity	<i>See public user identity</i>
IM service	<i>See IP multimedia service</i>
IM services identity module; ISIM	application residing on the UMTS IC card (UICC) which provides access to IMS services
IM subscriber	subscriber to IP multimedia (IM) services
IM subscription	<i>See IMS subscription</i>
IM subsystem	<i>See IP multimedia subsystem</i>

IM-MGW	<i>See MGW for IMS</i>
IM-MSC	<i>See intermediate mobile services switching centre</i>
IM-SSF	<i>See IP multimedia service switching function</i>
IMA	<i>See inverse multiplexing for ATM</i>
IMA Control Protocol; ICP	protocol which establishes an inverse-multiplexed user-network interface (UNI) by aggregating traffic from different links into one physical layer medium and distributing ATM cell streams over multiple circuits
IMA control protocol cell; ICP cell	ATM cell that contains information which permits reconstruction of the ATM cell stream at the receiving end of the IMA virtual link
IMA data cell rate; IDCR	rate which IMA data cells should be exchanged between the IMA sublayer and the ATM layer
IMA frame	unit of control in the inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA) protocol, consisting of consecutive cells transmitted on each link in an IMA group
IMA group	group of links at one end used to establish an IMA virtual link to the other end
IMA group state machine; GSM	state machine which defines the behaviour of the IMA group
IMA link	bidirectional logical channel carried over one direction of a clear channel facility
IMA logical interface measurement	measurement that is performed to follow the whole IMA group performance and performance of individual physical links dedicated for certain IMA group
IMA measurement	<i>See IMA logical interface measurement</i>
IMA physical link	physical path between IMA connection endpoints
IMA sublayer	sublayer part of the physical layer which is located between the interface-specific transmission convergence (TC) sublayer and the ATM layer
IMA virtual link	virtual link established between 2 IMA units over a number of physical links (IMA group)
image	<i>See wireless bitmap image</i>
image file	<i>See DX image file</i>

image frequency; IF	in heterodyne frequency converters, an undesired input frequency capable of producing the selected frequency by selecting one of the two sidebands produced by beating
image partition	base platform partition that contains a whole working file system structure for the FlexiPlatform nodes
image service	service which the subscriber management mediator (SMM) provides for the home location register (HLR) workstation in order to offer a near real-time copy of the DX image files on the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) disks
imaging	process for sending still pictures
IMAP; <i>Internet message access protocol</i>	message access protocol that is used for accessing the remote mailbox
IMAP4; <i>Internet message access protocol, version 4; Internet mail access protocol, version 4</i>	version of the Internet message access protocol (IMAP) that allows a client to access and manipulate e-mail messages in a remote mailbox in a way that is functionally equivalent to manipulating local mailboxes
IMC	<i>See IP multimedia core</i>
IMDB	<i>See in-memory database</i>
IME	<i>See input method editor</i>
IMEI	<i>See international mobile equipment identity</i>
IMEI check	<i>See IMEI checking</i>
IMEI checking; IMEI check	operation controlled by the MSC in which the international mobile station equipment identity (IMEI) of a mobile station is checked during radio contact
IMEI database	database that the GSM Association has established as a central database that holds the status of equipment and the reasons for that status
IMEI entry	entity which consists of a single international mobile station equipment identity (IMEI) or an IMEI series
IMEI file	file that contains the international mobile equipment identities (IMEI) that are to be used in multiple equipment operations
IMEI interval	<i>See IMEI range</i>

IMEI range; <i>IMEI interval</i>	group of international mobile station equipment identity (IMEI) entries between two specified IMEI numbers including all IMEI entries which entirely or partially belong to the defined range
IMEI series	set of sequentially numbered mobile stations
IMEIFILE	<i>See IMEI file</i>
IMEISV	<i>See international mobile station equipment identity and software version number</i>
IMGW	<i>See Internet mail gateway</i>
IMM	<i>See IP multimedia</i>
immediate backup copying	backup copying where the backup is taken immediately after a specified transaction
immediate call diversion	<i>See unconditional call forwarding</i>
immediate call forwarding	call forwarding in which the call is forwarded immediately to the subscriber C without giving any announcement to the calling subscriber
immediate CDR transfer; <i>immediate transfer</i>	transfer of charging records (CDR) in which the charging records are transferred to the post-processing system immediately after they are generated
immediate charging	charging report made on a call when a subscriber calls from a telephone which belongs to a report group
immediate event charging; <i>IEC</i>	transaction-based charging that is performed in a single operation
immediate file loading; <i>immediate loading</i>	file loading in which all the data of a file is loaded from a load resource during the actual loading of a unit
immediate fixed destination call; <i>fixed destination call, administration controlled, immediate</i>	fixed destination call where the call is established immediately after the subscriber lifts the handset
immediate loading	<i>See immediate file loading</i>

immediate location request	location request for which an immediate response is required
immediate maintenance	corrective maintenance performed immediately after fault detection
immediate service termination; <i>IST</i>	feature which provides the means for the home network (HPLMN) to terminate all the activities of an HPLMN subscriber in a visited network (VPLMN)
immediate transfer	<i>See immediate CDR transfer</i>
IMMSC	<i>See inter-MMS centre</i>
impedance balance ratio	of a two-terminal network, such as transmission test apparatus, the measure of the degree of symmetry with respect to the earth potential of the impedance presented by the network to the circuit connected to it
impedance match	design or adjustment of impedances so that there is no reflection loss when signals pass from one circuit unit to another
impedance mismatch	condition in which a system's ability to accommodate input from another system is inadequate or excessive
impersonation; <i>masquerade</i>	pretence by an entity to be a different entity
IMPI	<i>See private user identity</i>
implementation	definition of the data and internal services of an entity, together with the lower-level entities that constitute the entity
implementation capability	capability that relates to a particular technical domain
implementation conformance statement; <i>ICS</i>	statement made by the supplier of an implementation or system claimed to conform to a given specification, stating which capabilities have been implemented
implementation library	library consisting of the database procedures which are for administrative or maintenance reasons grouped together in the physical data definition language (FDL) description
implicit disarming	method to disarm an event detection point in the IN relationship when a detection point (DP) is encountered in a basic call state model (BCSM)
implicit GPRS detach	GPRS detach which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) performs when the MS reachable timer at the serving GPRS support node expires

implicit IMSI detach	IMSI detach that the visitor location register (VLR) performs when the mobile terminal has been inactive for too long, with the time limit being defined in the VLR parameters
implicit IMSI detach from non-GPRS services	implicit IMSI detach procedure that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses to indicate that an internal serving GPRS support node timer mechanism has caused the serving GPRS support node to delete the GMM context of a mobile station or mark its GMM context as detached
implicit registration	registration to the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) in which a user has a set of defined public user identities to be registered via a single registration of one of those public user identities
implicitly registered ID set; implicitly registered public identity set	set of public user identities that always become registered and deregistered together
implicitly registered public identity set	<i>See implicitly registered ID set</i>
import	to read a file in a different format for use by an application
import	reading a file in a different format for use by an application
importation of routes	<i>See importing routes</i>
imported number	in the context of mobile number portability, a telephone number that has been imported to one network operator from another operator
imported subscription	subscription which is moved from another public land mobile network (PLMN) to the home PLMN
importing routes; route importation; importation of routes	mechanism for picking up only certain routes from the received routing announcement and adding them to the router's routing table
improvement factor	figure by which the outage time of a single reception is divided in order to get the outage time of the diversity reception
IMPU	<i>See public user identity</i>
impulse	<i>See excitation</i>
impulse-pay-per-view	<i>See pay-per-view television</i>

IMR	<i>See IP multimedia register</i>
IMR domain	set of network elements that include subscription data and location data for the subscriptions
IMS	<i>See IP multimedia subsystem</i>
IMS	<i>See information management system</i>
IMS - Wireless Village gateway; IMS-WV-GW	gateway which performs the translation of different signalling domains, mapping protocol primitives, state, and data between the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) and the Wireless Village system
IMS AKA; IMS-AKA	authentication protocol that is a part of the SIP-based registration procedure by which an IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) user is authenticated, and based on which an integrity key and a cipherkey are established for the protection of subsequent messages
IMS autoprovisioning	feature for making a service or services of the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) automatically available for the user
IMS basic service	service that contains the mandatory parameters needed for provisioning an IMS subscription to the user mobility server (UMS)
IMS charging characteristics	charging parameter that is stored in the user mobility server (UMS) to indicate whether the subscriber is charged online or offline or if the subscription is free of charge
IMS charging identifier; ICID	session-specific identifier that is generated for each SIP session and shared among the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) network entities, including application servers in both the calling and called IMS networks
IMS desktop	management application that provides a graphical user interface for managing service and subscription data stored in IP multimedia registers and databases
IMS gateway; IMS GW	gateway that acts as a platform for the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) services through the base station subsystem (BSS)
IMS gateway function; IMS-GWF	charging trigger function which is responsible for the protocol translation between the SIP service control towards the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) and the Ro interface based credit control on the online charging system side
IMS group management	set of functions which provides the capability to manage groups in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS), including the capability to define different roles and rights for the members of a group, and to define group level information and properties
IMS GW	<i>See IMS gateway</i>

IMS iFC service	<i>See IMS initial filter criteria service</i>
IMS initial filter criteria service; IMS iFC service	service that defines a set of rules (a trigger point) that are used to define conditions under which the SIP message is forwarded to an application server
IMS LSM	<i>See local IMS subscription management</i>
IMS profile service package	service package that is used to provide an IMS subscription to the user mobility server
IMS registration	registration that a subscriber needs to perform to be able to use the services that the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) provides
IMS service control interface	<i>See IP multimedia service control interface</i>
IMS session	SIP session whose state is kept in the connection processing server and user equipment and which contains a specific media component that runs inside a PDP context
IMS subscription; IM subscription	subscription that provides the end user the user identities, access to the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS), service profiles, and session triggering information
IMS user authentication; application-level authentication	authentication that the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) performs for the subscriber and the network
IMS user state	information element that indicates the state of the IP multimedia system (IMS) user to whom the public user identity refers
IMS-AKA	<i>See IMS AKA</i>
IMS-CS interworking	feature which specifies the interface for voice calls between the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) and circuit-switched (CS) network, including how the calls between the IP multimedia subsystem and the circuit-switched network are handled
IMS-GWF	<i>See IMS gateway function</i>
IMS-SMS gateway; I-SMSG	gateway which performs protocol conversion between the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and MAP/CIMD2
IMS-WV-GW	<i>See IMS - Wireless Village gateway</i>
IMSD	<i>See Internet message storage database</i>
IMSI	<i>See international mobile subscriber identity</i>

IMSI attach	function which informs the public land mobile network (PLMN) that a mobile station (MS) has transferred to the active state and calls can be transmitted
IMSI authentication	authentication which is performed by checking the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) of the user's SIM card
IMSI detach	function which informs the public land mobile network (PLMN) that a mobile station (MS) has transferred to the passive state and no calls can be transmitted
IMSI detach flag	flag which is set when the mobile station is switched off or an implicit deregistration or a national roaming reject takes place
IMSI digit analysis	digit analysis that is used to find the routing information to the correct home location register (HLR) to which the subscriber belongs
IMSI file	file that contains international mobile subscriber identities (IMSI) that are to be used in multiple subscribers operations
IMSI indicator	indicator which defines the type of a mobile subscriber on the basis of international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)
IMSI trace	<i>See IMSI tracing</i>
IMSI tracing; IMSI trace	tracing that provides information on the radio access network application part (RANAP) and base station system management application part (BSSMAP) messages, and error codes for selected international mobile subscriber identities (IMSI)
IMSI-based handover; IBHO	feature that enables controlled roaming and handovers between networks according to the subscriber's international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)
IMSI-based splitting; ISDN-based split	HLR splitting in which the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) digit analysis makes the decision between the home location registers (HLR)
IMSIFC	<i>See IMS initial filter criteria service</i>
IMSIFILE	<i>See IMSI file</i>
IMT-2000 network capabilities	capability of an IMT-2000 network to support service capabilities
IMT-2000 service capabilities	capability of an IMT-2000 network to offer a service or service feature to subscribers
IMUN	<i>See international mobile user number</i>
IN	<i>See intelligent network</i>

IN	<i>See interrogation node</i>
in advance credit check interface	<i>See IACC interface</i>
IN alarm client; IAC	alarm client that forwards alarms from intelligent network (IN) elements to the network management system (NMS)
IN alarms client	<i>See IN alarm client</i>
IN announcement	<i>See intelligent network announcement</i>
IN architecture; intelligent network architecture	structure or a plan of an intelligent network (IN) system containing the division into subsystems and further into software and hardware components
IN call; intelligent network call	call which has a connection to the service control point (SCP)
IN category key; ICK	set of services allocated to a subscriber who has a specific intelligent network (IN) category set in the home location register (HLR)
IN CDR	<i>See IN charging record</i>
IN CDR generation	<i>See IN charging record generation</i>
IN charging	charging that is related to IN supported services
IN charging record; intelligent network CDR; IN-CDR; IN CDR	charging record generated in the service switching point (SSP) of the mobile network
IN charging record generation; IN CDR generation	forming of charging records (CDR) where the service control point (SCP) sends additional information to the switching centre for inclusion in the CDR
IN conceptual model; ICM	planning model used for defining the intelligent network architecture. It consists of a four plane stack (that is service plane, global functional plane, distributed functional plane, and physical plane) with a fifth plane orthogonal to the stack (that is the co-ordination plane)
IN database	database that is the main repository for IN service and subscriber data
IN distributed functional plane	<i>See distributed functional plane</i>

IN feature; <i>service feature</i>	reusable part of one or more service capabilities forming all or part of a telecommunication service
IN follow-on call	<i>See IN sequence call</i>
IN global functional plane	<i>See global functional plane</i>
IN mobility management	<i>See intelligent network mobility management</i>
IN network management	activity to support the proper operation of an IN-structured network
IN parameter	formal parameter attribute denoting the case when a value is passed to a procedure via an actual parameter
IN physical plane	<i>See physical plane</i>
IN sequence call; <i>IN follow-on call</i>	when using a card, subsequent calls can be made without revalidation
IN service	<i>See IN-supported service</i>
IN service gapping measurement; <i>field reporting of IN service gapping</i>	part of field reporting that produces a report of the IN service requests which were lost based on the restrictions defined for a particular destination
IN service management; <i>service management</i>	service management of IN supported services that consists of the operations done by the service provider for the management of service and subscriber data required for the proper operation of a service
IN service plane	<i>See service plane</i>
IN service profile	service profile that defines triggers in the gateway basic call state model in the home location register
IN short message service; <i>IN-SMS</i>	short message service that allows the operator to create better services in the area of restricted mobility, implement new services based on SMS control, and manage the interaction between GSM and IN-supported services
IN supplementary service management	<i>See intelligent network supplementary service management</i>

IN system; intelligent network system; INS	grouping of the IN network elements organised for carrying out the intelligent network functions
in test	<i>See test</i>
in-advance credit check	<i>See in-advance credit checking</i>
in-advance credit checking; in- advance credit check; IACC	part of prepaid charging in which the charging system checks the subscriber's account balance before delivering the requested service
in-advance credit deduction	part of prepaid charging in which the charging system withdraws money from the account
in-advance credit reservation; credit reservation	part of prepaid charging in which the charging system reserves money from the account
in-band DTMF	DTMF tone that is made by the key and sent in the audio channel where the tone is decoded by the termination point
in-band signaling /US/	<i>See in-band signalling</i>
in-band signalling; in- band signaling / US; inband indication	signalling method in which signals are sent over the same transmission channel or circuit as the user's communication and in the same frequency band as that provided for the users
in-band tone	audio signal that is transmitted to a certain termination in the 4kHz bandwidth
in-call advice of charge	<i>See advice of charge during the call</i>
in-call modification	<i>See in-call rearrangement</i>
in-call rearrangement; in-call modification; ICM	reassignment of the switched path of an in-call during the call
IN-CDR	<i>See IN charging record</i>
in-contract traffic	amount of traffic sent within the limits of a subscriber's traffic contract

in-dialing number /US/	<i>See direct dialling-in number</i>
in-dialling number	<i>See direct dialling-in number</i>
in-fill site	<i>See fill-in site</i>
IN-like service	service which utilises mechanisms similar to an ordinary IN supported service except that the service control function resides in the service switching point in an external device accessed through a non-IN supported protocol
in-memory cache	part of the cache that stores data in the main memory
in-memory compression	feature which offers a service enabling the data, which is written by the applications to a logical file, to be compressed directly in memory, and the compressed data to be stored to a group of disk files
in-memory database; IMDB	database that resides in the main physical memory enabling fast read access
in-path equipment; IPE	telecommunication equipment within the 64 kbit/s transmission path for the speech signal between two entities that communicate using in-band signalling messages
in-profile packet	packet that conforms to the rules set by a traffic conditioner in differentiated service (DS)
in-slot signaling / US/	<i>See in-slot signalling</i>
in-slot signalling; in-slot signaling / US/	channel associated signalling that is transmitted in a digit time-slot permanently or periodically allocated in the channel time slot
IN-SMS	<i>See IN short message service</i>
IN-supported service; IN service	service provided using the capabilities of the intelligent network
in-tray	<i>See inbox</i>
IN/OUT parameter	formal parameter attribute denoting the case when a formal parameter name is used as a synonym for the variable (that is, the actual parameter must be a variable)
IN4	<i>See IN4 CDR</i>

IN4 CDR; intelligent network data 4	charging data record (CDR) that is generated in the GSM service switching function if furnish charging information is received from the GSM service control function, and in which the CAMEL furnish charging information data is saved
IN5	See <i>IN5 CDR</i>
IN5 CDR; intelligent network data 5	charging data record (CDR) that can be generated in the GSM service switching function if multiple furnish charging information operations are received from the GSM service control function, and in which the CAMEL furnish charging information data can be saved
inactive	signalling link which has been deactivated and cannot therefore carry signalling traffic
inactive group	open join-in group that is created and available in the PoC system but that currently has no members
inactive licence file	licence file whose start time has not been reached
inactive service	service which has been temporarily disabled by the user
inactive software build	See <i>nonactive software build</i>
inactive SW build	See <i>nonactive software build</i>
inactivity test	message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service to check if the signalling connection is active at both ends and to audit the consistency of connection data at both ends
inactivity time	period of time after which a call is released if no activity has been detected after the previous transmission
INAP	See <i>intelligent network application protocol</i>
InATMARF	See <i>Inverse ATM Address Resolution Protocol</i>
inband indication	See <i>in-band signalling</i>
inbound conversion	process that modifies an e-mail in order to adapt to multimedia terminal capabilities
inbound roaming subscriber	roaming subscriber who has entered the network of a different network operator
inbox; in-tray	mailbox where the program stores incoming messages
INC	See <i>IP network controller</i>

incall modification; call modification; IM	function which enables a user to change within an established (that is, active) call from one type of call characterised by one set of bearer capability, low layer and/or high layer capabilities to another type of call with another set without changing the end-to-end connection
inclusive restriction	restriction type determining that only the users for whom the allowed parameter, or attribute type values of a restricted operation have been defined, have a user-specific restriction for the restricted operation in question
incoming	<i>See incoming call</i>
incoming access	<i>See CUG with incoming access</i>
incoming accounting zone; second additional charging zone; IAZ	charging zone which is used for incoming calls to the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
incoming adjacency plan	plan for updating the adjacency data in the cells after a change in the network, such as a re-hosting operation
incoming bundle	bundle which transmits incoming traffic of the exchange considered
incoming call; incoming; incoming conversation	single call in incoming traffic
incoming call barring; barring of incoming calls; restriction of incoming calls; ICB; BIC	service which enables a user to prevent all or certain incoming calls
incoming call barring, administration registration, subscriber controlled	<i>See barring of all incoming calls</i>
incoming call control; ICC	functions attending to set-up and supervision of incoming call and the control of subscriber facilities, supplementary services, and gathering of charging data and gathering of statistical data
incoming call gateway; ICGW	gateway which acts as the first entry point and performs routing of incoming calls

incoming call indicator	<i>See incoming call notification</i>
incoming call notification; incoming call indicator	notification that informs a user about a new incoming call
incoming call treatment; incoming traffic treatment; ICT; ITT	end-user service that allows the user to handle incoming calls in different ways depending on the situation
incoming calls barred within a CUG; icb; ICB	access restriction that prevents a closed user group (CUG) member from receiving calls from other members of that group
incoming capacity allocation; ICA	in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to reserve a certain capacity for the incoming messages of a user group
incoming circuit group	circuit group that transfers the incoming traffic to the exchange concerned. Circuits of a certain incoming circuit group make use of the same type of register signalling
incoming circuit group origin; origin; characteristics of the incoming circuit group	data which identifies the circuit group which transfers incoming data to the exchange
incoming conversation	<i>See incoming call</i>
incoming destination; incoming direction	circuit groups via which the traffic comes from another exchange or from the subscriber stage or station of the exchange concerned
incoming direction	<i>See incoming destination</i>
incoming echo canceller; IEC	echo canceller that cancels the echo returned from the destination network with reference to the direction in which the call is set up
incoming exchange	exchange which is the nearest to the called subscriber and which connects a loop to the circuit

incoming instant personal alert barring; <i>instant personal alert barring; IPAB</i>	in push to talk over cellular (PoC), a service setting of a PoC client that conveys the PoC user's wish for the PoC service to block all incoming instant personal alerts
incoming one-to-one call tone	audible indication that the terminal gives to the user when voice transmission continues after a period of inactivity in the communication, or when the communication party changes during a one-to-one call
incoming PAPU; <i>new PAPU; target PAPU</i>	Packet Processing Unit (PAPU) where a routing area update request has arrived in an inter-SGSN routing area update procedure or a PAPU routing area update procedure
incoming PoC session barring	<i>See do not disturb</i>
incoming queue length	number of calls waiting for the ticket from the access window
incoming register signalling file; <i>INSIGN</i>	file that contains a record for each incoming signalling system defined for a software release
incoming session	in push to talk over cellular (PoC), a group session or a one-to-one session that is being established
incoming session barring	<i>See do not disturb</i>
incoming signalling; <i>SSI</i>	external signalling arriving to an exchange, to a part of an exchange or to an analysis
incoming state model; <i>I-SM</i>	state model instance which handles the requests and responses related to the calling subscriber
incoming traffic	traffic entering the exchange concerned, generated by another exchange
incoming traffic treatment	<i>See incoming call treatment</i>
incoming transaction	transaction initiated by an incoming request, created independently by the session initiation protocol (SIP) stack
incoming transaction request	transaction request which arrives to a signalling unit from another network element, PABX, or a subscriber line
incomplete command	MML command which lacks the end character specified for it

inconsistent	not compliant with consistency requirements
incremental licence	<i>See capacity licence</i>
incremental redundancy; incremental redundancy scheme; hybrid ARQ scheme; IR; H-ARQ	technique in enhanced GPRS in which, instead of sending simple repeats of the entire coded packet, additional redundant information is incrementally transmitted if the decoding fails on the first attempt
incremental redundancy scheme	<i>See incremental redundancy</i>
incrementation	increasing a number by one unit
incumbent network operator; incumbent operator; established network operator; established operator	network operator that is the dominant or predominant network access provider in its area of operation
incumbent operator	<i>See incumbent network operator</i>
IND	<i>See inverse neighbour discovery SOURF Terminology team, 2006</i>
independent network element	<i>See stand-alone network element</i>
independent software vendor; ISV	supplier that is an independent developer and reseller of products based on particular computer hardware or operating system platforms
independent transmit clock configuration; ITC	configuration in which at least one link within the IMA group has a transmit clock that is derived from a different clock source than the transmit clocks in the other transmit links
index of refraction	<i>See refractive index</i>
index register	register whose content is summed up with the address part of an instruction
indication of charge	<i>See charge indication</i>

indication primitive	primitive type used by a layer providing a service to notify the next higher layer of any specific activity which is service related
indirect address; multilevel address	address that designates the memory location of an item of data to be treated as the address of an operand but not necessarily as its direct address
indirect addressing	addressing of a memory space which contains either a direct address or another indirect address
indirect routing	routing in which the calls are routed via the number range owner's network to the ported subscriber's subscription network
individual address; physical individual address	physical computer address acknowledged by only one computer
individual call; IC	call where two parties are connected
individual hunting	call to a member of the hunting group, to whom line hunting and the hunting method have been defined
individual mode	<i>See individual service mode</i>
individual physical address	physical computer address that identifies a particular computer unit in a computer network
individual pick-up	pick-up service which enables a subscriber to pick up calls from other extensions that belong to the same centrex group
individual service mode; individual mode	usage mode of the servlet SLEE in which a user can use services from the script SLEE and the servlet SLEE and the SIP subscription profile defines the running order of the services
indoor unit; radio indoor unit; IU	piece of radio relay equipment that is installed indoors and usually contains the baseband parts
INF	<i>See information message</i>
infill channel	additional traffic channel that can be used on a site at low transmitter power
InfiniBand; IB	architecture and specification for data flow between processors and I/O devices that aims to provide high bandwidth and almost unlimited expandability in computer systems
info log	<i>See information log</i>

information	intelligence or knowledge capable of being represented in forms suitable for communications, storage, or processing
information and communication service provider	service provider that sells information and/or communications services to other parties
information architecture	<i>See TMN information architecture</i>
information bit	<i>See data bit</i>
information conversion function; ICF	functional component of MF used in intermediate systems to translate the information model at one interface into the information model at the other interface
information data rate	rate for the transmission of user information over the radio interface
information database	database that is invoked as an optional feature, containing information on the status of telecommunications traffic
information element; IE	basic unit of a transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) message
information element identifier; IEI	field in an information element (IE) enabling the receiving equipment to detect the presence or absence of a particular information element without scanning through an entire message
information flow; IF	interaction between a communicating pair of functional entities
information frame; I frame; I	frame used for confirmed information transfer
information hiding	technique of encapsulating software implementations in modules in such a way that it allows the user only the information that is in the module's interface specification and makes each module a "black box" in relation to other modules in the system
information indicator	signalling parameter which identifies the optional parameters included in a message
information log	log that records status changes that occur during the normal operation of the system
information management system; IMS	management system that allows access to data by providing for the arrangement of data in a hierarchical structure

information message; INF	signalling message which conveys information in association with a call as a response to an information request message
information model	abstraction of a common understanding of the information about which communication can take place between two communicating entities, represented as objects and their behaviour, characteristics and relationships
information network	combination of services offered by computers and data transmission connections between computers
information payload	<i>See payload</i>
information payload capacity	difference between the interface rate and the overhead rate, that is the bit rate of the information payload
information provider	provider of the information available in an information service, for example in the web
information request indicator	signalling parameter which identifies the optional parameters requested in a message
information request message; INR	signalling message which the exchange sends to request information in association with a call
information risk	<i>See data risk</i>
information risk	<i>See data risk</i>
information route	one-way outgoing circuit group which is used for transmission of verbal announcements to subscribers
information security	<i>See data security</i>
information security; information security measures	means for minimising information risks
information security	sector of information security dealing with data risks
information security measures	<i>See information security</i>

information security mechanisms	set of functions for the implementation of information security services in order to guarantee information security
information security policy	principles and procedures according to which the information security of a system is guaranteed
information security service	service that provides information security
information service	service that uses, for example, information retrieval, libraries, or experts to provide information to the parties requesting it
information society	name for a society in which information technology is widely used and the information industry is significant in the national economy
information system; IS	network of all communication methods within an organisation
information tone	<i>See special information tone</i>
information transfer rate	<i>See transmission rate</i>
informing delay	part of alarm correlation where the alarm will not be shown in the alarm monitoring applications if the alarm is cancelled before a specified time has passed
informing rule	rule which determines the program blocks and computer units which are informed of notices, observation hypotheses or fault hypotheses
infoware system; IWS	online information service for the 3G network management system (NMS), providing the applications with access to the information it contains
infrastructure network	in a wireless data network, a network architecture with which the users can set up a network where wireless stations communicate with wired and wireless stations through an access point
ingress	<i>See ingress direction</i>
ingress direction; ingress	traffic direction into a network element
ingress node	node that contains a collection of functions needed to handle incoming traffic streams to a differentiated service (DS) domain
inheritance	conceptual mechanism by which attributes, notifications, operations and behaviour are acquired by a subclass from its superclass

inheritance hierarchy	hierarchical arrangement of managed object classes where the hierarchy is organised on the basis of class refinement, and a managed object class which is derived from another managed object class is lower in the hierarchy than the class from which it is derived
inhibition of forwarded calls	service that allows a user to prevent the connection of forwarded calls
INIT	<i>See initiation</i>
INIT ACK	<i>See initiation acknowledgement</i>
initial address message; IAM	signalling message sent in the forward direction to initiate seizure of an outgoing circuit and to transmit number and other information relating to the routing and handling of a call
initial alignment	procedure by which a signalling link becomes able to carry signalling traffic either for the first time or after a failure has occurred
initial authentication key; IAK	authentication key that contains a secret value that is issued to the end entity via out-of-band means and that is used to protect relevant public key infrastructure messages
initial build	<i>See initial software build</i>
initial call segment; ICS	call segment that is the first one created in a call segment association
initial cell selection	act of choosing a first serving cell to register in
initial contact notification	Internet key exchange (IKE) message sent to indicate that the sender does not have any previous Internet security association and key management protocol (ISAKMP) security associations (SA) or Internet protocol security (IPSEC) SAs
initial detection point; IDP	detection point that triggers a dialogue between the service switching point (SSP) and the service control function (SCF)
initial domain identifier; IDI	part of the initial domain part (IDP) of the NSAP address containing, for example, an E.164 or an X.121 number
initial domain part; IDP	part of the NSAP address which contains all the internationally standardised parts
initial domain part; IDP	start of the NSAP address, which indicates the country or organisation in which the operator in question operates
initial DP operation; IDP	operation that the service control point (SCP) uses to sent a request to the service control function (SCF) for instructions to complete the call

initial filter criteria; <i>IFC</i>	filter criteria that are stored in the home subscriber server (HSS) as part of the user profile and downloaded to the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) upon user registration
initial load state	phase in the computer start-up in which the program code loaded in boot loading is executed
initial loader	program that is created in the initial loading phase to load into the computer the modules in the normal state and to start the operating system of the software build
initial loading	loading of the program code and some parameter files at the start-up of a computer or an exchange
initial loading source	physical place which is the loading source for the initial loading
initial location	geographic location from where the emergency service user makes the emergency call
initial paging information	information that indicates if the mobile station needs to continue to read more paging information and eventually to receive a paging message
initial paging occasion	paging occasion that the mobile station uses as a starting point for its discontinuous reception (DRX) cycle
initial program load	<i>See boot</i>
initial service request message; <i>ISRM</i>	DPNSS 1 message used to establish a new call across the network
initial software build; <i>initial build</i>	software build that is executed in the initial loading phase
initial thread	thread that the operating system starts to execute when a new actor is created
initial UE message	<i>See initial UE message procedure</i>
initial UE message procedure; <i>initial UE message</i>	elementary procedure for establishing an lu signalling connection between the core network (CN) domain and the radio network controller (RNC), and for transferring the initial non-access stratum protocol data unit (NAS-PDU) to the CN
InitialDPSMS	<i>See InitialDPSMS procedure</i>

InitialDPSMS procedure; InitialDPSMS; IDPSMS	operation which is sent by the gsmSSF or gprsSSF after detection of a trigger detection point request (TDP-R) in the finite state model (FSM), to request the gsmSCF for instructions to complete the MO SMS submission
initialisation	<i>See initialisation procedure</i>
initialisation error code	error code which is displayed on the information light emitting diodes (LED) leaving the alert LED on if the initialisation procedure fails
initialisation frame	frame that contains all RAB subflow combinations and the corresponding RAB subflow combination indicators that are to be used on the lu interface
initialisation procedure; initialisation	procedure for negotiating the lu user plane (UP) protocol parameters that are used when transferring data between the core network and the radio network controller (RNC)
initialisation vector; initialization vector /US/, IV	octet string which is used with the block cipher method in chained mode to force an identical plaintext to encrypt to different ciphertexts
initialise; initialize /US/	to give preliminary values to program variables or to file data
initialization vector /US/	<i>See initialisation vector</i>
initialize /US/	<i>See initialise</i>
InitiateCallAttempt operation; InitiateCallAttempt procedure; ICA	operation which is used to request the service switching function (SSF) to create a new call to a call party using the address information provided by the service control function (SCF) and to create additional call segments
InitiateCallAttempt procedure	<i>See InitiateCallAttempt operation</i>
initiating network	network which initiates a number portability database (NPDB) query to obtain further routing information on the called directory number (DN)
initiating object	in communication, an object that initiates a communication session
initiation; INIT	data chunk which is used to initiate an SCTP association between two endpoints
initiation acknowledgement; INIT ACK	data chunk which is used to acknowledge the initiation of an SCTP association

injection laser diode	<i>See semiconductor laser</i>
INMM	<i>See intelligent network mobility management</i>
iNOW	<i>See interoperability NOW</i>
input	situation or event initiating the execution of a data processing task
input	process that constitutes the introduction of data into a data processing system or any part of it
input	consumption of a signal coming from the input port. The signal starts a transition. During the consumption of a signal, the values associated with the signal become available to the process instance
input data validation	<i>See input validation</i>
input device	<i>See input unit</i>
input filtering	filtering of the real-time transport protocol (RTP) streams which the group traffic server (GTS) does in order to select only one group member at a time as a talker
input jitter	jitter at the input port
input method editor; input method engine; IME	program which offers the means to use a standard keyboard to input complex characters, such as Chinese, Japanese, and Korean characters
input method engine	<i>See input method editor</i>
input mode	user command parameter used for choosing the format of information given in a command
input offset value; IOV value; IOV	default value used for ciphering which is expressed as a random 32 bit value generated by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and transferred to the mobile station using the LLC frame exchange identity (XID)
input offset value for I-frames; input offset value for information frames; IOV-I	random input offset value which is negotiated if asynchronous balanced mode (ABM) is re-established for a logical link entity (LLE), and ciphering key Kc is not changed since ABM was last established for this LLE

input offset value for information frames	<i>See input offset value for I-frames</i>
input offset value for UI-frames; input offset value for unnumbered information frames; IOV-UI	random input offset value which is negotiated if the unconfirmed send state variable V(U) is reset for a logical link entity (LLE), and ciphering key Kc is not changed since V(U) was last reset for this LLE
input offset value for unnumbered information frames	<i>See input offset value for UI-frames</i>
input port	queue which receives and retains signals in the order of arrival until the signals are consumed by an input
input processor; IP	component that is typically used to process user input
input synchronism	state of a process pair where a process and its redundant pair produce the same outputs on the basis of the same inputs
input unit; input device; IU	device for entering data into a system
input validation; input data validation; validation	process used to determine if data is accurate, complete and reasonable
input/output device; I/O device; input/output unit	device for recording or outputting information
input/output manager	<i>See Chorus I/O manager</i>
input/output unit	<i>See input/output device</i>
input/output unit	<i>See I/O unit</i>
INR	<i>See information request message</i>
INS	<i>See IN system</i>

Insert Subscriber Data message; ISD	MAP signalling message that the home location register (HLR) sends to request the update of subscriber data
insertion loss	loss in the amount of power which results from the insertion of a device in a transmission line, usually expressed in decibels (dB)
insertion point	place, usually indicated by a blinking vertical bar, where typed text or a dragged or pasted selection will be inserted
InsertSubscriber-Data	<i>See InsertSubscriberData operation</i>
InsertSubscriber-Data operation; InsertSubscriber-Data; ISD	operation that the home location register uses to provide the visitor location register with the current subscriber profile
INSIGN	<i>See incoming register signalling file</i>
installation; installing; mounting	process of placing equipment or software in position, and connecting and adjusting it for use
installation disk	disk from which programs are installed
installation loading	formatting of the disk units of an exchange to be brought into use, and transfer of load modules to the disks
installation page	web page that contains links to software that can be installed in the system
installation path	path to a file, which explicitly states the storage location of the file
installation planning	planning process during which detailed plans are prepared for each site
installation program	<i>See installation setup program</i>
installation script	script for commissioning and upgrading a network element and for installing change notes
installation setup program; installation program	program that carries out installation and the associated settings
installed capacity	hardware capacity that is installed in a managed object (MO)
installing	<i>See installation</i>

instance	object which has the properties of a description or a defined type
instance	<i>See document instance</i>
instant adaptation; run-time adaptation; IA	Open EMS Suite feature that enables the deployment of adaptations at run time
instant message; IM	message that is delivered immediately to online users, and that is typically small in size and simple
instant messaging; IM	service that enables users who subscribe to the service and who are online at the same time to exchange messages via the Internet
instant personal alert	SIP-based instant message that a PoC user sends to another PoC user to request a 1-1 PoC session
instant personal alert barring	<i>See incoming instant personal alert barring</i>
instantiate	create an instance
instruction address	address of the location where an instruction word is stored
instruction set	complete list of instructions which a processor can decode and execute
instruction word	word which contains an instruction code
instructions	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under tones and graphics leading to pages where users can search for help, verify their phone number, and order tones, graphics and profiles by phone
INT	<i>See interrupt</i>
integrated broadband communications network	<i>See broadband integrated services digital network</i>
integrated circuit card	<i>See smart card</i>
integrated development environment; interactive development environment; IDE	system for supporting the process of writing software, including a syntax-directed editor, graphical tools for program entry, and integrated support for compiling and running the program and relating compilation errors back to the source

integrated digital network; <i>digital network; IDN</i>	set of digital nodes and digital links that uses integrated transmission and switching to provide digital connections between two or more defined points to facilitate telecommunication between them
integrated digital television; <i>integrated DTV; iDTV</i>	receiver that includes a digital tuner and a display, and that can be used to tune in to digital transmissions
integrated digital transmission and switching	direct (digital) concatenation of digital transmission and digital switching, that maintains a continuous digital transmission path
integrated DTV	<i>See integrated digital television</i>
Integrated IP Security; <i>Integrated IPSec</i>	Internet Protocol Security implementation where protocol functions are integrated to the same processor that terminates the TCP/IP based connections
integrated IP trunk	<i>See IP trunk</i>
Integrated IPSec	<i>See Integrated IP Security</i>
integrated LAN administration	management and supervision of LAN switches that are integrated in the network element
integrated network	<i>See integrated services network</i>
integrated service; <i>IntServ</i>	IN supported service running on one common IN system that both fixed and mobile network subscribers can use
integrated service control point; <i>ISCP</i>	service control point which contains service logic that responds to queries from the exchanges
integrated services digital network; <i>ISDN</i>	integrated services network that provides digital connections between user network interfaces
integrated services digital PABX; <i>integrated services private branch exchange; ISDN PABX; ISPBX; ISPABX</i>	digital private automatic branch exchange (PABX) which is able to provide ISDN services to the extensions

integrated services digital user part	<i>See ISDN user part</i>
integrated services exchange	exchange arranged to handle multiple services such as telephone and data using all or part of the switching, signalling and control devices in common
integrated services network; integrated network; ISN	network that provides or supports a range of different telecommunications services
integrated services private branch exchange	<i>See integrated services digital PABX</i>
integrated services user part	<i>See ISDN user part</i>
integrated short message gateway; ISMG	application integrated into the SMPP gateway in Nokia SMS Center for load sharing purposes
integrated signalling trace tool	feature that provides signalling monitoring capability for the home location register, mobile services switching centre (MSC), MSC server, Nokia VoIP Server, and service routing register
integrated transmission node; ITN	cross-connection node that is integrated into the base station chassis without external wires, components, or tools
integrated VPN	virtual private network service that is available for both fixed and mobile subscribers
integration	process of combining components into a system that conforms to the system design
integration extension	integration that includes procedures that are used to configure alternative or additional interconnections between different network elements
integration interface	interface that a subsystem exposes for other subsystems for the use of its services
integration of software	creation of a whole, operable software package on the basis of software control lists
integration reference point; IRP	collection of related integration interfaces that forms a connection point between subsystems

integration reference point information model	<i>See IRP information model</i>
integration reference point information service	<i>See IRP information service</i>
integration reference point solution set	<i>See IRP solution set</i>
integration root object	root of the managed object tree of the O&M agent
integrity; data integrity	characteristic of data that ensures that the information has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorised manner or by accident
integrity check	verification that the present state of data has not been tampered with or otherwise modified
integrity check program; ICP	optional feature for checking the integrity of the databases of the home location register (HLR) and service routing register (SRR)
integrity check value; ICV	checksum used for detecting the modification of data
integrity key; IK	data protection key used for protecting the integrity of data items
integrity object	type-length-value-encoded field that includes a sequence number and a message digest algorithm useful for authenticating and validating the integrity of messages
integrity protection	security measures used to protect data from unauthorised modifications while it is stored or passed over the network
integrity protection information	information element that contains the keys and permitted algorithms required for integrity protection
integrity supervision	function used for the supervision of the logical and physical integrity of files
intelligent call routing; ICR	set of services and service logic that enable routing of a call to the best available gateway based on the calling party and called party numbers, gateway availability, and link characteristics

intelligent content delivery; ICD	content delivery in the packet core network that involves rule-based content analysis and traffic differentiation, and service and subscription provisioning, and allows the mobile operator to perform differentiated charging for specific traffic types and transactions and for time or access based services
intelligent content delivery	<i>See intelligent content delivery system</i>
intelligent content delivery system; intelligent content delivery; ICD system; ICD	system for mobile operators that provides subscribers with quick and easy connection to content and services and makes it possible to charge them according to the value of the service and the traffic generated
intelligent coverage enhancement; ICE	feature of the base station system that is used to expand the coverage of a cell by having separate cells for high and low-power transceivers
intelligent directed retry; IDR	directed retry where the MS classmark or priority level and cell type are taken into account when making the target cell selection
intelligent downlink diversity; IDD	transmission mode that is part of the smart radio concept and that increases the coverage area of cells by enhancing the downlink radio performance and antenna diversity gain of the base transceiver station
intelligent edge	network for IP services that is located at the boundary of the access network
intelligent frequency hopping; IFH	base station system solution that uses frequency hopping and intelligent underlay overlay features to reuse frequencies very intensively and hence achieve a higher radio network capacity and better quality
intelligent map	map in digital form which contains links to the information describing the objects in the map
intelligent network; IN	telecommunications network architecture that provides flexibility for facilitating the introduction of new capabilities and services
intelligent network announcement; IN announcement	announcement which is given from the internal announcement device and in which the use of variable-content parts is allowed
intelligent network application part	<i>See intelligent network application protocol</i>

intelligent network application protocol; <i>intelligent network application part; INAP</i>	protocol for intelligent network applications contained in the application of the OSI model (layer 7)
intelligent network architecture	<i>See IN architecture</i>
intelligent network call	<i>See IN call</i>
intelligent network CDR	<i>See IN charging record</i>
intelligent network CDR4	<i>See IN4 CDR</i>
intelligent network CDR5	<i>See IN5 CDR</i>
intelligent network data 4	<i>See IN4 CDR</i>
intelligent network data 5	<i>See IN5 CDR</i>
intelligent network mobility management; <i>IN mobility management; INMM</i>	mobility management where location updating is controlled by intelligent network logic
intelligent network supplementary service management; <i>IN supplementary service management</i>	supplementary service management controlled by intelligent network logic
intelligent network system	<i>See IN system</i>
intelligent peripheral	<i>See specialised resource point</i>

intelligent platform management bus; IPMB	bus that is used to interconnect intelligent controllers for the purpose of platform management
intelligent platform management bus / local	<i>See local intelligent platform management bus</i>
intelligent platform management controller; IPMC	function on a blade that interfaces with the intelligent platform management bus, message handling and routing, device sensor data record, device field-replaceable unit, and other required services on behalf of an intelligent field-replaceable unit
intelligent platform management interface; IPMI	interface specification that provides inventory management, monitoring, logging, and control for the elements of a computer system
intelligent service configurator; service topology manager; ISC; STM	network element that is used for creating and maintaining services for the intelligent service node (ISN) and for providing service information for the use of intelligent content delivery (ICD) network elements
intelligent service node; intelligent services node; ISN	node that provides service connectivity and application analysis, traffic analysis, and content analysis functions
intelligent service platform	platform that provides operators with the means to personalise their services for end-users
intelligent services node	<i>See intelligent service node</i>
intelligent shutdown; IS	optional base station system feature used to minimise base station power consumption
intelligent terminal	computer which operates as a terminal and refines data coming from the terminal connection on the basis of information received from the connection
intelligent underlay-overlay; IUO	optional feature in the base station controller in which the cell is divided into two layers, the regular layer with regular frequencies and the super-reuse layer with super-reuse frequencies
intelligent uplink diversity; IUD	transmission mode that is part of the smart radio concept and that can give a gain against interference on top of the current diversity gain

intelligible crosstalk	crosstalk giving rise to intelligible sounds
inter PDU transmission interval	<i>See inter-PDU transmission interval</i>
inter-arrival jitter; <i>interarrival jitter; jitter</i>	estimate of the statistical variance of the RTP data packet inter-arrival time, measured in timestamp units and expressed as an unsigned integer
inter-BSC handover	inter-cell handover in which the mobile terminal moves to a cell located in another base station controller (BSC)
inter-BTS intra-segment handover	handover between base transceiver stations (BTS) inside a segment
inter-computer communication	<i>See inter-computer messaging</i>
inter-computer messaging; <i>inter-computer communication</i>	message transmission between different computers of a network element
inter-domain loopback	loopback in which a cell is inserted by a network operator and looped back by the first ATM node in an adjacent network operator domain
inter-exchange circuit	<i>See trunk circuit</i>
inter-exchange handover	handover between exchanges within the same network
inter-exchange signaling /US/	<i>See inter-exchange signalling</i>
inter-exchange signalling; <i>inter-exchange signaling /US/</i>	signalling used for transferring information by register and line signals between exchanges
inter-frequency adjacency; <i>ADJI</i>	logical adjacency object that is used for controlling inter-frequency handovers in WCDMA
inter-frequency handover; <i>IFHO</i>	handover where the new carrier frequency is different from the current one

inter-frequency handover path; object for inter-frequency handover path; HOPI	logical handover path object which includes a set of parameters for controlling inter-frequency handovers in WCDMA
inter-frequency measurement control; object for inter-frequency measurement control; FMCI	logical frequency measurement control (FMC) object which includes a set of parameters for controlling measurements for inter-frequency handover in WCDMA
inter-IC bus	See <i>inter-integrated circuit bus</i>
inter-integrated circuit bus; inter-IC bus; I2C bus; I2C	serial bus that provides a communication link between the integrated circuits (IC)
inter-MMS centre; IMMSC	system which enables the transfer of multimedia messages and delivery reports between different operators' multimedia message service centres (MMSC)
inter-MMSC interface	See <i>MM4 interface</i>
inter-NTMS logic	logic which enables the Nokia Terminal Management Servers to communicate via the remote method invocation (RMI) interface so that they can notify each other about events that concern other servers in the group
inter-operator identifier; IOI	globally unique identifier that is shared between the operator networks, service providers, and content providers, to be used as charging correlation information with offline and online charging
inter-PCU cell reselection	crossover in which a cell update occurs between different packet control units (PCU) in a base station controller (BSC)
inter-PDU transmission interval; inter PDU transmission interval; IPTI	actual interval at which lu user plane (UP) protocol data units (PDU) can be sent at a certain time for a specific radio access bearer (RAB) subflow combination
inter-PLMN handover	handover between different public land mobile networks (PLMN)
inter-PLMN handover support	MSC/HLR feature which enables handover between public land mobile networks (PLMN)

inter-PLMN location update	location update that is done when the subscriber moves to another public land mobile network (PLMN)
inter-process communication; IPC	all communication between processes
inter-RAT handover	<i>See inter-system handover</i>
inter-regional radio network management	radio network management which enables adjacency management over the borders of multiple network management systems, such as Nokia NetAct
inter-SGSN RAU	<i>See inter-SGSN routing area update</i>
inter-SGSN relocation; inter-SGSN relocation procedure	SRNS relocation in which the mobile terminal retains its connection to the same serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
inter-SGSN relocation procedure	<i>See inter-SGSN relocation</i>
inter-SGSN routing area update; inter-SGSN RAU	routing area update (RAU) in which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) changes
inter-system adjacency; object for inter-system adjacency; ADJG	logical adjacency object used for controlling inter-system handovers
inter-system adjacency management	adjacency management used to create, modify, and delete adjacencies in the combined second and third generation networks
inter-system cell reselection	cell reselection in which the network technology is different in the source and target cell
inter-system change	change of radio access between different radio access technologies
inter-system direct access	function that the base station controller uses to hand a mobile terminal from a stand-alone dedicated control channel of a serving cell to the wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) radio access network

inter-system handover; <i>inter-RAT handover; ISHO; IRHO; IRATHO</i>	handover between mobile communication systems so that the mobile station changes the radio access technology
inter-system handover path; <i>object for inter-system handover path; HOPG</i>	logical handover path object which includes a set of parameters for controlling the inter-system handover
inter-system measurement control; <i>object for inter-system measurement control; FMCG</i>	logical frequency measurement control (FMC) object which includes a set of parameters for controlling measurements for inter-system handover
inter-system network-controlled cell reselection; <i>IS-NCCRS; IS-NCCR</i>	network-controlled cell re-election which directs a user to another system
inter-VLR location update; <i>external location updating</i>	location updating in which a subscriber moves from a location area of one visitor location register (VLR) to a location area of another VLR
inter-working	<i>See interworking</i>
inter-zonal call	call made from one zone to another
interaction; <i>service interaction; feature interaction</i>	situation that occurs when one service affects the operation of the other service
interactive	action in more than one direction, either simultaneously or sequentially
interactive best effort	<i>See interactive class</i>
interactive class; <i>interactive traffic class; interactive best effort</i>	quality of service class for non-real-time traffic that is characterised by the request response pattern and preserved payload content
interactive development environment	<i>See integrated development environment</i>

interactive IMEI query	feature which enables the operator to initiate an international mobile station equipment identity (IMEI) query during a call or from the visitor location register (VLR) at any time, and to receive the supplied IMEI in real time
interactive mode; conversational mode	mode of operation of a data processing system in which a sequence of alternating entries and responses between a user and the system takes place in a manner similar to a dialogue between two persons
interactive service	service which provides the means for bidirectional exchange of information between users or between users and hosts
interactive traffic class	<i>See interactive class</i>
interactive voice response; interactive voice server; IVR	system that provides a variety of interactive services in which users may control the operation of the service through the use of a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) telephone
interactive voice server	<i>See interactive voice response</i>
interarrival jitter	<i>See inter-arrival jitter</i>
interception of calls; interception of calls, old format	calls which, for administrative or technical reasons, cannot reach the wanted number may be intercepted and diverted to an operator, an answering machine or a tone to give the caller appropriate information
interception of calls, old format	<i>See interception of calls</i>
interception tone	<i>See special information tone</i>
intercollegiate interface	<i>See PoC call processor intercollegiate interface</i>
intercom dialing / US/	<i>See intercom dialling</i>
intercom dialling; intercom dialing / US/	facility for forming a connection with one or two function keys
interconnecting TDM	time-division multiplexing (TDM) based resources between two network elements such as an MSC server and media gateway (MGW)
interconnecting tunnel	<i>See tunnel</i>

interface; <i>IF</i>	common boundary between two associated systems
interface address	structure attached to an interface family, holding protocol addresses associated with logical interfaces
interface binding	mediation function that is used to send and receive messages via particular protocols and transport mediums
interface bit rate	<i>See interface rate</i>
interface blocking	operation by which an interface is rendered temporarily unable to fulfil its normal functions
interface class	class which is used to access a set of objects
interface computer; interface unit	computer unit that acts as an interface between the control part of a network element and its telecommunications environment for user plane or control plane traffic
interface definition language; <i>IDL</i>	descriptive language used to specify the interfaces of objects in the CORBA system independently of the programming language in which they are implemented
interface family	structure attached to a logical interface for each protocol family the interface supports
interface identifier	part of an IPv6 address that is used to identify interfaces on a link unambiguously
interface loopback; <i>loop to interface</i>	method for testing the operation of an interface in which the incoming signal is looped back to the output
interface module	module in the program block's subsystem that lists the data types, messages, alarms, files and libraries the program block uses
interface overhead	remaining portion of the bit stream after deducting the information payload, which interface overhead may be essential (for example, framing for an interface shared by users) or ancillary (for example, performance monitoring)
interface parameter	string that identifies the interface
interface payload	portion of the bit stream of a framed interface which can be used for telecommunication services. Any signalling is included in the interface payload
interface Q1	<i>See Q1 interface</i>

interface Q2	<i>See Q2 interface</i>
interface Q3	<i>See Q3 interface</i>
interface rate; interface bit rate	gross bit rate at an interface, that is, the sum of the bit rates of the interface payload and the interface overhead
interface signalling unit; ISU	functional unit that performs the signalling related tasks of a multimedia gateway (MGW)
interface switchover	<i>See Ethernet interface switchover</i>
interface unit	<i>See interface computer</i>
interface unit; IFU	functional unit within equipment which is connected to the main unit and involved in the processing of input and output traffic
interface V2	<i>See V2 interface</i>
interface V5.1	<i>See V5.1 interface</i>
interface V5.2	<i>See V5.2 interface</i>
interference; radio interference; radio-frequency interference; radio disturbance; RFI	electromagnetic disturbance in the radio-frequency range
interference averaging	interference mitigation technique in which the noise-like interference which spreading has generated decreases with the processing gain in despreading
interference fading	fading arising from a variation in the relative phases of waves of similar amplitudes
interference radiation	<i>See radiated emission</i>
interference rejection combining; IRC	signal combining technique that eliminates correlated noise, that is, interference, received by both antennas
interference signal code power; ISCP	average power of the received signal after despreading and combining, if only interference power is received

interfering signal; spurious signal	unwanted signal generated either in the equipment itself or externally which interferes with reception
Interim Inter-switch Signalling Protocol; IISP	ATM signalling protocol for inter-switch communication using manually configured prefix tables
interior gateway protocol; IGP	common name for Internet protocols that routers within autonomous systems use to exchange routing information between each other
Interior Gateway Routing Protocol; IGRP	interior gateway protocol designed by Cisco Systems for routing in an autonomous system
interior node	node that contains a collection of functions needed if a node is connected only to other DS-capable nodes
interleaving	<i>See channel interleaving</i>
interleaving	distribution of symbols in one block over a number of adjacent blocks, whereby burst errors can be corrected effectively
interlock code; CUG interlock code; IC	code composed of the network indicator and the CUG code which is used between different networks to identify the CUG group of the subscriber
intermediate announcement	announcement that is given during call set-up
intermediate CDR generation	forming of partial charging records (CDR) in intermediate charging
intermediate CDR interval	in charging configuration, the time interval in minutes of the frequency with which intermediate charging records (CDR) are generated for the active PDP contexts for normal users
intermediate charging	charging method in which the charging record (CDR) is generated when the call is still in progress
intermediate exchange	exchange for signalling between different networks
intermediate frequency; IF	frequency produced in a super-heterodyne receiver after combining the incoming signal with a signal from a local oscillator, and frequency in a super-heterodyne transmitter before the signal has been converted to the transmitting frequency by a mixer or a local oscillator
intermediate frequency unit; IFU	radio frequency unit that contains the voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) and automatic gain control (AGC) functions required in an outdoor unit, and the required intermediate frequency circuits

intermediate mobile services switching centre; intermediate MSC; IM-MSC; MSC-I	mobile services switching centre (MSC) through which the anchor MSC (MSC-A) using the E interface is in contact with the mobile station
intermediate MSC	<i>See intermediate mobile services switching centre</i>
intermediate node; intermediate point	node in which the signalling connection control part (SCCP) decides whether the signalling connection is implemented by one or several connection sections
intermediate point	<i>See intermediate node</i>
intermediate repeater	<i>See line repeater</i>
intermediate report	<i>See intermediate report of peak hour measurement</i>
intermediate report of peak hour measurement; intermediate report	peak hour report which is used when interrogating how the dimensioning proceeds
intermediate response	operation that the service control function (SCF) sends back to the service switching function (SSF) or to specialised resources function (SRF) after it has received initial DP or EventReportBCSM operation
intermediate result	part of the result data which has been received from an extended preanalysis still in progress
intermediate service part; ISP	element of transaction capabilities which supports TCAP for connection-oriented messages. It represents OSI layers 4 to 6
intermediate system; IS	with regard to two communicating application processes, an open system that is not an end system but is in a path between end systems
intermediate system hello; ISH	intermediate-system-originated packet that passes information to all adjacent end systems
intermediate system to intermediate system hello; IS-IS hello; IIH	intermediate-system-originated packet that passes information to another intermediate system (IS) in order to maintain adjacencies

intermediate system to intermediate system routing protocol; <i>IS-IS protocol; IS-IS</i>	protocol used for routing connectionless network service messages in large telecommunication networks
intermediate-frequency amplifier; <i>IF amplifier</i>	central stages of a superheterodyne radio receiver which amplify signals after they have been converted to a fixed intermediate frequency by a mixer
intermediate-frequency signal	signal produced by a receiver from the incoming high-frequency signal with the help of a local oscillator and a mixer
intermodulation	production, in a non-linear transducer element, of frequencies corresponding to the sums and differences of the fundamentals and harmonics of two or more frequencies which are transmitted through the transducer
intermodulation products	frequencies in an output signal produced by intermodulation, equal to the sums and differences of integral multiples of the frequencies present in the input signal
internal account balance management	account balance management for managing the account balance in the balance holder that is located within the system so that the system has the capability to top up the balance through an external system
internal alarm	alarm indicating an internal problem in NMS, for example a local message service failure, a database connection failure, or a failure in the observation of the database connections
internal announcement measurement	<i>See traffic measurement for the internal announcement device</i>
internal announcement measurement report	measurement report which shows the number and type of announcements that have been given by the verbal announcement generator (VANG) during a results accumulation period
internal application logic	feature which describes the implementation of some chosen supplementary services in the application server
internal ATM interface; <i>internal ATM line</i>	ATM interface between the units or plug-in units of a network element

internal ATM interface testing services	feature for locating equipment faults in the Switching Fabric Unit (SFU), and in the interfaces between the SFU and the Network Interface Unit, or between the SFU and the Multiplexer Unit (MXU)
internal ATM line	<i>See internal ATM interface</i>
internal bandwidth management; IBM	feature which is used to prevent cell congestion in the ATM switching fabric by controlling the ATM cell transfer rates across the fabric
internal bus	bus that connects the internal computer components to the central processing unit and main memory
internal call	a call in internal traffic of an exchange
internal call circuit group	in private automatic branch exchange (PABX) centrex, a circuit group between a PABX and a higher-level exchange, which transmits internal traffic from the PABX to the remote extensions
internal call control analysis	call control analysis that enables call control software to obtain the required analysis results via the function interface
internal clock	equipment's own clock that regulates the rate at which instructions or tasks are executed and synchronises the various electronic components
internal command	service terminal command that is implemented inside a shell program
internal communication	<i>See inter-process communication</i>
internal connection	virtual connection in which both end points are located inside the same network element
internal connections initialisation	function which establishes internal connections in NIU and MXU units in start up according to predefined values
internal data transfer	data transfer through internal PCM circuits of an exchange
internal direction	<i>See internal route</i>
internal entity	entity which stores all information about itself in its declaration statement
internal error	error log message indicating in the unit an error which usually causes the current request to be discarded
internal flow control	flow control that provides means for implementing congestion control for non-parameterised traffic

internal IN service	IN supported service developed for special cases and implemented by internal software inside the DX 200 exchange
internal interface	interface in a computer unit, used for internal communication and for terminating internal connections
internal IP address	<i>See private IP address</i>
internal LAN; internal local area network	local area network that is used for the network element's internal communication and that is a continuation of the message bus
internal LAN manager	feature which defines a method of configuring host and interface computer units, switching units, and supervisor units for the switching units, in an IPT platform
internal licence file	binary licence file which is accessed by the licence management library when feature management requests licence data
internal local area network	<i>See internal LAN</i>
internal location updating	<i>See intra-VLR location update</i>
internal loopback	test loopback where an outgoing signal is connected to serve as an incoming signal before line transmitters and line receivers
internal message	message sent within a computer
internal message	message sent inside a computer unit without using the message bus
internal network number indicator	indicator showing whether a specific number contained in a parameter is generated by the network
internal non-real-time message network; I-NMNW	in an ATM network element, a traffic category for the non-real-time traffic
internal PCM circuit	PCM circuit in the network element, for example, between two functional units
internal port	port that connects a plug-in unit to another plug-in unit inside the same network element
internal real-time message network; I-RMNW	in an ATM network element, a traffic category for the real-time traffic

internal route; internal direction	route that includes circuits between fields, module circuits, and different kinds of circuits of hunted equipment
internal semipermanent circuit group	number of internal routes with the task of interchanging data between the control equipment and the switching equipment. These internal traffic connections should stay connected (the connections can be altered due to changes in the network structure and in case of failure) (DX 200)
internal service	network element's service that is used internally by other network element service implementations
internal service category; ISC	abstraction of the traffic management hardware that guarantees a certain quality of service to virtual connections inside the network element
internal specialised resource point	<i>See internal SRP</i>
internal SRP; internal specialised resource point	specialised resource point that is used to play tone and voice announcements that are stored in the service switching point
internal switched circuit group	group of switched circuits which form the connection between the subscriber stage and the group switch and which have the same direction. The establishing of the connection is controlled by the dialling of the calling subscriber
internal switched circuit group	switched circuit group with circuits that have the same direction, connecting the group switch and the subscriber stage
internal termination ID	termination ID at the MSC server, consisting of a media gateway (MGW) identifier part and the actual termination ID part
internal termination point	termination point on one internal interface, used for cell insertion or extraction by the ATM adaptation layer (AAL)
internal test	test where a computer unit is tested against its requirements without the help of other computer units
internal traffic	traffic originating and terminating within the network considered
internally terminated connection	connection between a network interface and one internal interface
international	<i>See international call</i>
international call; international	call destined outside the country

international call barring	<i>See barring of outgoing international calls</i>
international carrier access; CAI	feature by which the use of an international carrier access code in a circuit group is activated or deactivated
international carrier access code; CACI	code for international calls which specifies different network operators
international code designator; ICD	ATM address format that identifies an international organisation
international data encryption algorithm; IDEA	block cipher that uses a 128-bit key to encrypt or decrypt data in 64-bit blocks
international dialable number	<i>See international dialled number</i>
international dialled number; international dialable number; IDN	number that consists of the international prefix and international number (consisting of the country code, network code, and subscriber number)
International Electrotechnical Commission; IEC	global organisation that prepares and publishes international standards for all electrical, electronic, and related technologies
international exchange; international switching centre; ISC	exchange which switches calls destined to or originating from another country
international freephone service	<i>See ISDN freephone service</i>
international gateway	<i>See gateway MSC</i>
international mobile equipment identity; international mobile station equipment identity; IMEI	identity with which the mobile station can be uniquely identified as a piece or assembly of equipment

international mobile equipment identity with software version	<i>See international mobile station equipment identity and software version number</i>
international mobile station equipment identity	<i>See international mobile equipment identity</i>
international mobile station equipment identity and software version number; <i>IMEISV</i>	international mobile equipment identity that identifies the type of the user equipment
international mobile station identity	<i>See international mobile subscriber identity</i>
international mobile subscriber identity; <i>IMS/</i>	unique subscription identifier that consists of the national mobile subscriber identity (NMSI) and the mobile country code (MCC)
international mobile user number; <i>IMUN</i>	diallable number that is allocated to a user for international communication
international number; <i>international significant number; ISN</i>	number that consists of the country code followed by the national significant number of the called subscriber
International Organization for Standardization; <i>ISO</i>	non-governmental worldwide organization of national standards bodies whose work results are published as international ISO standards
international prefix; <i>IP</i>	combination of digits to be dialled by a calling subscriber making a call to a subscriber in another country
international signaling network <i>/US/</i>	<i>See international signalling network</i>
international signaling point / <i>US/</i>	<i>See international signalling point</i>

international signaling point code /US/	<i>See international signalling point code</i>
international signalling network; international signaling network /US/	network that is used for signalling and that consists of international signalling points and common channel signalling links connecting them
international signalling point; international signaling point /US/; ISP	signalling point that belongs to the international signalling network
international signalling point code; international signaling point code /US/	part of the label in a signalling message that uniquely identifies each signalling point which belongs to the international signalling network
international significant number	<i>See international number</i>
International Special Committee on Radio Interference; CISPR	non-governmental group composed of National Committees of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC), as well as numerous international organisations, aiming to promote international agreement on the aspects of radio interference
international switching centre	<i>See international exchange</i>
International Telecommunication Union; ITU	telecommunications agency of the United Nations which issues recommendations
International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee	<i>See ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector</i>
international telephone user part; ITUP	telephone user part (TUP) that ITU-T has specified for international use

internationalisation; <i>i18n</i>	process that ensures that the localisation of a product is as easy as possible
Internet	global open information network that consists of combined local area networks (LAN) and servers
Internet access point; <i>IAP</i>	any point at which a wireless or cable device can gain access to the Internet
Internet address; <i>web address</i>	identifier individualising a web page or web site
Internet Assigned Numbers Authority; <i>IANA</i>	organisation that co-ordinates and registers IP addresses and domain names to Internet service providers (ISP), including the registry of various numeric identities for Internet operation which include, for example, port and enterprise numbers
Internet call service; <i>IP call service</i>	service that enables calls to be switched via the Internet by using voice over IP (VoIP) technology
Internet Control Message Protocol; <i>ICMP</i>	Internet protocol which delivers error and control messages between a gateway or a destination host and the source host about IP datagram processing
Internet Control Message Protocol for the Internet Protocol version 6; <i>ICMPv6</i>	Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) that the IPv6 nodes use to report errors encountered in processing packets, and to perform other Internet-layer functions, such as diagnostics
Internet Corporation for Assigned Names And Numbers; <i>ICANN</i>	non-profit organisation that is to assume the responsibility for IP address space allocation, protocol parameter assignment, domain name system management, and root server system management functions that are needed for Internet operation
Internet gateway routing protocol	<i>See Interior Gateway Routing Protocol</i>
Internet Group Management Protocol; <i>IGMP</i>	protocol that IP hosts use to report their multicast group memberships to an adjacent multicast router
Internet high-speed packet access; <i>I-HSPA</i>	high-speed packet access that connects the user equipment to the Internet backbone via a base transceiver station that has an integrated adapter to enable communication
Internet host	host computer in the Internet

Internet Inter-ORB Protocol; <i>IIO</i>	standardised protocol that is interoperable between different object request broker (ORB) implementations
Internet key exchange; <i>IKE</i>	key management protocol that is an instance of the Internet security association and key management protocol (ISAKMP) framework used to create security associations between Internet protocol security hosts
Internet low bit-rate codec; <i>iLBC</i>	royalty-free narrowband speech codec that is suitable for voice over IP (VoIP) applications, streaming audio, archival, and messaging
Internet mail access protocol, version 4	<i>See IMAP4</i>
Internet mail gateway; <i>mail gateway; IMGW; MGW</i>	gateway that acts as an interface between a messaging centre and an e-mail server
Internet message access protocol	<i>See IMAP</i>
Internet message access protocol, version 4	<i>See IMAP4</i>
Internet message storage database; <i>IMSD</i>	database where messages sent on the Internet can be stored
Internet packet exchange; <i>internetwork packet exchange; IPX</i>	network layer protocol that is used for transferring data from servers to workstations, similar to the Internet Protocol (IP)
Internet Protocol; <i>IP</i>	network layer protocol in the TCP/IP stack that offers a connectionless internetwork service
Internet protocol address	<i>See IP address</i>
Internet protocol base station	<i>See IP base station</i>
Internet Protocol Control Protocol; <i>IPCP</i>	protocol responsible for configuring, enabling, and disabling the Internet Protocol (IP) at both ends of the point-to-point link
Internet Protocol network	<i>See IP network</i>

Internet protocol radio access network; <i>IP-RAN</i>; <i>IP RAN</i>	radio access network based on IP transport technology
Internet Protocol Security; <i>IP Security Protocol</i>; <i>IPSEC</i>; <i>IPSec</i>	protocol that provides Internet security architecture for data confidentiality, data integrity, and data authentication to support secure exchange of packets at the IP layer
Internet protocol security option; <i>IP security option</i>; <i>IPSO</i>	field that can be added to an IP datagram for the purpose of carrying security information about the datagram
Internet Protocol version 4; <i>IPv4</i>	version 4 of the Internet Protocol
Internet Protocol version 6; <i>IPv6</i>	version 6 of the Internet Protocol with the most important improvement to Internet protocol version 4 being the generation of more IP addresses
Internet protocols	protocols comprising the baseline on top of which the Internet operates, including inter-network, host-to-host, and application layer protocols
Internet provider	Internet service provider (ISP) that provides connectivity services to other ISPs
Internet relay chat; <i>IRC</i>	service that enables an Internet user to participate in a conversation online in real time with other users
Internet security association and key management protocol; <i>ISAKMP</i>	Internet protocol that defines procedures for key management, for creation and management of security associations and for threat mitigation (for example, denial of service) to establish and maintain secure communications on the Internet
Internet selective polling address; <i>ISP</i>	address in the Internet for the polling mode used in connection with telematic services
Internet service provider; <i>ISP</i>	service provider that can be a private company or organisation providing access to the Internet for commercial and private users
Internet services gateway; <i>ISG</i>	gateway that supports web-based provision via a form-like user interface in the advanced intelligent network (AIN) system
Internet television; <i>Internet TV</i>	television-like service distributed over the public Internet and typically watched on a computer
Internet TV	<i>See Internet television</i>

Internet-SCSI; iSCSI protocol; iSCSI	SCSI protocol that enables the transport of small computer system interface (SCSI) block data over IP networks
internetwork packet exchange	<i>See Internet packet exchange</i>
interoperability; IOP	ability of systems and products from different suppliers to work together
interoperability administrator	administrator who manages the visited network identifiers in the proxy call state control functions (P-CSCF), plans to which visited networks each user type is allowed to roam, and manages the contents of the roaming profiles in the user mobility server
interoperability NOW; iNOW	initiative to which Nokia is also committed, designed to ensure standard-based interoperability across multiple IP telephony platforms and applications. By achieving interoperability among IP telephony devices, IP transmissions can be terminated on any other IP device that incorporates the iNOW profiles
interoperable interface	formally-defined set of protocols, procedures, message formats and semantics used to communicate management information within an object-oriented paradigm
interoperable object reference; IOR	data structure which is interoperable between different object request broker (ORB) products
interpreter	<i>See interpretive program</i>
interpretive program; interpreter	translator that accepts one line of a source program at a time, and performs the corresponding actions
interrogate mode	operational mode of a redundant HLR in which the subscriber data is created temporarily in the redundant HLR to check if subscriber creation is successful
interrogating call state control function; interrogating CSCF; I-CSCF	role of the call state control function (CSCF) which is used for mobile-terminated communications and for determining how to route mobile-terminated calls
interrogating CSCF	<i>See interrogating call state control function</i>
interrogating network	network in which the interrogating network entity resides

interrogating network entity	network entity that submits a non-call-related signalling message to interrogate the home location register (HLR)
interrogating node	<i>See interrogation node</i>
interrogating PLMN	<i>See interrogating public land mobile network</i>
interrogating public land mobile network; interrogating PLMN; IPLMN	PLMN which interrogates the home network (HPLMN) of the called subscriber
interrogation	entering an interrogation command
interrogation	<i>See service interrogation</i>
interrogation command	command for reading the content of files
interrogation method	routing method where the originating or transit exchange of the public switched telephone network (PSTN) requests the routing data from the home location register of the called subscriber while this in other routing methods is done by the gateway MSC. When the roaming number has been received as a response the call is routed directly to the received address
interrogation node; interrogating node; IN	switching node that interrogates a home location register (HLR), to route a call for a mobile station (MS) to the visited MSC
interrupt; interruption; INT	suspension of a process, such as execution of a computer program, caused by another process of higher priority and performed in such a way that the original process can be resumed
interrupt	change in the execution of a program due to a command to be executed or some other interrupt
interrupt descriptor table; IDT	descriptor table containing descriptors controlling the handling of interrupts and exceptions
interrupt handler; interrupt service program; interrupt service routine; ISR	program which starts up when an interrupt takes place

interrupt interface	interface via which a message bus can give a normal interrupt or a non-maskable interrupt request (NMI) to a plug-in unit, and acknowledge an interrupt which the plug-in unit has given
interrupt mask	mask used for defining allowed and forbidden interrupts
interrupt request; IRQ; IR	signal caused by a change in the status of a device, causing an interrupt
interrupt service program	<i>See interrupt handler</i>
interrupt service routine	<i>See interrupt handler</i>
interrupt signal	signal which comes from outside a processor and causes a change in the operation of the processor
interrupt vector; interruption vector	address of an interrupt service program
interrupt-enable bit; IF	bit in the status register of a process, for example, which the processor sets active if it does not want to acknowledge interrupt requests
interruption	<i>See interrupt</i>
interruption; break of service	temporary inability of a service to be provided lasting more than a given time duration, characterised by a change beyond given limits in at least one parameter essential for service
interruption control	system which monitors a pilot for interruptions on FDM systems and which transmits an indication to the switching equipment
interruption vector	<i>See interrupt vector</i>
interswitch module; ISW module	module for modelling the inter-exchange voice traffic
intervention	<i>See intrusion</i>
intervention tone	<i>See intrusion tone</i>
interworking; inter-working; IW	organised exchange of messages between entities, with no guarantee of common syntactic understanding between those entities
interworking function; IWF	functional entity in a network providing interworking between networks, services, and supplementary services, and signalling interworking

interworking indicator	indicator showing whether or not signalling system No.7 is used in all parts of the network connection
interworking MSC	<i>See interworking MSC for short message service</i>
interworking MSC for short message service; interworking MSC; SMS-IW MSC; IWMSC	interworking MSC capable of receiving short messages from the public land mobile network (PLMN) and submitting them to the recipient short message service centre (SMSC)
interworking point; IP	point at which interworking occurs
interworking telecommunication protocols function class	function class that is used to adapt the external signalling and call control protocols to the internal signalling and call control protocols of the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and vice versa
interworking unit; IWU	unit that is used to interconnect subnetworks
intra-BSC handover	inter-cell handover in which the mobile terminal moves to a cell located in the same base station controller (BSC)
intra-domain loopback	loopback in which a cell is inserted by a network operator and looped back by a neighbouring ATM node of the same operator
intra-domain NAS node selector; IDNNS	information according to which the network determines whether the mobile station is new to the pool area and, when the mobile station is known, routes the signalling to the correct mobile services switching centre (MSC) or serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
intra-frequency adjacency; object for intra-frequency adjacency; ADJS	logical adjacency object that is used to control intra-frequency handovers
intra-frequency handover; IFHO	handover within one carrier frequency
intra-frequency handover path; object for intra-frequency handover path; HOPS	logical handover path object which includes a set of parameters for controlling the inter-frequency handover

intra-frequency measurement control; <i>object for intra-frequency measurement control; FMCS</i>	logical frequency measurement control (FMC) object which includes a set of parameters for controlling measurements for intra-frequency handovers
intra-PLMN handover	handover within the same public land mobile network (PLMN) regardless of the radio access system
intra-system handover	handover that is performed within one radio access system
intra-VLR location update; <i>internal location updating</i>	location updating in which a subscriber moves from one location area to another one, but remains in the same visitor location register (VLR) area
intrusion; attendant intrusion; intervention; operator's intervention; trunk offering	attendant service which allows the attendant to intervene in an ongoing call so that the parties and the operator can all hear one another
intrusion detection; <i>ID</i>	process of determining if a device or system has been or is being compromised
intrusion detection system; <i>IDS</i>	system that detects improper, unauthorised, and abnormal system and network activities
intrusion tone; <i>intervention tone</i>	tone advising participants during a call that the privacy of the conversation has been breached, for example, by the intervention of an operator
IntServ	<i>See integrated service</i>
invalid call	subscriber's unauthorised attempt to use a service
invalid cell	cell where the header is declared by the header error control process to contain errors
invalid licence file	licence file that fails structural verification or authentication
invalid message storage	mediation function that provides a special location for messages that cannot be handled properly by the target system
inventory API	<i>See OSS service inventory API</i>
inventory entity	subscription, party, or profile that is stored in the service inventory and has a specific key

inventory entity specification; entity specification	specification which captures characteristics and constraints applicable to instances of the same inventory entity type
inventory management	<i>See OSS/J inventory management</i>
inventory manager	tool for managing and tracking assets, such as hardware units or components, software licences, and other entities that have to be tracked in the operator's organisation throughout their life cycle
Inverse ATM Address Resolution Protocol; Inverse ATMARF; InATMARF	addition to the ATMARF protocol that allows a request for an IP address corresponding to a given ATM address
Inverse ATMARF	<i>See Inverse ATM Address Resolution Protocol</i>
inverse multiplexing	<i>See inverse multiplexing for ATM</i>
inverse multiplexing for ATM; ATM inverse multiplexing; inverse multiplexing; IMA	transmission method in which the ATM cells in a cell stream are divided across several physical E1 links on a cell-by-cell basis and then reassembled at the receiving end without affecting the original cell order
inverse ND	<i>See inverse neighbour discovery SOURF Terminology team, 2006</i>
inverse neighbor discovery /US/	<i>See inverse neighbour discovery SOURF Terminology team, 2006</i>
inverse neighbour discovery SOURF Terminology team, 2006; inverse neighbor discovery /US; inverse ND; IND	extension of the Neighbour Discovery Protocol that allows a node that knows the link layer address of a directly connected remote node to learn the Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6) addresses of that node
INVITE	<i>See invite message</i>
INVITE	<i>See SIP INVITE method</i>
invite message; SIP INVITE; INVITE	session initiation protocol (SIP) message which the calling party sends first when the call is set up

invite talk group	in the PoC system, a dial-out group for which a member list for invitations and access control is required
invite your friends campaign	campaign during which a Club Nokia member can invite one or more friends to join the Club and get a reward
invocation; service invocation	process of starting the execution of a service
invocation code	<i>See service code</i>
invoke	to start the execution of a service
invoke component	component for requesting the execution of a facility or its part
invoke id	<i>See invoke identifier</i>
invoke identifier; invoke id	invoke component's identification number
IOI	<i>See inter-operator identifier</i>
IOM	<i>See Chorus I/O manager</i>
IOP	<i>See interoperability</i>
IOR	<i>See interoperable object reference</i>
IOV	<i>See input offset value</i>
IOV value	<i>See input offset value</i>
IOV-I	<i>See input offset value for I-frames</i>
IOV-UI	<i>See input offset value for UI-frames</i>
IP	<i>See interworking point</i>
IP	<i>See input processor</i>
IP	<i>See Internet Protocol</i>
IP	<i>See specialised resource point</i>
IP	<i>See international prefix</i>
IP access server	access server which offers dial-up connections to the Internet for analogue and ISDN subscribers

IP address; <i>IP number; Internet protocol address</i>	numerical identification individualising a data processor or a data transferring device connected to the Internet or a network connection
IP address allocation	administrative task of the mobile terminal where IP addresses are allocated either statically or dynamically
IP address authentication	authentication that is based on the user's IP address
IP addressing	system for assigning numbers to network subdivisions, domains, and nodes in an IP network
IP attack	security attack that operates at the Internet protocol (IP) layer
IP authentication header	<i>See authentication header</i>
IP backbone; <i>IP backbone network</i>	backbone that uses Internet protocol (IP) -based data transmission
IP backbone network	<i>See IP backbone</i>
IP base station; <i>Internet protocol base station; IP-BTS; IP BTS</i>	base transceiver station in the Internet protocol based radio access network (IP-RAN)
IP bearer	bidirectional user plane association between two bearer interworking functions for carrying media stream information across IP networks
IP bearer control protocol	<i>See BICC IP bearer control protocol</i>
IP bearer service manager; <i>IP BS manager</i>	function that uses standard IP mechanisms to manage the IP bearer service
IP BS manager	<i>See IP bearer service manager</i>
IP BTS	<i>See IP base station</i>
IP call	call that is transmitted using the Internet protocol (IP)
IP call service	<i>See Internet call service</i>
IP centrex	voice over IP (VoIP) service that provides centrex services for customers who transmit voice calls to the network as packet streams across broadband access

IP connection	connection to an information network that is based on the Internet Protocol (IP) and that provides access to services, resources, and tools in the information network
IP connection plan download	feature that is used for downloading the connection plan of an IP network
IP Connection Plan Manager	tool that is used to plan and configure IP connections
IP connectivity	feature that enables a network element to be connected to a system that utilises the Internet Protocol
IP convergence	convergence of mobile and Internet domains, using networks based on the Internet Protocol (IP) as a common infrastructure
IP datagram	fundamental unit of information passed across the Internet, which contains source and destination addresses along with data and a number of fields which define such things as the length of the datagram, the header checksum, and flags to indicate whether the datagram can be or has been fragmented
IP detailed record; IPDR	record that contains accounting information on the usage of Internet Protocol (IP) based services
IP director; IP director node; IP redirector, IPD	node that redirects the external communications of a cluster
IP director node	<i>See IP director</i>
IP encapsulated in IP	<i>See IP-in-IP encapsulation</i>
IP encapsulating security payload	<i>See encapsulating security payload</i>
IP encapsulation	<i>See IP-in-IP encapsulation</i>
IP Exchange Terminal; IPET	Exchange Terminal which converts the speech signals between time-slot-based samples and IP packets
IP filter	<i>See packet classifier</i>
IP flow; flow	set of user datagrams characterised by certain criteria, such as protocol or port information, destination address, or uniform resource identifier (URI)
IP forwarding	process of receiving a packet and using a very low overhead decision process determining how to handle the packet

IP fragment	part of a larger complete IP packet
IP gateway	gateway that converts the data stream into Internet protocol (IP) compatible form
IP hijacking	<i>See session hijacking</i>
IP host; IP node	host computer on the IP network
IP interface	interface that has an IP address and that provides a common network interface abstraction independent of the underlying link technology
IP layer	layer containing the functions for the Internet protocol (IP), to which all the communication streams from the higher layers come
IP management	feature which is used for managing IP entities, components, and topology
IP management dynamic interface	interface which offers asynchronous services for enquiring parameters of the TCP/IP stack
IP manager	<i>See routing area IP manager</i>
IP mobile core network; IP mobility core network; All-IP mobility core network; mobility core network	mobile core network that is based on the use of the Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6), and supports variable technologies such as GSM and WCDMA
IP mobility core network	<i>See IP mobile core network</i>
IP multimedia; IM; IMM	multimedia in which the Internet protocol (IP) is used to combine different communication elements in the same call or event
IP multimedia call state model	in a connection processing server (CPS), a call state model that co-ordinates the call set-up with the help of other network elements
IP multimedia CN subsystem	<i>See IP multimedia subsystem</i>
IP multimedia core; IMC	set of core network elements which are needed to provide IP multimedia services
IP multimedia core network; IM CN	core network within which the network functions support the IP multimedia subsystem operation

IP multimedia core network subsystem	<i>See IP multimedia subsystem</i>
IP multimedia media gateway	<i>See MGW for IMS</i>
IP multimedia register; <i>IMR</i>	main subscriber and service data storage in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS), containing all permanent information related to IMS services and subscribers
IP multimedia repository	<i>See IP multimedia register</i>
IP multimedia service; <i>IM service</i>	multimedia service that requires support at the call control level, carried on top of the packet switched (PS) connectivity services
IP multimedia service control interface; <i>ISC interface; IMS service control interface; ISC</i>	in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS), an interface between the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) and the service platform
IP multimedia service switching function; <i>IM-SSF</i>	CAMEL function that provides interworking between the SIP session control and CAMEL state models, and the CAMEL interface to the home subscriber server for downloading the subscriber's CAMEL subscription information data for the IP multimedia subsystem
IP multimedia subsystem; <i>IM subsystem; IP multimedia core network subsystem; IP multimedia CN subsystem; IM CN subsystem; IMS; IM CN SS</i>	subsystem that provides IP multimedia services that complement the services provided by the circuit-switched core network (CS CN) domain
IP network; <i>Internet Protocol network; IPN</i>	data communication network that is based on the Internet Protocol
IP network controller; <i>INC</i>	core network element for GSM and GPRS networks that manages subscriber access to mobile, voice, data, and multimedia services from various wireless LAN locations (WLAN) and facilitates automatic seamless roaming and handover between radio access networks and WLANs
IP node	<i>See IP host</i>

IP number	<i>See IP address</i>
IP over ATM; IPoA; IPOA	feature which specifies and implements the method for carrying IP traffic over ATM network by using AAL5 permanent virtual circuits as IP transmission medium
IP over ATM interface	<i>See IP-over-ATM interface</i>
IP over Ethernet; IPoE	feature which is used for transmitting encapsulated IP datagrams in standard Ethernet frames
IP over SDH	<i>See packet over SONET</i>
IP over X	interconnection of an IP network with another network or the encapsulation (layering) of the IP network architecture over another IP network architecture
IP Payload Compression Protocol; IPComp	protocol that provides lossless compression for reducing the size of Internet Protocol (IP) datagrams in an Internet environment
IP plan	XML file that contains parameter information for configuring the TCP/IP protocol stack
IP platform; IPT platform	platform that provides IP telephony (IPT) to its users
IP RAN	<i>See Internet protocol radio access network</i>
IP RAN	<i>See All-IP radio access network</i>
IP redirector	<i>See IP director</i>
IP route	route which is selected as a result of IP routing
IP router	router which routes and forwards packets based on an IP address and routing tables
IP routing	exchange of information that takes place in order to have the necessary information available to make a correct forwarding decision for an IP datagram
IP security option	<i>See Internet protocol security option</i>
IP Security Protocol	<i>See Internet Protocol Security</i>
IP server process; IPSP	process instance of an IP-based application

IP service architecture	<i>See IP-based service architecture</i>
IP service subsystem; IP services subsystem; IPSS	subsystem including the functions and interfaces added to the IP multimedia subsystem to provide SIP services
IP services subsystem	<i>See IP service subsystem</i>
IP spoofing; IP spoofing attack; spoofing attack; packet hijack	security attack in which an attacker attempts to access a network using a trusted IP address
IP spoofing attack	<i>See IP spoofing</i>
IP statistics	feature which is used to collect information about IP traffic from a packet over SONET interface, IP over ATM interface, and Ethernet interface
IP statistics for PCU-A	feature which defines the principles for collecting statistical data from the IP Exchange Terminals (IPET) of a Packet Control Unit (PCU-A)
IP subnet	segment of a local area network (LAN) that is used for the IP address handling of the interface and host computer unit groups
IP switch; IP switched router; IPSW	switch of the network layer which switches packets
IP switched router	<i>See IP switch</i>
IP telephony	<i>See voice over IP</i>
IP telephony application server; APPSE	server that runs applications in the IP telephony environment
IP telephony charging	charging that is generated within the IP network according to the mechanisms and policies defined by the IP network operator
IP telephony core network	core network in which the transmission of speech and data is based on the Internet protocol (IP)
IP telephony gateway; IPT gateway; IPT GW	carrier class gateway which connects switched circuit networks to IP-based networks and vice versa, allowing phone-to-phone, PC-to-phone, phone-to-PC, and PC-to-PC connections
IP terminal equipment; IPTE	terminal equipment which can access the IP network

IP termination	ephemeral termination that is related to a call via the IP interface in the multimedia gateway
IP transport package	H.248 package that contains the information needed to support IP transport from the radio access network to the media gateway
IP trunk; <i>integrated IP trunk</i>	solution which allows transparent transmission of telephone call information and ISUP signalling over an IP network
IP trunk interface	interface between two exchanges, in which the user plane data is carried over the IP network
IP tunnelling	tunnelling in which IP packets from one system are placed as a payload inside the IP packets of another system
IP unicast layer 3 switching	switching of Internet Protocol unicast traffic between subnetworks that occurs at the network layer
IP-based route	logical identifier of the IP subnetwork that is used for user plane traffic in the multimedia gateway
IP-based service architecture; <i>IP service architecture; IPSA</i>	distributed service architecture which provides for the operators and service providers a flexible and access-independent IP-based service platform utilising a web-like approach in service development and execution
IP-BTS	<i>See IP base station</i>
IP-DL	<i>See idle period downlink</i>
IP-ENCAP	<i>See IP-in-IP encapsulation</i>
IP-in-IP encapsulation; <i>IP encapsulated in IP; IP-ENCAP</i>	method of encapsulating an IP datagram within an IP datagram
IP-in-IP tunnel; <i>IP-over-IP tunnel</i>	tunnel that provides means of connecting two local area networks (LAN) allowing them to share data, but keeping them behind the firewalls
IP-in-IP tunnelling protocol	tunnelling protocol for encapsulating an IP packet with a new IP header
IP-over-ATM interface; <i>IP over ATM interface; IPOA interface; IPoA interface</i>	logical ATM interface over which the IP-based traffic can be transferred
IP-over-IP tunnel	<i>See IP-in-IP tunnel</i>

IP-RAN	<i>See Internet protocol radio access network</i>
IP/ATM trunk	in a multimedia gateway, a set of functions that use tandem-free operation to transfer compressed speech over a packet switched core network with as high quality as possible
IP/MPLS backbone	backbone that carries traffic between the sites that use multi-protocol label switching
IP6L	<i>See IPv6 Linux distribution</i>
IPAB	<i>See incoming instant personal alert barring</i>
IPBCP	<i>See BICC IP bearer control protocol</i>
IPC	<i>See inter-process communication</i>
IPC and MIPC message monitoring	service that consists of a ChorusOS kernel modification enabling an actor to monitor the sending and receiving of inter-process communication (IPC) and message queue IPC (MIPC) messages
IPC message	message that is transferred between actors as unitdata message in the ChorusOS operating system inter-process communication (IPC)
IPComp	<i>See IP Payload Compression Protocol</i>
IPCP	<i>See Internet Protocol Control Protocol</i>
IPD	<i>See IP director</i>
IPD IP address	IP address assigned to the network interfaces in an IP director (IPD), which connects the IPD and thus the whole cluster to the external network and to the internal network
IPDL	<i>See idle period downlink</i>
IPDL-OTDOA	<i>See idle period downlink - observed time difference of arrival</i>
IPDR	<i>See IP detailed record</i>
IPE	<i>See in-path equipment</i>
IPET	<i>See IP Exchange Terminal</i>
IPET cgr	<i>See IPET circuit group</i>
IPET circuit group; IPET cgr	circuit group from where the free circuits are hunted for defined outgoing IP routes and for the internal route defined for all incoming IP trunk calls

IPET route	route that consists of internal circuits that connect a Group Switch (GSW) and IP Exchange Terminals (IPET)
IPI	<i>See ISDN user part preference indicator</i>
lpl interface	interface between the group list server and the presence server that enables the uploading of the session barring status and access lists from the group list server to the presence server
IPLMN	<i>See interrogating public land mobile network</i>
IPM	<i>See IPSec policy manager</i>
IPM Controller	<i>See intelligent platform management controller</i>
IPMB	<i>See intelligent platform management bus</i>
IPMB bus	<i>See intelligent platform management bus</i>
IPMB-L	<i>See local intelligent platform management bus</i>
IPMC	<i>See intelligent platform management controller</i>
IPMI	<i>See intelligent platform management interface</i>
IPMI bus	<i>See intelligent platform management bus</i>
IPMI controller	<i>See intelligent platform management controller</i>
IPMI KCS interface	<i>See KCS interface</i>
IPN	<i>See IP network</i>
IPoA	<i>See IP over ATM</i>
IPOA	<i>See IP over ATM</i>
IPOA interface	<i>See IP-over-ATM interface</i>
IPoA interface	<i>See IP-over-ATM interface</i>
IPoE	<i>See IP over Ethernet</i>
IPPV	<i>See pay-per-view television</i>
lps interface	interface between the IP multimedia subsystem core and the presence server that enables the uploading of the registration status to the presence server and the dissemination of the presence information between the presence server and the user equipment

IPSA	<i>See IP-based service architecture</i>
IPSA requirements for HSS, CPS, SPD	feature that states the requirements for 3G network elements to support IP-based service architecture (IPSA)
IPSEC	<i>See Internet Protocol Security</i>
IPSec	<i>See Internet Protocol Security</i>
IPSec anti-replay window	<i>See anti-replay window</i>
IPSEC DOI	<i>See IPSec domain of interpretation</i>
IPSec domain of interpretation; domain of interpretation; IPSEC DOI; DOI	protocol which is used to group related protocols using Internet security association and the key management protocol (ISAKMP) to negotiate security associations
IPSec engine	module that combines a suite of protocols to provide security services to unsecured IP datagrams
IPSec PIB	<i>See IPSec policy information base</i>
IPSec policy	policy that specifies which packets are to be protected by Internet Protocol Security (IPSec), which packets are to be dropped, and which packets are to be allowed to pass without protection
IPSec policy information base; IPSec PIB	policy information base that contains the instances of provisioning classes for configuring IPSec services
IPSec policy manager; IPM	module for IP security policy management
Ipsilon routing daemon; IPSRD	proprietary Nokia routing software of the IPSO platform that implements routing policies
IPSO	<i>See IPSO operating system</i>
IPSO	<i>See Internet protocol security option</i>
IPSO	<i>See IPSO platform</i>
IPSO operating system; IPSO	operating system used in IP routing on border gateways, routers, and GPRS support nodes (GSN)
IPSO platform; IPSO	software platform used in IP routers and GPRS support nodes

IPSP	<i>See IP server process</i>
IPSRD	<i>See Ipsilon routing daemon</i>
IPSS	<i>See IP service subsystem</i>
IPSTCL	variation of TCL script language
IPSW	<i>See IP switch</i>
IPT	<i>See voice over IP</i>
IPT cgr	<i>See IPT circuit group</i>
IPT circuit group; IPT cgr	circuit group that does not contain any circuits but contains an index to the IP Entity Information File (IEIFIL), parameters for an incoming call, and a link to a unique IPET route instead, and is used for routing via IP
IPT gateway	<i>See IP telephony gateway</i>
IPT GW	<i>See IP telephony gateway</i>
IPT platform	<i>See IP platform</i>
IPT protocol statistics	feature which consists of mobile application part (MAP) measurements and session initiation protocol (SIP) monitoring based on the output of erroneous and traced SIP messages in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) database
IPTE	<i>See IP terminal equipment</i>
IPTI	<i>See inter-PDU transmission interval</i>
IPTV	<i>See broadband television</i>
IPTV receiver	receiver that allows broadband television broadcasts to be viewed on a television screen
IPv4	<i>See Internet Protocol version 4</i>
IPv6	<i>See Internet Protocol version 6</i>
IPv6 Control Protocol; IPV6CP	protocol for configuring, enabling, and disabling the IPv6 protocol modules at both ends of the point-to-point link
IPv6 in IPv4	Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) access point connection type where IPv6 traffic is tunnelled to the remote internet protocol version 4 (IPv4) tunnel endpoint

IPv6 Linux distribution; IP6L	Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) protocol stack for the Linux operating system
IPV6CP	See <i>IPv6 Control Protocol</i>
IPX	See <i>Internet packet exchange</i>
IR	See <i>incremental redundancy</i>
IR	See <i>interrupt request</i>
IRATHO	See <i>inter-system handover</i>
IRC	See <i>Internet relay chat</i>
IRC	See <i>interference rejection combining</i>
IRDP	See <i>ICMP Router Discovery Protocol</i>
IRHO	See <i>inter-system handover</i>
IRP	See <i>integration reference point</i>
IRP information model; integration reference point information model	information model consisting of an IRP information service and a network resource model
IRP information service; integration reference point information service	information service that describes the information flow and support objects for a certain functional area
IRP solution set; integration reference point solution set	solution set that is a mapping of the IRP information service to a technology
IRQ	See <i>interrupt request</i>
IRS	See <i>identification response message</i>
IS	See <i>information system</i>
IS	See <i>intermediate system</i>
IS	See <i>intelligent shutdown</i>

Is interface	interface between the user equipment and the IP multimedia subsystem core
IS-136	2nd generation TDMA standard elaborated by Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)
IS-2000 Revision C	See <i>CDMA2000 1XEV-DV</i>
IS-41	set of EIA/TIA standards defining signalling and handover rules among dissimilar systems to create a seamless network
IS-95	2nd generation code division multiple access (CDMA) standard elaborated by Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA)
IS-IS	See <i>intermediate system to intermediate system routing protocol</i>
IS-IS hello	See <i>intermediate system to intermediate system hello</i>
IS-IS protocol	See <i>intermediate system to intermediate system routing protocol</i>
IS-NCCR	See <i>inter-system network-controlled cell reselection</i>
IS-NCCRS	See <i>inter-system network-controlled cell reselection</i>
ISAKMP	See <i>Internet security association and key management protocol</i>
ISB	See <i>do not disturb</i>
ISC	See <i>IP multimedia service control interface</i>
ISC	See <i>intelligent service configurator</i>
ISC	See <i>international exchange</i>
ISC	See <i>internal service category</i>
ISC interface	See <i>IP multimedia service control interface</i>
ISC repository	database on the ISC server that stores the service data in the ICD service directory (ISD)
ISC service model	abstract definition of a service in terms of templates and their relationships
ISC subsystem	in a connection processing engine, a subsystem which ensures that SIP messages are routed through the needed application servers
ISCP	See <i>interference signal code power</i>
ISCP	See <i>integrated service control point</i>

iSCSI	<i>See Internet-SCSI</i>
iSCSI protocol	<i>See Internet-SCSI</i>
ISD	<i>See ICD service directory</i>
ISD	<i>See Insert Subscriber Data message</i>
ISD	<i>See InsertSubscriberData operation</i>
ISDN	<i>See integrated services digital network</i>
ISDN Abis	feature that utilises the existing integrated services digital network (ISDN) to establish an ISDN connection between the base station and the base station controller
ISDN access	point in an ISDN network which has an interface for terminal equipment
ISDN access indicator	indicator sent in either direction indicating whether the access signalling protocol is ISDN
ISDN basic access	<i>See basic access</i>
ISDN BC	<i>See ISDN bearer capability information element</i>
ISDN BCIE	<i>See ISDN bearer capability information element</i>
ISDN bearer capability analysis	bearer capability analysis that is used to analyse the integrated services digital network (ISDN) bearer in trunk-originated remote data access calls
ISDN bearer capability information element; ISDN BCIE; ISDN BC	bearer capability information element (BCIE) from the ISDN network, including a set of signalling parameters packed by the trunk signalling, or by the A interface signalling program in a mobile-originated data call
ISDN connection	connection that is established through an ISDN between specified ISDN interfaces
ISDN connection attribute; connection attribute	specified characteristic of an ISDN connection
ISDN connection element; connection element	part of an ISDN connection which has stated values of one or more ISDN connection attributes

ISDN customer access	equipment providing the concatenation of all functional groups relevant to an individual or group of related access connection elements
ISDN digital subscriber line; IDSL	xDSL service based on the use of standard ISDN 2B+D transmission technology
ISDN freephone service; IFS	service that enables a subscriber, in one country, to be allocated one or more special telephone numbers in one or more countries which allow users in this or these countries to call the subscriber free of charge
ISDN internal call without charging	feature which can be used to make internal calls free-of-charge inside ISDN access
ISDN local exchange	<i>See local exchange</i>
ISDN number	part of the called subscriber's address which is sent by the calling subscriber and which the network recognises
ISDN number for network element	unique number by which each network element is identified
ISDN PABX	<i>See integrated services digital PABX</i>
ISDN primary access signaling / US/	<i>See ISDN primary access signalling</i>
ISDN primary access signalling; ISDN primary rate signalling; ISDN primary access signaling /US/; ISDN primary rate signaling /US/	signalling that allows messaging between an exchange and an integrated services digital private automatic branch exchange (PABX)
ISDN primary rate signaling /US/	<i>See ISDN primary access signalling</i>
ISDN primary rate signalling	<i>See ISDN primary access signalling</i>
ISDN Q.921-user adaptation layer; ISDN user adaptation layer protocol; IUA	SIGTRAN protocol for backhauling ISDN Q.921 user messages over the Internet protocol (IP) by using the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)

ISDN splitter	passive or active filter that separates ISDN traffic from high-speed ADSL traffic
ISDN user adaptation layer protocol	See <i>ISDN Q.921-user adaptation layer</i>
ISDN user part; integrated services user part; integrated services digital user part; ISUP; ISDN-UP	protocol of signalling system No. 7 which provides the signalling functions necessary for basic bearer services and supplementary services for voice and non-voice applications in the ISDN
ISDN user part indicator	indicator sent in either direction to indicate that the ISDN user part is used in all preceding parts of the network connection
ISDN user part preference indicator; ISDN user preference indicator; ISUP preference indicator; IPI	indicator that indicates whether the ISDN user part is required or preferred in all parts of the network connection
ISDN user part signaling /US/	See <i>ISUP signalling</i>
ISDN user part signalling	See <i>ISUP signalling</i>
ISDN user preference indicator	See <i>ISDN user part preference indicator</i>
ISDN-based split	See <i>IMSI-based splitting</i>
ISDN-UP	See <i>ISDN user part</i>
ISG	See <i>Internet services gateway</i>
ISH	See <i>intermediate system hello</i>
ISHO	See <i>inter-system handover</i>
ISIM	See <i>IM services identity module</i>
ISMG	See <i>integrated short message gateway</i>
ISN	See <i>intelligent service node</i>

ISN	<i>See international number</i>
ISN	<i>See integrated services network</i>
ISO	<i>See International Organization for Standardization</i>
ISO 8583 protocol	protocol based on ISO standard 8583 that defines signalling in financial transactions
ISO Internet protocol; ISO IP	connectionless network protocol used for sending messages to the broadcasting network
ISO IP	<i>See ISO Internet protocol</i>
ISO Presentation Protocol; presentation protocol; ISO-PP	protocol that is used for transit between open systems using connection-oriented or connectionless mode transmission at the presentation layer of the OSI 7 layer model
ISO Session Protocol; session protocol; ISO-SP	protocol that provides session management
ISO virtual terminal; ISO VT	service element of the application layer of the OSI model providing services for the interactive transfer and management of character-based data
ISO VT	<i>See ISO virtual terminal</i>
ISO VT	<i>See Virtual Terminal Protocol</i>
ISO-2022-JP	character encoding method based on ISO-2022, used for handling a mixture of ASCII and JIS X 0208
ISO-2022-JP-1	character encoding method based on ISO-2022, used for handling JIS X 0212-1990
ISO-2022-JP-2	character encoding method based on ISO-2022, used for handling JIS X 0212-1990 and other character sets such as GB 2312-80, KS X 1001:1992, and two parts of ISO 8859
ISO-2022:1994	ISO standard that forms the foundation for ISO-2022 and extended UNIX code (EUC) encodings
ISO-PP	<i>See ISO Presentation Protocol</i>
ISO-SP	<i>See ISO Session Protocol</i>

isochronous	essential characteristic of signals such that the time intervals between consecutive significant instants either have the same duration or durations that are integral multiples of the shortest duration
isolation	state where other events may not use the results of an unfinished event
isotropic antenna	<i>See isotropic radiator</i>
isotropic radiator; isotropic antenna	imaginary aerial that radiates uniformly in all directions
ISP	<i>See Internet selective polling address</i>
ISP	<i>See international signalling point</i>
ISP	<i>See intermediate service part</i>
ISP	<i>See Internet service provider</i>
ISP roaming	roaming among groups of internet service providers (ISP)
ISPABX	<i>See integrated services digital PABX</i>
ISPBX	<i>See integrated services digital PABX</i>
ISR	<i>See interrupt handler</i>
ISRM	<i>See initial service request message</i>
issuer; issuer of the certificate	party that supplies a certificate and defines the signer of the certificate (usually a certification authority)
issuer of the certificate	<i>See issuer</i>
issuing point; trigger issuing point; acquisition point; receiving point	point in the call set-up phase where the call control finds the trigger in the received data
IST	<i>See immediate service termination</i>
ISU	<i>See interface signalling unit</i>
ISUP	<i>See ISDN user part</i>
ISUP preference indicator	<i>See ISDN user part preference indicator</i>

ISUP screening mask	feature that enables a network operator to use MML commands to modify the support information for ISUP messages and parameters, modify the message and parameter compatibility information packed in the outgoing ISUP messages, and to add their own parameters to be passed through the transit exchange
ISUP signaling / US/	<i>See ISUP signalling</i>
ISUP signalling; ISDN user part signalling; ISUP signaling /US/; ISDN user part signaling /US/	signalling that enables signalling between an exchange and ISDN user part through the message transfer part which is used for implementation of basic and supplementary services of ISDN
ISUP tunneling / US/	<i>See ISUP tunnelling</i>
ISUP tunnelling; ISUP tunneling / US/	tunnelling in which ISUP messages are sent in the payload of SIP messages in binary format
ISV	<i>See independent software vendor</i>
ISW module	<i>See interswitch module</i>
It interface	interface for the transport of media, floor control, and link quality messages between the user equipment and the PoC server
ITC	<i>See independent transmit clock configuration</i>
itemised bill; itemized bill /US/	detailed statement sent to a subscriber, which indicates call-specific data with desired accuracy
itemised billing of calls	<i>See itemised bill</i>
itemized bill /US/	<i>See itemised bill</i>
iterator; iterator object	object or routine for accessing items one at a time from a list, array, or stream
iterator object	<i>See iterator</i>
ITI	<i>See lu timing interval</i>
ITN	<i>See integrated transmission node</i>
ITR	<i>See transmission rate</i>

ITRAU	application layer protocol between a circuit switched gateway (CSGW) and base station gateway (BSGW)
ITT	<i>See incoming call treatment</i>
ITU	<i>See International Telecommunication Union</i>
ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector; ITU-T	permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and for issuing Recommendations on them with a view of standardising telecommunications on a worldwide basis
ITU-T	<i>See ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector</i>
ITU-T No. 7	<i>See signalling system No.7</i>
ITU-TS	<i>See ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector</i>
ITUP	<i>See international telephone user part</i>
Iu	<i>See Iu interface</i>
IU	<i>See input unit</i>
IU	<i>See indoor unit</i>
Iu interface; Iu	interface between the radio network controller (RNC) and the core network
Iu rate control procedure; rate control; RC	procedure for signalling to the peer Iu user plane (UP) protocol layer the maximum rate over Iu in the direction reverse to the sent rate control frame
Iu release	<i>See Iu release procedure</i>
Iu release procedure; Iu release	elementary procedure for enabling the core network to release the Iu connection and all the radio access network resources related to it
Iu release request	<i>See Iu release request procedure</i>
Iu release request procedure; Iu release request	elementary procedure for enabling the radio access network (RAN) to request the core network to release the Iu connection for a particular mobile station due to some RAN originating reason
Iu timing interval; ITI	minimum time interval between sent Iu user plane (UP) protocol data units (PDU) for a specific radio access bearer (RAB)
Iu transport association	information element (IE) that associates the radio access bearer (RAB) and the corresponding user plane connection

lu UP	<i>See lu user plane protocol</i>
lu UP protocol	<i>See lu user plane protocol</i>
lu user plane protocol; lu UP protocol; lu UP	protocol used in the lu interface to transfer the user plane data and associated control information
lu'	<i>See lu' interface</i>
lu' interface; lu'	interface between a radio network access server (RNAS), radio network gateway (RNGW), or circuit switched gateway (CSGW) and an IP base station (IP-BTS) for the lu-interface-based traffic
lu-BC	<i>See lu-BC interface</i>
lu-BC interface; lu-BC	logical interface between a radio network controller (RNC) in the radio access network (RAN) and a cell broadcast centre (CBC) in the core network
lu-c	<i>See lu-c interface</i>
lu-c interface; lu-c	control plane interface between a radio network access server (RNAS) and the core network (CN)
lu-CS	<i>See lu-CS interface</i>
lu-CS interface; lu-CS	interface that is used to carry traffic between the radio network controller (RNC) and circuit switched core network domain
lu-PS	<i>See lu-PS interface</i>
lu-PS interface; lu-PS	interface that is used to carry traffic between the radio network controller (RNC) and packet switched core network domain
lu-psU	<i>See lu-psU interface</i>
lu-psU interface; lu-psU	lu-PS interface for user plane traffic
lu-u	<i>See lu-u interface</i>
lu-u interface; lu-u	user plane interface between a radio network gateway (RNGW) and the core network (CN)
IUA	<i>See ISDN Q.921-user adaptation layer</i>
lub	<i>See lub interface</i>
lub interface; lub	interface between the radio network controller (RNC) and the base transceiver station

lubis	<i>See lubis interface</i>
lubis interface; lubis	internal UTRAN radio network subsystem (RNS) interface between the radio network controller (RNC) and the base transceiver station (node B)
IUD	<i>See intelligent uplink diversity</i>
luFlex	concept which enables the radio access network (RAN) nodes to route information to more than one core network (CN) node
IUO	<i>See intelligent underlay-overlay</i>
IUO load control	feature in advanced multilayer handling in which intelligent underlay-overlay is applied to avoid congestion in the overlay network and to increase capacity during a heavy traffic period
lupc	<i>See lupc interface</i>
lupc interface; lupc	logical interface between a radio network controller (RNC) and a stand-alone A-GPS SMLC (SAS) within the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN)
lupc'	<i>See lupc' interface</i>
lupc' interface; lupc'	logical interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and an IP base station(IP-BTS)
lur	<i>See lur interface</i>
lur interface; lur	logical interface for the interconnection of two radio network controller (RNC) components of the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) system
lur'	<i>See lur' interface</i>
lur' interface; lur'	interface between the Ip base stations (IP-BTS) providing radio interface mobility for the user equipment (UE) having a connection to the Internet protocol radio access network (IP-RAN)
lur''	<i>See lur'' interface</i>
lur'' interface; lur''	interface between the RAN access server (RNAS) and IP base station(IP-BTS)
lur-c	<i>See lur-c interface</i>
lur-c interface; lur-c	control plane interface between a radio network access server (RNAS) and radio network controller (RNC)
lur-g	<i>See lur-g interface</i>

Iur-g interface; Iur-g	interface between two base station subsystems (BSS) in a GSM/EDGE radio access network (GERAN) or a base station controller (BSC) in GERAN and a radio network controller (RNC) in a UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN)
IV	See <i>initialisation vector</i>
IV	See <i>ICP cell violation</i>
IVR	See <i>interactive voice response</i>
IW	See <i>interworking</i>
IWF	See <i>interworking function</i>
IWF control interface	interface that connects a circuit-switched data server to a multimedia gateway and that is used to control circuit-switched data calls
IWMSC	See <i>interworking MSC for short message service</i>
IWS	See <i>infoware system</i>
IWU	See <i>interworking unit</i>

2.12 J

J interface	See <i>J reference point</i>
J reference point; J interface	interface between the home subscriber server (HSS) and the intelligent network's (IN) elements
J2EE	See <i>Java 2 Enterprise Edition</i>
J2EE connector architecture; JCA	architecture that is used to connect and integrate various types of enterprise information systems (EIS) with web-based applications on a J2EE platform
J2ME	See <i>Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition</i>
J2SE	See <i>Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition</i>
JAAS	See <i>Java™ authentication and authorisation service</i>
JAD	See <i>Java application descriptor</i>
JAIN	See <i>Java Advanced Intelligent Networks</i>
JAIN API	See <i>Java APIs for integrated networks</i>

JAM	<i>See Java application manager</i>
JAR	<i>See Java Archive File</i>
JAR file	<i>See Java Archive File</i>
Java; Java language	object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems, which is intended to be hardware and software independent
Java 2 Enterprise Edition; Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition; J2EE	component-based architecture for creating object-oriented enterprise-level applications
Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition	<i>See Java 2 Enterprise Edition</i>
Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition; J2ME	Java application environment which forms a framework for the deployment and use of Java technology in the post-PC world
Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition; Java 2 Standard Edition; J2SE	programming platform aimed at network-oriented enterprise applications
Java 2 Standard Edition	<i>See Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition</i>
Java Advanced Intelligent Networks; JAIN	network architecture which provides a library of application programming interfaces which allow the convergence of the Internet and legacy intelligent network (IN) based services
Java API for XML-based RPC; JAX-RPC	application programming interface (API) for building web services and clients using remote procedure calls (RPC) and extensible markup language (XML)
Java APIs for integrated networks; JAIN API	set of Java technology based application programming interfaces (API) that enable the development of telecommunication products and services on the Java platform
Java application descriptor; JAD	descriptor file that contains information about a Java Archive Repository (JAR) file
Java application manager; JAM	software that knows how to load Java applications, where to store them, and how the user can launch them

Java Archive File; Java Archive Repository; JAR file; JAR	Java-executable file format that enables the bundling of multiple files into a single archive file
Java Archive Repository	<i>See Java Archive File</i>
Java class	basic element of a Java program, which contains a set of field declarations and methods
Java client	Java application that provides a graphical user interface and that communicates directly with the server and exchanges address and event information via standard HTTP requests, thus passing common firewalls
Java database connectivity; JDBC	application programming interface (API) specification for connecting programs written in Java to the data in standard query language (SQL) databases
Java Development Kit; JDK	set of command line development tools used in writing Java programs
Java dynamic management kit; JDMK	network management interface framework for developing distributed management systems
Java Foundation Classes; JFC	set of Java class libraries that are provided as part of Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition (J2SE) to support the building of graphical user interfaces (GUI) and graphics functions for client applications that run on common platforms
Java GUI framework; JGF	framework that provides technology and guidelines for element manager (EM) applications
Java GUI platform	platform that is a technical application framework for building applications with a graphical user interface (GUI)
Java keystore file; keystore file; JKS file	in Java, a file that contains public and private keys and is protected by a passphrase
Java language	<i>See Java</i>
Java management extension; JMX	extension to Java that provides a framework for building and distributing network management intelligence for the administration of both applications and devices

Java message service; <i>Java messaging service; JMS</i>	messaging service that is used for asynchronous data and event exchange between client applications and Enterprise Java Beans
Java message service API; <i>Java messaging service API; JMS interface; JMS API</i>	application programming interface (API) which provides a common way for Java programs to create, send, receive, and read asynchronous requests as Java message service (JMS) messages
Java messaging service	<i>See Java message service</i>
Java messaging service API	<i>See Java message service API</i>
Java naming and directory interface; <i>Java naming directory interface; JNDI</i>	unified interface to multiple naming and directory services
Java naming directory interface	<i>See Java naming and directory interface</i>
Java native interface; <i>JNI</i>	standard programming interface for writing Java native methods and embedding the Java virtual machine into native applications
Java Network Launching Protocol; <i>JNLP</i>	protocol that specifies how Java Web Start applications are launched
Java Rule Engine	rule engine that examines logical inference rules and seeks solutions consistent with those rules
Java Runtime Environment; <i>JRE</i>	part of the Java Development Kit (JDK) for end-users and developers who want to redistribute the runtime environment alone
Java runtime environment	<i>See Java Runtime Environment</i>
Java telephony application programming interface; <i>JTAPI</i>	application programming interface (API) for developing Java-based telephony applications
Java value type; <i>JVT</i>	data carrier object that has been defined in the OSS through Java initiative (OSS/J)

Java virtual machine; JVM	virtual machine which reads bytecodes and interprets and executes them on a particular platform
Java Web Start	application deployment software that enables the launch of applications over the network with a single click from a web browser
Java WebStart	<i>See Java Web Start</i>
JavaMail	specification that provides a collection of abstract classes defining the common objects and their interfaces for any mail system
JavaScript	script language which is used in web pages to provide dynamic content and enhance the appearance of plain hypertext markup language (HTML)
JavaServer Pages; JSP	technology that allows developers to write dynamic web pages which can easily access and use the underlying application logic and data in server architectures such as Enterprise Java Beans (EJB)
Java™ authentication and authorisation service; JAAS	set of application programming interfaces (API) that enable services to authenticate and enforce user-based authorisation
JAX-RPC	<i>See Java API for XML-based RPC</i>
JCA	<i>See J2EE connector architecture</i>
JDBC	<i>See Java database connectivity</i>
JDK	<i>See Java Development Kit</i>
JDMK	<i>See Java dynamic management kit</i>
JFC	<i>See Java Foundation Classes</i>
JFS	<i>See journalling file system</i>
JGF	<i>See Java GUI framework</i>
JIP	<i>See jurisdiction information parameter</i>
JIS Level 1 kanji	2965 characters that constitute the first set of kanji in JIS X 0208:1997
JIS Level 2 kanji	3390 characters that constitute the second set of kanji in JIS X 0208:1997
JIS X 0201-1997	standard that defines the Japanese JIS-Roman and half-width katakana character sets along with their encodings
JIS X 0208:1997	main Japanese character set standard that enumerates 6879 characters

JIS X 0212-1990	supplementary Japanese character set standard that enumerates 6067 characters
jitter	<i>See inter-arrival jitter</i>
jitter	short-term non-cumulative variations of the significant instants of a digital signal from their ideal positions in time
jitter buffer	buffer in a digital signal processor (DSP), used for compensating the jitter caused by delays in the IP network
jitter tolerance	peak-to-peak amplitude of sinusoidal jitter applied on the input STM-N signal that causes a 1 dB optical power penalty at the optical equipment
jitter transfer; jitter transfer function; transfer function	ratio of jitter on the output STM-n signal to the jitter applied on the input STM-n signal versus frequency
jitter transfer function	<i>See jitter transfer</i>
JKS file	<i>See Java keystore file</i>
JKS format	format in which keys and a list of certificate authorities are stored in a Java keystore (JKS) file
JMS	<i>See Java message service</i>
JMS API	<i>See Java message service API</i>
JMS interface	<i>See Java message service API</i>
JMS server	server that manages the messages sent via the Java message service (JMS)
JMS topic	Java message service (JMS) resource that acts as a news group in which the JMS clients can publish messages, and from which those JMS clients who have the corresponding subscription receive a copy of the message
JMX	<i>See Java management extension</i>
JNDI	<i>See Java naming and directory interface</i>
JNI	<i>See Java native interface</i>
JNLP	<i>See Java Network Launching Protocol</i>

join	statement by means of which the flow of a program is transferred to the state transition or part of a state transition with a label corresponding to the label following the word JOIN
join-in group	talk group which is formed when the participants individually select and join the same predefined group
joined group	<i>See attached group</i>
journal mode	operational mode of the ext3 journalling file system in which both data and metadata are journalled before they are actually written to the disk
journaled file system	<i>See journalling file system</i>
journaling /US/	<i>See journalling</i>
journaling file system /US/	<i>See journalling file system</i>
journalling; journaling /US/	process of logging changes to a journal, which is usually a circular log in a specially allocated area, before actually writing them to the main file system
journalling file system; journaling file system /US/; journaled file system; JFS	fault-resilient file system in which data integrity is ensured by constantly writing the updates to directories and bitmaps to a serial log on a disk before updating the original disk log
JRE	<i>See Java Runtime Environment</i>
JSP	<i>See JavaServer Pages</i>
JSP custom tag	<i>See custom tag</i>
JSP custom tag library	<i>See JSP tag library</i>
JSP Standard Template Library; JSTL	library that allows the programming of Java Server Pages (JSP) by using tags instead of scriptlet code
JSP tag library; JSP custom tag library	library in which declarative, modular functions are defined for reuse by any JavaServer Pages (JSP)
JSTL	<i>See JSP Standard Template Library</i>

JT-2; JT2	Japanese system with a 6.312 Mbit/s data rate in which the signal is compatible with the ITU-T G.704 signal specification
JT1	Japanese system based on the US T1 interface that carries 24 channels in a 193-bit frame transmitted at a basic multiplex rate of 1.544 Mbit/s
JT2	<i>See JT-2</i>
JTAPI	<i>See Java telephony application programming interface</i>
jump	deviation from the presentation order of clauses or commands during the execution of a program
jump instruction	instruction which causes a deviation in the execution order of program clauses or commands when the program is being executed
junk mail	<i>See spam</i>
jurisdiction	set of configurations that define the form and content of the certificates issued under it, the life-cycle management of the certificates, and the look-and-feel the users will find when enrolling
jurisdiction information parameter; JIP	parameter that is introduced by the visited mobile services switching centre and that makes it possible to identify from which mobile services switching centre the call originated
justifiable digit time-slot	digit time-slot that is provided for the purpose of justification and that may contain either an information digit or a justifying digit
justification	process of changing the digit rate of a digital signal in a controlled manner so that it can accord with a digit rate different from its own inherent rate (usually without loss of information)
justification capacity	<i>See maximum justification rate</i>
justification digit	<i>See justifying digit</i>
justification instant	instant at which zero, one, or two digits of the original digital signal are transmitted according to the timing relationship between the time-slots of the original signal and the time-slots provided for conveying that signal
justification rate	rate at which justifying digits are inserted, or at which information digits are transmitted by other means
justification ratio	ratio of the actual justification rate to the maximum justification rate
justification service digit	digit that transmits information concerning the status of a justifiable digit time slot

**justifying digit;
justification digit** digit inserted in a justifiable digit time slot when that time slot is not required for an information digit

JVM See *Java virtual machine*

JVT See *Java value type*

2.13 K

**K desktop environment;
KDE** network-transparent contemporary desktop environment for UNIX workstations which can be viewed either as a user desktop or as a development platform for application programs

K interface interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and the shared interworking function (SIWF) server

k-factor See *k-value*

**k-fading;
diffraction fading;
diffraction loss** loss of the received signal energy due to variations in the radio refractivity of the atmosphere

k-value; k-factor ratio of the effective earth radius to the real earth radius when the propagation path is a straight line

KA See *keep-alive message*

KAI See *key alarm indicator*

kana Japanese syllabic writing which consists of two written varieties, hiragana and katakana

kanji Japanese writing system using characters mainly derived from Chinese ideograms, and the characters in this system

**Karlsson charging;
asynchronous charging** method of time charging in which the sending of metering pulses is not synchronised with the beginning of the call

katakana Japanese system of square-shaped syllabic writing which is based on Chinese ideograms and used mainly for writing recent words of foreign origin

Kc See *ciphering key*

KCS interface; keyboard controller style interface; IPMI KCS interface	system management software (SMS) interface provided by the baseboard management controller or satellite management controller on the host
KDB	<i>See kernel debugger</i>
KDC	<i>See key distribution centre</i>
KDE	<i>See K desktop environment</i>
keep or delete policy; KoD	policy used for content adaptation, which determines whether a media component of a multimedia message is included in the adapted message without change, or whether, when the capabilities of the recipient are insufficient, is dropped from the adapted message
keep-alive message; keepalive message; KA	message sent by a network device to inform another network device that the virtual circuit between them is still active
keepalive message	<i>See keep-alive message</i>
KER	<i>See Kermit protocol</i>
Kerberos	security system that authenticates users by establishing at login an identity that is used throughout the session
Kermit	<i>See Kermit protocol</i>
Kermit protocol; Kermit; KER	protocol that performs error-corrected file transfer and management over many types of connections, including terminal connections, among different hardware and software platforms
kernel	lowest layer into which a large operating system is subdivided, each layer dealing with some aspect of the system hardware
kernel	<i>See operating system kernel</i>
kernel debugger; KDB	debugger that is embedded in the ChorusOS operating system
kernel log; KNLOG	log in which task switching, faulted system calls, and user log entries are stored
kernel mode; system mode; privileged mode	processor mode that allows full and unprotected access to the system resources, including the memory address spaces of all user-mode processes and applications, and also to hardware

kernel module	piece of software that can be loaded and unloaded into the kernel upon demand
kernel panic	message that the operating system displays if it detects an internal system error from which it cannot recover
kernel pre-emption	process in which a thread with the highest priority replaces the thread that is currently being executed in the kernel
kernel preemption	<i>See kernel pre-emption</i>
key	<i>See label</i>
key	<i>See cryptographic key</i>
key alarm indicator; KAI	logical indicator that is used to show the unavailability of services, physical resources, or logical resources
key distribution center /US/	<i>See key distribution centre</i>
key distribution centre; key distribution center /US/; KDC	database that implements a key distribution protocol to provide keys to two or more entities that wish to communicate securely
key exchange; RSA key exchange	exchange of RSA keys based on the RSA encryption system
key management	generation, storage, distribution, deletion, archiving and application of keys in accordance with a security policy
key pair	pair of matching private and public keys
key performance indicator; key performance indicators; KPI	selected performance indicator that is a crucial performance metric
key performance indicators	<i>See key performance indicator</i>
key recovery	special feature of a key management scheme that allows authorised users to recover a copy of a private or secret key when the original is damaged or otherwise unavailable
key set identifier; KSI	number, which is associated with the ciphering and integrity keys (CK and IK) derived during authentication, used to verify whether the user equipment (UE) and the serving network are to use the same ciphering key and integrity key

key status	information element (IE) that indicates if the keys passed in the security mode control procedure are new, or if they have been used previously
key stream generator; KSG	cryptographic algorithm which produces a stream of binary digits which can be used for encipherment and decipherment
key stream segment; KSS	output of the key stream generator, consisting of 360 bits
key system	<i>See key telephone system</i>
key telephone system; key system; KTS	telephone system in which each telephone can be used to select an outside line
keyboard controller style interface	<i>See KCS interface</i>
keyboard, video, mouse switch	<i>See KVM switch</i>
keyboard/video/mouse multiplexor	<i>See KVM switch</i>
keyed-hashing for message authentication; hashed message authentication code; HMAC	message authentication mechanism that uses cryptographic hash functions
keyguard	<i>See keypad lock</i>
keylock	<i>See keypad lock</i>
keypad lock; keyguard	feature the user can activate to prevent accidental operation of the powered on phone
keystore	<i>See Java keystore file</i>
keystore file	<i>See Java keystore file</i>
keyword	<i>See password</i>
keyword	wordlike reserved lexical unit in a concrete textual syntax
keyword-based routing	routing a message to certain address by using a keyword which is embedded in the message text

KI	<i>See operating system kernel interface</i>
Ki	<i>See subscriber authentication key</i>
Ki	<i>See encryption key</i>
Ki storage encryption key	Ki storage key used for protecting the confidentiality of data items stored in the home location centre/authentication centre (HLR/AUC)
Ki storage integrity key	Ki storage key used for protecting the integrity of data items stored in the HLR/AUC (home location centre/authentication centre)
Ki storage key	in the authentication centre (AUC) encryption, a type of data protection key used for protecting subscriber data in the authentication database of an AUC
Ki transport key	in the authentication centre (AUC) encryption, a data protection key used for protecting subscriber data in the authentication database of an AUC
killer application	application or program so compelling to certain potential users that they buy the computer or device that the program runs on for no other reason than to be able to use that program
KNLOG	<i>See kernel log</i>
knowledge base	database for knowledge management which contains a collection of knowledge that is expressed using a formal knowledge representation language
knowledge search	search engine that is used as a web-based knowledge-sharing service providing case-specific problem-solving knowledge both within Nokia and outside Nokia
KoD	<i>See keep or delete policy</i>
KPI	<i>See key performance indicator</i>
KPI browser	browser that provides visualisation of performance indicators (PI) and predefined key performance indicators (KPI) over a web user interface in graphical and tabular form
KSG	<i>See key stream generator</i>
KSI	<i>See key set identifier</i>
KSS	<i>See key stream segment</i>
KTS	<i>See key telephone system</i>

KVM switch; keyboard, video, mouse switch hardware device that allows a single keyboard, video display monitor, and mouse to be switched to control more than one computer at time

2.14 L

L interface interface between the mobile services switching centre (MSC) and the GSM service control function (gsmSCF)

L RES *See residual echo level*

I-connection channel-associated loopback towards the interface from which the signal is transmitted

L1 *See physical layer*

L1 IS *See level 1 intermediate system*

L2 IS *See level 2 intermediate system*

L2F *See layer 2 forwarding*

L2TP *See Layer 2 Tunnelling Protocol*

L2TP network server; LNS server that acts as an L2TP tunnel endpoint and assigns the dynamic address for the mobile station

L3 address OSI layer 3 address identifying a subscriber port

LA *See link adaptation*

LA *See location area*

LA number number identifying the location area (LA) in a public land mobile network (PLMN)

label *See PIN label*

label static text that appears in the user interface and that is used to identify different controls and control groups

label that part of information within a signalling message used to identify the particular circuit, call or management transaction to which the message is related

label designated point in a code string to which program execution can shift

label; <i>file label; tag; key</i>	one or more characters within or attached to a set of data that contains information on the set, including its identification
label distribution protocol; <i>LDP</i>	protocol most commonly used in an IP network to assign and distribute MPLS labels
label switching	switching which combines attributes of link level switching, as in ATM and frame relay, with attributes of network level routing, as in IP
label-switched path; <i>LSP</i>	path followed by a labeled packet over several hops from the source to the destination
labelled channel	temporally-ordered collection of all block payloads having a common label value
labelled deterministic channel	labelled channel with the property that, the aggregated payload capacity of all blocks in each successive interval of specified constant duration is a constant
labelled interface structure	interface structure in which all services and signalling are provided by labelled channels
labelled multiplexing	multiplexing of labelled channels by concatenating the blocks of the different channels
labelled statistical channel	labelled channel in which the payload of the successive blocks of the channel is random and/or the block durations are random
laboratory test	compliance test or a determination test made under prescribed and controlled conditions which may or may not simulate field conditions
LAC	<i>See link access control</i>
LAC	<i>See location area code</i>
LACo	<i>See licence authorisation code</i>
LACP	<i>See Link Aggregation Control Protocol</i>
LAD	<i>See local area dialling</i>
LAF	<i>See look-and-feel</i>
LAG	<i>See link aggregation</i>
LAI	<i>See location area identification</i>
LAN	<i>See local area network</i>

LAN device	device which forwards packets between the local area network (LAN) link segments
LAN device integration	feature for integrating a large number of local area network (LAN) devices as part of a network element
LAN emulation	<i>See LAN emulation service</i>
LAN emulation service; LAN emulation; LANE; LE	ATM service that emulates services of existing LANs across an ATM network and can be supported via a software layer in the end systems
LAN emulation user to network interface; LANE UNI; LAN UNI; LUNI	user to network interface between a LAN emulation service (LE) client and a LAN emulation service server
LAN functional unit	logical definition of the physical local area network (LAN)
LAN HW supervision	feature which defines methods of supervising, configuring, and interrogating hardware (HW) related data of LAN switches in the DX 200 platform, and keeping track of operations made by LAN switches and the received notifications
LAN ID	<i>See LAN identifier</i>
LAN identifier; LAN ID	identifier used to group computers together to form a messaging group from the internal local area network (LAN) point of view
LAN interface	<i>See local area network interface</i>
LAN manager	software which defines a local area network (LAN) topology used between the interface computers and host computers
LAN monitoring	procedure by which the switch and link failures in a local area network (LAN) are detected and analysed
LAN switch	in a local area network (LAN), a high-speed switch that forwards packets between data link segments
LAN switchover	switchover in which the working and spare local area networks (LAN) are mutually changed, and the IP address is moved to the new working LAN interface

LAN topology management; topology management	feature which keeps the local area network (LAN) topology information up to date and offers a message interface to enquire about the active topology data
LAN UNI	<i>See LAN emulation user to network interface</i>
land mobile service	<i>See mobile service</i>
landline	<i>See wireline</i>
landline network	<i>See fixed network</i>
landscape page	page written or displayed so that the text is parallel with the longer side of the page
LANE	<i>See LAN emulation service</i>
LANE UNI	<i>See LAN emulation user to network interface</i>
language file	in the mobile client, a file with language-specific elements that are stored in transparent elementary files in the SIM file system
language tag	tag that indicates the language used in an information object
LAP	<i>See Link Access Protocol</i>
LAP	<i>See local access point</i>
LAPD	<i>See link access procedure on the D-channel</i>
LAPDm	<i>See link access protocol on the Dm channel</i>
LAPV5 frame structure	structure of frames that use the LAPV5 protocol
LAPV5 protocol	link access procedure on the C-channel that ensures reliable, transparent data transmission on the C- channel
large RA support	<i>See large routing area support</i>
large routing area support; large RA support; LRAS feature; LRAS	2G SGSN feature that makes it possible to define Packet Processing Unit (PAPU) groups where multiple PAPUs can serve a single routing area or network service entity
largest full hour method	<i>See average of the daily peak full hour</i>
LAS	<i>See last extension number</i>

last active date	time stamp indicating the date and time the mobile station was last active in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
last diverting line identity; <i>LDLI</i>	network number of the subscriber who has made a call forward
last extension number; <i>LAS</i>	extension number which is the last in a private network's or centrex group's extension number space
last in first out; <i>LIFO</i>	queuing discipline in which the entities which arrive last are handled first
last known location	<i>See updated/last known location</i>
last known service area	information element which indicates the service area which is the last in which the user equipment (UE) is known to have been and the time elapsed since the UE was known to be in that service area
last mile gateway; <i>LMGW</i>	part of an IP-based base station controller (BSC) which provides the user plane functions
last number redial; <i>redialling the last number dialled; last number repetition; number repetition, last number dialled, automatic registration</i>	service by which a user can redial the last number by using a short code
last number repetition	<i>See last number redial</i>
last party release; <i>both party release</i>	release which takes place after both the calling and the called party have cleared
last SR; <i>LSR</i>	RTCP packet field in the time stamp of the last RTCP sender report (SR) received from the source
LATA	<i>See local access and transport area /US/</i>
late call forwarding; <i>LCF</i>	call forwarding after the call has been extended to the visited network (VPLMN) of the forwarding subscriber
late media	establishment mode of a PoC session, in which the target terminal is paged before a "ready to speak" indication is given to the originator

latest expiry date	optional feature that enables the operator to define a prepaid profile that selects the latest of the old and new expiry dates
LAU	<i>See location updating</i>
layer	conceptual region that embodies one or more functions between an upper and a lower logical boundary within a hierarchy of functions
layer	functional level of a network hierarchy which is used to generate and transfer information in a specific form
layer 1	<i>See physical layer</i>
layer 2 forwarding; L2F	protocol that supports the creation of secure virtual private dial-up networks over the Internet
Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol /US/	<i>See Layer 2 Tunnelling Protocol</i>
Layer 2 Tunnelling Protocol; Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol /US/; L2TP	extension to the Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) used for virtual private networks (VPN)
layer file	XML configuration file that a Java Archive File (JAR) provides for defining a virtual file system
layer interface	interface between adjacent layers of hierarchy of layers
layer management	functions related to the management of the layer partly performed in the layer itself according to the protocol of the layer (activities such as activation and error control) and partly performed as a subset of systems management
layer network	layered transport network with client/server relationship between adjacent layers
layer service	capability of the (N) layer and the layers beneath it, which is provided to (N +1) entities, at the boundary between the (N) layer and the (N+1) layer
layer service elements	indivisible component of the layer service made visible to the service user via layer primitives
layer service primitives	means for specifying in detail the adjacent layer interactions

layer-two segregation	traffic segregation in which the GPRS Tunneling Protocol Unit (GTPU) classifies the uplink IP traffic as real-time and non-real-time streams that are transmitted through different virtual channel connections based on the corresponding IP-over-ATM interface parameter
lazy changeover	<i>See lazy transmitter changeover</i>
lazy transmitter changeover; lazy Tx changeover; lazy changeover	protection method against transmitter faults that cannot be detected by the equipment itself and where the switchover is performed when the system experiences bit errors for a longer period
lazy Tx changeover	<i>See lazy transmitter changeover</i>
Lb	<i>See Lb interface</i>
LB	<i>See load balancer</i>
LB	<i>See log browser</i>
Lb interface; Lb	interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and a base station controller (BSC)
Lb'	<i>See Lb' interface</i>
Lb' interface; Lb'	interface between a serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and an IP base station (IP-BTS)
Lb+	<i>See Lb+ interface</i>
Lb+ interface; Lb+	Nokia proprietary interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and a base station controller (BSC) that is used for non-standardised operation and maintenance signalling
LBI	<i>See load balancing index</i>
Lbis	<i>See Lbis interface</i>
Lbis interface; Lbis	interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and position-determining equipment (PDE)
LBN	<i>See load-balancing node</i>
Lbo	<i>See line build out</i>
LBO	<i>See line build out</i>
LBSDia	<i>See Diameter load-balancing service</i>
LBSDP	<i>See dedicated port load-balancing service</i>

LBSSIP	<i>See SIP load balancing service</i>
LC	<i>See long code</i>
LC	<i>See load control</i>
LCAS	<i>See link capacity adjustment scheme</i>
LCB	<i>See loop control bit</i>
LCC	<i>See link control card</i>
LCD	<i>See loss of cell delineation</i>
LCF	<i>See late call forwarding</i>
LCF	<i>See location control function</i>
LCL	<i>See longitudinal conversion loss</i>
LCO	<i>See limited call offering</i>
LCP	<i>See link control protocol</i>
LCR	<i>See local cell resource</i>
LCR ID	<i>See local cell resource identifier</i>
LCS	<i>See location services</i>
LCS	<i>See location control services</i>
LCS	<i>See lower-order path connection supervision</i>
LCS CDR	<i>See location services CDR</i>
LCS client	<i>See location services client</i>
LCS server	<i>See location services server</i>
LCS-CDR	<i>See location services CDR</i>
LCSC	<i>See location services client</i>
LCSS	<i>See location services server</i>
LDAC	<i>See long distance area code</i>
LDAP	<i>See Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i>
Idap	<i>See Lightweight Directory Access Protocol</i>

LDAP API	<i>See LDAP application programming interface</i>
LDAP application programming interface; LDAP API	C-language-based application programming interface (API) to the lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP)
LDAP client; lightweight directory access protocol client	client software enabling the use of the services that the LDAP server offers
LDAP data interchange format; LDIF	file format for describing directory information or modifications made to directory information
LDAP directory	directory which acts as a specialised database optimised for reading, browsing, and searching, and in which access to data is provided via the lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP)
LDAP interface	interface that provides an Internet-standard-based protocol which allows third-party Internet client applications to access the Internet locator service for dynamic directory information
LDAP matching rule; matching rule	rule that a server uses to compare attribute values against assertion values when performing search and compare operations
LDAP schema	collection of attribute type definitions, object class definitions, and other information which a LDAP server uses to determine how to match a filter or attribute value assertion against the attributes of an entry, and whether to permit add and modify operations
LDAP server; lightweight directory access protocol server	server that replies to directory queries over the lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP)
LDAP syntax; syntax	format of an LDAP attribute value
LDAPS	<i>See secure LDAP</i>
LDIF	<i>See LDAP data interchange format</i>
LDLI	<i>See last diverting line identity</i>
LDN	<i>See local distinguished name</i>
LDP	<i>See label distribution protocol</i>

LDS	<i>See location and directory services</i>
LDS	<i>See location-dependent service</i>
LDT	<i>See local descriptor table</i>
Le	<i>See Le interface</i>
LE	<i>See logical network element</i>
LE	<i>See local exchange</i>
LE	<i>See LAN emulation service</i>
Le interface; Le	interface between a gateway mobile location centre (GMLC) and an external location application
leading packet	packet that is transmitted first and indicates the composition of the transmission
leading RTP packet	RTP data packet that is used at the beginning of a speech item or for establishing a one-to-one call
leaf	end of the path in the directory tree (DT) where an entry resides
leaf	called subscriber who is a single destination of the point-to-multipoint connection
leaf initiated drop party	party dropping in which a leaf of a PTM call is removed when the leaf does not want to receive data from the root
leak rate	<i>See bucket leak rate</i>
leaky-bucket algorithm	<i>See generic cell rate algorithm</i>
learn mode	operating mode during which an access point can be configured in its factory default state
leased line; dedicated line; private line; LL	communications channel that permanently connects two or more locations
leased line bank	set of leased lines stored in the node
leased line network	network reserved for the exclusive use of one customer
least significant bit; LSB	bit that occupies the rightmost position in a binary number

LEC	<i>See liberty-enabled client</i>
LECP	liberty-enabled client or proxy
left mouse button	<i>See mouse button</i>
left-hand mouse button	<i>See mouse button</i>
leg; call leg	connection between a connection point and an addressable entity
leg connector	ATM connection between the reserved end points of the legs for the incoming and outgoing side of the call
leg control	feature which is used to manage the legs for the incoming and outgoing side of the call
leg ID	<i>See leg identifier</i>
leg identifier; leg ID	identifier that is valid at network element level for identifying a single leg
legacy Internet	fixed Internet as experienced in the year 2000
legacy support; LS	support that enables the use of new services or features of a system with technology that is of an earlier time
length indicator; LI	six-bit field which differentiates between message signal units, link status signal units and fill-in signal units and in case its binary value is less than 63, it indicates the length of a signal unit
LEP	<i>See liberty-enabled proxy</i>
letterbox	picture format alternative for widescreen programmes on an ordinary 4:3 TV set in which the complete picture is displayed but black bars appear at the top and bottom of the TV screen
level	<i>See layer</i>
level 1 intermediate system; L1 IS	intermediate system which delivers and receives network protocol data units (NPDU) from other systems, and relays NPDUs from other source systems to other destination systems
level 2 intermediate system; L2 IS	intermediate system which contains the functions of a level 1 intermediate system and in addition acts as a system in the level 2 subdomain
level of recovery	amount of disturbance to the system caused by a recovery action when eliminating a failure

lexical unit	terminal symbol of a concrete textual syntax
LF	<i>See longest free</i>
LFU	<i>See logical functional unit</i>
Lg	<i>See Lg interface</i>
LG	<i>See licence generator</i>
Lg interface; <i>Lg</i>	interface between a mobile services switching centre (MSC) and a gateway mobile location centre (GMLC), or between a 3G SGSN and a GMLC
LGN	<i>See logical group node</i>
Lh	<i>See Lh interface</i>
LH	<i>See line hunting</i>
Lh interface; <i>Lh</i>	interface between a gateway mobile location centre (GMLC) and a home location register (HLR)
LI	<i>See line identity</i>
LI	<i>See length indicator</i>
LIA	<i>See Location-Info-Answer message</i>
Liberty Identity Federation Framework; Identity Federation Framework; ID-FF	specification of the Liberty Alliance that describes a framework which allows single sign-on and account linking between partners with established trust relationships
liberty single sign-on and authentication	WAP gateway feature which allows a mobile terminal to access wide range of services with a single sign-on
liberty-enabled client; <i>LEC</i>	client that has, or knows how to obtain, knowledge about the identity provider that an entity wants to use with the service provider
liberty-enabled proxy; <i>LEP</i>	HTTP proxy such as a WAP gateway that emulates a liberty-enabled client
library	named set of synchronous services
library	collection of object modules or combined subroutines ready for inclusion in a program

library call	call that a program executes to request the services of a library
library management system; <i>LMS</i>	group of tools used for managing Mentor's CAE/CAD libraries and their use
library manager	program which calls library formatting routines and controls the condition of the library
library program	program which implements one service included in a library
library routine	prewritten routine for use in other programs
library service	service that a library provides to other applications
library stub	library that provides only the library interface, the library services being implemented elsewhere by other programs
licence authorisation code; <i>license authorization code /US/; LACo</i>	code that is generated by the Nokia licence generator and that is required to create the licence file
licence client; <i>license client /US/</i>	client that uses installed licence files
licence code; <i>license code /US/</i>	code that identifies the licensed application in sales items for the network element type
licence continuation; <i>license continuation /US/</i>	continuation of the licence period in which the end time of the licence period is extended
licence continuation with increment; <i>license continuation with increment /US/</i>	continuation of the licence period in which the end time is extended and the licence capacity is increased
licence expiration warning period; <i>license expiration warning period /US/</i>	defined period of time before a licence expires that is preceded by an alarm to indicate that a licence is about to expire
licence file; <i>license file /US/</i>	file that describes the licence and that holds all the information needed for runtime licence management

licence file distribution; license file distribution /US/	function for distributing licence files into products or systems, including licence file download and import
licence file version	licence file with a different target ID list or a renewed signature
licence generator	application that creates and delivers product licences that Nokia has granted to operator customers based on a customer order
licence increment; license increment /US/	increase in the licensed capacity
licence key; license key /US/; software licence key	information key that technically enables the use of licensed software
licence key manager	software application that is able to install and display licence key information
licence management; license management /US/	set of functions which is used to control licences, including the creation, distribution, and supervision of licences
licence manager; license manager /US/	element manager's application for checking the status of licences, managing licence files, and viewing the maximum capacity that has been licensed for the system
licence monitoring; license monitoring /US/	mechanism which enables the control of the number of WAP 1.x, WAP 2.x, and push requests that come into the WAP gateway compared with the number of licensed requests
licence server; license server /US/	server that has all the licence files in its database, and installs licences to the licence client
licence-based feature management	feature which consists of the functions of licence management and feature management
license authorization code /US/	<i>See licence authorisation code</i>
license client /US/	<i>See licence client</i>

license code /US/	<i>See licence code</i>
license continuation /US/	<i>See licence continuation</i>
license continuation with increment /US/	<i>See licence continuation with increment</i>
license expiration warning period / US/	<i>See licence expiration warning period</i>
license file /US/	<i>See licence file</i>
license file distribution /US/	<i>See licence file distribution</i>
license increment /US/	<i>See licence increment</i>
license key /US/	<i>See licence key</i>
license management /US/	<i>See licence management</i>
license manager / US/	<i>See licence manager</i>
license monitoring /US/	<i>See licence monitoring</i>
license server / US/	<i>See licence server</i>
licensed application	application that can only be used with a valid licence
licensed application management	set of functions for controlling licensed applications
licensed capacity	capacity whose use is permitted in a managed object with a licence
licensed feature	feature whose use is permitted via a licence
LIF	<i>See logical interface</i>
LIF	<i>See loss of IMA frame defect</i>
LIF	<i>See line interface</i>

life data	data collected on the life of a hand
lifetime notification	<i>See responder lifetime notification</i>
LIFO	<i>See last in first out</i>
lightguide	<i>See optical fibre cable</i>
lights out management	<i>See lights-out management</i>
lights-out management; lights out management; LOM	function that a system administrator uses to monitor and manage servers remotely
Lightweight Directory Access Protocol; LDAP; ldap	protocol for accessing directory information, which allows, for example, searching for a distinguished name without revealing the location of the individual
lightweight directory access protocol client	<i>See LDAP client</i>
lightweight directory access protocol server	<i>See LDAP server</i>
lightweight family	process family where the master and hands have been implemented as lightweight processes
lightweight hand	hand of a lightweight family
lightweight master	master of a lightweight family
lightweight process	process implemented as a parallel routine within a real process
LIM	<i>See call limiter</i>
limit boundary	<i>See compliance boundary</i>
limit distance	<i>See compliance boundary</i>
limited availability	arrangement in which only some of the outputs from a switching stage can be reached from an input

limited call offering; LCO	service used to bar all incoming calls so that the access is only possible through a related IN supported service which can then prevent certain calls
limited call time; limited conversation time; call with limited duration	call duration which the operator sets according to the subscriber's request
limited capacity licence	See <i>capacity licence</i>
limited conversation time	See <i>limited call time</i>
LinAS	See <i>Linux application server</i>
line activation	function which requires the digital line transmission system to be activated but which may also activate the user-network interface
line attenuation	See <i>transmission line attenuation</i>
line blocking	condition of a subscriber line and a subscriber interface, in case no on-hook signal is received within a certain time after the call has been ended
line build out; line build-out; Lbo; LBO	compensation for the loss in decibels based on the distance from the device to the first repeater in the circuit
line build-out	See <i>line build out</i>
line code	code chosen to suit the characteristics of a transmission channel, that defines the equivalence between sets of digits presented for transmission and the corresponding sequence of signal elements transmitted over that channel
line coding	See <i>line encoding</i>
line diversity	propagation protection in which signal transmission is carried out using two frequencies or two polarisations on each hop in a radio relay equipment chain
line editor	text editor where the user must select individual lines to modify the text
line encoding; line coding	process of applying the rules of a particular line code to a given set of digits to derive the sequence of signal elements of the line signal
line equalizer; equalizer	network which corrects a circuit's transmission-frequency characteristics to allow it to transmit selected frequencies in a uniform manner

line hunting; line hunting, random with switch possibility to sequential line hunting; hunting group; LH	service which enables incoming calls to a specific number to be directed to a member of a group of subscribers
line hunting in centrex	<i>See centrex hunting</i>
line hunting, random with switch possibility to sequential line hunting	<i>See line hunting</i>
line identification service; LIS	supplementary service which uses information related to the calling line identity and which is offered to mobile subscribers
line identity; LI	information element which contains the actual information given to a subscriber
line interface; LIF	interface on the transmission line side of the line terminal
line interface number	part of a position number which indicates the location of a subscriber in a module
line interface unit; LIU	physical layer (OSI layer 1) transceiver device that serves as an interface to signals from the user
line loop	<i>See base station line loop</i>
line loopback	loopback in the line equipment, in which the signal coming in from the line interface is regenerated and connected back to the line interface as the outgoing line signal
line observation	<i>See subscriber line observation</i>
line printer; LPT	device that prints a line of characters as a unit
line printer daemon; LPD	service provided by the UNIX operating system, employed in TCP/IP networks as a mechanism for using remote printers
line repeater; intermediate repeater	repeater located on the line section of the line equipment
line signal	line equipment signal which is defined according to the signalling method and circuit type and sent in trunk circuits between the exchanges

line signal	signal actually transmitted over a transmission channel
line signaling /US/	<i>See line signalling</i>
line signalling; line signaling /US/	transmission of supervisory signals in the signalling time slot of the PCM circuit (in certain cases also the transmission of register signals and alarm signals of unattended exchanges in the DX 200 system)
line signalling index; LSI	part of the call set-up message which is used for packing and unpacking ISDN user part (ISUP) messages
line terminal	<i>See line termination</i>
line termination; LT	device located at one end of the line equipment which transmits and receives the line and interface signals and matches them
line terminator	in a command line interface, a character at the end of a command line that causes the execution the command
line test relay; test access relay	relay in the interface, which enables the connection of the line to the test bus for testing the subscriber loop condition
line timing	timing scheme in which the synchronisation unit receives more than one input for the timing signal from the upper network level
line transmission system	system for the transmission of signals via a transmission line, for example via a twin cable or coaxial cable
line-of-sight checking; LOS checking	function of a radio network planning tool used to find out the line-of-sight (LOS) path
line-of-sight path loss; LOS path loss	path loss that occurs at line-of-sight
line-only activation	function which requires the activation of only the digital line transmission system and does not activate the user-network interface
linear address	address pointing to a linear memory space
linear network	<i>See chain network</i>
lines of code; LOC	number of lines of code in a software entity
link	part of a method that connects two steps of a method together and specifies the conditions that have to be met before the next step can be started

link	to integrate two or more separately written, assembled, or compiled programs into a single entity
link	in a web document, an emphasized word or phrase that acts as a pointer to more information on the subject
link	internal connection in a switching network
link	routine that interfaces between two separate programs and through which control information is passed
link	<i>See transmission link</i>
link access control; LAC	protocol modified from SSCOP, which handles sequence integrity and flow control
link access procedure on the D-channel; link access protocol on the D-channel; LAPD	integrated services digital network (ISDN) data link layer (layer 2) protocol for the D-channel
link access procedure on the D-channel between MS and BSS	<i>See link access protocol on the Dm channel</i>
Link Access Protocol; LAP	formal set of procedures applied at the user-network interface to convey information between the corresponding layer 3 entities of the user and of the network. These procedures are within layer 2 of the OSI model
link access protocol on the D-channel	<i>See link access procedure on the D-channel</i>
link access protocol on the Dm channel; link access procedure on the D-channel between MS and BSS; LAPDm	link access procedure on the D-channel (LAPD) which ensures a reliable transparent data transmission on the D-channel between the mobile station (MS) and the base station system (BSS)
link adaptation; automatic link adaptation; LA; ALA	procedure in which the channel coding changes during the call, within the limits agreed in the call set-up, and according to the uplink and downlink signal quality and mobile terminal and base transceiver station signal strength

link aggregation; aggregation; trunking	method for combining multiple physical network links into a single logical link for increased performance and fault tolerance
Link Aggregation Control Protocol; LACP	protocol that verifies the link configurations, sends packets to each of the physical links in the trunk, and provides the mechanism for adding and subtracting links from the trunk
link budget	calculation that is used to estimate the maximum distance that a subscriber can be located from a cell while still achieving acceptable service reliability
link capacity adjustment scheme; LCAS	method that supports virtual concatenation and that is used to increase or decrease the capacity of a virtual concatenated group link to meet the bandwidth needs of the application in a hitless manner
link characteristics	collection of attributes that describe a link
link connection	connection within a network layer and consisting of a trail and a time slot
link control card; LCC	fibre-channel control card in the disk array
link control protocol; LCP	protocol that establishes, configures, and tests data link connections for use by the point-to-point protocol (PPP)
link failure	event that causes a particular link to be unavailable for transmission
link layer; data link layer; DLL	layer 2 within the OSI model including synchronisation and some control over the influence of errors within the physical layer
link level address	address which is associated with the network used to transport IP datagrams
link loss; LLOS	loss that is calculated by taking into account propagation loss, and gains from the receiving and transmitting antennas, as well as various losses (such as cable, divider/combiner, duplexer and body losses)
link loss forwarding; LLF	method of error propagation into the Ethernet domain, in which the link state of the port is used to signal whether a viable connection to the remote side Ethernet port is possible
link out of delay synchronisation	<i>See link out of delay synchronisation defect</i>

link out of delay synchronisation defect; link out of delay synchronisation; LODS	link event indicating that the link is not synchronised with the other links within the IMA group
link planner	network planning tool for digital microwave radio planning
link redirector	software that recognises specifics related to the user's hardware or software and uses this information to forward the user to the correct site
link selector parameter; LSP	parameter in the information units (PDU, SDU) to be passed from the BSSGP to the network service (NS) layer which helps to preserve their order because all information units related to a certain mobile station are passed to the NS layer with the same parameter value
link state advertisement	<i>See link state protocol data unit</i>
link state control; LSC	signalling link function that is used to co-ordinate other signalling link functions
link state database	<i>See OSPF link state database</i>
link state machine; LSM	process that defines the transmit and receive directions of each IMA link
link state packet	<i>See link state protocol data unit</i>
link state protocol data unit; link state packet; link state advertisement; LSP; LSA	protocol data unit that contains reachability information about systems and areas that the router knows about
link status signal unit; LSSU	signal unit that contains status information about the signalling link in which it is transmitted
link termination point	endpoint of an ATM link
link-by-link signaling /US/	<i>See link-by-link signalling</i>
link-by-link signalling; link-by-link signaling / US/	procedure for the exchange of signalling information directly between two signalling points that are connected either directly or via signalling transfer points

link-local address	IP address for addressing within a single link for the purpose of address autoconfiguration, neighbour discovery, and internal routing
linkage; <i>linkage editing</i>	resolving the relative location of instructions and data when more than one object module is to be run at the same time and they cross-refer to each other's instruction sequences or data
linkage editing	<i>See linkage</i>
linkage listing	result of linking which tells how program modules have been linked, that is how a program consists of modules
linkage printout	<i>See linkage listing</i>
linked operation	operation invoked from one end of a dialogue that is linked to another operation previously invoked by the other end
linking configuration set	configuration set which consists of indices that point to normal configuration sets
LinSEE	<i>See Linux software engineering environment</i>
Linux	<i>See Linux operating system</i>
Linux application server; <i>LinAS</i>	open source middleware platform, layered between the operating system and applications, that provides the basis for linking systems and resources of the network
Linux file system hierarchy	structure for the placement of files and directories under the Linux operating system
Linux kernel	essential part of the Linux operating system, responsible for resource allocation, low-level hardware interfaces, security, simple communications, and basic file system management
Linux kernel crash dump; <i>LKCD</i>	set of kernel patches and utilities that allows a copy of the kernel memory to be saved if severe problems occur in the kernel
Linux operating system; <i>Linux OS; Linux</i>	operating system that provides the software needed to enable the use of a Linux-based computer system
Linux OS	<i>See Linux operating system</i>
Linux software engineering environment; <i>LinSEE</i>	standard development environment tailored for the Linux operating system

Linux standard base; <i>LSB</i>	application binary interface for the Linux operating system and Linux-compatible platforms
LIR	<i>See Location-Info-Request message</i>
LIS	<i>See logical IP subnet</i>
LIS	<i>See line identification service</i>
LISP	<i>See list processing language</i>
list	<i>See distribution list</i>
list	set of choices from which a user can select one or more items
list box	<i>See list</i>
list box	UI control showing a list of items the user can select
list box	<i>See drop-down list</i>
list management and access control	<i>See group member list and ACL management</i>
list management server; <i>LMS</i>	server that provides a single contact point for group and list management operations for PoC terminals and stores the shared lists
list processing	<i>See list processing language</i>
list processing language; <i>list processing; LISP</i>	programming language designed for the manipulation of non-numeric data
list tracing	<i>See EIR list tracing</i>
list-based group; <i>member list-based join-in group</i>	closed talk group with member list-based access control
listener	<i>See event listener</i>
listener group	group of subscribers listening to the same announcement on the same channel
listening socket	socket that the server monitors for assigning new clients
listing	<i>See printout</i>
literal	constant presented in unaltered form

little endian; <i>little-endian</i>	format for storage or transmission of binary data in which the least significant bit (or byte) comes first
little-endian	See <i>little endian</i>
LIU	See <i>line interface unit</i>
live time	See <i>alarm live time</i>
live upgrade	upgrade that can be made without a disruption to service
LKCD	See <i>Linux kernel crash dump</i>
LL	See <i>leased line</i>
LL	See <i>local loop</i>
LLA	See <i>logically layered architecture</i>
LLC	See <i>low layer compatibility</i>
LLC	See <i>logical link control</i>
LLC frame; <i>logical link control frame</i>	frame that is segmented into radio link control (RLC) data blocks for transmission
LLC layer	See <i>logical link control</i>
LLC window; <i>logical link control window</i>	window that the logical link control acknowledged mode uses for logical link operation both in sending and receiving
LLC/SNAP	See <i>logical link control/subnetwork attachment point</i>
LLF	See <i>link loss forwarding</i>
LLGMM	See <i>lower level GMM</i>
LLM	See <i>logical link management</i>
LLOS	See <i>link loss</i>
LM	See <i>location management</i>
Lm	See <i>Lm interface</i>
Lm interface; <i>Lm</i>	interface between a location measurement unit and the GSM network
LMGW	See <i>last mile gateway</i>
LMI	See <i>local management interface</i>

LMP	<i>See local management port</i>
LMS	<i>See list management server</i>
LMS	<i>See library management system</i>
LMS subscriber database interface	interface that provides the list management server (LMS) with subscriber-specific data for authentication and traffic routing
LMSI	<i>See local mobile station identity</i>
LMT	<i>See local management tool</i>
LMTP	<i>See Local Mail Transfer Protocol</i>
LMU	<i>See location measurement unit</i>
LMU area	<i>See location measurement unit area</i>
LMUA	<i>See location measurement unit area</i>
LN	<i>See location number</i>
LN	<i>See logical name</i>
LNS	<i>See L2TP network server</i>
LO path	<i>See lower-order path</i>
load	to put programs or data to a register or storage
load balancer; <i>LB</i>	device which provides the load balancing functions
load balancing	<i>See dynamic load sharing</i>
load balancing index; <i>LBI</i>	field in a SIP message that determines how the message is distributed in the proxy call state control function (P-CSCF)
load capacity	level of a sinusoidal signal whose positive and negative peaks coincide with the virtual decision values
load chain	data structure that contains the load modules in the memory
load control; <i>LC</i>	set of radio resource management (RRM) functions for controlling the system load
load distribution	<i>See load sharing distribution</i>
load factor	ratio of power received from or transmitted to the user to the total power in the cell

load group; loading group	group of files that must be loaded together
load list	list of load modules that are loaded into a computer
load manager	manager that resides in an active system maintenance computer and provides the load service
load measurement; unit load measurement	measurement for collecting information about the peak and average processor load in computer units
load module	load unit that contains the code or data or both of one program block
load module identity	identity data of a load module comprising its name, name extension, product version, the name and version of its environment, identifier for change delivery, program build version, and program build name
load monitoring	<i>See load observation</i>
load observation; load monitoring	part of traffic administration which produces information on the load on the system parts defined by the user
load observation report	report which provides information on the load of network element and computer unit
load service	<i>See loading service</i>
load sharing	<i>See SN+ redundancy</i>
load sharing	process by which traffic is distributed over two or more routes
load sharing distribution; load distribution; percentage call distribution; percentage routing	routing in which traffic directed to a certain destination is distributed into two or more subdestinations in a predetermined ratio
load sharing group; load-sharing recovery group	recovery group that consists of members who use SN+ redundancy
load source	<i>See loading source</i>
load supervision	traffic administration functions which provide information on traffic intensity in exchange and processor units

load-balancing node; <i>LBN</i>	node that makes routing decisions and distributes processing and communications activity evenly across a network element processing unit
load-balancing switch	switch that is used as a load balancer to route the traffic so that no single device gets overloaded
load-sharing recovery group	<i>See load sharing group</i>
loadable file	file containing permanent information which is not lost when the unit is restarted
loadable software build file; <i>loadable SW build file</i>	file which contains the loadable software for a single plug-in unit
loadable SW build file	<i>See loadable software build file</i>
loading	<i>See file loading</i>
loading and configuration of interface computers	feature which defines a common method to load interface computer units over a local area network (LAN) and a method to configure interface computer units in the IP platform
loading group	<i>See load group</i>
loading service; <i>load service</i>	service that the process-based initial loading offers to the load modules from different computers
loading source; <i>load source</i>	information which indicates the functional unit and the file from which the data contents are fetched
lobe	<i>See radiation lobe</i>
LOC	<i>See loss of continuity</i>
LOC	<i>See lines of code</i>
LOCA	<i>See location update CDR</i>
LOCA CDR	<i>See location update CDR</i>
local abort	local decision to abort which a single subtransaction makes
local access and transport area / US; <i>LATA</i>	geographic area which is established for the provision and administration of a telecommunication service

local access point; LAP	synchronous service interface provided by a ChorusOS supervisor actor, used for inter-actor communication in ChorusOS
local account	<i>See local user account</i>
local area dialling; LAD	feature which enables a mobile subscriber to dial the number of the public switched telephone network (PSTN) subscriber without the national prefix and network code, when the calling subscriber is located in the same local network area as the called subscriber
local area dialling code	<i>See national destination code</i>
local area network; LAN	data transmission network covering a small area
local area network interface; LAN interface	interface between a system and a local area network
local authentication	authentication in which the network element uses its local user database to confirm the user identity
local broadcast procedure	method that is used to inform important local subsystems, which are in 'allowed' state, about received state information which concerns subsystems and signalling points related to them
local call; short-distance call	call within a numbering area
local call simulator	equipment which can be connected to subscriber lines and which automatically generates test calls
local cell resource; LCR	object which consists of the hardware that one cell requires for transmission and reception
local cell resource identifier; LCR ID	identifier used to uniquely address one particular local cell resource at the base transceiver station (BTS)
local commit	local decision to commit which a single subtransaction makes
local communication network	<i>See transmission management system</i>
local configuration	service configuration that is modified locally, that is, not via the intelligent service configurator (ISC) and ICD service directory (ISD)

local data	data of international mobile station equipment identities (IMEI) collected by an individual public land mobile network (PLMN) and stored in the equipment identity register (EIR)
local descriptor	descriptor that refers to the media that a media gateway receives
local descriptor table; <i>LDT</i>	descriptor table containing descriptors which can only be used by the processes using the same local descriptor table (LDT)
local distinguished name; <i>system distinguished name; LDN; SDN</i>	distinguished name of a managed object formed from the sequence of the relative distinguished names of the managed object, and each of its superior instances, but not necessarily all the way back to the root
local domain	geographically defined area for the practice of telecommunications activities
local echo	mode of operation of a communications program or device in which it displays the characters the user enters at the same time as it sends them to the remote system
local entry	ordinary subscriber data that is stored in the home location register (HLR)
local exchange	<i>See main exchange</i>
local exchange; <i>LE</i>	exchange in a local network
local exchange; <i>ISDN local exchange</i>	exchange which, in addition to the switching function, contains the exchange termination for the ISDN customer accesses
local exchange area	part of a local network which consists of one exchange where dependent exchanges, private automatic branch exchanges (PABX), circuits and subscriber stations have been connected
local format	compiler-dependent way of representing integers and packing data structures
local image	<i>See base platform image</i>
local IMS subscription management; <i>IMS LSM</i>	local service and subscription management (LSM) for IMS subscription in the user mobility server (UMS)
local intelligent platform management bus; <i>IPMB-L</i>	variant of the intelligent platform management bus that is defined between a carrier blade and AdvancedMC

local IP address	IP address that is valid only inside a given system when the local management tool is connected locally
local list file	file that is used to collect local data from the equipment identity register (EIR) and that is sent to the Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR)
local loop; LL	channel connecting the subscriber's equipment to the line terminating equipment in the central office, usually a metallic circuit, either 2-wire or 4-wire
Local Mail Transfer Protocol; LMTP	subprotocol of the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) which processes message delivery requests from a queue manager
local maintenance center /US/	<i>See local maintenance centre</i>
local maintenance centre; local maintenance center /US/	maintenance centre from which it is possible to control the DX 200 systems belonging to an Operation and Maintenance network and to a certain geographically defined area
local management interface; LMI	interface that is used for the local management or commissioning of the DCN adapter and Q1 network elements at the site
local management port; LMP	physical connector for local management with a connection to the local processor and optionally to an internal Local Management Bus (LMB)
local management tool; LMT	personal computer (PC) with an element manager installed
local mobile station identity; LMSI	unique identity temporarily allocated to visiting mobile subscribers in order to speed up the search for subscriber data in the visitor location register (VLR), when the roaming number (MSRN) allocation is done on a per call basis
local multicast connection management	function which enables adding or removing a branch of a specified multicast connection
local node	network node which interfaces directly with customer equipment
local node clock	clock signal coming from equipment fulfilling the requirements set in G.812 for local node clock
local number portability	<i>See number portability</i>

local password policy	<i>See password policy</i>
local PLMN; LPLMN	home network (HPLMN) or visiting network (VPLMN) depending on the location of the mobile station (MS) at the time, that is, the PLMN with which the MS is interworking via the radio interface
local point code; LPC	point code of the local SS7 network
local policy decision point; LPDP	optional policy decision point (PDP) of a device which can be used to make local policy decisions in the absence of a PDP
local reference	local number, unambiguously identifying an signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection within one SCCP entity
local roamer	radio unit subscriber whose individual call access rights and other data have been defined to the database held in the NCE of this network
local service	service which can be exclusively provided in the current serving network
local service	service visible in only one computer
local service and subscription management; local service management; LSM	local management application which provides management interfaces
local service area; localised service area; subscriber service area; LSA; SSA	operator-defined service area consisting of a cell or a number of cells within a public land mobile network (PLMN), for which specific access conditions apply
local service management	<i>See local service and subscription management</i>
local service management system /US/; LSMS	service management system responsible for distributing the number portability (NP) data updates to the service provider's number portability switching control point (NP-SCP) from the number portability administrative centre service management system (NPAC-SMS)
local session	MML session which is opened directly to the local system
local SIP service and subscription management; SIP LSM	local service and subscription management (LSM) for SIP services and subscriptions in the service and subscription repository (SSR)

local software package handling	feature that represents the core part of software (SW) build handling by defining the operation environment that other SW management features have to follow
local system	system through which a user is connected to the operation and maintenance network and to which the user opens an MML session
local temporary logical link identity	<i>See local TLLI</i>
local TLLI; local temporary logical link identity	temporary logical link identity (TLLI) built by the mobile station (MS) on the basis of the packet temporary mobile subscriber identity (PTMSI) allocated by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), which is valid only in the routing area (RA) associated with the P-TMSI
local user; MMI user	user who is entitled to use a network element locally over the man-machine interface (MMI)
local user account; local account	user account that consists of a user name and password, and that is created with a network element's local tools and saved locally in the network element
local vouchering system	system for creating short-living accounts locally
locale	collection of archived resources appropriate for a user in a specific region
locale-sensitive data	set of locale-specific, culture and language dependent resources
localised service	IN supported service that is dependent on the subscriber's location
localised service area	<i>See local service area</i>
localised service area exclusive access cell	<i>See LSA exclusive access cell</i>
localised service area identity	<i>See LSA identity</i>
localised service area only access	<i>See LSA only access</i>
localised service area preferential access cell	<i>See LSA preferential access cell</i>

localised service area priority	<i>See LSA priority</i>
locally significant part; LSP	part of the location number that includes the national destination code that defines the geographical area of the origin of the call
locally updated file	file updated by a process, such that the file can be split into a set of separate data units that do not overlap
locating method	<i>See positioning method</i>
location	<i>See positioning</i>
location	URL address from which an item can be retrieved
location and directory services; LDS	part of an IP telephony gateway (IPT GW) that consists of the database for IP entity data and media resources
location area; traffic area; registration area; location registration area; LA; TA	part of the mobile switching centre area where a mobile station can move freely without location updating
location area code; LAC	part of the location area information (LAI) identifying a location area within a public land mobile network (PLMN)
location area dependent monitoring	part of on-line call monitoring that enables the network operator to define three location areas one of which must match the location area of the monitored subscriber for the monitoring to occur
location area identification; location area identity; LAI	information indicating the location area in which a cell is located
location area identity	<i>See location area identification</i>
location area information	<i>See location area identification</i>
location area update	<i>See location updating</i>
location cancellation	<i>See location deregistration</i>

location cancellation procedure	<i>See location deregistration</i>
location communications services	<i>See location control services</i>
location control function; location system control function; LCF; LSCF	function that is responsible for co-ordinating location requests
location control services; location communications services; LCS	service concept in system standardisation that specifies all the necessary network elements and entities, their functions, interfaces, and communication messages that are due to implement location services in a cellular network
location deregistration; location deregistration procedure; location cancellation; location cancellation procedure	function of location registration which is used to remove the location information of a mobile station from the home location register (HLR) and visitor location register (VLR) when the mobile station has left the PLMN area or the corresponding mobile subscription is closed
location deregistration procedure	<i>See location deregistration</i>
location estimate; position estimate	geographic location of a mobile station or valid mobile equipment expressed as latitude and longitude data
location information	<i>See location information of a base station</i>
location information	minimum amount of information needed to locate a mobile station
location information of a base station; location information	information which enables the mobile services switching centre (MSC) to find out the location of the base station (antenna) of every cell

location information requested procedure	procedure by which a visitor location register (VLR) enquires whether or not a mobile station (MS) should be kept in the register
location information retrieval procedure	procedure by which the home location register obtains information on which of its mobile stations are registered with a visitor location register
location listing	list form result of location which tells the address of the commands, procedures, and variables instructed to be executed by a program
location management; <i>LM</i>	set of functions that are used to handle the changing of a cell or a routing area, and the periodic routing area updates
location management unit	<i>See location measurement unit</i>
location measurement unit; <i>location management unit; LMU</i>	entity that makes measurements and communicates these measurements to the positioning radio co-ordination function (PRCF)
location measurement unit area; <i>LMU area; LMUA</i>	area in which the base transceiver stations use the same location measurement unit as the external reference clock
location monitoring	part of on-line call monitoring that enables the operator to get reports about each location update and detach operation
location number; <i>LN</i>	signalling parameter which identifies the geographical area of the origin of a call
location printout	<i>See location listing</i>
location register; <i>LR</i>	functional unit in which the location information is stored
location registration; <i>registration; LR</i>	function which enables roaming and with the help of which mobile networks keep track of the location information of mobile station
location registration area	<i>See location area</i>
location report	<i>See location report procedure</i>

location report procedure; location reporting; location report	elementary procedure for providing the mobile station's (MS) location information to the core network
location reporting	<i>See location report procedure</i>
location reporting control	<i>See location reporting control procedure</i>
location reporting control procedure; location reporting control	elementary procedure for allowing the core network to request information on the location of a given mobile station
location request; LR	message that is used to request the location information of a mobile terminal
location response	message which the serving radio network controller (SRNC) sends over the lu interface to the core network as a response to a location request
location service	part of mobile location service which provides the services and infrastructure for defining and providing the location of a mobile device
location service in BSC; position based services in BSC	BSC feature which is used to locate a subscriber or a valid mobile equipment or to send assistance data to the mobile station
location services; LCS	feature that provides the operators with mechanisms to locate the mobile subscribers thus enabling the provision of location applications
location services access point; LSAP	service access point which provides the location information obtained by a positioning measurement system
location services CDR; LCS-CDR; LCS CDR	charging record (CDR) which can be generated in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
location services client; LCS client; LCSC	logical functional entity that requests from the location services (LCS) server in the PLMN location information for one or more target mobile stations within a specified set of parameters
location services server; LCS server; LCSS	server which estimates the location of a mobile station (MS) and returns the result to location services (LCS) client according the client's request

location system control function	<i>See location control function</i>
location tracking	<i>See tracking</i>
location transparency	property of a system that masks the need for the user to have information about location in order to invoke a service
location update	<i>See location update CDR</i>
location update	<i>See location updating</i>
location update CDR; LOCA CDR	charging record (CDR) which can be generated in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or in the home location register (HLR) for location updates
location update observation report; location update report	report that shows the types of location updates that a subscriber under observation has made
location update report	<i>See location update observation report</i>
location update service	service type that is used when the subscriber's phone makes a location update
location updating; location updating procedure; location area update; location update; LAU; LU	procedure by which location register updating takes place
location updating procedure	<i>See location updating</i>
location-based charging; location-dependent charging	charging that is based on the location of the calling or called subscriber
location-based service; mobile location-based service	part of a mobile location service which offers information or assistance linked with a certain location
location-dependent charging	<i>See location-based charging</i>

location-dependent discount	IN-supported service which can offer special tariffs inside a geographical area formed of one or more cells
location-dependent forwarding	IN-supported service which forwards calls to predefined destinations if the called subscriber is located in a certain area
location-dependent service; LDS	part of a mobile location service whose tariff and contents depend on a mobile user's location
Location-Info-Answer	<i>See Location-Info-Answer message</i>
Location-Info-Answer message; Location-Info-Answer; LIA	Diameter command message that a server sends as a response to a previously received Location-Info-Request message
Location-Info-Request	<i>See Location-Info-Request message</i>
Location-Info-Request message; Location-Info-Request; LIR	Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia client sends to a Diameter multimedia server to request the name of the server that is currently serving the user
location-related data	<i>See location-related data procedure</i>
location-related data procedure; location-related data	procedure which provides the means to handle additional location-related requests over the lu interface by allowing the core network to either retrieve from the radio network controller (RNC) the deciphering keys to be forwarded to the user equipment (UE), or to request the RNC to deliver dedicated assistance data to the UE
locationing	<i>See positioning</i>
locator	<i>See extended naming service framework</i>
LOCD	<i>See loss of cell delineation</i>
lock	shutdown in which applications are terminated immediately after being notified about a state change
lock	action by which the administrative state of a resource is changed to locked in a controlled way so that its use is prohibited, but the existing services are allowed to be completed

lock file	file that is used to prevent the simultaneous use of a resource
lock flag; <i>ongoing registration flag</i>	flag used to avoid concurrent registrations with the same or other public user identities
lock variable	See <i>mutex</i>
lock with timeout	shutdown in which a high availability service (HAS) informs applications about a shutdown, and waits for a specified time before terminating the applications which have not been terminated voluntarily
locked	administrative state of a radio network object in which the object is not in the active use for call control purposes
locked mode; <i>clock normal mode</i>	operating condition of a clock in which the output signals are controlled by an external input reference
locking	event in which a file can be locked using a mandatory lock which denies access by the application programs to the locked file
lockout	denying access to data, or changing the state of a system or part of it so that the receiving and processing of external requests is denied
LOCM	See <i>location management</i>
locup recovery	in a home location register (HLR), a recovery in which the active subscribers are transferred from an active HLR to a redundant HLR
LODS	See <i>link out of delay synchronisation defect</i>
LOF	See <i>loss of frame</i>
log	record or journal of a sequence of events or the jobs run through a computer
log	to record data about specific events
log browser; <i>LB</i>	graphical user interface (GUI) for querying, retrieving, viewing, and deleting log records stored in the audit trail log service
log buffer	See <i>database RAM log</i>
log conversion	process of converting a log into another format
log directory	directory that shows the stored logs
log event	event that is recorded in a log file

log file location; <i>log location</i>	location where the log files are stored
log location	<i>See log file location</i>
log management	set of functions used to write system event, alarm, error, and debug information to the log files for error recovery and maintenance
log message	message which reports problems and provides information about end-user activities and the system's behaviour
log record	record of a ring buffer used as a log which contains the data on one transaction
log service; <i>LS</i>	service that allows the applications to store information about errors and other interesting events to a centralised location for testing and fault investigation
log system	system which provides a mechanism for software to inform the designer, testing personnel, or operator of an error or for some testing reasons
log turnaround	process of deleting old log records from a full computer log so that new ones fit in
log writer	process that writes events to files or to the database, to CDRs, and to system log files
logging	recording of data about specific events
logging destination	<i>See log file location</i>
logical address	two-part address consisting of a segment selector and an offset
logical address	<i>See logical computer address</i>
logical addressability	capability of a unit to be reached by a message that includes a logical computer address
logical circuit	transparent two-way transmission connection provided for customer use
logical computer	message-receiving computer which can be either a single computer, a computer pair, or a group of computers
logical computer address; <i>logical address</i>	computer address naming a computer as a logical pair
logical counter	field in a data file, formed by combining the data collected by alarm counters or measurement counters with arithmetical operations

logical crash	situation where a user accidentally or intentionally deletes data from memory
logical element	<i>See logical network element</i>
logical file	record in the memory of a computer whose control data is used as a basis to route to physical input/output devices the read and write tasks sent to the record
logical functional unit; LFU	basic element of configurable software in a multicomputer system, consisting of a defined and tested set of function blocks, lower-level functional units, and hardware that is needed in one functional unit in a system's maximum configuration
logical group address	logical computer address that names a set of computers as logical service providers
logical group node; LGN	single node that represents a lower level peer group in the respective higher level peer group
logical interface; LIF	interface that has only a logical implementation but no physical implementation
logical IP address	IP address associated with a working functional unit inheriting the redundancy scheme of its functional unit
logical IP subnet; LIS	virtual local area network (LAN) over a set of switched virtual channel connections (VCC) between each pair of IP hosts
logical LAN	network that is configured as a physical local area network (LAN)
logical leg	logical resource that represents the physical resource of a switch which has access to another network element
logical link	abstract representation of the connectivity between two logical nodes
logical link control; LLC layer, LLC	part of the data link layer that supports the logical link control functions of one or more logical links, including interpreting message packets (PDUs) received on a network and generating appropriate response and acknowledgement data (PDUs)
logical link control frame	<i>See LLC frame</i>
logical link control window	<i>See LLC window</i>

logical link control/subnetwork attachment point; subnetwork attachment point; LLC/SNAP; SNAP	extension of logical link control (LLC) for network packets in IEEE 802.3 format, used as a technique for multiplexing protocols in an 802.3 network
logical link management; LLM	GPRS function which establishes all the parameters used to route a packet, maintaining and releasing the logical link
logical memory	memory space that consists of logical addresses
logical model	model defining an abstract view of a network or network element by means of information objects
logical multicasting	ATM multicasting in which two or more of the output ATM links share a single physical interface
logical name; LN	name specified for certain use
logical network element; logical element; LE	logical entity in the network providing the network with a set of functions allocated for it in the network level architecture
logical O&M; logical operation and maintenance	signalling associated with the control of logical resources owned by a radio network controller (RNC) but physically implemented in a base station
logical operation and maintenance	<i>See logical O&M</i>
logical packet control unit	<i>See logical PCU</i>
logical PCU; logical packet control unit	entity that handles the same functions in the base station controller (BSC) as a physical packet control unit (PCU) or PCU-S plug-in unit
logical position number; LP	see position number
logical resource	abstract entity which hides the physical resources from the client
logical resource interface	feature which provides a clear, logical interface for call control and signalling to handle physical resources associated with a call, hiding the physical resources with an abstract interface
logical service	logical resource that can be seized, released, or modified, and connected to other logical resources

logical signaling channel /US/	<i>See logical signalling channel</i>
logical signalling channel; logical signaling channel /US/	logical channel for signalling information which is contained within an information channel or a physical signalling channel
logical signalling link terminal	signalling link terminal which implements the functions associated with the message transfer of one signalling link
logical SMSC address; SMSC-GT-1	short message service centre's (SMSC) address which the mobile station sends in the short message
logical unit	logical entity in the push to talk over cellular (PoC) core network
logical unit number; LUN	identification number that is assigned to a storage unit that consists of one or more physical pieces or physical storage in a disk array
logical view	view of the managed objects in freely selected positions
logical volume; LV	abstraction layer between the actual disk partitions and the mount points that the operating system uses to write to the disk and that allows the resizing, moving, and naming of partitions dynamically whenever necessary
logical volume management; LVM	method of allocating space on mass storage devices by concatenating, striping together, or otherwise combining partitions into larger virtual ones that can be resized or moved, possibly while being used
logically layered architecture; LLA	hierarchy of functions with conceptual regions which contain one or more functions between upper and lower logical boundaries
login area	area on a web page where users enter their user ID and password
login delay	delay from the time a user inputs an incorrect user name or/and password to another login attempt
login dialog /US/	<i>See login dialogue</i>
login dialogue; login dialog /US/	dialogue which verifies the user and creates the connection
login ID	<i>See user name</i>
login type	mode with which the user logs into a system
logrotate	<i>See logrotate utility</i>

logrotate utility; logrotate	Linux system utility that allows the automatic rotation, compression, removal, and mailing of log files
LOM	<i>See loss of multiframe</i>
LOM	<i>See lights-out management</i>
long call	call consisting of more than one charging record (CDR)
long code; scrambling code; LC	spreading code whose period is much longer than symbol period
long distance area code; LDAC	area code that indicates a location outside the local service area
long number; public number	catalog number in the international E.164 format used when contacting a subscriber
long start-up method	start-up of an MML macro by giving the start character and the name of the macro
long term bit error rate	bit error rate measured over a sufficiently long time period, for example, one month
long term counter	security counter which indicates the number of events collected since the previous output of the long term counters
long term counter	statistical counter for measurement of longer duration, such as a week, a month, or a year
long term denial	denial when the CCBS-request has been rejected and most likely subsequent requests towards the same target user will also be rejected
long thin network; LTN	cellular network or wireless wide area network that offers a long delay and a relatively low bandwidth
long unitdata; LUDT	message that can include optional parameters and is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to transfer data over an ATM network
long unitdata service; LUDTS	message used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to return a long unitdata (LUDT) message which cannot be delivered to its destination
long-distance call	<i>See trunk call</i>
long-distance network /US/	<i>See trunk circuit network</i>

long-term evolution; <i>LTE</i>	evolution effort within the Third Generation Partnership Project to improve the UMTS standard to cope with future requirements
long-term key	cryptographic key that is used to identify resources (people or devices) and that has an associated expiration time
long-term report	statistical report which is created from a statistical database and which contains information gathered over a long period of time
longest free; <i>LF</i>	hunting method in which the hunting starts from the longest free number
longitudinal conversion loss; <i>LCL</i>	difference between the longitudinal conversion transfer loss and the insertion loss
look and feel	<i>See look-and-feel</i>
look-and-feel; <i>look and feel; LAF</i>	effect that the appearance and functions of a program's user interface have on the user
look-up table	collection of data in a form that is suitable for reference, typically in the form of an array of rows and columns for easy entry
lookup table	<i>See look-up table</i>
loop; <i>program loop</i>	in programming, a sequence of statements that is repeated until some specific condition occurs
loop	<i>See transmission loop</i>
loop	situation in which subscribers are connected to each other via enquiry calls and a connection without subscribers who could disconnect a call is established if all subscribers transfer a call
loop control bit; <i>LCB</i>	clock control bit in a loop network for detecting breaks or loopbacks in the synchronisation chain
loop master; <i>loop master node</i>	transmission node that controls the loop protection, which starts at that specific node, and that generates the pilot and condition bits used for monitoring a loop protected transmission path
loop master node	<i>See loop master</i>
loop mixer	in troubleshooting, a separate or integrated unit which loops the radio signal from the radio relay equipment back to the receiver of the equipment by transferring a sample from the transmit signal to the receiver, to its frequency, thus allowing the equipment to receive its own transmit signal

loop monitor	transmission node, base transceiver station (BTS), or a combination of both that monitors the pilot and condition bits transmitted within the loop protection by the loop master and uses the status of these bits to choose the transmission path
loop network	ring network in which one of the nodes exercises central control
loop prevention indicator	signalling parameter sent in association with a request, or a response to a request, when the loop prevention procedure is performed in the explicit call transfer
loop prevention mechanism	mechanism which prevents call transfer in the ring phase of an enquiry call before the loop is set up
loop protection; ring protection; protection loop; protection ring	protection method in which traffic is routed simultaneously via two routes around a ring
loop slave	<i>See loop monitor</i>
loop start; loop start signalling	method of signalling an off-hook condition between an analogue telephone set and a switch; picking up the receiver closes a loop, allowing the direct current to flow
loop start signalling	<i>See loop start</i>
loop to equipment	<i>See equipment loopback</i>
loop to interface	<i>See interface loopback</i>
loop topology	network topology in which the network elements are linked one after the other forming a loop
loopback	switching where the outgoing signal is used as the incoming signal
loopback	switching mechanism for connecting a virtual container in an incoming signal back to its output port
loopback acknowledgement	<i>See loopback acknowledgement message</i>
loopback acknowledgement message; loopback acknowledgement; LPA	signalling message that is sent in the backward direction in response to a continuity check request message, indicating that a loop has been connected

loopback address	IP address identifying the reserved network interface which the local device uses for interprocess communication so that it sends packets to itself
loopback interface	interface which allows an entity, for example a computer, to make connections with itself
loose coupling	coupling of DX computers in which state control mechanisms do not depend on centralised hardware and control computers control their own software and are able to restart on their own by asking for the appropriate loading services
loose routing	routing in which the routers at the endpoints, and possibly some in-between, are specified in the header
loosely-coupled service	service that will be invoked using a message defined remote procedure call (RPC), for example hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) and simple object access protocol (SOAP)
LOP	<i>See loss of pointer</i>
LOS	<i>See loss of signal</i>
LOS checking	<i>See line-of-sight checking</i>
LOS path loss	<i>See line-of-sight path loss</i>
loss of cell delineation; LOCD; LCD	error state in which the SDH interface receives frames whose ATM cells cannot be recognised
loss of continuity; LOC	ATM-layer-level failure which is observed when the continuity check (CC) cell flow or normal cell flow is interrupted
loss of frame; LOF	error state caused by a situation where the position of frame alignment bytes in the incoming bit stream cannot be identified within a pre-defined period of time
loss of IMA frame	<i>See loss of IMA frame defect</i>
loss of IMA frame defect; loss of IMA frame; LIF	occurrence of persistent out of IMA frame anomalies (OIF) at least in two IMA frames
loss of multiframe; LOM	error state which is declared when two consecutive multiframe alignment signals have been received with an error
loss of pointer; LOP	error state caused by a pre-defined number of successive unidentified pointer values

loss of signal; signal loss; LOS	error state caused by a drop in the signal level below specified limits for longer than a pre-defined period of time
loss of timing input; LTI	error state caused by missing an external timing input
lossless compression	data compression where all the information in the data is retained, allowing it to be recovered perfectly by decompression
lossy compression	data compression where the algorithm reduces the amount of information in the data, rather than just the number of bits used to represent that information
lost call	request for a connection which is rejected due to network congestion
lost telephone call	<i>See lost call</i>
lost traffic; abandoned traffic	that part of the congested traffic which does not result in reattempts
LOVC	<i>See lower-order virtual container</i>
low byte	bits 0 through 7 of a 16-bit binary number
low layer compatibility; LLC	information element which provides a means for compatibility checking for an addressed entity by defining the characteristics of the terminal
low traffic hours	<i>See low traffic load period</i>
low traffic load period; low traffic time; low traffic hours	in peak hour method the time period when the traffic load is expected to be so low that there is no need for hourly traffic measurements
low traffic time	<i>See low traffic load period</i>
low-level language; computer-oriented language; machine-oriented language	programming language that reflects the structure of a computer or that of a given class of computers
low-voltage differential signaling /US/	<i>See low-voltage differential signalling</i>

low-voltage differential signalling; <i>low-voltage differential signaling /US/; LVDS</i>	signalling in which high-speed analogue circuit techniques are used to provide multigigabit data transmission over copper wire
lower layer functions	functions in layers 1 to 3 of the OSI model which are mainly concerned with the establishment, holding and release of a telecommunication path
lower level GMM; <i>lower level GPRS mobility management; LLGMM</i>	GPRS mobility management that involves the maintenance of the GPRS mobile station's current mobility management state (IDLE, STANDBY, or READY) in the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
lower level GPRS mobility management	<i>See lower level GMM</i>
lower threshold value; <i>minimum threshold value; min threshold</i>	threshold value of a counter, the reaching of which during the accumulation period causes cancellation of the threshold notification
lower-order connection supervision	<i>See lower-order path connection supervision</i>
lower-order path; <i>LO path; LP</i>	path used as the client-layer for transfer of higher order virtual containers
lower-order path adaptation; <i>LPA</i>	adaptation in which a PDH signal is inserted in or extracted from a lower order virtual container
lower-order path connection; <i>LPC</i>	connection for transfer of lower order virtual containers
lower-order path connection supervision; <i>lower-order connection supervision; LCS</i>	connection supervision established with a lower-order path unequipped generator and a lower-order path overhead monitor
lower-order path overhead monitor; <i>LPOM</i>	function which supervises the path overhead in a lower order virtual container without modifying it or terminating the path

lower-order path termination; <i>LPT</i>	path termination which generates or removes lower order virtual container path overhead
lower-order path unequipped generator; <i>LUG</i>	function which produces a lower order virtual container consisting of an undefined payload and valid path overhead if a valid corresponding lower order virtual container is missing at the output of a lower order path connection
lower-order virtual container; <i>LOVC</i>	virtual container which can be used in an STM-1 frame only when grouped with others
LP	<i>See logical position number</i>
LP	<i>See lower-order path</i>
LPA	<i>See loopback acknowledgement message</i>
LPA	<i>See lower-order path adaptation</i>
LPC	<i>See local point code</i>
LPC	<i>See lower-order path connection</i>
LPD	<i>See line printer daemon</i>
LPDP	<i>See local policy decision point</i>
LPLMN	<i>See local PLMN</i>
LPOM	<i>See lower-order path overhead monitor</i>
Lpp interface	interface between the home GMLC and the privacy profile register
LPT	<i>See line printer</i>
LPT	<i>See lower-order path termination</i>
LR	<i>See location request</i>
LR	<i>See location registration</i>
LR	<i>See location register</i>
LRAS	<i>See large routing area support</i>
LRAS feature	<i>See large routing area support</i>
LS	<i>See log service</i>
Ls	<i>See Ls interface</i>

LS	<i>See legacy support</i>
LS database	<i>See OSPF link state database</i>
Ls interface; Ls	interface between a mobile services switching centre (MSC) and a serving mobile location centre (SMLC)
LSA	<i>See local service area</i>
LSA	<i>See link state protocol data unit</i>
LSA exclusive access cell; localised service area exclusive access cell	cell on which a mobile station (MS) may camp only if the cell belongs to the localised service areas (LSA) to which the user has subscribed
LSA ID	<i>See LSA identity</i>
LSA identity; localised service area identity; LSA ID	identity which uniquely defines a localised service area (LSA)
LSA only access; localised service area only access	state in which the mobile station (MS) can only access cells that belong to the localised service areas (LSA) to which the user has subscribed
LSA preferential access cell; localised service area preferential access cell	cell which is part of the localised service area (LSA) and in which the mobile stations of users that have subscribed to a LSA of a LSA-preferential-access cell have higher priority to resources than non- LSA users in the same cell
LSA priority; localised service area priority	priority of subscribers' localised service areas
LSAP	<i>See location services access point</i>
LSB	<i>See Linux standard base</i>
LSB	<i>See least significant bit</i>
LSC	<i>See link state control</i>
LSCF	<i>See location control function</i>
LSDB	<i>See OSPF link state database</i>
LSI	<i>See line signalling index</i>

LSLA	<i>See signalling link activation</i>
LSLD	<i>See signalling link deactivation</i>
LSLR	<i>See signalling link restoration</i>
LSM	<i>See local service and subscription management</i>
LSM	<i>See link state machine</i>
LSM node	node for local service and subscription management (LSM) which runs data management procedures and provides a service and subscription management interface (SSMi) for external subscription management clients
LSMS	<i>See local service management system /US/</i>
LSP	<i>See link selector parameter</i>
LSP	<i>See link state protocol data unit</i>
LSP	<i>See label-switched path</i>
LSP	<i>See locally significant part</i>
LSR	<i>See last SR</i>
LSSU	<i>See link status signal unit</i>
LT	<i>See line termination</i>
LTE	<i>See long-term evolution</i>
LTI	<i>See loss of timing input</i>
LTN	<i>See long thin network</i>
LU	<i>See location updating</i>
LUDT	<i>See long unitdata</i>
LUDTS	<i>See long unitdata service</i>
LUG	<i>See lower-order path unequipped generator</i>
LUN	<i>See logical unit number</i>
LUNI	<i>See LAN emulation user to network interface</i>
LV	<i>See logical volume</i>

Lv interface	interface between the visitor location register (VLR) and the serving mobile location centre (SMLC)
LVDS	<i>See low-voltage differential signalling</i>
LVDS link	high-speed link that is based on low-voltage differential signalling (LVDS), and consists of an interconnecting part between a driver and a receiver
LVM	<i>See logical volume management</i>
LZSS	lossless data compression algorithm that a number of compression programs use as their main algorithm

2.15 M

M	<i>See marker unit</i>
M interface	interface between the visitor location register (VLR) and the GSM service control function (gsmSCF)
M-CDR	<i>See mobility management charging record</i>
M-channel	bidirectional 4 kbit/s data channel between the exchange termination and terminal equipment
m-connection	one-way connection that is used to force a bit to a desired state
M-CSI	<i>See mobility management event CAMEL subscription information</i>
m-sequence; maximal length sequence	periodic binary sequence of period $2^n - 1$, where n is a positive integer, with no internal periodicities or other curious mathematical properties
M2UA	<i>See SS7 MTP2-user adaptation layer</i>
M3UA	<i>See SS7 MTP3-user adaptation layer</i>
MA	<i>See mobile allocation frequency list</i>
MA list	<i>See mobile allocation frequency list</i>
MAA	<i>See Multimedia-Authentication-Answer message</i>
MAC	<i>See message authentication code</i>
MAC	<i>See multiradio antenna combiner</i>
MAC	<i>See medium access control</i>

MAC	<i>See rule-based access control</i>
MAC	<i>See media access control</i>
MAC address; MAC layer address; physical address; hardware address	standardised data link layer address that is required for every port or device that connects to a LAN
MAC high speed	<i>See MAC-hs</i>
MAC integrity check	integrity check that uses the message authentication code (MAC) to validate the message integrity and to authenticate a message that is transmitted over an insecure channel
MAC layer	<i>See media access control layer</i>
MAC layer address	<i>See MAC address</i>
MAC PDU	<i>See transport block</i>
MAC PDU set	<i>See transport block set</i>
MAC-A	<i>See network authentication code</i>
MAC-d	<i>See dedicated medium access control</i>
MAC-hs; MAC high speed	medium access control layer that resides in a base transceiver station capable of high-speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) and that is responsible for handling the high-speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH) transport channels
MAC-S	<i>See resynchronisation authentication code</i>
MAC-sh	<i>See MAC-shared</i>
MAC-shared; MAC-sh	medium access control (MAC) mode in which at least one shared basic physical subchannel is assigned
MACd	<i>See dedicated medium access control</i>
MACF	<i>See multiple association control function</i>
machine address	<i>See absolute address</i>
machine interface; MI	interface comprising an instruction set that tells the computer how to operate

machine language	<i>See computer language</i>
machine-oriented language	<i>See low-level language</i>
macro; macroinstruction	instruction in a source language that is to be replaced by a defined sequence of instructions in the same source language
macro cell; macrocell; umbrella cell	cell with a diameter of several kilometres
macro command	command for starting the execution of an MML macro
macro diversity combining; MDC	radio network controller (RNC) related user and control plane function that combines the signals from a mobile station and chooses the best composition according to quality parameters with the purpose of improving the quality of a call without increasing the transmission power of the mobile station
macro diversity handoff /US/	<i>See macro diversity handover</i>
macro diversity handover; macro diversity handoff /US/; MDHO	handover in which the mobile station simultaneously has radio links with two or more radio access network (RAN) access points for the sole aim of improving the quality of the radio connection or providing a seamless handover
macro recorder	function used to record, store and run a sequence of operations
macro virus	virus that is written in a macro language associated with an application
macrocell	<i>See macro cell</i>
macrocellular network	cellular network with cell sizes from several hundreds of metres up to 30 km or more
macroinstruction	<i>See macro</i>
MAF	<i>See multiradio antenna filter</i>
MAF	<i>See management application function</i>
magic cookie	<i>See cookie</i>
magnetic tape unit; tape drive; MTU	input-output device for handling magnetic tapes

magneto-optic disc	<i>See magneto-optical disk</i>
magneto-optical disc	<i>See magneto-optical disk</i>
magneto-optical disk; <i>magneto-optical disc; magneto-optic disc; MO disk</i>	disk, used for storing of binary information, on which a laser beam is used to heat the recording surface to a point at which tiny regions of the surface can be magnetically aligned to store data
magneto-optical drive; <i>MO disk drive; MO drive</i>	disk drive that contains a rewritable optical disk that is used in combination with magnetic technology
MAH	<i>See mobile access hunting</i>
MAHO	<i>See mobile-assisted handover</i>
mail application programming interface	<i>See message application programming interface</i>
mail disk	diskette which contains modified data on the system disk of an exchange
mail exchange; <i>MX</i>	host that either processes or forwards an e-mail for the domain
mail gateway	<i>See Internet mail gateway</i>
mail gateway receiver	mail gateway process which receives messages from an external mail server and forwards them to a messaging centre
mail gateway transmitter	mail gateway process which transmits messages from a messaging centre to an external mail server
mail relay	link that provides a means for sending e-mail between the Internet and other networks
mail server	<i>See e-mail server</i>
mailbox	storage assigned for the reception of incoming messages
mailbox	memory area for information exchange between two programs
mailbox inter-process communication	<i>See mailbox IPC</i>

mailbox IPC; mailbox inter- process communication; MIPC	inter-process communication in which only a pointer to data is passed from application to another and the actual data is not copied
mailing list	<i>See distribution list</i>
main announcement	part of an announcement which contains the main information
main channel interface	<i>See aggregate interface</i>
main charging zone; MCZ	charging zone that is used as a basis for generating main charging for a call
main clock unit	internal reference clock of a network element
main copy of a database	<i>See database main copy</i>
main database	in DX 200 multidatabase system, a database which the application processes update, and from which the remote subdatabases copy their data
main directory	highest level in the directory tree, particularly in the MS/DOS and PC environments
main distribution frame for subscriber lines	distribution frame to which are connected on one side the lines exterior to the exchange, and on the other side the internal cabling of the exchange
main exchange; home exchange; local exchange	exchange where the call number of the centrex group is located
main interface	<i>See aggregate interface</i>
main level	part of a process whose tasks include receiving messages, preprocessing them and distributing them to lower level automats according to the main states of the process
main lobe; major lobe; front lobe	radiation lobe containing the direction of maximum radiation intensity
main macro	MML macro which is called by a user and can interface with other macros
main maintenance centre	maintenance centre from which it is possible to control all the DX 200 systems belonging to the Operations and Maintenance centre of the DX 200

main memory; main storage	computer-internal memory where the code and data of the operating system and programs under execution are located
main memory attribute	basic component of attribute-directed routing having a logical truth value with which call data can be compared
main memory database system	database system where the whole database is located in the main memory
main memory file	file located in the RAM of a processor, often created by loading a disk file to the memory
main mode	mode of the first phase of Internet key exchange (IKE) in which the negotiating parties use the first two messages to negotiate the security policy for the exchange
main number	subscriber number that is part of the normal numbering of the exchange, for example, 123 456
main number time supervision	<i>See additional digit time supervision</i>
main prompt	MML guidance that is output on an MML terminal in the command request phase if required
main receiving point	location where a process calls a message receive routine of the system library for the first time and where the process receives most of its messages
main storage	<i>See main memory</i>
main SYM computer	system maintenance (SYM) computer which has a fixed local MAC address, in addition to its own MAC address
main unit	<i>See primary unit</i>
main window; primary window	top-level window of an application, where the principal interaction with the user occurs
maintenance; servicing	combination of all technical and corresponding administrative actions, including supervision actions, intended to retain an item in, or restore it to, a state in which it can perform its required function
maintenance alarm	alarm that indicates that the device or part of the device will soon need maintenance
maintenance alarm	<i>See repeatedly announced alarm</i>

maintenance and operations console; <i>MOC</i>	workstation that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) enabling users to determine the health of the system components and take corrective action
maintenance blocking states	category of circuit states that consists of unblocked, remotely blocked, locally blocked, and remotely and locally blocked states
maintenance centre	node of the DX 200 Operations and maintenance network to which it is possible to centralise the operation and maintenance of the DX 200 systems lower in the hierarchy
maintenance community	<i>See network operator maintenance community</i>
maintenance computer	<i>See system maintenance computer</i>
maintenance entity; <i>ME</i>	part of telecommunication equipment limited by identifiable interfaces which has the necessary functions for detecting maintenance events or fault situations
maintenance entity function; <i>MEF</i>	functions involved in the telecommunication process. Typical maintenance entity functions (MEF) are switching and transmission. A maintenance entity (ME) can contain one or more MEFs.
maintenance management	<i>See fault management</i>
maintenance mode	top-level user interface feature which can be used to prevent unnecessary alarms from showing in the alarm-handling applications
maintenance port	port that is dedicated for maintenance purposes and that can be used if the unit cannot be contacted through the internal network
maintenance supervision	traffic administration functions which are used in localisation of disturbances that affect the ability to switch calls
maintenance supervision	<i>See subscriber line observation</i>
maintenance supervision of the SCP; <i>SCP supervision</i>	part of maintenance supervision which supervises the error ratio between the occurrences in SCP and SSP
maintenance system	system that consists of supervision, alarm, and recovery functions of a network element

maintenance tree	logic diagram showing the pertinent alternative sequences of elementary maintenance activities to be performed on an item and the conditions for their choice
maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking reception; <i>MBUR</i>	procedure which handles the reception of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking messages
maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking sending; <i>MBUS</i>	procedure which handles the sending of the signalling system No.7 (SS7) maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking messages
MAIO	<i>See mobile allocation index offset</i>
MAIO management	method of allocating different mobile allocation index offset (MAIO) values to base transceiver stations in such a way that co-channel interference is avoided
major lobe	<i>See main lobe</i>
malicious call identification; <i>malicious call tracing; call tracing; MCID; MCI</i>	facility which enables at the discretion of the administrations to ascertain the origin of malicious, nuisance or obscene calls
malicious call identification request indicator; <i>MCID request indicator</i>	signalling parameter which is used to request the identity of the calling subscriber for the purpose of malicious call identification
malicious call identification response indicator; <i>MCID response indicator</i>	signalling parameter which is used as a response to a malicious call identification (MCID) request and indicates whether or not the MCID information is available
malicious call tracing	<i>See malicious call identification</i>
malicious program	<i>See malicious software</i>

malicious software; malicious program; malware	software which disturbs normal behavior of a system, application, or service
malware	<i>See malicious software</i>
MAM	<i>See multimode application manager</i>
MAN	<i>See metropolitan area network</i>
man-in-the-middle attack; MITM	security attack in which the IP packets are intercepted on the Internet or the customer's intranet and modified
man-machine interface; human-machine interface; MMI; HMI	subsystem or function which provides user interface functions in man-machine language
man-machine language; MML	text-based command language with a standardised structure, designed to facilitate direct user control of a system
manageable entity	subsystem or component that can be distinguished and managed separately through the user interfaces of the system
managed domain	set of real open systems, collected for systems management
managed element	network element that is to be managed
managed entity	physical or logical resource that is to be managed
managed management user; managed MU	management user whose profile is created, modified, deleted, listed, or viewed by a managing management user
managed mobile service	service of the mobile domain having elements that can be managed remotely from a systems management console that is located, for example, on the operator's premises
managed MU	<i>See managed management user</i>
managed object; MO	representation of one or more resources for management purposes
managed object behaviour	description of the way in which managed objects, name bindings, attributes, notifications, and actions interact with the actual resources they model and with each other

managed object browser	browser that is used to browse through the object hierarchy in a specified database, search for managed objects, and view the object information in the database
managed object class	named set of managed objects sharing the same attributes, notifications, and management operations
managed object class	<i>See object class</i>
managed object class handler	<i>See object class handler</i>
managed object containment	structuring relationship for managed objects in which the existence of one managed object is dependent on the existence of its containing managed object
Managed Object Framework; MOF	part of the Application Platform that provides a flexible network topology service with the means to model network resources and services into a database as managed objects, and application programming interfaces for accessing, importing, and exporting data related to managed objects
managed object global status; global status	complete set of attributes necessary to describe an object at a particular time
managed object identifier; MOID	identifier which is globally unique within the whole management system for managed object instances in a network
managed object instance	particular managed object of a managed object class
managed object name	name that identifies a managed object
managed object relationship; MO relation	relationship between managed objects that is an abstraction of an underlying relationship between the resources
managed object status	set of attributes necessary to describe an object at a particular time for a particular purpose
managed open system	real open system supporting the agent role of an MIS-user
managed resources	any resources (for example, elements, components) of a network or system that are represented by managed objects for the purpose of being managed

managed service provider; <i>MSP</i>	service provider that provides network monitoring and management system services, such as security services
management application	application that supports management tasks
management application function; <i>MAF</i>	functional component (application process) participating in system management
management application server; <i>MAS</i>	application server software that the applications provided by the IN system use internally
management bus	asynchronous serial communications channel through which management data is transferred between substations and the management centre
management data repository server	<i>See management data server</i>
management data server; <i>management data repository server, MDS</i>	shared network directory in a network operator's workstation that serves as a centralised service and subscription data storage
management domain; <i>domain</i>	set of messaging systems that is managed by a single organisation. At least one of the messaging systems should contain an asynchronous transfer mode (ATM)
management entity	group of capabilities that collectively provide management functions, such as operations, administration, maintenance and provisioning
management function; <i>management service function</i>	set of processes used for the management of an entity (for example database management)
management handler	logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which provides configuration and statistics to the management client and integrates DLS to the network management system (NMS) via the simple network management protocol (SNMP)
management information base; <i>MIB</i>	set of managed objects within an open system which has no physical or logical storage for the information, and which can be transferred or affected through the use of OSI management protocols
management information base II; <i>MIB-II; MIBv2</i>	second version of the management information base for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based networks

management information repository; <i>MIR</i>	data storage system used with dynamic configuration
management information tree	<i>See naming tree</i>
management inhibiting	procedure that is included in signalling traffic management and used to keep a signalling link unavailable to user part generated signalling traffic, except for test and maintenance traffic
management interface	<i>See service interface</i>
management interface	interface through which it is possible to control the operations of the switching system during operation
management LAN	local area network (LAN) which is dedicated to management use and is separated from the production network using particular switch ports
management network; transmission management network; <i>MN</i>	network through which network management takes place
management object model; <i>MOM</i>	object model that defines the object classes and their attributes for the centralised repository used for the configuration management
management of information security	actions taken to guarantee the information security of a system
management operation	single act on a managed object to effect systems management
management plane	layer that includes the operation and maintenance (O&M) functions used to develop, administer, monitor, and optimise the network
Management Processor Assistant; <i>MPA</i>	part of the IBM Director that offers system control
management protocols	set of protocols that cover the generic software and instructions required for the implementation of the common management information protocol
management server	server that provides management and monitoring operations

management service function	<i>See management function</i>
management service provider; MSP	service provider that manages information technology services for other companies and delivers infrastructure management services, such as network and application-monitoring services to e-businesses
management services	services which provide users with the ability to access appropriate management information and to perform management functions relating to the capabilities provided by the network
management solution; MS	actual set of resources and facilities provided for network management purposes
management subdomain	management domain that is wholly located within another management domain
management subsystem	subsystem that provides tools to deploy services and manage service data
management system	system with the capability and authority to exercise control over and/or collect management information from another system
management task	function that sustains telecommunication services once they have been established
management user; MU	authorised user with rights to manage users, provisioned groups, and other objects in the push to talk over cellular (PoC) system
manager	in telecommunications management network (TMN), a part of a distributed management application which performs the management operations and receives the notifications concerning the managed objects
manager	MIS-user, which for a particular exchange of systems management information, has taken a manager role
manager	<i>See node manager</i>
manager role	MIS-user taking a manager role is capable of issuing operations and of receiving notifications
managing management user; managing MU	management user who can create, modify, delete, list, or view other management users' profiles
managing MU	<i>See managing management user</i>
mandatory access control	<i>See rule-based access control</i>

mandatory fixed part	part of a message that contains those parameters that are mandatory and of fixed length
mandatory UE requirement; mandatory user equipment requirement	regulatory requirement that is applicable to 3G user equipment (UE) and determined by each country or region beyond the scope of 3GPP specification
mandatory user equipment requirement	<i>See mandatory UE requirement</i>
mandatory variable part	part of a message that contains mandatory parameters of variable length
manifest file	file that contains information about the files packed in a Java Archive File (JAR)
manipulation	in graphical user interfaces, the movement or reorientation of objects, such as parts or tools
manual answer override	answer mode override setting that enables the calling party to force the reception of speech
manual answering service	<i>See absent subscriber service</i>
manual CDR generation	forming of charging records that the network operator does manually by generating charging records from all active PDP contexts
manual circuit	connection to a manual exchange whose attendant switches all telecommunications traffic to DX attendant
manual keying	manual entering of the pre-generated keys for authentication and encryption
MAP	<i>See message access protocol</i>
MAP	<i>See mobile application part</i>
map	to adapt tributaries into virtual containers by adding justification bits and path overhead information
map	to establish a set of values having a defined correspondence with the quantities or values of another set
MAP application service element; MAP-ASE	set of network element-dependent functions of the mobile application part (MAP) interface, each of which is able to handle the user interface and required dialogues

MAP application terminating function; MAP application termination function; MATF	function that is used to send the necessary routing information to route the call to the subscription network as a response to the sending of a routing information (SRI) message
MAP application termination function	<i>See MAP application terminating function</i>
MAP gateway; MAP GW	gateway which offers a proprietary authentication interface to the authentication server (AS) and a standard MAP interface for fetching the subscriber authentication data from the home location register (HLR)
MAP GW	<i>See MAP gateway</i>
MAP interface; MAPIF	mobile application part (MAP) based interface which provides a link to the networks which use signalling system No.7
MAP provide subscriber info; provide subscriber info; PSI	mobile application part (MAP) message that the home location register (HLR) uses to request information from the visitor location register when the HLR receives an any time interrogation from the GSM service control function or a send routing information message from the gateway MSC
MAP routing	routing where mobile-originated messages are routed to the correct messaging centres according to the protocol identifier (PID) and the destination address information carried in the message
MAP Send-Authentication-Info service	mobile application part (MAP) based service that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses to retrieve authentication data from the home location register (HLR)
map tool	tool for the management of maps
map view	geographical view with a map in the background
MAP-ASE	<i>See MAP application service element</i>
MAP-D	<i>See MAP-D interface</i>
MAP-D interface	interface between the serving visitor location register and home location register
MAP-D interface; MAP-D	mobile application part (MAP) interface between the visited MSC server and the home location register (HLR)
MAP-F	<i>See MAP-F interface</i>

MAP-F interface; MAP-F	mobile application part (MAP) interface between the MSC server and the equipment identity register
MAP-G	See <i>MAP-G interface</i>
MAP-G interface; MAP-G	mobile application part (MAP) interface between two visitor location registers
MAP-Gd	mobile application part (MAP) interface between a gateway MSC or an interworking MSC for short message service (SMS-GMSC/IWMSC) and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
MAP-Gr	See <i>MAP-Gr interface</i>
MAP-Gr interface; MAP-Gr	mobile application part (MAP) interface between a home location register (HLR) and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
MAP-J	See <i>MAP-J interface</i>
MAP-J interface; MAP-J	mobile application part (MAP) interface between the home location register and the GSM service control function
MAPI	See <i>message application programming interface</i>
MAPIF	See <i>MAP interface</i>
mapping	in network operations, the logical association of one set of values with quantities or values of another set
mapping jitter	jitter that is caused by the mapping of payload into a virtual container
MAR	See <i>Multimedia-Authentication-Request message</i>
marker	See <i>marker unit</i>
marker	device that performs packet marking
marker bit	1-bit field that indicates the beginning of a frame
marker unit; marker, M	functional unit that controls and supervises the switching matrix by performing hunting, connecting and release functions of the Group Switch (GSW), and in addition provides voice announcements, frame supervision for 2Mbit/s circuits, and controls some test functions
marking	See <i>packet marking</i>
markup	separating the parts of a document and indicating the features of the parts by using predefined marking, for example commands that control editing

markup declaration	markup that controls how other markup of a document is to be interpreted
markup language	language describing the structure of structured data, based on the use of specified tags
marquee	non-standard HTML extension that causes scrolling text to appear as part of a web page
MARS	<i>See multicast address resolution server</i>
MAS	<i>See multimode antenna support system</i>
MAS	<i>See management application server</i>
MAS	<i>See mass calling</i>
MAS	<i>See mass calling service feature</i>
mask; extractor	pattern of characters used to control the retention and elimination of another pattern or characters
mask; mask figure; pulse shape envelope	graphic display of the shape of a pulse or a transfer characteristic which shows the limits for the shape of the pulse or curve
mask	bit pattern defining which part of the received data is transmitted unchanged and which part is replaced by zeros
mask figure	<i>See mask</i>
mask for the eye diagram	<i>See eye pattern mask</i>
mask of the pulse	<i>See pulse mask</i>
maskable interruption	interrupt level which can be allowed or forbidden by using a mask
masking	method of transforming one set of data into another while blocking or excluding some data from this process on the basis of code patterns or positions
masquerade	<i>See impersonation</i>
mass calling; MAS	IN service which involves instantaneous, high-volume traffic which is routed to one or multiple destinations
mass calling service feature; MAS	IN service feature which allows the processing of huge numbers of incoming calls

mass interrogation	interrogation in SGSN statistics which is used for interrogating an SGSN measurement and which displays only administrative and operational states of all measurements
mass load interface; <i>MLI</i>	interface to the customer care and billing system (CCB) for loading large amounts of subscriber data
mass management	simultaneous management of several items such as services or subscriptions
mass management operation; <i>mass operation</i>	management operation in which a large number of operations are run simultaneously
mass operation	in the context of network planning, an import and download operation in which a number of sites are created or configured in the network in a short period of time
mass operation	<i>See mass management operation</i>
mast head amplifier	<i>See masthead amplifier</i>
mast head preamplifier	<i>See masthead preamplifier</i>
master; <i>master process</i>	start-up process of a process family which creates the hands it needs, and manages hands and hand groups inside the family
master balance	balance of a subscriber's prepaid account that is held in an external balance holder (EBH) and that the Online Service Controller (OSC) checks for charging purposes
master BCF	<i>See master clock BCF</i>
master boot record; <i>MBR</i>	sector at the logical beginning of a hard disk that contains the sequence of commands necessary for booting the operating system
master clock; <i>MC</i>	clock signal generator that is used to control the frequency of other clocks
master clock BCF; <i>master BCF</i>	base control function (BCF) that is next to the location measurement unit (LMU) that is the master clock for all the base transceiver stations (BTS) on the BTS site
master clock bit; <i>MCB</i>	clock control bit in a loop network for detecting whether the incoming signal is synchronised with the original network synchronisation master
master command register; <i>MCR</i>	on-chip address register to which the address of a master command structure is written to initiate the chip processing of any number of packets

master data frame	<i>See PCU master data frame</i>
master DNS	<i>See primary server</i>
master DNS server	<i>See primary server</i>
master encryption key	master key used for protecting the confidentiality of data protection keys
master file	unique mandatory file containing access conditions and optionally dedicated files (DF) and/or elementary files (EF)
master file	<i>See software build master file</i>
master GCS	<i>See master group control server</i>
master group control server; master GCS	group control server that primarily communicates with a group traffic server
master integrity key	master key used for protecting the integrity of data protection keys
master key	higher level cryptographic key used for protecting data protection keys
master process	<i>See master</i>
master processor	in a hierarchical unit structure, a computer unit that has the hardware management system connection
master secret	secret key that is based on the pre-master secret and that is used to generate symmetric session keys to establish a secure communications mode
master server	<i>See primary server</i>
master session key; MSK	session key that is derived in the authentication between an Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) peer and server and then exported by an EAP method
master station	<i>See loop master</i>
master supervisor	service process which starts and supervises the platform manager
master UCS	<i>See master user control server</i>
master unit	functional unit that controls transmission nodes

master user control server; master UCS	user control server that primarily communicates with a user traffic server
master version file	in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), a file that contains file names, paths, and version numbers for all files brought to NEMU in a software build
master WAM; MWAM	wideband application manager (WAM) that is visible to the TMN data communication network (DCN) for operation and maintenance purposes
master-slave principle	synchronisation scheme in which an upper-level system controls the synchronisation of lower-level systems
masthead amplifier; <i>mast head amplifier;</i> MHA	low-noise amplifier (LNA) that is used to compensate the cable loss between the antenna connector and base transceiver station (BTS) input connector
masthead amplifier gain; MHA gain	gain from the masthead amplifier (MHA) measured in decibels (dB)
masthead preamplifier	low-noise amplifier that can improve carrier-to-noise ratio in both analogue and digital signals, particularly where an unusually long aerial cable is required, or in poorly served locations where the recommended levels cannot be achieved
matched filter	filter which is designed for the reception of a specific signal and which passes the signal with as little attenuation as possible while passing as little noise as possible
matching rule	<i>See LDAP matching rule</i>
mated pair HLR	pair of home location registers (HLR) with 2N hot standby network-level redundancy
MATF	<i>See MAP application terminating function</i>
math coprocessor	<i>See mathematics coprocessor</i>
mathematics coprocessor; math coprocessor	coprocessor which performs mathematical calculations, especially floating point operations
matrix	topological component included in one physical node used to effect routing and management by describing the potential for matrix connections across the matrix
MAU	<i>See multistation access unit</i>

MAU	<i>See media attachment unit</i>
maximal length sequence	<i>See m-sequence</i>
maximal ratio combining; maximal ratio diversity combining; maximum ratio combining; MRC	signal-combining technique in which each signal component is multiplied by a weight factor that is proportional to the signal amplitude
maximal ratio diversity combining	<i>See maximal ratio combining</i>
maximise	in a graphical user interface, to cause a window to expand to fill all of the space available within a larger window or on the screen
maximum account balance	maximum value for the account balance
maximum bit rate; MBR	maximum number of bits delivered by UMTS and to UMTS at a service access point (SAP) within a period of time, divided by the duration of the period
maximum burst size; MBS	parameter that represents the burst factor of the connection, specifying the maximum number of cells that can be transmitted at peak cell rate (PCR) while still being compliant to the negotiated sustainable cell rate (SCR)
maximum cell delay variance	<i>See maximum cell delay variation</i>
maximum cell delay variation; maximum cell delay variance; MCDV	maximum two-point cell delay variation (CDV) objective across a link or node for the specified service category, determining the available resources of an ATM network
maximum cell transfer delay; MCTD	sum of the fixed delay component across the link or node and maximum cell delay variation (MCDV) determining the available resources of an ATM network
maximum justification rate; justification capacity	maximum possible justification rate that can be accommodated by a justification process

maximum justification ratio	justification ratio that occurs when the digit rate of the original digital signal is at its lower tolerance limit and the digit rate of the channel provided for conveying it by justification is at its upper tolerance limit
maximum possible AIUR	highest possible air interface user rate (AIUR) that the multiple full-rate traffic channel (TCH/F) can provide
maximum product capacity	capacity that a product can provide in a managed object, including the expandable capacity, for example in a new rack
maximum ratio combining	<i>See maximal ratio combining</i>
maximum receive unit; MRU	information that is sent to indicate to the remote end the maximum size of frames that the front end wants to receive
maximum SDU size	quality of service parameter defining the maximum allowed packet size for admission control and policing purposes
maximum segment size; MSS	maximum amount of Transmission Control Protocol data, specified in bytes, that a computer or communications device can handle in a single, unfragmented piece
maximum stuffing rate	<i>See maximum justification rate</i>
maximum transfer unit	<i>See maximum transmission unit</i>
maximum transmission unit; maximum transfer unit; MTU	maximum packet size, in bytes, which a certain interface can handle
maximum validity period	maximum period until the credit expiry date
maximum-based C/I method	in the C/I-based handover candidate evaluation, a handover algorithm for calculating the potential downlink C/I ratio of the handover candidate cell that is based on the maximum interference and the worst C/I ratio
maximum-taking method	<i>See maximum-based C/I method</i>
MB	<i>See message bus</i>
Mb interface	interface between the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) and the multimedia gateway (MGW) or multimedia resource function processor (MRFP) in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS)

Mb termination	termination of an Mb interface or of a function that corresponds to the Mb interface
Mb UP	protocol used in the Mb interface to transfer user plane (UP) data
MBMS	<i>See multimedia broadcast/multicast service</i>
MBR	<i>See maximum bit rate</i>
MBR	<i>See master boot record</i>
MBS	<i>See mobile broadband system</i>
MBS	<i>See maximum burst size</i>
MBUR	<i>See maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking reception</i>
MBUS	<i>See maintenance-oriented circuit group blocking and unblocking sending</i>
MC	<i>See multipoint controller</i>
Mc	<i>See Mc reference point</i>
MC	<i>See multical</i>
MC	<i>See master clock</i>
Mc interface	<i>See Mc reference point</i>
Mc reference point; Mc interface; Mc	signalling interface between the media gateway control function (MGCF) or MSC server and the media gateway (MGW)
MCB	<i>See master clock bit</i>
McBSP	<i>See multi-channel buffered serial port</i>
MCC	<i>See mobile country code</i>
MCDV	<i>See maximum cell delay variation</i>
MCEF	<i>See mobile station memory capacity exceeded flag</i>
MCF	<i>See message communication function</i>
MCI	<i>See message collecting interface</i>
MCI	<i>See malicious call identification</i>
MCID	<i>See malicious call identification</i>

MCID request indicator	<i>See malicious call identification request indicator</i>
MCID response indicator	<i>See malicious call identification response indicator</i>
MCL	<i>See missed calls log</i>
MCMP	<i>See multi-class extension to multilink point-to-point protocol</i>
MCN	<i>See microcellular network</i>
MCPA	<i>See multi-carrier power amplifier</i>
MCPC	<i>See multiple channels per carrier</i>
Mcps	<i>See megachips per second</i>
MCR	<i>See master command register</i>
MCR	<i>See minimum cell rate</i>
mCreate platform	telecommunications network architecture for implementing in the GSM, GPRS, and 3G mobile networks services that traditionally have been implemented entirely by the switches
MCS	<i>See modulation and coding scheme</i>
MCS	<i>See multicast server</i>
MCSN	<i>See monitoring cell sequence number</i>
MCTD	<i>See mean cell transfer delay</i>
MCTD	<i>See maximum cell transfer delay</i>
MCU	<i>See multipoint control unit</i>
MCZ	<i>See main charging zone</i>
MD	<i>See mediator device</i>
MD	<i>See mediation device</i>
MD	<i>See message digest algorithm</i>
MD5	<i>See message digest algorithm version 5</i>
MD5 message-digest algorithm	<i>See message digest algorithm version 5</i>

MDB	<i>See message-driven bean</i>
MDC	<i>See macro diversity combining</i>
MDHO	<i>See macro diversity handover</i>
MDI	<i>See media dependent interface</i>
MDIX	<i>See crossed media dependent interface</i>
MDN	<i>See mobile directory number</i>
MDS	<i>See management data server</i>
MDT	<i>See mean down time</i>
ME	<i>See mobile equipment</i>
ME	<i>See maintenance entity</i>
mean bit rate	average bit rate available to the user for a given period of time
mean cell transfer delay; <i>MCTD</i>	arithmetic average of a specified number of cell transfer delays
mean down time; <i>MDT</i>	expectation of the time period during which a unit is down and cannot perform its function
mean holding time per seizure; <i>average holding time</i>	total holding time divided by the total number of seizures which can be calculated separately for each route or for each switching equipment
mean opinion score; <i>MOS</i>	result of a subjective voice quality test, often used to compare speech codec algorithms, where listeners associate a one to five quality score to speech samples
mean queue length; <i>MLQ</i>	in window access control, the mean number of clients that are queuing for a token
mean queuing time; <i>MQT</i>	in window access control, the mean time that clients queue for a token
mean reservation time; <i>MRT</i>	in window access control, the mean time that a token is reserved
mean throughput	quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies the average rate at which data is expected to be transferred across the network for the PDP context during the remaining lifetime of an activated PDP context

mean time between outages; MTBO	in a system, the mean time between equipment failures that result in a loss of system continuity or unacceptable degradation
mean transit delay	average transit delay that is typically experienced by a large sample of protocol data units (PDU) within the same service category
measurement	See <i>SGSN statistics measurement</i>
measurement	set of actions for collecting a defined set of data on a defined object, like a subscriber line
measurement administration; administration of measurements; statistics traffic administration; statistics administration	application which enables starting and stopping measurements in several network elements as a single operation, receiving change events from network elements, and updating the database automatically
measurement channel	base station channel, usually data channel, used for signal strength measurements
Measurement Collection Engine	part of the Performance Management Platform that stores the measurement data
measurement configuration file	configuration file used to store the parameters which are needed in measurement-specific definitions, and information on where and how the measurement objects can be found
measurement counter	field in a database table in the performance management part of the NMS database that contains measurement data
measurement data	data collected by counters reporting both measurements and observations of the performance of network elements
measurement data export	See <i>measurement data export interface</i>
measurement data export interface; measurement data export	interface that is used for transferring and storing measurement data to external systems
measurement data presentation	function through which the collected data is placed in a readable format
measurement definition	definition that includes the type, means, and schedule of the measurement and its objects

measurement definition file	file in which the measurement definition data is stored
measurement description file	file which represents the measurements available in the network
measurement entity	quantity for which the measurement data collection must be performed within a certain measurement
measurement file	file in which statistical data concerning the events to be measured is stored
measurement group	set of SGSN statistics measurements aimed at the same target
measurement identifier; MID	three-digit identifier in a measurement report, enabling the operations support system (OSS) to identify each report
measurement information message; MI message	message that is sent by the base station controller on the slow associated control channel (SACCH) and that notifies the mobile terminal whether it should use the enhanced measurement report (EMR)
measurement interface	interface for the connection of measuring equipment when measuring the main functions of equipment
measurement interface daemon; midaemon	process that receives transactions passed through the application response measurement (ARM) interface
measurement interval; recording interval	measurement characteristic that defines the time between two measurements
measurement job	collection of processes which are executed in the network elements in order to accumulate measurement result data and assemble it for collection and inspection
measurement job administration	part of measurement administration which allows the operator to manage measurement jobs
measurement management GUI	graphical user interface (GUI) via which measurements are handled
measurement object; observed object	individual item within each object type on which measurements are performed
measurement of internal announcements	<i>See traffic measurement on announcement channel</i>

measurement on the operator service traffic	<i>See operator service traffic measurement</i>
measurement output day	<i>See results output day</i>
measurement report	report which is printed out according to a measurement definition by using the data stored by data collecting services
measurement result file; statistics measurement result file; GPRS SGSN statistics measurement result file	file where the collected statistical counter data is saved and which is used for transferring the data to the network management system and for postprocessing
measurement result storing	part of statistics traffic administration in which the measurement results are stored to the measurement result files
measurement results	raw data that is produced by the measurement data production and collection
measurement schedule; measurement time information	part of operator managed measurement definition that includes the measurement day, start time, stop time, and measurement intervals for a measurement
measurement signal	sine-wave signal at 1020 Hz at a level 12 dB below the alignment signal level, which should be used for long-term measurements and measurements at all frequencies
measurement statistics	results of statistical evaluation of a set of measurement results
measurement time information	<i>See measurement schedule</i>
measurement type	definition of the measurement entities used and the objects of the measurement
media access control; MAC	local network control protocol that governs station access to a shared transmission medium
media access control layer; MAC layer	control layer that specifies the rules of access to a shared medium
media access unit	<i>See media attachment unit</i>

media adapter	<i>See media link</i>
media and bearer control; media control	logical function of the circuit-switched gateway (CSGW) which terminates the media control protocol used by the radio network access server (RNAS) to control the user plane connections
media attachment unit; media access unit, MAU	device that provides the interface between the attachment unit interface (AUI) and the Ethernet
media authorisation token; authorisation token; media authorization token /US/; authorization token /US/	identifier assigned to a SIP session which is used to authorise quality of service for the media streams
media authorization token /US/	<i>See media authorisation token</i>
media channel address resolution function	media gateway (MGW) function which provides IP transport addresses for media reception and transmission
media channel privacy	media gateway (MGW) function which ensures the privacy of media transmitted to and from the media gateway
media component	part of the Session Description Protocol (SDP) session description conveying information about one media stream
media control	control of Internet Protocol Exchange Terminals (IPET) by DMX messages or by H.248 type protocols
media control	<i>See media and bearer control</i>
media control protocol	protocol which controls the switching media by reserving and releasing resources
media dependent interface; medium dependent interface; MDI	connector which is used to make a physical and electrical connection between a transceiver and a media segment
media descriptor	descriptor that specifies the parameters for all the media streams

media gateway; MGW	gateway which operates on user plane media streams, converting media provided in one type of network to the format required in another type of network
media gateway control function; MGCF	function which controls the parts of the call state related to connection control for media channels in a media gateway, communicates with call state control, and performs protocol conversion between the call control protocols
media gateway control part	<i>See media gateway control protocol</i>
media gateway control protocol; media gateway control part; MGCP	signalling protocol which implements the media gateway control interface as a set of transactions composed of a command and a mandatory response
media gateway controller; MGC	network element in charge of the resources in a media gateway (MGW), providing the call processing function and maintaining the call state model
media gateway resource management	media gateway (MGW) function which allocates internal resources within the MGW
media handling	logical function of the circuit-switched gateway (CSGW) which is involved in media transport conversion, transcoding, and speech enhancement
media link; media adapter	device that allows seamless connection of several wired and wireless devices using the Universal Plug and Play (UPnP) technology
media manager	software that is used to load, label, and unload sequential media such as tape drives that are used to back up and recover data
media object	digital resource such as a ringing tone, screen saver, Java game, or composite object
media parameter	information that is based on the Session Initiation Protocol or Session Description Protocol and that is exchanged between a PoC server and PoC client to specify the characteristics of the media for a PoC session
media processing	multimedia gateway functions which provide echo cancelling, continuity check, and dual-tone multifrequency (DTMF) generation and detection functions for switched circuit network (SCN) connections
media proxy; media relay; MP	network element that is located at the border of the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) with the purpose of helping to forward user plane traffic of IMS calls across different IP networks

media proxy control interface; control interface	interface for creating a control connection between the connection processing server and media proxy
media proxy control protocol; MPCP	protocol that is used in the media proxy control interface for controlling the media proxy
media relay	<i>See media proxy</i>
media resource function	<i>See multimedia resource function</i>
media stream	single media instance whose transmission is based on streaming
media traffic	traffic in a network element's internal local area network (LAN) that originated from the external IP network or is going to the external IP network or is used for purposes other than loading software or transferring DMX messages over the LAN
media-independent handoff /US/	<i>See media-independent handover</i>
media-independent handover; media-independent handoff /US/; MIH	handover of IP sessions from one layer 2 access technology to another, to achieve mobility of end-user devices
media-independent interface; MII	signalling interface between the medium access control (MAC) sublayer and physical layer
mediating device	device which maps network element (NE) services to the object oriented framework and exposes those services by using common object request broker architecture (CORBA) based interface
mediating layer	<i>See mediation layer</i>
mediation	process within the communications management network that acts on information passing between network elements and operating systems via a data communication network
mediation	<i>See mediation component</i>
mediation component; mediation	software component that provides the necessary data conversions and protocol-level integration between network elements or other systems

mediation device; MD	stand-alone device that performs mediation functions, for example a device that adapts a management interface to a Q3 interface to achieve smooth and efficient communication
mediation engine	<i>See convergent mediation engine</i>
mediation function; MF	TMN function which acts on information passing between network element functions (NEF) and operations systems functions (OSF) to achieve smooth and efficient communication
mediation layer; mediating layer	logical network layer which mediates between two different interfaces or functions in two separate network entities
mediation processing node; MPN	node that provides online and offline charging interfaces and mediation logic for charging services
mediation-component-specific adaptation file	adaptation file that contains the adaptation metadata that the built-in and configurable mediation components of Open EMS Suite need
mediator	equipment that carries out application-level conversion between representations of two different application levels
mediator device; transmission mediator device; MD	external computer connected to a data communication network (DCN) and used for managing the transmission equipment
medium access control; MAC	procedures for framing and deframing data units, performing error checking, and acquiring the right to use the underlying physical medium
medium access control d	<i>See dedicated medium access control</i>
medium dependent interface	<i>See media dependent interface</i>
medium-term bit error rate	bit error rate that can be encountered for relatively short time periods, for example, some minutes, due to temporary malfunctions of, for example, transmission equipment
meet-me conference; conference calling meet-me; MMC	conference calling that allows the user to reserve a conference resource for making a multiparty call, indicating the date, time, and conference duration. In due time, each participant in the conference dials a special number which has been attached to the booked conference to access the conference bridge

MEF	<i>See maintenance entity function</i>
megachips per second; <i>Mcps</i>	number of millions of chips transmitted in one second
MEGACO; <i>MGCP</i>/ <i>Megaco</i>	IETF-ITU-T signalling protocol being used between external call agents and media gateways (MGW) in voice over IP (VoIP) networks
MEHO	<i>See mobile evaluated handover</i>
melodic tone	<i>See MIDI tone</i>
member information	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under club membership leading to pages where users can see and modify their personal data
member list-based join-in group	<i>See list-based group</i>
member of centrex group	<i>See centrex group member</i>
memory; <i>storage</i>; <i>store</i>	part of a computer or a device or data medium connected to it where computer-readable data or programs can be stored
memory address	address through which all the information on a computer's memory can be accessed
memory address listing	<i>See location listing</i>
memory address printout	<i>See location listing</i>
memory backup	process which takes copies of information from a database memory at periodic intervals for rebuilding that memory's contents in case of its failure
memory bank	optional memory areas located in the same memory address from which the operating system kernel can choose to show one memory area at a time in a normal memory space
memory block	<i>See storage block</i>
memory dump	transfer of the content of the main memory to backup storage or to a printer
memory file	file that is stored in the memory of a computer unit
memory file system	distributed file system where copies of the same file can be in the memories of several computer units and the disks connected to those units

memory handling	functions (commands and programs) with which data in computer memories can be read and with which data can be written to them
memory location; storage location	smallest part of memory with an address
memory management	operating system feature, which provides for an application the physical memory it needs and releases the memory when the application no longer needs it
memory pool	memory entity whose parts are allocated to different tasks
memory protection	hardware or software method for ensuring that an application program does not access data, or write in a memory location allocated to another user or system utility
memory regeneration	rewriting data to the place of old, deleted data
memory region; region	in ChorusOS, part of memory that is allocated to a specific task
memory space; storage space; space	part of address space where physical memory is installed
MemoryFTP	<i>See NEMU memory FTP</i>
menu	UI control that displays a list of available functions from which the user can select
menu bar; menubar	in graphical user interfaces, a bar normally located at the top of the window, containing keywords that give the user access to actions available in that window
menu frame	<i>See menu</i>
menu frame	<i>See menu bar</i>
menu mode	mode of operation in which certain actions can be performed by choosing the appropriate item presented in menu outputs
MENU mouse button	<i>See right mouse button</i>
menu separator; separator	horizontal line separating menu items in a menu
menu title	name of a menu located in the menu bar used for opening the menu

menu-defined macro command	macro command that is given with the help of a menu
menubar	<i>See menu bar</i>
MER	<i>See message error rate</i>
merchant API	application programming interface (API) provided by Nokia Payment System 1.2 (NPS 1.2)
merge directory	public definitions directory in ChorusOS development host, containing headers and compiled libraries
mesh network	network with a grid type topology in which some nodes are connected to many others, providing alternative paths across the network
mesh topology	network topology in which devices are organised in segmented manner with many interconnections between network nodes
mesochronous	<i>See synchronous</i>
message	in data transmission, a block that includes the data to be transferred together with the address of sender and receiver and some other control data
message access protocol; MAP	protocol which is needed to access messages in the inbox and in possible other message stores
message annex	part of the message that is used to deliver ancillary information which is not part of the actual message content
message application programming interface; mail application programming interface; MAPI	Microsoft's standard application programming interface for e-mail software which allows programs to read, create, send, and manipulate stored messages
message attribute	bit controlling the handling of a message within the operating system
message authentication code; MAC	authentication code that is based on the data encryption standard algorithm (DES) and that is used to guarantee the integrity of data
message authentication code for resynchronisation	<i>See resynchronisation authentication code</i>

message body	part of the message that is used to deliver the actual content of message
message buffer	buffer carrying a message
message bus; <i>MB</i>	bus providing a physical connection between computer units
message class	base class for any object that is passed either between a mobile terminal and another mobile terminal, or between an application and a mobile terminal
message collecting interface; <i>MCI</i>	in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to handle high-volume mobile-originated application-terminated traffic such as voting applications based on the short message service
message communication function; <i>MCF</i>	function associated with all TMN function blocks used to exchange management information contained in messages with their peers. The message communication function (MCF) is composed of and limited to a protocol stack that allows connection of function blocks to data communication functions.
message connection management	feature which is responsible for initialising physical address variables and for providing information about the ATM messaging connection network to the post office, and also provides the post office services for creating and closing virtual channels used for message transfer
message container	<i>See message context</i>
message context; <i>message container</i>	part of a container that is temporary storage for information that will be inserted into a SIP message at a later time
message decoding	GSN function which decodes messages received from GPRS backbone network according to defined coding rules
message digest 5	<i>See message digest algorithm version 5</i>
message digest algorithm; <i>one-way hash; MD</i>	algorithm which takes a variable-length message and produces a fixed-length hash or a digest of it expressed in a set of bits
message digest algorithm No. 5	<i>See message digest algorithm version 5</i>

message digest algorithm version 5; message digest algorithm No. 5; MD5 message-digest algorithm; message digest 5; MD5	message digest algorithm that turns an arbitrary length message into a unique, 128-bit message digest which cannot be prespecified
message discrimination	process which decides, for each incoming message, whether the signalling point is the destination point (or if it should act as a signalling transfer point)
message distribution	process of determining, upon receipt of a signalling message at its destination point, to which user part the signalling is to be delivered
message distribution extent	information in the field of the computer receiving the message, filled in by the sender and indicating whether the message is to be sent to both units (in working and spare states) of the computer pair or only to one of them
message encoding	GPRS support node function that encodes messages sent over the GPRS backbone network according to defined coding rules
message enrichment component	mediation component that is responsible for adding data from external data sources to a message
message error rate; MER	ratio of the number of erroneous messages to the total number of messages
message filter	router function that is used to identify unwanted messages or other situations that require corrective actions based on different validation conditions
message handling service	<i>See messaging service</i>
message handling system	<i>See messaging service</i>
message header	standard structure at the beginning of a message
message ID	<i>See message identifier</i>
message identifier; message ID	message field which together with the sending or receiving process and the sending or receiving computer defines the meaning of a message
message length	size of a message in octets, including the standard header and all encapsulated objects

message monitoring	process of using a service terminal to monitor the messages that pass in and out of a computer unit and the messages sent between process families
message number	field in a message defining the meaning of the message
message object	internal representation of a message in a network element
message order number	serial number of a service request given by a database manager
message pool	part of message space which is reserved for certain-sized messages
message queue; MQ	queue where messages sent to the process wait for handling
message queue IPC; MIPC	inter-process communication mechanism in ChorusOS, in which the message data does not get copied by the system at any point
message queue observation	<i>See buffer limit control</i>
message redirection; MRD	in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to redirect both mobile-terminated and application-terminated short messages if the first destination is not reachable within a defined time frame
message route; signalling message route; signaling message route / US/	signalling link or consecutive links connected in tandem that are used to convey a signalling message from an originating point to its destination point
message routing	<i>See multimedia message routing</i>
message routing; signalling message routing; signaling message routing / US/	process for selecting the signalling link to be used for each signalling message to be sent
message selector	character string that a Java message service (JMS) client uses to specify the messages that it is interested in, so that only messages whose headers match it are delivered to the client
message signal unit; MSU	signal unit that contains a service information octet and a signalling information field

message space	shared memory area which is directly addressable by any actor participating in its use
message store	database where personal messages are stored, and which can reside in the mobile device (for example, the mobile messaging user agent) or in the remote messaging service (for example, the message transfer agent)
message subheader	standard structure located at the bottom of the message buffer below the message header
message switching; messaging	transfer of stored messages to minimise queue and idle times of traffic carrying devices
message synchronisation; message synchronization / US/	method for synchronising the applications of a database in which the working (WO) database node sends database procedure execution responses to all the other nodes
message synchronization / US/	<i>See message synchronisation</i>
message syntax	relationships between messages or groups of messages, independent of their meanings or the manner of their interpretation and use
message transfer agent; MTA	store-and-forward communication system that acts as the backbone of the messaging service (MHS), conveying information objects to users and distribution lists
message transfer part; MTP	functional part of a common channel signalling system which transfers signalling messages as required by all the users, and which performs the necessary subsidiary functions (for example, error control and signalling security)
message transfer part layer 3	<i>See message transfer part level 3</i>
message transfer part level 1; MTP1	message transfer part that defines the physical, electrical, and functional characteristics of the digital signalling link
message transfer part level 2; MTP level 2; MTP2	message transfer part that defines the functions and procedures for, and relating to, the transfer of signalling messages over one individual signalling data link
message transfer part level 3; MTP level 3; MTP3	message transfer part that provides transport functions and procedures that are common to and independent of the operation of individual signalling links

message transfer part level 3 for broadband networks	<i>See broadband MTP3</i>
message transfer part receiving time; <i>Tmr</i>	period which starts when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the signalling data link and ends when the last bit of the message has entered the user part. It includes the handling time at level 2, the transfer time from level 2 to level 3, the handling time at level 3, the transfer time from level 3 to level 4
message transfer part sending time; <i>Tms</i>	period which starts when the last bit of the message has left the user part and ends when the last bit of the signal unit enters the data link for the first time. It includes the queueing delay in the absence of disturbances, the transfer time from level 4 to level 3, the handling time at level 3, the transfer time from level 3 to level 2, and handling time in level 2
message transfer time at signaling transfer points / US/	<i>See message transfer time at signalling transfer points</i>
message transfer time at signalling transfer points; message transfer time at signaling transfer points / US/; <i>Tcs</i>	period which starts when the last bit of the signal unit leaves the incoming signalling data link and ends when the last bit of the signal unit enters the outgoing signalling data link for the first time. It includes the queueing delay in the absence of disturbances, but not the additional queueing delay caused by retransmission
message translator	mediation function that updates the message payload by adding information from external data sources
message waiting indication; <i>MWI</i>	service which is used to complete the virtual answering machine service so that the served user gets information when a calling user has left a message in the voice mail system
message-driven bean; <i>MDB</i>	enterprise bean that allows J2EE applications to process messages asynchronously
messages waiting; <i>MW</i>	service element that makes the public land mobile network (PLMN) store information (messages waiting indication) by listing those short message service centres (SMSC) that have made unsuccessful short message delivery attempts to the mobile stations in the PLMN in question
messages waiting data; <i>MWD</i>	part of the messages waiting indication (MWI) to be stored in the home location register (HLR)
messages waiting flag; <i>MWF</i>	part of the messages waiting indication (MWI) to be stored in the visitor location register (VLR)

messages waiting indication; <i>MWI</i>	data which indicates that there are one or more messages waiting in a short message service centre (SMSC) to be delivered to a mobile station
messaging	<i>See message switching</i>
messaging central node	<i>See messaging centre node</i>
messaging centre node; <i>messaging central node</i>	DMX unit that is in a central position in the messaging topology
messaging cluster	in a platform, a set of computer units in which one unit acts as a centre node and the other units, known as leaves, are linked to it through a point-to-point virtual connection
messaging gateway; <i>MGW</i>	gateway between the messaging centre and the web, which passes the short message service (SMS) delivery notifications to the delivery server
messaging gateway computer; <i>gateway computer</i>	computer unit which acts as a router between the interface computer and the message bus computer
messaging group	group of several interface computers and one host computer
messaging platform; <i>MSP</i>	platform that provides personal, portable information access and the tools for personalising content for the individual mobile user
messaging push protocol; <i>MPP</i>	push access protocol (PAP) extension that applications use to initiate service messages to subscribers
messaging service; <i>message handling service; message handling system; MHS</i>	interactive service which offers user-to-user communication between individual users via storage units with store-and-forward, mailbox, and message handling functions
messaging service connection component; <i>MSCC</i>	software component that allows the sending and receiving of short messages
meta access API; <i>metadata access interface; meta access interface</i>	application programming interface (API) that the applications use to read and write metadata in a system based on Open EMS Suite

meta access interface	<i>See meta access API</i>
meta location	universal resource locator (URL) from which the metadata of an item can be retrieved
meta-language; metalanguage	language which is used to describe a class of languages
meta-signaling / US/	<i>See meta-signalling</i>
meta-signalling; meta-signaling / US/	procedure for establishing, checking, and releasing signalling virtual channels
metadata	information that describes another set of data
metadata access interface	<i>See meta access API</i>
metadata-driven application	application whose behaviour is based on metadata
metalanguage	<i>See meta-language</i>
metamodel	model of a system's fundamental concepts and their relations
metasignaling / US/	<i>See metasignalling</i>
metasignalling; metasignaling / US/	ATM layer management process that manages different types of signalling and possibly semipermanent virtual channels, including the assignment, removal, and checking of virtual channels
metering	process of measuring the temporal properties of a traffic stream selected by a classifier
metering pulse; charging pulse	charging unit generated for billing purposes and given a monetary value by the telecommunications company
method	function of the charging gateway consisting of a collection of steps which are defined in a template and executed in a predefined order including the parameters defined for the steps
method control	set of functions and tools used for supervising method execution
method execution	execution of a predefined method which can be a method start-up, step start-up, step flow selection, step end or method end including all data concerning the execution

method log	log for the monitoring and documenting of the data flow in the system that contains the method execution history including detailed information of every occurred error which helps the troubleshooting of the system
method scheduler	collection of definitions used for activating a method automatically on a regular basis
Metia framework	generalised metadata-driven framework for the management and distribution of electronic media
metropolitan area network; <i>MAN</i>	data transmission network covering an urban or metropolitan area, providing the support of narrowband and broadband services integrated in the same network
MExE	<i>See Mobile Station Application Execution Environment</i>
MExE classmark	classmark that identifies a category of MExE mobile stations (MS) supporting MExE functions with a minimum level of processing, memory, display, and interactive capabilities
MExE executable	applet, application, or executable content which conforms to the MExE specification and may be executed on a mobile station
MExE server	node supporting MExE services in the MExE service environment
MExE service	service enhanced or made possible by MExE technology
MExE service environment	environment that is responsible for supporting direct MExE mobile station (MS) to MExE mobile station (MS) interaction of MExE services
MExE service provider	organisation which delivers MExE services to the subscriber
MExE SIM	SIM that is capable of storing a security certificate that is accessible using standard mechanisms
MExE subscriber	subscriber who has entered into an agreement with a MExE service provider for MExE services
mezzanine; <i>mezzanine card</i>	printed board that is used as a modular component on a larger board or blade (carrier) and connected with a connector
mezzanine card	<i>See mezzanine</i>
MF	<i>See mediation function</i>
MF	<i>See multiframe</i>

MF alarm filtering	application in the regional cluster which enables the user to define and activate rule sets for filtering unwanted alarms before they reach the global cluster database
MF signal	<i>See multifrequency signal</i>
MF signaling /US/	<i>See multifrequency signalling</i>
MF signalling	<i>See multifrequency signalling</i>
MFC	<i>See mobile forwarded call</i>
MFC signaling / US/	<i>See multifrequency code signalling</i>
MFC signalling	<i>See multifrequency code signalling</i>
MFDB	<i>See multicast forwarding database</i>
MFP signaling / US/	<i>See multifrequency pulse signalling</i>
MFP signalling	<i>See multifrequency pulse signalling</i>
Mg interface	signalling interface between the call state control function (CSCF) and the media gateway control function (MGCF) of an IP telephony gateway
MG-CSI	<i>See mobility management for GPRS CAMEL subscription information</i>
MGC	<i>See media gateway controller</i>
MGCF	<i>See media gateway control function</i>
MGCF in DX200 IPT gateway	feature describing the adaptation of an IP trunk, which is needed to include a media gateway control function (MGCF) in an IP telephony (IPT) gateway
MGCP	<i>See media gateway control protocol</i>
MGCP/Megaco	<i>See MEGACO</i>
MGW	<i>See multimedia gateway</i>
MGW	<i>See Internet mail gateway</i>
MGW	<i>See messaging gateway</i>
MGW	<i>See media gateway</i>

MGW element manager; <i>MGW EM</i>	element manager that is used to monitor and control a media gateway (MGW)
MGW EM	<i>See MGW element manager</i>
MGW for IMS; <i>IP multimedia media gateway</i>	multimedia gateway (MGW) which terminates bearer channels from a switched circuit network and media streams from a packet-based IP multimedia subsystem (IMS)
MGW virtual termination	in a multimedia gateway (MGW), an internal termination point that has no external connections
MGW-A	media gateway (MGW) which the MSC server selects for call establishment
MGW-B	media gateway (MGW) which the MSC-B selects for a handover
MGW-O	<i>See originating media gateway</i>
MGW-T	<i>See terminating media gateway</i>
MH	<i>See mobile host</i>
Mh interface	<i>See Mh reference point</i>
Mh reference point; <i>Mh interface</i>	interface between the home subscriber server (HSS) and roaming signalling gateway (R-SGW), supporting the exchange of mobility management and subscription data between the HSS and legacy mobile networks
MHA	<i>See masthead amplifier</i>
MHA gain	<i>See masthead amplifier gain</i>
MHAE	<i>See mobile-home authentication extension</i>
MHP	<i>See Multimedia Home Platform</i>
MHP receiver	television receiver that can be used for interactive services
MHS	<i>See messaging service</i>
MI	<i>See machine interface</i>
MI	<i>See service interface</i>
MI	<i>See mobile-originated</i>
Mi interface	interface between the call state control function and the breakout gateway control function

MI message	<i>See measurement information message</i>
MIB	<i>See management information base</i>
MIB browser	browser that enables the user to access the management information base (MIB), navigate the structure and content of the data stored in its managed objects, and act on the objects it contains
MIB object	in a management information base (MIB), a collection of attributes which is written in abstract syntax notation one (ASN.1) and used for configuring, managing, and analysing resources
MIB-II	<i>See management information base II</i>
MIBv2	<i>See management information base II</i>
micro cell; microcell	relatively small-sized cell whose diameter is normally around 50 to 100 metres
micro cellular network cell	<i>See micro cell</i>
micro connection processing server	<i>See micro CPS</i>
micro CPS; micro connection processing server; μCPS	control-plane signalling element that is used as a SIP proxy and that acts as a gateway between the operator's core network and user equipment
microcell	<i>See micro cell</i>
microcellular network; MCN	radio network that consists of micro cells that provide traffic channel resources for both microcellular and normal GSM use
microcode	internal representation of a microprogram in its storage medium
microcontroller	microprocessor that is used to control electronic devices
microinstruction	instruction of a microprogram
micropayment	very small payment carried out in electronic cash, for example when selling information by retail
microprocessor	usually single-chip computer element that contains the control unit, central processing circuitry, and arithmetic and logic functions, and is suitable for use as the central processing unit of a microcomputer or a dedicated automatic control system

microprogram	sequence of elementary instructions that corresponds to a specific computer operation, maintained in special storage, whose execution is initiated by the instruction register of a computer
microwave radio	<i>See digital microwave radio</i>
microwave radio relay	technology for transmitting digital and analogue signals between two locations on a line-of-sight radio path
microwave unit; MWU	radio frequency unit that includes the required microwave circuits and in which the fundamental oscillator frequency is multiplied in order to obtain the voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO) signal for the transmitter and receiver
MID	<i>See program module identifier</i>
MID	<i>See measurement identifier</i>
midaemon	<i>See measurement interface daemon</i>
MIDAS	tool for the definition and management of the MML interface
MidCall capability; MidCall trigger/event capability	capability of the end-user to access an active IN supported service during a call active state, or start a new IN supported service
MidCall detection point; MidCall DP	detection point in the middle of the call that can be used to give announcements or warning tones
MidCall DP	<i>See MidCall detection point</i>
MidCall trigger/event capability	<i>See MidCall capability</i>
middle mouse button	mouse button with which it is possible to select items in addition to the one selected with the mouse button
middleware; MW	software that facilitates the communication between two applications
MIDI tone; melodic tone; polyphonic tone	ringing tone or alert tone that is created by a synthesizer in the terminal
MIDlet OTA	over-the-air (OTA) download model in which the mobile terminal first receives a Java application descriptor, then the MIDlet, and finally confirms to the delivery server the successful installation
MIDP	<i>See mobile information device profile</i>

migration	<i>See migration path</i>
migration path; migration	making existing applications and data work on a different computer or operating system
MIH	<i>See media-independent handover</i>
MII	<i>See media-independent interface</i>
MIKEY	<i>See Multimedia Internet Keying</i>
Milenage algorithm set	set of example algorithms for the 3GPP authentication and key generation functions f1, f1*, f2, f3, f4, f5, and f5*
MIME	<i>See multi-purpose Internet mail extensions</i>
MIME	<i>See multimedia Internet message extensions</i>
MIMO	<i>See multiple inputs multiple outputs</i>
MIN	<i>See mobile identification number</i>
min threshold	<i>See lower threshold value</i>
minidebugger	software build which can be loaded for debugging or recovering a computer unit
minidebugger state	state that a computer can be set into after booting and in which the programs loaded in boot loading and specified as part of the minidebugger build are started
minimum cell rate; MCR	cell rate at which the source is always allowed to send, used as an available bit rate (ABR) service traffic descriptor
minimum data threshold	in charging configuration, the value restricting the generation of intermediate charging records (CDR) due to a volume limit until the threshold is reached
minimum justification ratio	justification ratio that occurs when the digit rate of the original digital signal is at its upper tolerance limit and the digit rate of the channel provided for conveying it by justification is at its lower tolerance limit
minimum number of links	inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA) parameter specifying the minimum number of active IMA links that lets an IMA group stay active
minimum password validity time	time that has to pass after changing a password before it can be changed again

minimum threshold value	<i>See lower threshold value</i>
minor lobe	<i>See side lobe</i>
MIP	<i>See Mobile IP</i>
MIP handover	<i>See mobile IP handover</i>
MIPC	<i>See mailbox IPC</i>
MIPC	<i>See message queue IPC</i>
MIPT	<i>See mobile IP telephony</i>
MIPT accounting	feature which introduces the concepts and mechanisms for accounting in network elements that participate in mobile IP telephony (MIPT)
MIPT charging	feature which defines, for the charging of mobile IP telephony (MIPT) calls, what type of charging data is collected, how the collection is performed, and where the collection happens
MIR	<i>See management information repository</i>
mirror database	database which is an updated copy of another database
mirror port	<i>See analysis port</i>
mirror set	set of all mirror sites that are associated with a memory device in a network
mirror site	web site that contains a duplicate set of files to the set on a popular server
mirroring; RAID 1	storing of an identical copy of electronic material in another storage medium to secure it or improve its availability
MISO	<i>See multiple inputs single output</i>
missed call log	<i>See missed calls log</i>
missed calls log; missed call log; MCL	end-user service that provides the served subscriber with an indication about missed calls
MITM	<i>See man-in-the-middle attack</i>
mixed circuit group	<i>See both-way circuit group</i>
mixed mode	<i>See mixed service mode</i>

mixed service mode; <i>mixed mode</i>	usage mode of the servlet SLEE in which the servlet SLEE works as a user's sole service platform or provides independent services to be used as a part of the SIP subscription profile
mixer	<i>See RTP mixer</i>
Mj interface	interface between the breakout gateway control function and the media gateway control function
Mk interface	interface between two breakout gateway control functions
MKey	<i>See mobility management key</i>
MLC	<i>See mobile location centre</i>
MLFW	<i>See mobile location framework</i>
MLI	<i>See mass load interface</i>
MLM laser transmitter	<i>See multi-longitudinal mode laser transmitter</i>
MLP	<i>See Mobile Location Protocol</i>
MLPP	<i>See multi-level precedence and preemption</i>
MLPPP	<i>See PPP Multilink Protocol</i>
MLS	<i>See mobile location service</i>
MLT	<i>See MML log transfer</i>
MM	<i>See multimedia message</i>
MM	<i>See mobility management</i>
MM content; <i>MM-content</i>	message body of a multimedia message (MM)
MM context	<i>See mobility management context</i>
MM fibre	<i>See multimode fibre</i>
MM header; <i>MM-header</i>	header information of a multimedia message (MM) that may consist of multiple header fields
Mm interface	<i>See Mm reference point</i>
Mm reference point; <i>Mm interface</i>	reference point between the call state control function (CSCF) and multimedia IP networks

MM-content	<i>See MM content</i>
MM-DP	<i>See mobility management detection point</i>
MM-header	<i>See MM header</i>
MM-O	<i>See multimedia message object</i>
MM-O header	header which contains parts of a multimedia message object (MM-O), used in inter-process communications
MM-SCF	<i>See mobility management service control function</i>
MM-SSF	<i>See mobility management service switching function</i>
MM1	<i>See MM1 protocol</i>
MM1 interface	interface between the multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC) and a multimedia messaging service (MMS) user agent such as a WAP gateway or IP gateway
MM1 protocol; MM1	standard interface protocol specified by 3GPP between a mobile station (MS) and the multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC)
MM4	<i>See MM4 protocol</i>
MM4 interface; inter-MMSC interface	interface which connects two multimedia messaging service centres (MMSC)
MM4 protocol; MM4	standard interface protocol specified by 3GPP between multimedia messaging service centres (MMSC)
MM7	<i>See MM7 protocol</i>
MM7 interface	standard application interface to mobile web services that the multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC) provides
MM7 protocol; MM7	standard application interface protocol defined by 3GPP
MMC	<i>See module management controller</i>
MMC	<i>See meet-me conference</i>
MMD	<i>See multimedia domain</i>
MMF	<i>See multimode fibre</i>
MMI	<i>See man-machine interface</i>

MMI Interface Data Management Assistant	<i>See MIDAS</i>
MMI password legitimacy check	feature which adds functions for checking the complexity of new passwords when they are created
MMI system	program entity with which a system user can control operation and maintenance actions
MMI system administration	part of I/O system administration which controls the MMI system
MMI user	<i>See local user</i>
MMI user profile	user profile that determines the user's command group authority, access rights to the MML command log, FTP access, and password validity
MMI-system administration	DX 200 command class
MML	<i>See man-machine language</i>
MML command	command of the operating system level from the user of an exchange to the system in the man-machine language
MML command authority	authority requirement which defines how high the minimum authority for an MML session must be in a given command class to ensure that the commands involved can be executed
MML command file	text file consisting of MML commands, used for transmitting site-specific data from a PC into the files of the DX 200 system
MML command file editor	editor for compiling MML command files
MML command file execution	remote execution of MML command files for performing routine MML tasks
MML command group	<i>See command group</i>
MML command log; <i>command log</i>	log file in which the MML commands executed during one day and their responses are stored in chronological order
MML command report	report that contains information on the changes in the state of an MML session and the entered MML commands
MML controlled call handling time-outs	feature which enables the operator to affect certain call set-up and reanswer network time supervision of the call

MML description language	high-level programming language used for describing an MML program under development to the MML generator
MML guidance	guidance text that is output to an MML command user during an MML session when the user requests it
MML interface; MML terminal	user interface that the operator staff utilises to operate the system using the man-machine language in an MML session
MML log transfer; MLT	network element backup server (NEBS) function which reads the log gathered from an MML session and transfers the log to the server
MML log writing failure report	report that contains information on failures in log writing operations in an MMI system
MML macro	command language file which belongs to an MML macro group and which contains MML commands programmed to achieve a certain result
MML macro group	a group of MML macros where the fourth and fifth character of the name are the same and which show in the same MML menu
MML process	software part of man-machine language which acts as an interactive interface between user and system
MML program	set of subroutines that function under the control of an MML process and that enable the user to control the system and its features
MML session	interactive communication connection between the computer and its user in which MML commands are used
MML session authority	combined authority value composed of the user identifier (ID) and terminal profiles
MML session identifier	integer provided by the MMI system for each MML session at session establishment
MML session log	user-specific file where the MML commands executed during one day and their responses are stored in chronological order
MML session report	report that gives information related to MML sessions
MML session time-out	feature by which the user defines an idle time limit for MML (man-machine language) sessions
MML terminal	<i>See MML interface</i>
MML terminal authority	authority by which the terminal allows users to execute those commands in each command class whose authority requirement is not higher than the authority defined for the terminal profile

MML-command line editor	default line editor of an MML session, which is used to read and edit a new MML command and to browse and edit given MML commands
MMO	<i>See multimedia message object</i>
MMR	<i>See mobile measurement report</i>
MMS	<i>See more messages to send</i>
MMS	<i>See multimedia messaging service</i>
MMS CC	<i>See MMS creation centre</i>
MMS center /US/	<i>See multimedia messaging service centre</i>
MMS creation center /US/	<i>See MMS creation centre</i>
MMS creation centre; MMS creation center /US/; MMS CC; MMSCC	application for creating multimedia messaging service (MMS) messages
MMS encapsulation	definition of protocol data units, fields, and the encodings necessary to send and receive multimedia messages
MMS header	header added to a multimedia message, specified by the WAP Forum
MMS message	<i>See multimedia message</i>
MMS object	<i>See multimedia message object</i>
MMS-Radius	<i>See MMS-Radius protocol</i>
MMS-Radius protocol; MMS-Radius	protocol used in a connection between the digital rights management server (DRMS) and Nokia Payment System 1.2 (NPS 1.2)
MMSC	<i>See multimedia messaging service centre</i>
MMSCC	<i>See MMS creation centre</i>
MMT	<i>See multimedia terminal</i>
MMT owner	subscriber whose mobile terminal has multimedia capabilities
Mn	<i>See Mn interface</i>
MN	<i>See management network</i>

Mn interface; <i>Mn</i>	control interface between the MGW for IMS and the media gateway control function (MGCF) or gateway control server (GCS)
MNC	<i>See mobile network code</i>
mnemocode	<i>See mnemonic</i>
mnemonic	underlined letter in a menu title, menu item, or other interface component, which reminds the user how to activate the equivalent command
mnemonic; <i>mnemonic abbreviation; mnemonic code</i>	representation of an entity typically consisting of one or more characters chosen to assist the human memory
mnemonic abbreviation	<i>See mnemonic</i>
mnemonic code	<i>See mnemonic</i>
MNP	<i>See mobile number portability</i>
MNP information request	information request message that can be used for checking the number portability status for tariffing purposes
MNP-signalling relay function; <i>signalling relay function for support of MNP; MNP-SRF</i>	signalling relay function which provides rerouting capability for signalling messages addressed using the mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN)
MNP-SRF	<i>See MNP-signalling relay function</i>
MNRF	<i>See mobile station not reachable flag</i>
MNRG	<i>See mobile station not reachable for GPRS flag</i>
MNRG flag	<i>See mobile station not reachable for GPRS flag</i>
MNRR	<i>See mobile station not reachable reason</i>
MO	<i>See managed object</i>
MO	<i>See mobile-originated</i>
MO barring	<i>See mobile-originated barring</i>
MO disk	<i>See magneto-optical disk</i>
MO disk drive	<i>See magneto-optical drive</i>

MO drive	<i>See magneto-optical drive</i>
MO PDP context activation; mobile-originating PDP context activation; mobile originated PDP context activation	PDP context activation in which the mobile station requests the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to activate a PDP context in order to gain access to the IP network outside the GPRS backbone network
MO PDP context deactivation; mobile originated PDP context deactivation; PDP context deactivation initiated by MS	PDP context deactivation that the mobile station starts in order to release the connection to an IP network outside the GPRS backbone network
MO relation	<i>See managed object relationship</i>
MO-LR	<i>See mobile originated location request</i>
MO-RAN	<i>See multi-operator RAN</i>
MO-SM	<i>See mobile-originated short message</i>
MO-SMS-CSI	<i>See short message service CAMEL subscription information</i>
mobile access hunting; MAH	supplementary service which enables incoming calls to be distributed over a group of accesses
mobile accounting	feature which offers updating of talk time and answered call counters in call cases which are not normally covered by accounting
mobile address	IP address of a mobile station
mobile allocation frequency list; MA list; MA	list of the channels (frequencies) which the cell uses for mobile allocation
mobile allocation index offset; MAIO	hopping sequence starting point for radio time-slots which use the same mobile allocation frequency list but which are synchronised to use different frequencies at a time
mobile application part; MAP	part of the signalling system of a mobile network used for signalling between mobile network centres and registers

mobile broadband service	<i>See wireless broadband service</i>
mobile broadband service	<i>See mobile broadband system</i>
mobile broadband system; <i>MBS</i>	mobile network that supports the services of broadband ISDNs
mobile browsing	browsing with a mobile device
mobile call; <i>cellular call</i>	mobile originating or terminating call
mobile capacity exceeded flag	<i>See mobile station memory capacity exceeded flag</i>
mobile centrex	centrex by means of which subscribers can be provided with mobility support, in addition to the centrex service of the network
mobile client	application that is implemented as a trusted SIM application toolkit on the subscriber's SIM card and that uses short messages to communicate with the incoming call treatment (ICT) service logic running inside the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
mobile communication; <i>mobile communications</i>	wireless communication which uses radio connection between the terminal equipment and the network
mobile communication network	<i>See mobile network</i>
mobile communication service	<i>See mobile service</i>
mobile communication system; <i>mobile system; mobile radio system</i>	telecommunication system formed by the public land mobile network (PLMN) and mobile stations (MS)
mobile communications	<i>See mobile communication</i>
mobile communications network	<i>See mobile network</i>

mobile country code; MCC	code uniquely identifying the country of domicile of the mobile subscriber
mobile device	device, together with the software, applications, and content that are directly related to the device, that functions within and is supported by mobile infrastructure
mobile device object	definition of the directory-related objects and attributes (called a schema) associated with information about a mobile device
mobile directory number; MDN	directory number which is used to call a mobile terminal and as a basis for billing the subscriber
mobile ending call	<i>See mobile-terminating call</i>
mobile equipment; ME	mobile station without the subscriber identity module (SIM)
mobile evaluated handoff /US/	<i>See mobile evaluated handover</i>
mobile evaluated handover; mobile evaluated handoff /US/; MEHO	handover triggered by an evaluation made in the mobile station (MS)
mobile exchange	<i>See mobile services switching centre</i>
Mobile Execution Environment	<i>See Mobile Station Application Execution Environment</i>
mobile extension	mobile GSM subscriber that logically belongs to a certain PBX or PBX network
mobile find	component that is used to find the account to be charged from the Online Service Controller (OSC) database
mobile forwarded call; forwarded call; MFC	call that is forwarded by a mobile station
mobile host; MH	computer with a mobile station
mobile identification number; MIN	ten-digit number which uniquely identifies a mobile terminal within a wireless carrier's network
mobile information device profile; MIDP	architecture and the associated application programming interfaces (API) required to enable an open third-party application development environment for mobile information devices (MID)

mobile Internet service provider	<i>See mobile ISP</i>
Mobile IP; <i>MIP</i>	version of Internet Protocol (IP) that allows users with mobile devices whose IP addresses are associated with one network to stay connected when moving to a network with a different IP address
mobile IP FA	<i>See mobile IP foreign agent</i>
mobile IP foreign agent; <i>mobile IP FA</i>	foreign agent on a mobile subscriber station's visited network that supports the registration of the mobile subscriber station and enables mobility by co-operating with the mobile IP home agent
mobile IP HA	<i>See mobile IP home agent</i>
mobile IP handover; <i>MIP handover</i>	handover in which a connection from a mobile terminal is switched from one wireless access network to another
mobile IP home agent; <i>mobile IP HA</i>	home agent on a mobile subscriber station's home network that maintains the current location for each departed mobile subscriber station and tunnels the received packets for the mobile subscriber station to its current location
mobile IP telephony; <i>MIPT</i>	IP telephony for a mobile environment
mobile ISP; <i>mobile Internet service provider</i>	online service provider (OSP) that delivers content through mobile Internet
mobile location centre; <i>MLC</i>	node which performs location services of mobile stations in a PLMN
mobile location framework; <i>MLFW</i>	framework that the Symbian OS-based terminal applications use to find out the geographical position of mobile terminals
Mobile Location Protocol; <i>MLP</i>	application-level protocol for getting the position of mobile stations independently of the underlying network technology
mobile location service; <i>MLS</i>	service that integrates a mobile device's location with other information to provide added value to the user
mobile location-based service	<i>See location-based service</i>
mobile measurement report; <i>MMR</i>	measurement report that contains the values that are used to calculate the carrier-to-interference ratio

mobile network; mobile communication network; mobile communications network; mobile radio network	telecommunication network designed for mobile communications
mobile network code; MNC	digit or a combination of digits that uniquely identify the public land mobile network (PLMN)
mobile number portability; ETSI/ mobile number portability; MNP	number portability which allows a mobile subscriber to change the subscription network within the same country whilst retaining the original MSISDN or MDN
mobile originated location request; mobile originating location request; MO-LR	location request from a client mobile station (MS) to the location service (LCS) server made over the GSM radio interface
mobile originated PDP context activation	<i>See MO PDP context activation</i>
mobile originated PDP context deactivation	<i>See MO PDP context deactivation</i>
mobile originating location request	<i>See mobile originated location request</i>
mobile person object	definition of the directory-related object and attributes (called a schema) associated with information about a mobile user
mobile phone network	<i>See mobile telephone network</i>
mobile phone roaming number	<i>See roaming number</i>
mobile phone subscriber	<i>See mobile telephone subscriber</i>
mobile phone system	<i>See mobile telephone system</i>
mobile portal	mobile service which, in addition to its own functions, provides access to many other services

mobile positioning center /US/	<i>See gateway mobile location centre</i>
mobile positioning center /US/	<i>See mobile positioning centre</i>
mobile positioning centre; mobile positioning center /US/; MPC	network element for location-based services for the positioning of a mobile station
mobile radio network	<i>See mobile network</i>
mobile radio system	<i>See mobile communication system</i>
mobile rights content container; MRCC	content storage for digital rights management (DRM) protected content and associated metadata
mobile rights voucher	<i>See rights object</i>
mobile service; mobile communication service; land mobile service; cellular service	service that is distributed through a mobile network or used with a mobile device
mobile service provider; wireless service provider; MSP; WSP	service provider that delivers content through mobile networks
mobile service traffic volume	mobile traffic volume affected by the end-user engaging a mobile service
mobile services switching centre; mobile telephone exchange; mobile exchange; MSC; MTX; USC; MX	mobile network element which performs the switching functions in its area of operation and controls the interworking with other networks
mobile services switching centre area	<i>See MSC area</i>

mobile speed	in radio network planning, the speed determined based on bearer service and morphographic type
mobile station	<i>See mobile terminal</i>
Mobile Station Application Execution Environment; Mobile Execution Environment; MExE	specification for developing new features to mobile stations and for enhancing the management and security of mobile communication systems
mobile station classmark	<i>See MS classmark</i>
mobile station classmark 1	<i>See MS classmark 1</i>
mobile station classmark 2	<i>See MS classmark 2</i>
mobile station classmark 3	<i>See MS classmark 3</i>
mobile station identification number	<i>See mobile subscriber identification number</i>
mobile station international ISDN number	<i>See mobile subscriber international ISDN number</i>
mobile station memory capacity exceeded flag; mobile capacity exceeded flag; MCEF	flag which is a part of the messages waiting indication (MWI), indicating if the address list of the messages waiting data (MWD) contains one or more entries as a result of a failed attempt to deliver short messages to a mobile station (MS)
mobile station not reachable flag; MNRF	flag, which is a part of the messages waiting indication (MWI), set by a visitor location register (VLR) if the short message delivery through the MSC/VLR to the mobile station has been unsuccessful
mobile station not reachable for GPRS flag; MNRG flag; MNRG	flag indicating that, in the home location register, the mobile station is not reachable through a serving GPRS support node and that the mobile station is marked as not reachable for general packet radio service at the SGSN and possibly at the gateway GPRS support node

- mobile station not reachable reason; MNRR** parameter which indicates the reason for setting a mobile station not reachable for GPRS flag (MNRG)
- mobile station roaming number** *See roaming number*
- mobile station roaming number group; roaming number group; MSRN group; RNGP** group that consists of one or more mobile station roaming number (MSRN) ranges
- mobile station roaming number range; roaming number range; MSRN range** sequence of the roaming numbers (MSRN) that can be set by the operator
- mobile station service capabilities** *See UE service capabilities*
- mobile subscriber; cellular subscriber; MS** subscriber in a mobile network
- mobile subscriber identification number; MSIN** code that uniquely identifies the mobile subscriber within a PLMN area
- mobile subscriber international ISDN number; mobile station international ISDN number; mobile subscriber ISDN number; MSISDN number; MSISDN** ISDN number which uniquely defines the mobile subscriber at international level
- mobile subscriber ISDN number** *See mobile subscriber international ISDN number*
- mobile subscriber station; MSS** user equipment that is used in the WiMAX system

mobile subscription; cellular subscription	access to use the telecommunication services offered via a mobile communication network
mobile switching centre	<i>See mobile services switching centre</i>
mobile system	<i>See mobile communication system</i>
mobile telephone communication; mobile telephony	mobile communication which uses mobile telephones as terminal equipment
mobile telephone exchange	<i>See mobile services switching centre</i>
mobile telephone network; mobile phone network; cellular phone network	mobile network designed for transmitting telephone traffic
mobile telephone subscriber; mobile phone subscriber; cellular phone subscriber	subscriber in a mobile telephone network
mobile telephone switching office / US/; MTSO	mobile services switching centre (MSC) that controls the entire operation of a cellular system
mobile telephone system; mobile phone system; cellular phone system	mobile communication system primarily meant for speech transfer
mobile telephony	<i>See mobile telephone communication</i>
mobile television; mobile TV	television system in which signals are transferred through a dedicated terrestrial network to a mobile device
mobile television; mobile TV	receiver that is integrated in a mobile device that can be used to watch television broadcasts
mobile terminal; mobile station; MS	terminal equipment for communication while on the move within the mobile network

mobile terminal	<i>See mobile WLL terminal</i>
mobile terminated location request; mobile terminating location request; MT-LR	location request from a location service (LCS) client where the client is treated as being external to the public land mobile network (PLMN) to which the location request is made
mobile terminated packet	<i>See mobile-terminated data packet</i>
mobile terminating bonus prepaid	feature that provides a bonus to prepaid subscribers on their existing prepaid accounts online when they receive calls and short messages within their home network
mobile terminating location request	<i>See mobile terminated location request</i>
mobile termination; MT	part of the mobile station which terminates the radio transmission to and from the network and adapts terminal equipment capabilities to those of radio transmission
mobile TV	<i>See mobile television</i>
mobile TV	<i>See mobile television</i>
mobile user	end user in a mobile operator's network
mobile user part; MUP	user part used for that kind of signalling which is not included in national TUP-specifications (That is for exchange of routing information and updating of MS location and category information between mobile telephone exchanges.)
mobile video call	<i>See video call</i>
mobile virtual network operator; MVNO	network operator that appears in all significant respects to the customer as a fully-fledged mobile operator, yet has neither its own radio network nor its own licence, but instead pays for access to at least one of the existing operators' networks
mobile virtual private network; mobile VPN; MVPN	IN supported service where the use of short numbers is allowed inside a group of mobile subscribers
mobile voice call	<i>See voice call</i>
mobile VPN	<i>See mobile virtual private network</i>

mobile wallet	<i>See wallet</i>
mobile web services interface; <i>mobile WSI</i>	Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) compliant web services interface through which businesses offer web services
mobile WiMAX	WiMAX that provides full mobility via both fixed and mobile broadband access
mobile WLL terminal	mobile station which can be used in the wireless local loop (WLL) network in a restricted area
mobile WSI	<i>See mobile web services interface</i>
mobile-assisted handover; <i>MAHO</i>	process in which the mobile station assists the base station in assigning a voice channel by reporting its surrounding F signal strengths to the base station
mobile-controlled inter-system cell reselection	inter-system cell reselection in which a dual mode phone is able to perform a cell reselection from the GSM network to the WCDMA RAN in the idle state if the mobile terminal is informed about the WCDMA RAN adjacent cells
mobile-forwarded short message; <i>short message mobile forwarded; SMMF</i>	short message that the called subscriber forwards to the subscriber C
mobile-home authentication extension; <i>MHAE</i>	authentication scheme in mobile IP that is used to protect communications to and from visiting clients
mobile-initiated	<i>See mobile-originated</i>
mobile-originated; <i>mobile-initiated; MO; MI</i>	characteristic of a call or a message that has been initiated with a mobile station
mobile-originated barring; <i>MO barring</i>	barring in which the operator prevents a mobile-originated message from being sent or a call being made to the destination address
mobile-originated call	<i>See mobile-originating call</i>
mobile-originated call CDR	<i>See mobile-originated call charging record</i>

mobile-originated call charging record; <i>mobile-originated call CDR; MOC CDR</i>	charging record that contains information related to mobile-originating calls
mobile-originated data packet; <i>mobile-originated packet</i>	packet that is sent from a mobile station to the network
mobile-originated packet	<i>See mobile-originated data packet</i>
mobile-originated short message; <i>short message mobile originated; SM MO; SMMO; MO-SM</i>	short message which is sent from the mobile station to the short message service centre (SMSC) via a mobile services switching centre (MSC)
mobile-originating call; <i>mobile-originated call; MOC</i>	call in which the calling subscriber uses a mobile telephone
mobile-originating PDP context activation	<i>See MO PDP context activation</i>
mobile-originating short message service CAMEL subscription information	<i>See short message service CAMEL subscription information</i>
mobile-terminated; <i>MT</i>	characteristic of a call or a message that has been directed to a mobile station
mobile-terminated barring; <i>MT barring</i>	barring in which the end user, or in some cases the operator, prevents the reception of messages or calls from certain addresses
mobile-terminated call	<i>See mobile-terminating call</i>
mobile-terminated call CDR	<i>See mobile-terminated call charging record</i>

mobile-terminated call charging record; <i>mobile-terminated call CDR; MTC CDR</i>	charging record that contains information related to mobile-terminating calls
mobile-terminated data packet; <i>mobile terminated packet</i>	packet that comes to a mobile station from the network
mobile-terminated deferred location request; <i>mobile-terminated deferred request; MT-DR</i>	mobile-terminated location request that the 3G SGSN keeps in a queue for a defined maximum period when the target user equipment is unreachable
mobile-terminated deferred request	<i>See mobile-terminated deferred location request</i>
mobile-terminated short message; <i>short message mobile terminated; SM MT; SMMT; MT-SM</i>	short message which is received by the mobile station from the short message service centre (SMSC) via a mobile services switching centre (MSC)
mobile-terminating call; <i>mobile-terminated call; MTC</i>	call in which the called subscriber uses a mobile telephone
mobility	characteristic of a communication system which allows a user to communicate while moving, independently of location
mobility core network	<i>See IP mobile core network</i>
mobility management; <i>MM</i>	functional entity of the mobile communication system by means of which the movement of mobile stations and their users are managed
mobility management	<i>See GPRS mobility management</i>

mobility management - call detail record	<i>See mobility management charging record</i>
mobility management CDR	<i>See mobility management charging record</i>
mobility management charging record; mobility management CDR; mobility management - call detail record; M-CDR	charging data record that contains mobility management related data
mobility management context; MM context	information sets related to mobility management (MM) and held in the mobile station (MS) and in the GPRS support nodes (GSN) for a GPRS subscriber
mobility management CSI	<i>See mobility management event CAMEL subscription information</i>
mobility management detection point; MM-DP	event detection point from which the mobile services switching centre (MSC) sends the location update information to the service control point (SCP) when the location update occurs
mobility management event CAMEL subscription information; mobility management event notification CAMEL subscription information; mobility management CSI; M-CSI	CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having mobility management event notification CAMEL services
mobility management event notification	notification that a visitor location register or a serving GPRS support node uses to inform the GSM service control function about the successful completion of a mobility-management-related event

mobility management event notification CAMEL subscription information	<i>See mobility management event CAMEL subscription information</i>
mobility management for GPRS CAMEL subscription information; <i>MG-CSI</i>	CAMEL subscription information that identifies the GPRS subscriber as having mobility management event notification CAMEL services
mobility management key; <i>MKey</i>	information element which is used in the subscriber data to indicate the need to trigger an IN supported service in a location update or in IMSI attach cases
mobility management service control function; <i>MM-SCF</i>	service control function which includes the service logic for the mobility management services and which can be used in generating operator-specific services
mobility management service switching function; <i>MM-SSF</i>	service switching function which recognises a mobility management service and starts the transaction towards the mobility management service control function (MM-SCF)
MOC	<i>See maintenance and operations console</i>
MOC	<i>See mobile-originating call</i>
MOC CDR	<i>See mobile-originated call charging record</i>
MOCH	<i>See object class handler</i>
modal dialogue	dialogue that prevents manipulation of other dialogues
modal encoding	character-encoding method that requires escape sequences or other special characters for the purpose of switching between character sets or different versions of the same character set
modal window	window the use of which prevents the user from interacting with other parts of the application
mode	<i>See docking mode</i>
mode modify procedure	part of FACCH call set-up that changes the channel mode from signalling to speech or data
mode request	<i>See codec mode request</i>

mode volume	number of bound modes that an optical fibre is capable of supporting
model view controller	<i>See model-view-controller</i>
model-view-controller; <i>model view controller; MVC</i>	design pattern used especially for graphical user interfaces (GUI) and object-oriented programming, separating the model, view, and controller parts of the user interface application
modeless dialogue	dialogue that allows manipulation of other dialogues
modeless window	window the use of which does not prevent the user from interacting with any other part of the user interface while the window is open
modem	item of equipment that modulates the transmitted signal and demodulates the received signal at a data station
modem descriptor	descriptor that specifies the required modem type and the related parameters
modem negotiation	process in which a modem dials a telephone line, another modem answers, and the two modems exchange simple messages about their capabilities and choose the modem standard they will use for data communication
modem pool	common modem resource entity whose parts are allocated for different tasks
modem pool maintenance	feature that includes the routine and diagnostic tests of the Modem Pool Controller (MPC) and the Digital Interface Controller (DIC)
modifiable alarm manual	<i>See alarm manual</i>
modified alternate mark inversion code; <i>modified AMI</i>	line code that is based on an alternate mark inversion code, in which alternate mark inversion violations occur in accordance with a defined set of rules (Examples of such signals are HDB and B6ZS.)
modified alternate mark inversion signal	encoded signal produced by modified alternate mark inversion code
modified AMI	<i>See modified alternate mark inversion code</i>
modified answer tone; <i>ANSam</i>	sine wave signal at 2100 Hz with phase reversals at an interval of 450 ms, which is amplitude-modulated by a sine wave at 15 Hz

modified download descriptor file	download descriptor file which is modified by the delivery server core (DLSC) and delivered to the terminal
modifier	party who last modified the item
modify plan	configuration plan which contains the operations to be performed for each configuration parameter and object included in the plan
modify support for link characteristics	<i>See modify support of link characteristics</i>
modify support of link characteristics; modify support for link characteristics; MSLC	parameter that indicates that the link characteristics of an AAL type 2 (AAL2) connection may need to be modified, or are permitted to be modified, during the lifetime of the AAL2 connection
modular management controller	<i>See module management controller</i>
modular site	BTS site that is composed of standard design modules
modulated wave	wave some characteristic of which varies in accordance with the value of a modulating wave
modulating wave	wave which causes a variation of some characteristic of the carrier
modulation	method for altering a certain basic characteristic of a certain wave according to some basic characteristic of a modulating wave or signal
modulation and coding scheme; modulation coding scheme; MCS	data transmission method in which link adaptation dynamically makes adjustments based on radio link quality measurements
modulation coding scheme	<i>See modulation and coding scheme</i>
modulation rate	rate at which signal level is changed
module	<i>See security module</i>
module	<i>See Desktop module</i>

module list	<i>See building procedure</i>
module management controller; MMC	device that monitors all hot-swap operations, electronic keying, and the health of the device, including temperature and supply voltages
module number; HW module number	number that identifies a particular instance of a module type
module PIN; general PIN code; general PIN; WIM general PIN; general WIM PIN code; security module (WIM) general PIN code; security module PIN; PIN-G	personal identification number (PIN) that is needed to turn the WAP identity module (WIM) on or off
module type; HW module type	classification that indicates the type of hardware component
MOF	<i>See Managed Object Framework</i>
MOF adaptation	adaptation metadata that contains the managed object classes
MOF Desktop	part of the Application Platform that provides Desktop Framework integrated tools for creating and manipulating managed objects
MOID	<i>See managed object identifier</i>
MOM	<i>See management object model</i>
monarchic network	<i>See monarchic synchronised network</i>
monarchic synchronised network; monarchic network; monarchic synchronized network /US/	synchronised network in which a single clock exerts control over all the other clocks
monarchic synchronized network /US/	<i>See monarchic synchronised network</i>

money reservation	action where the sum of money to be charged is reserved from the prepaid system
monitor	function that receives RTCP packets sent by participants of an RTP session, in particular the reception reports, and estimates the current quality of service for distribution monitoring, fault diagnosis, and long-term statistics
monitor connection	connection where one or both incoming transmission directions of a connection are branched into a test access without causing disturbances to the connection to be tested
monitor window	window displaying information on the status of the network connection in the user interface of a wireless LAN card
monitored switching	switching of a call between subscribers so that the attendant monitors the call personally at the same time
monitoring cell	specific OAM cell used for performance monitoring
monitoring cell sequence number; MCSN	field in a monitoring cell that indicates the current value of a running counter of the forward monitoring OAM cell sequence
Monitoring Desktop	part of the Fault Management Platform that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) application, including monitoring tools, for alarm event management
monitoring IN service	IN supported service which cannot have control over the call control function
monitoring interval	time period in measurement during which a system is monitored and the system data is collected
monitoring package	set of rules and the respective data collectors for monitoring a specific service
monitoring script	in a monitoring package, an individual script that is used to monitor a specific area
monomode fibre	<i>See single-mode fibre</i>
monophonic ringing tone; traditional ringing tone; standard tone; ordinary ringing tone	ringing tone that most mobile terminals can play

more messages to send; <i>MMS</i>	service element which informs a mobile station (MS) receiving a short message from a short message service centre (SMSC) if there are still more messages waiting to be sent from the SMSC in question
morphographic correction	in network planning propagation models, correction needed for areas, such as suburban and rural, if the propagation loss is predicted for an urban area
morphographic data	geographical information used in radio network planning, usually divided into morphographic classes according to different land types differing as regards their radio wave propagation abilities, that is, how the land use types interact with radio frequency and microwaves
MOS	<i>See mean opinion score</i>
most significant bit; <i>MSB</i>	leftmost bit of a figure or word
mother form	form containing all the possible fields which can be selected for inclusion in a customer form
mother form file	<i>See mother format file</i>
mother format file; <i>mother form file</i>	format file that includes all the fields that can be selected to a form
mother-form	form that includes the whole structure of the raw data block the application sends to formatting process
mount point	memory location into which the computer puts the files in a file system on UNIX-like systems
mounting	<i>See installation</i>
mountpoint	point in the directory hierarchy that gives access to files in the storage resource
mouse	hand-held locator operated by moving it on a surface
mouse button; <i>left mouse button</i>; <i>left-hand mouse button</i>	mouse button the clicking of which selects an item, such as an icon, a menu command, or a button on the display
mouse pointer	<i>See pointer</i>
mouseover	<i>See tooltip</i>
MoveLeg	<i>See MoveLeg procedure</i>

MoveLeg procedure; MoveLeg	procedure that the GSM service control function uses to request the GSM service switching function to move a leg from its current call segment to another
movies	on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading under which the user can find information on movies and also buy digital items related to the movies
moving average for peak hours	<i>See average daily peak hour</i>
MP	<i>See multipoint processor</i>
MP	<i>See PPP Multilink Protocol</i>
MP	<i>See media proxy</i>
Mp interface	interface between the multimedia resource function controller and the multimedia resource function processor
MP-P	<i>See multipoint-to-point connection</i>
MP3	voice compression method, developed by the Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG), with which the size of a voice-containing file can be reduced to a tenth of the original without significantly affecting the quality of sound
MPA	<i>See Management Processor Assistant</i>
MPC /US/	<i>See gateway mobile location centre</i>
MPC	<i>See mobile positioning centre</i>
MPC	<i>See multimode power control</i>
MPCP	<i>See media proxy control protocol</i>
mPlatform application	<i>See tightly-coupled application</i>
mPlatform core	essential services required for mPlatform deployment, including core integration services, application services, subscriber services, and operational services
mPlatform operator	entity that owns and manages mPlatform that is host to several service providers
MPLS	<i>See multi-protocol label switching</i>

MPLS backbone; multi-protocol label switching backbone	backbone that uses multi-protocol label switching (MPLS) -based data transmission
MPN	<i>See mediation processing node</i>
MPP	<i>See messaging push protocol</i>
MPSK	<i>See multiple phase shift keying</i>
MPT specifications	de facto standards for analogue PMR operation produced by the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in the United Kingdom
MPTY	<i>See multiparty conference</i>
MQ	<i>See message queue</i>
ML	<i>See mean queue length</i>
MQT	<i>See mean queuing time</i>
Mr interface	interface between the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) and the multimedia resource function controller (MRFC)
Mr reference point	interface which allows the call state control function (CSCF) to control the resources within the multimedia resource function (MRF)
MRC	<i>See maximal ratio combining</i>
MRCC	<i>See mobile rights content container</i>
MRD	<i>See message redirection</i>
MRF	<i>See multimedia resource function</i>
MRFC	<i>See multimedia resource function controller</i>
MRFP	<i>See multimedia resource function processor</i>
MRI	<i>See multiple routing instances</i>
MRT	<i>See mean reservation time</i>
MRU	<i>See maximum receive unit</i>
MRV	<i>See rights object</i>
MRVT	<i>See MTP routing verification test</i>
MS	<i>See multimedia storage</i>

MS	<i>See mobile terminal</i>
MS	<i>See mobile subscriber</i>
MS	<i>See management solution</i>
MS	<i>See multiplex section</i>
MS bucket size	information element that indicates the bucket size of a mobile terminal (MS)
MS classmark; mobile station classmark; MSCM	parameter which identifies the transmission power used in a mobile phone
MS classmark 1; mobile station classmark 1; CM1	MS classmark that is used to provide the network with information concerning aspects of high priority of the mobile terminal
MS classmark 2; mobile station classmark 2; CM2	MS classmark that is used to provide the network with information concerning aspects of both high and low priority of the mobile terminal
MS classmark 3; mobile station classmark 3; classmark 3; CM3	MS classmark that is used to provide the network with information concerning aspects of the mobile terminal
MS multi-slot capability; multi- slot capability	feature that the base station controller uses to determine how many time-slots to allocate for a certain mobile terminal (MS)
MS multi-slot class	<i>See multi-slot class</i>
MS radio access capability; radio access capability; RAC	message that the mobile terminal (MS) sends to the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) and then to the base station subsystem (BSS) to indicate the radio access technology mobile terminal supports
MS Rx-Tx time difference	difference in time between the mobile station's (MS) uplink DPCCH/DPDCH frame transmission and the first significant path of the downlink dedicated physical channel (DPCH) frame from the measured cell
MS terminating call	<i>See mobile-terminating call</i>
MS-RDI	<i>See multiplex section remote defect indication</i>
MS-REI	<i>See multiplex section remote error indication</i>

MSA	<i>See multiplex section adaptation</i>
MSAU	<i>See multistation access unit</i>
MSB	<i>See most significant bit</i>
MSC	<i>See mobile services switching centre</i>
MSC area; MTX area; mobile services switching centre area	part of the PLMN area covered by one exchange
MSC area restricted flag	flag which is used to prevent mobile-terminated calls, mobile-terminated short messages and mobile-terminated unstructured supplementary service data (MT-USSD) from being forwarded to the visitor location register of the MSC (MSC/VLR) where roaming is not allowed for the subscriber
MSC interworking function; MSC-IWF	in a mobile services switching centre (MSC), an interworking function between the circuit-switched core network domain and the IP multimedia subsystem
MSC local time	time that is used inside the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
MSC observation report	observation report on the performance of the mobile services switching centre (MSC) which is printed out when the reporting conditions are met
MSC server; MSS	server providing the call control and the control of multimedia gateways, and allowing the same circuit-switched services as the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
MSC tool	network management tool used to create radio-network-related objects in the mobile switching centre (MSC)
MSC-A	<i>See anchor mobile services switching centre</i>
MSC-B	mobile services switching centre (MSC) to which the mobile station is handed over in a basic handover
MSC-B'	mobile services switching centre (MSC) to which the mobile station is handed over in a subsequent handover
MSC-I	<i>See intermediate mobile services switching centre</i>
MSC-IWF	<i>See MSC interworking function</i>

MSC-MSC handover accounting	feature which makes it possible to gather charging data for the required trunk circuit groups between the mobile services switching centres (MSC) during an MSC-MSC handover
MSC-T	<i>See target MSC</i>
MSCA	<i>See anchor mobile services switching centre</i>
MSCC	<i>See messaging service connection component</i>
MSCM	<i>See MS classmark</i>
MSIN	<i>See mobile subscriber identification number</i>
MSISDN	<i>See mobile subscriber international ISDN number</i>
MSISDN authentication	authentication which is performed by checking the user's mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN)
MSISDN dialling	call set-up that is based on the use of the receiving user's mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN)
MSISDN number	<i>See mobile subscriber international ISDN number</i>
MSISDN numbering scheme	standardised numbering scheme for ISDN numbers in mobile networks
MSISDN-based advanced splitting; MSISDN-based split	HLR splitting in which the split is based on the mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN)
MSISDN-based split	<i>See MSISDN-based advanced splitting</i>
MSK	<i>See master session key</i>
MSLC	<i>See modify support of link characteristics</i>
MSN	<i>See multiple subscriber number</i>
MSN	<i>See multiple subscriber number</i>
MSN partial number	part of an ISDN number which is relevant to a selection process between addressable entities beyond the network boundary. The partial number digits and the partial number length are subject to subscription to the relevant supplementary services (DDI or MSN)
MSOH	<i>See multiplex section overhead</i>

MSP	<i>See managed service provider</i>
MSP	<i>See management service provider</i>
MSP	<i>See mobile service provider</i>
MSP	<i>See messaging platform</i>
MSP	<i>See multiplex section protection</i>
MSP	<i>See GPRS multiple subscriber profile</i>
MSP 1+1; multiplex section protection 1+1	multiplex section protection in which the same signal is transmitted simultaneously on two separate multiplex sections, known as working and protection sections
MSRN	<i>See roaming number</i>
MSRN group	<i>See mobile station roaming number group</i>
MSRN range	<i>See mobile station roaming number range</i>
MSS	<i>See MSC server</i>
MSS	<i>See maximum segment size</i>
MSS	<i>See mobile subscriber station</i>
MSS terminal	<i>See mobile subscriber station</i>
MSSu	stand-alone MSC server (MSS) that is an upgrade of an existing Mobile Switching Centre (MSCi) and that is dedicated to control plane handling
MST	<i>See multiplex section termination</i>
MSTP	<i>See Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol</i>
MSU	<i>See signalling message</i>
MSU	<i>See message signal unit</i>
MSW net	<i>See operation and maintenance network</i>
MSWS	<i>See multiservice workstation</i>
MSWS platform	<i>See multiservice workstation platform</i>
MT	<i>See mobile termination</i>
MT	<i>See mobile-terminated</i>

MT barring	<i>See mobile-terminated barring</i>
MT-DR	<i>See mobile-terminated deferred location request</i>
MT-LR	<i>See mobile terminated location request</i>
MT-SM	<i>See mobile-terminated short message</i>
MTA	<i>See message transfer agent</i>
MTBO	<i>See mean time between outages</i>
MTC	<i>See mobile-terminating call</i>
MTC CDR	<i>See mobile-terminated call charging record</i>
MTM	<i>See multipoint-to-multipoint connection</i>
MTP	<i>See multipoint-to-point connection</i>
MTP	<i>See multiradio transmitter and power amplifier</i>
MTP	<i>See message transfer part</i>
MTP level 2	<i>See message transfer part level 2</i>
MTP level 3	<i>See message transfer part level 3</i>
MTP routing verification test; MRVT	procedure used to determine if the data of the MTP routing tables in the signalling network are consistent
MTP1	<i>See message transfer part level 1</i>
MTP2	<i>See message transfer part level 2</i>
MTP3	<i>See message transfer part level 3</i>
MTP3 user adaptation layer	<i>See SS7 MTP3-user adaptation layer</i>
MTP3b	<i>See broadband MTP3</i>
MTSO	<i>See mobile telephone switching office /US/</i>
MTU	<i>See magnetic tape unit</i>
MTU	<i>See maximum transmission unit</i>
MTX	<i>See mobile services switching centre</i>

MTX area	<i>See MSC area</i>
MTXH	<i>See home MSC</i>
MTXV	<i>See visited MSC</i>
MU	<i>See management user</i>
Mu-law; μ-law	standard compression/decompression algorithm for pulse code modulation (PCM) that is used in Japan and North America
MUD	<i>See multiuser detection</i>
muldem	<i>See muldex</i>
muldex; <i>muldem</i>	contraction of multiplexer-demultiplexer associated in the same equipment
multi band MS	<i>See multi-band MS</i>
multi BCF control	feature that allows the combination of several base transceiver stations into one logical cell, allowing the operator to increase the capacity of a cell while maintaining maximum spectral efficiency
multi mode terminal	mobile station (MS) that can obtain service from at least one UTRA radio access mode, and one or more different systems
multi-band MS; <i>multi band MS</i>	mobile terminal (MS) that supports more than one frequency band and that performs handover, channel assignment, cell selection, and cell reselection between all its frequency bands within one public land mobile network (PLMN) when one PLMN code is used in all frequency bands
multi-carrier power amplifier; <i>MCPA</i>	RF power amplifier that is capable of amplifying a number of discrete carriers simultaneously without creating excessive distortion between them
multi-channel buffered serial port; <i>McBSP</i>	in a digital signal processor (DSP), a serial port that allows a direct interface to codecs and other devices in the system
multi-channel roaming	roaming in which a wireless station can change radio channels when switching from one access point to another
multi-class extension to multilink point-to-point protocol; <i>multi-class extension to multilink PPP; MCMP</i>	protocol which encodes priority classes within the PPP Multilink Protocol (MP) frame header

multi-class extension to multilink PPP	<i>See multi-class extension to multilink point-to-point protocol</i>
multi-connection call	<i>See multiparty call</i>
multi-core processor	<i>See multicore processor</i>
multi-field classification	packet classification which is based on the value of multiple fields in the IP header
multi-homed access node	access node connected to two or more exchanges
multi-homed host	<i>See multihomed host</i>
multi-homed IP addresses; multi-homing IP addresses	set of IP addresses which all point to the same destination
multi-homing	<i>See multihoming</i>
multi-homing IP addresses	<i>See multi-homed IP addresses</i>
multi-level precedence and preemption; MLPP	supplementary service which provides a prioritized call handling service consisting of precedence and preemption parts
multi-line number portability	number portability in which a private branch exchange (PBX) can be moved to another operator in the same area without changing the PBX number
multi-longitudinal mode laser transmitter; MLM laser transmitter	laser transmitter that transmits several peaks that are clearly noticeable in the optical frequency/wavelength band
multi-master replication	replication in which entries can be written and updated on any of several updateable replicas without requiring communication with other updateable replicas before the write or update is performed
multi-numbering scheme	numbering scheme in which the subscriber can allocate different mobile subscriber international ISDN numbers (MSISDN) for different basic services and supplementary services

multi-operator radio access network	<i>See multi-operator RAN</i>
multi-operator RAN; <i>multi-operator radio access network; MO-RAN</i>	radio access network that is shared by several network operators, where each one controls its own frequencies, cells, and services
multi-party call	<i>See multiparty call</i>
multi-party service	<i>See multiparty conference</i>
multi-protocol label switching; <i>multiprotocol label switching; MPLS</i>	technique that combines link-layer switching with network-layer routing to create fast and scalable networking and fast switching by applying label switching to large-scale networks
multi-protocol label switching backbone	<i>See MPLS backbone</i>
multi-purpose Internet mail extensions; <i>multipurpose Internet mail extension; MIME</i>	protocol that is an extension to Internet mail and allows for the inclusion of non-textual data in e-mail
multi-RAT mobile phone	mobile station that is able to use many radio access technologies
multi-RAT paging	paging over multiple radio access technologies that share location or routing areas
multi-slot allocation; <i>multi-slot TCH allocation</i>	function for allocating channels for downlink and uplink in a multislot configuration and for grouping the channels into channel sets
multi-slot capability	<i>See MS multi-slot capability</i>
multi-slot class; <i>MS multi-slot class</i>	class of a mobile terminal that defines the maximum number of time-slots it can use for each of the actions it needs to carry out during one time division multiple access (TDMA) frame

multi-slot connection	connection where more than one 64 kbit/s channels are used
multi-slot TCH allocation	<i>See multi-slot allocation</i>
multi-tenant attendant	centrex attendant who serves several centrex groups at the same time
multi-tenant operator; <i>shared operator position</i>	operator position the operator of which serves more than one group or enterprise
multi-threaded core dump	<i>See multithreaded core dump</i>
multi-user detection	<i>See multiuser detection</i>
multi-valued attribute	attribute that is allowed to have more than one value
multiaccess interface	logical interface that provides access to a group of neighbours
multiband antenna	antenna that can be used in more than one frequency band
multiboot	booting in which the user has a number of operating systems from which to select the one to be started
multicall; <i>MC</i>	feature which enables a mobile subscriber to have several simultaneous circuit switched (CS) calls, each call using its own dedicated bearer
multicast	<i>See multicasting</i>
multicast address	address identifying a set of interfaces which typically belong to different nodes
multicast address resolution server; <i>MARS</i>	multicast server that supports IP multicast by distributing multicast group membership information to endpoints
multicast broadcast service	<i>See broadcast multicast service</i>
multicast connection identifier	connection tag for multicasting used globally as an internal identifier in one network element

multicast forwarding database; MFDB	database in which the addresses of multicast groups are listed together with the ports within a virtual local area network (VLAN) that can receive traffic from multicast addresses, and in which the addresses of multicast groups are assigned to specific VLANs
multicast group	dynamically determined group of IP hosts identified by a single IP multicast address
multicast message	WAP push message containing a single address which implicitly specifies more than one over-the-air (OTA) client addresses
multicast option	part of a TFTP read request packet which allows multiple clients to receive the same file concurrently through the use of multicast packets
multicast port	<i>See port group</i>
multicast router	router which forwards multicast datagrams from one multicast group to all other networks that have members in the group
multicast server; MCS	server which sets up ATM virtual channels (VC) between endpoints in a multicast group and to which the endpoints forward data traffic for transmission
multicast service	unidirectional point-to-multipoint (PTM) service in which a message is transmitted from a single source entity to all subscribers currently located within a certain geographical area
multicasting; multicast	unidirectional transmission of data between a single sender and multiple, specific receivers
multichannel	<i>See multipath channel</i>
multichannel connection	time slots associated with two or more digital circuits switched in parallel through a digital node for use on the same service
multichannel sound	digital audio that is produced by means of several frequency bands and loudspeakers
multicode	<i>See multicode operation</i>
multicode operation; multicode	allocation of multiple code channels for a radio link
multicore processor; multi-core processor	integrated circuit that contains two or more processor cores attached for enhanced performance, reduced power consumption, and efficient simultaneous processing of multiple tasks
multicore SOC	<i>See multicore system-on-chip</i>

multicore system-on-chip; multicore SOC	processor architecture in which a reduced instruction-set computer (RISC) core, system processing, synchronisation, input/output device for external memory access, and other required processing equipment are all tied to the same system bus
multidatabase system	system for using databases which are independent of each other and located at different points in a computer network
multidrop	<i>See multidrop network</i>
multidrop chain network	chain network where only one device can transmit at a time
multidrop chain transmission	in a multidrop chain network, a transmission that combines several low-capacity base transceiver stations in a single 2 megabit PCM circuit
multidrop connection	transmission solution in which one or more base transceiver station (BTS) chains are connected to one base transceiver station that is connected to the base station controller (BSC)
multidrop network	network where multiple devices share a common transmission channel, but only one may transmit at a time
multidrop ring network	ring network where only one device can transmit at a time
multiframe; MF	cyclic set of consecutive frames in which the relative position of each frame can be identified
multiframe alignment	state in which the multiframe generated by the receiving equipment has a constant phase relationship with the multiframe of the received signal, so that the individual frames in each multiframe can be uniquely identified
multiframe alignment signal	distinctive signal inserted in every multiframe or once in every n multiframe, always occupying the same relative position within the multiframe, and used to establish and maintain multiframe alignment
multiframe counter	binary counter used for multiframe
multiframe synchronisation	<i>See multiframe alignment</i>
multifrequency code signaling / US/	<i>See multifrequency code signalling</i>

multifrequency code signalling; MFC signalling; multifrequency code signaling / US; MFC signaling /US/	multifrequency signalling that uses compelled signalling with codes consisting of 2 out of 6 frequencies
multifrequency pulse signaling / US/	<i>See multifrequency pulse signalling</i>
multifrequency pulse signalling; MFP signalling; multifrequency pulse signaling / US; MFP signaling /US/	multifrequency signalling used in the telephone network, utilising 2 out of 6 frequencies in pulses
multifrequency signal; MF signal	signal made up of several superimposed audio frequencies
multifrequency signaling /US/	<i>See multifrequency signalling</i>
multifrequency signalling; MF signalling; multifrequency signaling /US; MF signaling /US/	voice-frequency signalling in which signalling information is represented by compound signals, each signal consisting of simultaneous transmission of voice-frequency currents selected from a set of currents
multifrequency tone detection package; tone detection package	H.248 package that defines the events required for basic multifrequency tone detection
multifrequency transmitter	radio transmitter which operates on any one of a number of preset carrier frequencies
multihomed computer	<i>See multihomed host</i>
multihomed host; multi-homed host; multihomed computer	computer which has at least two local area network (LAN) interfaces and at least two IP addresses

multihoming; multi-homing	association where communication between two endpoints is possible by more than one transport address
multihosting	process of providing access to separate domains by establishing multiple virtual hosts on a single web server
multilayer load control	feature in advanced multilayer handling that makes it possible to keep the traffic in the overlay network instead of the underlay network during a low traffic period
multilayer site switch	<i>See multilayer switch</i>
multilayer switch; multilayer site switch	LAN switch that filters and forwards packets based on MAC addresses and network addresses
multilevel address	<i>See indirect address</i>
multiline hunt service	<i>See line hunting</i>
multilingual announcement	announcement that is repeated in several languages
Multilink Point-to-Point Protocol	<i>See PPP Multilink Protocol</i>
multimedia	communications which involves simultaneous transmission of pictures, sound, and data over one connection
multimedia broadcast/multicast service; MBMS	point-to-multipoint service in which multimedia data is transmitted from a single source entity to multiple recipients
multimedia broadcast/multicast system	<i>See multimedia broadcast/multicast service</i>
multimedia call	call in which various media types are bundled into a single call between two or more people
multimedia domain; MMD	network domain of the All-IP network that offers general packet data support and multimedia session capabilities
multimedia dummy codec; MuMe	codec that is used in the Nc interface for codec negotiation and codec modification procedures and in the Mc interface to identify the multimedia service

multimedia gateway; <i>MGW</i>	network element which is used for transmitting and converting the user plane traffic both in circuit-switched core networks and in the IP multimedia core network subsystem (IMS), and as a border element between different kinds of networks
Multimedia Home Platform; <i>MHP</i>	digital video broadcasting standard that defines a generic interface between interactive digital applications and the receiver
Multimedia Internet Keying; <i>Multimedia Internet KEYing; MIKEY</i>	key management protocol that can be used for secure multimedia sessions
Multimedia Internet KEYing	<i>See Multimedia Internet Keying</i>
multimedia Internet message extensions; <i>MIME</i>	protocol defining various types of multimedia data objects and the recipient knowing how to handle the object based on the type carried by the object
multimedia message; <i>MMS message; MM</i>	multi-purpose Internet mail extensions (MIME) message passed between multimedia messaging service (MMS) entities and handled by a multimedia message service centre (MMSC)
multimedia message object; <i>MMS object; MM-O; MMO</i>	internal representation of a multimedia message in a multimedia message service centre (MMSC)
multimedia message routing; <i>message routing</i>	in the context of multimedia messaging, the process for finding out which external applications need to process multimedia messages, delivery reports and read-reply reports, and in which order, to find out the destination
multimedia message service	<i>See multimedia messaging service</i>
multimedia message service centre	<i>See multimedia messaging service centre</i>
multimedia messaging service; <i>multimedia message service; MMS</i>	messaging service for sending and receiving multimedia messages

multimedia messaging service centre; <i>multimedia message service centre; MMS center /US/; MMSC</i>	network element which acts as a store-and-forward centre where multimedia messages are stored until the message is delivered or until the database storage time expires
multimedia resource function; <i>media resource function; MRF</i>	function which performs multiparty call and multimedia conferencing functions, is responsible for bearer control in case of multiparty or multimedia conference, and communicates with call state control for service validation for multiparty and multimedia sessions
multimedia resource function controller; <i>MRFC</i>	part of the multimedia resource function (MRF) which provides the control function of the MRF
multimedia resource function processor; <i>MRFP</i>	part of the multimedia resource function (MRF) which provides the media processing functions of MRF
multimedia service	service in which the transmitted information consists of more than one type, such as text, graphics, sound, image, and video
multimedia session	session in which multimedia content is transferred between the senders and receivers
multimedia storage; <i>MS</i>	service of the application gateway that enhances basic multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC) person-to-person messaging by allowing subscribers to store multimedia messages (MM) off their multimedia phones and retrieve messages back to their multimedia phones
multimedia terminal; <i>MMT</i>	terminal equipment used to edit, transfer, or reproduce multimedia material
multimedia voice messaging; <i>MVM</i>	voice messaging where multimedia messages can be delivered to and received with a multimedia phone
Multimedia-Auth-Answer	<i>See Multimedia-Authentication-Answer message</i>
Multimedia-Auth-Request	<i>See Multimedia-Authentication-Request message</i>

Multimedia-Authentication-Answer message; Multimedia-Auth-Answer; MAA	Diameter command message that a server sends as a response to a previously received Multimedia-Authentication-Request message
Multimedia-Authentication-Request message; Multimedia-Auth-Request; MAR	Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia client sends to a Diameter multimedia server to request security information
multimode	<i>See multiradio</i>
multimode antenna support system; MAS	part of the multiradio antenna filter (MAF) that injects and extracts mast equipment messages to and from the antenna cable, and translates and passes mast equipment messages to or from the multimode application manager (MAM)
multimode application manager; MAM	base transceiver station (BTS) control and system clock generator unit which manages the radio resource operation and maintenance (RR OM), cell resource server (CRS), and user equipment control functions (UCF)
multimode fibre; multimode optical fibre; MM fibre; MMF	optical fibre that allows more than one mode to propagate at a given wavelength
multimode optical fibre	<i>See multimode fibre</i>
multimode power control; MPC	control unit which provides battery and power management, climatic control, alarm reporting, and a range of other management facilities for an All-IP base transceiver station (BTS) site support system
multimode user plane processor; MUP	main baseband processing unit for the radio interface which manages the base station gateway (BSGW), cell gateway (CGW), and radio interface digital signal processing (DSP) functions
multioperator environment	telecommunications environment where several operators offer similar or differentiated services in the public network
multipart	characteristic of equipment that has separate physical parts that take care of different functions independently or in co-operation with one or more of the other parts
multipart message	message which contains multiple parts, each of which may have a different content type

multiparty call; multi-party call; multi-connection call	call between more than two parties
multiparty call measurement; conference call measurement	network-element-specific measurement that collects information on the use of multiparty service, failures that may occur when creating multiparty calls, and the number of multiparty calls in a multimedia gateway (MGW)
multiparty conference; multiparty service; multi- party service; MPTY	service which allows a user to have simultaneous communication between more than two parties
multiparty service	<i>See multiparty conference</i>
multipath channel	radio channel on which the transmitted signal disperses due to reflections
multipath diversity	situation that occurs when a receiver observes a number of copies of the transmitted signal, each with a different time delay
multipath fading	fading due to propagation from the transmitter to the receiver of signal components which are reflected from the terrain or refracted by irregularities in the atmosphere, and which interfere with each other and may partially compensate for each other
multipath propagation	propagation by way of a number of transmission paths
multipath signal	signal which is the result of multipath propagation over multipath channel
multiple	interconnection of several inlets or outlets in a switching stage to the same traffic carrying device (for example, other switching stage or circuit)
multiple association control function; MACF	function that locally relates and constrains multiple point-to-point application services, each of which is provided by one or more application service element protocols that all use the same presentation connection
multiple attendants in centrex; centrex with multiple attendants	centrex in which several attendants are serving one centrex group
multiple channels per carrier; MCPC	satellite communications system in which each radio frequency carrier contains multiple audio or data channels

multiple inheritance	conceptual mechanism that allows a managed object class to acquire attributes, notifications, operations and behaviour from more than one superclass
multiple inputs multiple outputs; MIMO	wireless communication method in which multiple radio transmitters and receivers are used to improve the performance
multiple inputs single output; MISO	wireless communication method in which multiple radio transmitters and a single radio receiver are used to improve the transmission distance
multiple phase shift keying; MPSK	phase shift keying using multiple phase states
multiple point of control; multipoint of control	control principle applied to the intelligent network (IN) meaning several simultaneous controlling connections to the service control point
multiple routing instances; MRI	platform feature that allows the user to isolate from each other different networks that are connected to a gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) through tunnels forming a virtual private network
Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol; MSTP	evolution of the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) which provides independent spanning trees for virtual local area network (VLAN) groups
multiple subscriber number; MSN	subscriber number used to identify one or more terminals connected to an access
multiple subscriber number; multiple subscriber numbering; MSN	supplementary ISDN service with which additional subscriber numbers can be defined in a basic ISDN or primary access
multiple subscriber numbering	<i>See multiple subscriber number</i>
multiple subscriber profile	<i>See GPRS multiple subscriber profile</i>
multiple subscribers operation	modification or deletion of subscriber data performed to all international mobile subscriber identities (IMSI) in an IMSI file

multiple terminals	3GPP Release 6 feature which enables a user to be reachable from any user equipment that shares the same public user identity
multiple wallet	See <i>multiple wallet feature</i>
multiple wallet feature; <i>multiple wallet; multiwallet</i>	feature that divides the services provided to a user into different wallets
multiplex descriptor	descriptor that associates the media and the bearers, and describes the type of multiplexing used and the termination IDs representing the multiplexed bearers in the order in which they occur
multiplex equipment; <i>multiplexing equipment</i>	equipment which combines two or more signals for transmission over a shared path and separates these signals upon reception
multiplex section; <i>MS</i>	section connecting two multiplexers or a multiplexer and a cross-connect
multiplex section adaptation; <i>MSA</i>	function which provides adaptation of higher order paths into administrative units (AUs), assembly and disassembly of AU groups, byte interleaved multiplexing and demultiplexing, and pointer generation, interpretation and processing
multiplex section overhead; <i>MSOH</i>	rows 5 - 9 of section overhead
multiplex section protection; <i>MSP</i>	trail protection for switching a signal in the multiplex section from a defective working channel to a protection channel
multiplex section protection 1+1	See <i>MSP 1+1</i>
multiplex section remote defect indication; <i>MS-RDI</i>	indication used to return an indication to the transmit end that the received end has detected an incoming section defect or is receiving a multiplex section alarm indication signal (MS-AIS)
multiplex section remote error indication; <i>MS-REI</i>	signal that indicates the number of errors detected in the multiplex section signal at the receive end
multiplex section termination; <i>MST</i>	section termination which generates or removes multiplex section overhead
multiplexer; <i>multiplexor; mux; MUX</i>	equipment which combines a number of tributary channels into a smaller number of aggregate bearer channels, the relationship between the tributary and aggregate channels being fixed

multiplexer section layer network	part of section layer network which carries path layer network connections
multiplexing	process of combining a number of signals so that they can share a common transmission facility
multiplexing equipment	<i>See multiplex equipment</i>
multiplexing termination	ephemeral termination that represents a frame-oriented session and that contains multiple multiplexed media streams
multiplexor	<i>See multiplexer</i>
multipoint A interface	feature that allows a base station controller to have connections to several core network elements, either mobile services switching centres (MSC) or MSC servers
multipoint access	user access in which more than one terminal equipment is supported by a single network termination (ISDN)
multipoint bridge ID	unique identifier for the whole point-to-multipoint connection
multipoint circuit	circuit with two or more endpoints
multipoint conference	conference, controlled by a multipoint controller (MC), between three or more terminals on the network
multipoint connection	connection established between three or more end points
multipoint control unit; <i>MCU</i>	endpoint on the network that provides the capability for three or more terminals and gateways to participate in a multipoint conference
multipoint controller; <i>MC</i>	device which provides centralised control for three or more terminals participating in a multipoint conference
multipoint Gb/lu	<i>See multipoint Gb/lu feature</i>
multipoint Gb/lu feature	feature that allows the connection of the base station controller (BSC) or a radio network controller (RNC) to several serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN) by the use of pool areas
multipoint lu/Gb feature	<i>See multipoint Gb/lu feature</i>
multipoint of control	<i>See multiple point of control</i>

multipoint processor; <i>MP</i>	device which provides the centralised processing of audio, video, and data streams in a multipoint conference
multipoint-to-multipoint connection; <i>MTM</i>	virtual connection which consists of associated ATM virtual channel (VC) or virtual path (VP) links, and nodes associated with them
multipoint-to-point connection; <i>MTP</i>	connection in which the information flows from a set of leaves to a single root
multiprocessing	running several processes simultaneously on multiple processors
multiprocessor exchange	exchange design that uses two or more processors to perform call processing functions
multiprocessor system	system in which two or more processors may work simultaneously
multiprotocol label switching	<i>See multi-protocol label switching</i>
multipurpose Internet mail extension	<i>See multi-purpose Internet mail extensions</i>
multiradio; <i>multimode</i>	able to support several different radio access technologies (RAT)
multiradio antenna combiner; <i>MAC</i>	hybrid combiner fitted between the multiradio antenna filter (MAF) and multiradio transmitter and power amplifier (MTP), which combines multiple radio transmitter (Tx) signals in one antenna
multiradio antenna filter; <i>MAF</i>	unit which performs radio transmitter (Tx) filter, receiver (Rx) filter, and Rx low-noise amplifier (LNA) functions
multiradio transmitter and PA	<i>See multiradio transmitter and power amplifier</i>
multiradio transmitter and power amplifier; <i>multiradio transmitter and PA; MTP</i>	unit for radio frequency transmission, reception, and power amplification in a base transceiver station (BTS)
multiservice operator	network operator that provides mobile and several other types of services, such as fixed line telephony and data services, including Internet access

multiservice workstation; MSWS	workstation to which applications needed by attendants for different services can be integrated
multiservice workstation platform; MSWS platform	basic assembly of the software of a multiservice workstation
multisession operation	operational mode of a PoC terminal, which allows a user to participate in more than one PoC session at a time
multisession support	in a PoC terminal, a feature that supports multisession operation, that is, the ability to participate in multiple sessions at one time
multiSIM	<i>See multiSIM service</i>
multiSIM service; multiSIM	end-user service that allows a user to have several SIM cards with the same MSISDN number
multiSIM subscriber	subscriber who may have many SIM cards under the same subscription
multiSIM synchronisation; multiSIM synchronization / US/	modification of call forwarding, call barring, call waiting, and password that is made for one member of a multiSIM group and that can be synchronised to other members of the group
multiSIM synchronization / US/	<i>See multiSIM synchronisation</i>
multistation access unit; MAU; MSAU	wiring concentrator to which all end stations in a Token Ring network connect
multithread actor	<i>See multithreaded actor</i>
multithreaded actor; multithread actor	actor in which more than one thread may execute concurrently
multithreaded core dump; multithreaded core dump	function that stores core dumps so that each thread is in the core file with their machine state, in other words the content of the memory such as registers and stacks for later analysis
multithreading	<i>See threading</i>

multiuser detection; multi-user detection; MUD	joint demodulation of multiple users' mutually interfering digital streams of signals
multivendor environment	telecommunications environment where network elements from different equipment vendors are connected to each other
multivendor HLR redundancy; MVR	redundancy scheme in which the HLRi is used as a spare home location register (HLR), that is, a redundant HLR, for any HLR in a multivendor environment
multivendor integration; MVI	integration which provides tools, consultancy, and support required to integrate third-party elements, management systems, and applications into a network management system such as Nokia NetAct
multiwallet	<i>See multiple wallet feature</i>
MuMe	<i>See multimedia dummy codec</i>
mundane phase	<i>See mundane phase of transaction</i>
mundane phase of transaction; mundane phase	actions of an event performed before commitment
MUP	<i>See multimode user plane processor</i>
MUP	<i>See mobile user part</i>
music	on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users can download music, create playlists, organize tracks, convert CD tracks from one format to another, and also buy digital items related to music
music download	download of a music track to a terminal
music on hold	feature which provides music (or audio signals) to a party of a call that is put on hold by a Centrex group extension or by the Centrex group operator, and also to the party of a call being extended to a busy subscriber by a Centrex group operator
mutex; mutual exclusion lock; lock variable	binary semaphore which is used to lock shared resources
muting procedure	<i>See error concealment</i>
mutual authentication	authentication where both communicating users authenticate each other

mutual exclusion	function that is used to prevent the execution of processes competing for the same resources when one process is under execution
mutual exclusion lock	See <i>mutex</i>
mutually synchronised network; <i>mutually synchronized network</i> /US/	synchronised network in which each clock exerts a degree of control on all others
mutually synchronized network /US/	See <i>mutually synchronised network</i>
mux	See <i>multiplexer</i>
MUX	See <i>multiplexer</i>
MVC	See <i>model-view-controller</i>
MVC++	Nokia-specific implementation of a model-view-controller (MVC) for C++ and Java
MVI	See <i>multivendor integration</i>
MVM	See <i>multimedia voice messaging</i>
MVNO	See <i>mobile virtual network operator</i>
MVPN	See <i>mobile virtual private network</i>
MVR	See <i>multivendor HLR redundancy</i>
MW	See <i>messages waiting</i>
MW	See <i>middleware</i>
Mw interface	See <i>Mw reference point</i>
Mw reference point; <i>Mw interface</i>	interface that the call state control function (CSCF) of a connection processing server (CPS) has with another CSCF
MWAM	See <i>master WAM</i>
MWD	See <i>messages waiting data</i>
MWF	See <i>messages waiting flag</i>

MWI	<i>See messages waiting indication</i>
MWI	<i>See message waiting indication</i>
MWR	<i>See digital microwave radio</i>
MWU	<i>See microwave unit</i>
MX	<i>See mail exchange</i>
MX	<i>See mobile services switching centre</i>
my subscriptions	list of a user's subscriptions
my transactions	list of a user's transactions conducted via the site during a specified time
MyNokia.com	Nokia branded, personalised access point to Nokia online for Nokia's customers
myNokiaConnection	common portal and a personalised first access point to the Nokia intranet services
MySQL	<i>See MySQL database management system</i>
MySQL database management system; MySQL	open source relational database management system (RDBMS) that relies on the structured query language for processing the data in the database

2.16 N

N+1 redundancy; replacement	redundancy scheme in which a unit type consists of several active units and one spare unit, and an idle spare unit can replace any of the active units of the same unit type
N+M redundancy	redundancy scheme in which a unit type consists of N active units and M spare units, and an idle spare unit can replace any of the active units of the same unit type
N+X HLR redundancy; N+X redundancy	redundancy scheme for home location registers (HLR) in which the subscriber data is replicated from the active HLRs to a server in real time, and the subscribers are created in the redundant HLR on demand
N+X HLR redundancy server; N+X server	server into which the subscriber data is replicated from active home location registers (HLR), and from which the data is copied to a redundant HLR
N+X redundancy	<i>See N+X HLR redundancy</i>

N+X server	<i>See N+X HLR redundancy server</i>
n-ary digital signal	digital signal in which each signal element has one of n permitted discrete values
N-CSI	<i>See network CAMEL service information</i>
N-layer managed object	managed object specific to the (N)-layer
N-PDU	<i>See network protocol data unit</i>
n.u. tone	<i>See special information tone</i>
NA	<i>See neighbour advertisement message</i>
NA	<i>See network appearance</i>
NA	<i>See new album</i>
NA	<i>See numerical aperture</i>
NAC	<i>See network access control</i>
NACC	<i>See network-assisted cell change</i>
NACK	<i>See negative acknowledgement</i>
NACS	<i>See network access server</i>
NAI	<i>See network access identifier</i>
NAI	<i>See nature of address indicator</i>
name	alphanumeric label which is used for identification of the end users
name binding	relation between managed object classes for the purpose of naming
name server	<i>See domain name server</i>
name server; NS	in NMS, a server that resolves network names into network addresses, that is network element names into internal IDs
name service	service which enables the separation of the logical and physical location of a service
name service	mechanism for covering the data on a receiver of a message or the receiver's location from the sender of the message
name space	<i>See namespace</i>

name surfer	distributed administration tool with a web-based graphical user interface for domain name system data
name table	table in a name server with which the name of a service is transformed into an identifier of the service executor
name-defined parameter	parameter which is identified by its name
namespace; name space	set of names in which all names are unique
naming authority pointer DNS resource record	<i>See naming authority pointer resource record</i>
naming authority pointer record	<i>See naming authority pointer resource record</i>
naming authority pointer resource record; naming authority pointer record; NAPTR record	resource record that specifies a rewrite rule that is based on regular expressions, and that produces a new domain label or uniform resource identifier (URI) when applied to an existing string
naming service	<i>See OMG naming service</i>
naming tree; containment tree; management information tree	hierarchical arrangement of managed objects where the hierarchy is organised on the basis of the containment relationship. A managed object used to name another managed object is higher in the hierarchy than the named object. The naming managed object is referred to as being the superior of the named object, which is referred to as the subordinate
NANP	<i>See North American numbering plan</i>
NAP	<i>See Nokia Profile Server</i>
NAP	<i>See network access point</i>
NAP	<i>See network access provider</i>
NAPDEF	<i>See network access point definition</i>
NAPI	network subsystem that specifies an Ethernet driver model that is used within the FlexiPlatform kernel
NAPID	<i>See network access point identifier</i>
NAPT	<i>See network address and port translation</i>

NAPTR DNS resource record	<i>See naming authority pointer resource record</i>
NAPTR record	<i>See naming authority pointer resource record</i>
narrowband	characteristic of telecommunication that carries voice information in a narrow band of frequencies
narrowband sockets; NBS	protocol which provides device and port addressing in a narrowband environment, and enables devices to have multiple active applications, each identified by a port number
NAS	<i>See non-access stratum</i>
NAS	<i>See network access server</i>
NaS	<i>See OMG naming service</i>
NAS	<i>See network-attached storage</i>
NAS node selection	<i>See NAS node selection function</i>
NAS node selection function; NAS node selection; NNSF	function that enables the base station controller or radio network controller to initially assign a mobile services switching centre (MSC) to serve a mobile station (MS) and subsequently set up a signalling connection to the assigned MSC
NAS PDU	<i>See non-access stratum protocol data unit</i>
NAS signalling	signalling which is used on the E interface for the transfer of messages between the anchor mobile services switching centre (MSC-A) and the mobile station
NAS signalling message	signalling message which is used for the transfer of connection management and mobility management messages between the mobile station and the controlling mobile services switching centre
NAS synchronisation indicator	information element (IE) that contains transparent non-access stratum (NAS) information that is transferred without interpretation in the radio network controller
NAT	<i>See network address translator</i>
NAT	<i>See network address translation</i>
NAT traversal; NAT-T	voice over IP (VoIP) method that allows voice packets to be transmitted to private IP addresses behind the network address translation (NAT)

NAT-PT	<i>See Network Address Translation - Protocol Translation</i>
NAT-T	<i>See NAT traversal</i>
national carrier access; CA	feature by which the use of a national carrier access code in a circuit group is activated or deactivated
national carrier access code; CACN	code for national calls which specifies different network operators
national destination code; local area dialling code; NDC	code field within the E.164 numbering plan, which combined with the subscriber number (SN) will constitute the national significant number of the international public telecommunication number
national dialable number	<i>See national dialled number</i>
national dialled number; national dialable number; NDN	number which consists of the national prefix and national significant number (consisting of trunk code and subscriber number)
national indicator	information within a signalling message which permits typically a distinction to be made between national and international messages
national mobile number; national significant mobile number; NSMN	number which uniquely defines the mobile subscriber on national level
national mobile station identification number	<i>See national mobile subscriber identity</i>
national mobile subscriber identity; NMSI	mobile subscriber identification, consisting of the mobile network code (MNC) followed by the mobile subscriber identification number (MSIN), identifying the subscriber identity uniquely on a national level
national number	<i>See national significant number</i>
national prefix; national trunk prefix; trunk prefix; NP	digit or a combination of digits to be dialled by a calling subscriber when making a call to a subscriber in a different numbering area but within the same country
national roaming	roaming between different mobile operators in a single country

national signaling network /US/	<i>See national signalling network</i>
national signaling point /US/	<i>See national signalling point</i>
national signalling network; <i>national signaling network /US/</i>	network used for signalling, consisting of national signalling points and the connecting common channel signalling links, including the national signalling point of the gateway exchange connected to the international signalling network
national signalling point; <i>national signaling point /US/; NSP</i>	signalling point which belongs to the national signalling network
national significant mobile number	<i>See national mobile number</i>
national significant number; <i>national number; NSN</i>	number consisting of the trunk code followed by the subscriber number
national trunk prefix	<i>See national prefix</i>
national/international call indicator	indicator that is sent in the forward direction to indicate in the destination national network whether the call has to be treated as an international call or as a national call
nationwide service number	service number in nationwide use
native alarm	original ASCII alarm, before it has been changed to Nokia format
native execution environment	execution environment that relies on the operating system for services
native IPv6	Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) access point connection type where normal IPv6 routing is used
native POSIX thread library; <i>NPTL</i>	Linux operating system software feature that enables the Linux kernel efficiently to run programs that are written to use POSIX-style threads
nature of address	<i>See nature of address indicator</i>

nature of address indicator; <i>nature of address; NoAI; NAI</i>	parameter used in ISUP signalling which describes the structure of the number used in the global title address information
Navi Bars	<i>See Navi™ Bars</i>
navigate	to move through a database, following an explicit path from one data item to the next, until the required item is attained
navigation	process of moving through a database, following an explicit path from one data item to the next, until the required item is attained
navigation	movement in electronic material which has a certain goal and is based on the user's choices
navigation map	road map explaining possibilities to explore a web site, for example showing a road to each possible separate web page
navigation tree	tree that facilitates navigation
Navi™ Bars; Navi™ Bars Navigator; Navi Bars	navigation tool used in Nokia multimedia terminal user interfaces
Navi™ Bars Navigator	<i>See Navi™ Bars</i>
Nb	<i>See Nb reference point</i>
NB	<i>See burst</i>
Nb interface	<i>See Nb reference point</i>
Nb reference point; <i>Nb interface; Nb</i>	interface between two media gateways (MGW)
Nb UP	<i>See Nb user plane protocol</i>
Nb UP protocol	<i>See Nb user plane protocol</i>
Nb user plane protocol; <i>Nb UP protocol; Nb UP</i>	protocol used in the Nb interface to transfer the user plane data
Nb'	<i>See Nb' interface</i>
Nb' interface; <i>Nb'</i>	interface between the multimedia gateway (MGW) and the mobile services switching centre (MSC)

NBAP layer	layer consisting of all common and dedicated node B application part (NBAP) signalling entities of the radio network controller (RNC) or the base transceiver station (BTS), and the related application for NBAP signalling entity management
NBI	<i>See northbound interface</i>
Nbr	maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers
Nbr_SB	maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers allowed, defined by the service provider in the multicall subscription
Nbr_SN	maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers supported by the serving network (SN)
Nbr_UE	maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers supported by the user equipment (UE)
Nbr_User	maximum number of simultaneous circuit-switched (CS) bearers allowed, as defined by the user within the limits given by Nbr_SB
NBS	<i>See narrowband sockets</i>
NC	<i>See network code</i>
Nc	<i>See Nc interface</i>
Nc interface; Nc	interface between two MSC servers
NC-BCSM	basic call state model (BCSM) that a GSM service control function creates for a new call (NC) and for which it initiates a new dialogue towards the GSM service switching function
NC-ICA	<i>See new call ICA</i>
NCAM	<i>See Nokia Common Alarm MIB</i>
NCAS	<i>See non-call-associated signalling</i>
NCAS pull	action during which the position estimate is pulled from the gateway mobile location center (GMLC) by the public safety answering point (PSAP)
NCAS push	action during which the position estimate is pushed to the public safety answering point (PSAP) by the gateway mobile location centre (GMLC)
NCC	<i>See Nokia Charging Center</i>
NCCR	<i>See network-controlled cell reselection</i>
NCCRS	<i>See network-controlled cell reselection</i>

NCP	<i>See network control protocol</i>
Ncs MO	maximum number of simultaneous mobile-originating (MO) circuit switched (CS) calls
Ncs MT	maximum number of simultaneous mobile-terminating (MT) circuit switched (CS) calls
ND	<i>See Neighbour Discovery Protocol</i>
ND-CC	<i>See non-dedicated control channel</i>
NDC	<i>See national destination code</i>
NDC	<i>See trunk code</i>
NDCC	<i>See non-dedicated control channel</i>
NDE	<i>See NetFlow Data Export</i>
NDF	<i>See new data flag</i>
NDI	<i>See new data indicator</i>
NDIS	<i>See network driver interface specification</i>
NDN	<i>See national dialled number</i>
NDO	<i>See network development and optimisation</i>
NDP	<i>See Neighbour Discovery Protocol</i>
NDS	<i>See network domain security</i>
NDUB	<i>See network determined user busy</i>
NDW	<i>See network data warehouse</i>
NE	<i>See network element</i>
NE account; user account for NMS	user name and password of a network element (NE)
NE backup server	<i>See network element backup server</i>
NE BS	<i>See network element backup server</i>
NE fault localisation; NE fault localization / US/	part of fault management which provides additional failure localisation routines. The routines can employ internal or external test systems and can be controlled by a telecommunications management network (TMN)

NE fault localization /US/	<i>See NE fault localisation</i>
NE ID	<i>See network element identification number</i>
NE measurement explorer	<i>See NE measurement explorer GUI</i>
NE measurement explorer GUI; NE measurement explorer	graphical user interface (GUI) for viewing and controlling all the measurements and counters transferred to the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) database in textual form
NE security	<i>See network element security</i>
NE status and control	part of configuration management which provides the capability to monitor and control certain aspects of the network element (NE) on demand
NE threshold management	<i>See NE threshold management GUI</i>
NE threshold management GUI; NE threshold management	graphical user interface (GUI) for creating and editing threshold rules, threshold evaluations, and key performance indicators
NE type	<i>See network element type</i>
NE Web Manager	<i>See Network Element Web Manager</i>
NE3S; Nokia enhanced SNMP solution suite	Nokia's proprietary interface for fault, configuration, performance, and security management that supports the SNMP/XML, SOAP/HTTP, and FTP/XML transport protocols
NE3S adaptation file; NE3S file	adaptation file that contains configuration information for the NE3S mediator
NE3S file	<i>See NE3S adaptation file</i>
NEAR	<i>See near pointer</i>
near end	side of an echo canceller which contains the echo path on which the echo canceller is intended to operate
near far situation	<i>See near-far effect</i>
Near Field Communication; NFC	communication technology which enables the users to exchange information between devices that are located near each other

near pointer; NEAR	qualifier which defines the pointer of a processor as a near pointer if the processor contains pointers of varying lengths
near real time	performance criterion according to which charging and billing information is to be generated, processed, and brought to a conclusion in less than one minute
near-end loop	loop at the local end of a link that is used for testing and diagnosis
near-far effect; near-far problem; near far situation	situation where a mobile station close to the base station is received at higher power than a mobile station further away thus blocking the reception of the other mobile station's transmission
near-far problem	<i>See near-far effect</i>
near-field region	region of the field of an antenna which exists close to the antenna and in which the electric and magnetic fields do not have a substantially plane-wave character but vary considerably from point to point
NearCreditExpiry state	state that the prepaid subscriber enters a certain number of days before the credit expiry
nearest restartable parent	in the context of Nokia Messaging Gateway, the parent component which has the start option enabled
NearSubscriptionExpiry state	state that the prepaid subscriber enters a certain number of days before the subscription expiry
NEBS	<i>See network element backup server</i>
NEBS	<i>See Network Equipment Building Standards</i>
NEBS level 3; NEBS3	functional level of NEBS compliance, which is the highest of three levels of safety and operability
NEBS3	<i>See NEBS level 3</i>
NEC Kanji	Japanese character set standard and encoding developed by Nippon Electronics Corporation (NEC)
NEDMED	<i>See network element data mediator</i>
NEF	<i>See network element function</i>
negative acknowledge-ment; NACK	explicit request for retransmission of signal units received in a corrupt form

negative justification	method of justification in which the digit time-slots used to convey a digital signal have a digit rate that is always lower than the digit rate of that original signal
negative pulse stuffing	<i>See negative justification</i>
negative validity period	validity period which has already expired when the message arrives at the short message service centre (SMSC)
negotiated QoS; negotiated quality of service	quality of service which the network has negotiated in response to a quality of service request
negotiated quality of service	<i>See negotiated QoS</i>
negotiation of intermediate rate requested; NIRR	parameter in the call set-up which means that an intermediate rate can be used with a full-rate non-transparent radio channel
NEHO	<i>See network evaluated handover</i>
neighbor advertisement / US/	<i>See neighbour advertisement message</i>
neighbor advertisement message /US/	<i>See neighbour advertisement message</i>
neighbor cache / US/	<i>See neighbour cache</i>
Neighbor Discovery /US/	<i>See Neighbour Discovery Protocol</i>
Neighbor Discovery Protocol /US/	<i>See Neighbour Discovery Protocol</i>
neighbor solicitation /US/	<i>See neighbour solicitation message</i>
neighbor solicitation message /US/	<i>See neighbour solicitation message</i>
neighbor unreachability detection /US/	<i>See neighbour unreachability detection</i>

neighbour advertisement	<i>See neighbour advertisement message</i>
neighbour advertisement message; neighbour advertisement; neighbor advertisement message /US/; neighbor advertisement /US/; NA	Internet control message protocol (ICMP) packet which is used as a response to a neighbour solicitation message, or which a node sends without solicitation to announce a link layer address change
neighbour cache; neighbor cache /US/	cache that is at the same level in the cache hierarchy as another cache, provided to distribute cache server load
neighbour cell BA list	<i>See neighbour cell BCCH allocation list</i>
neighbour cell BCCH allocation list; neighbour cell BA list; neighbour cell list	broadcast control channel (BCCH) allocation sent in the system information message of type 5 on the slow associated control channel
neighbour cell list	<i>See neighbour cell BCCH allocation list</i>
Neighbour Discovery	<i>See Neighbour Discovery Protocol</i>
Neighbour Discovery Protocol; Neighbor Discovery Protocol /US/; Neighbour Discovery; Neighbor Discovery /US/; NDP; ND	series of Internet Control Message Protocol for IPv6 (ICMPv6) messages and processes that manage the interaction of nodes on the same link (neighbouring nodes)
neighbour node discovery; NND	ATM cross-connect (AXC) feature that provides ATM level topology information to the NetAct ATM manager for building an ATM network view
neighbour solicitation	<i>See neighbour solicitation message</i>

neighbour solicitation message; neighbour solicitation message /US/ neighbor solicitation message /US/ NS	Internet control message protocol (ICMP) packet that a node sends to determine the link layer address of a neighbour, or to verify that a neighbour is still reachable via a cached link layer address, or to perform duplicate address detection (DAD)
neighbour unreachability detection; neighbor unreachability detection /US/ NUD	mechanism by which a node determines that a neighbour is no longer reachable
neighbouring base station	base station the area of which is limited to the area of the base station concerned
NELAS	<i>See network element level alarm system</i>
NEMU	<i>See Network Element Management Unit</i>
NEMU common plan manager	COM component which handles the download and upload of XML-formatted plan files between the network management system (NMS), Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), and network elements, and forwards the plan operations received from NMS to plan handlers
NEMU configuration manager	COM component which manages configuration of the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) software at database according to XML-formatted configuration plans generated by the network management system (NMS)
NEMU configuration mediator	COM component which offers an interface for the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) software for obtaining configuration data from database
NEMU conversion component; conversion component	COM component which converts XML-formatted events coming from the NEMU event handler to NWI3 format and returns them to the event handler
NEMU generic request handling; NemuGRH	feature for forwarding requests from ComBroker to network element processes

NEMU interface; Network Element Management Unit interface	interface that is supported by the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) and is independent of the type of network element
NEMU memory FTP; MemoryFTP	COM component that offers memory file downloading, uploading, distribution, and dumping services between a network element and the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)
NEMU platform	platform for the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), which is based on the Windows software platform and PC hardware
NEMU server	server that contains an installed Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)
NEMU service	service which Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) offers to clients
NemuGRH	<i>See NEMU generic request handling</i>
NEP	<i>See Nokia event processor</i>
nest	to embed a subroutine in a program of another (larger) routine
NET	<i>See network entity title</i>
net boot	initial loading through message bus that is used when loading modules are not locally stored
net writing	<i>See web authoring</i>
NetAct™	<i>See Nokia NetAct™</i>
NetBeans platform	software platform that offers a reusable framework for simplifying the development of desktop applications
netbooting	<i>See network booting</i>
NetBSD	UNIX-like free and portable operating system, which can be used in various platforms
netcasting	<i>See webcasting</i>
NetFlow Data Export; NDE	function that makes traffic statistics available for analysis by an external data collector
netiquette	principles of courtesy for communication based on the information network
netmask	<i>See subnet mask</i>

netstat	Unix command to obtain statistics about the network including socket status, interfaces that have been auto-configured, memory statistics, and routing tables
network; <i>system</i> / <i>US</i> ; <i>NW</i>	interconnection of three or more communicating entities
network access point definition; <i>NAPDEF</i>	definition of the network access point, including the access point name, address of the NAP, and call type
network access point identifier; <i>NAPID</i>	identifier for a particular network access point definition (NAPDEF)
network access control; <i>NAC</i>	GPRS function which performs authentication, checks who can attach to the network, selects which packets can be allowed in the network and calculates the cipherkeys
network access identifier; <i>NAI</i>	identifier that is used to extract the identity and realm of a user
network access mode	parameter that indicates whether the subscriber has access to both the circuit-switched and packet-switched networks or only to one of them
network access part	<i>See network interface part</i>
network access point; <i>NAP</i>	access point that provides network access
network access provider; <i>NAP</i>	network operator that uses existing telephone lines to provide network access to its customers
network access security	<i>See access security</i>
network access server; <i>NAS</i> ; <i>NACS</i>	network element that provides access from a mobile telephone network to an IP-based network
network adapter	<i>See network interface card</i>
network address	abstract address identifying the network service user
network address and port translation; <i>NAPT</i>	second layer of network address translator that maps also transport control protocol (TCP) and user datagram protocol (UDP) ports to new values
network address translation; <i>NAT</i>	process of converting between private IP addresses and public IP addresses

Network Address Translation - Protocol Translation; NAT-PT	tunnelling protocol that translates IPv6 packets into IPv4 packets and vice versa
network address translator; NAT	router function that provides the network address translation between private and public IPv4 addresses
network administrator	user who has a wide range of privileges in the network and network management system, and who is responsible for the operation and maintenance of the entire network system
network and service management; NSM	monitoring an active communications network in order to diagnose and correct problems, and gather statistics for administration and maintenance
network appearance; NA	signalling parameter that identifies the signalling system No.7 (SS7) network context for the message, for the purpose of logically separating the signalling traffic between the signalling gateway and the application server processes over common SCTP associations
network architecture	underlying architecture of a computer network and the specifications of its functions, services and protocols
network assessment	part of network planning that is used to analyse the customer's current network infrastructure and operational profile, and to interpret the customer's business strategy and future forecasts
network attendant	user who monitors and runs diagnostics tests in the network
network authentication code; MAC-A	message authentication code (MAC) used to authenticate the network to the user
network authorities	rights that define the operating areas that the network user is allowed to use
network booting; bootstrapping; netbooting	process in which a bootable archive is loaded into the memory of a diskless host (BOOTP client) and executed
network byte order	Internet standard ordering of the bytes that belong to larger-than-byte data blocks corresponding to numeric values

network CAMEL service information; network CAMEL subscription information; N-CSI	CAMEL subscription information which identifies the CAMEL services that the serving network offers for all subscribers
network CAMEL subscription information	<i>See network CAMEL service information</i>
network cell	<i>See cell</i>
network client	program or set of programs that can understand the language and protocols of the network
network code; NC	national destination code (NDC) used for the called national network
network code	<i>See trunk code</i>
network communications protocol	<i>See network protocol</i>
network configuration data	data that describes the existing or planned network configuration
network configuration documentation; network documentation	documentation which is stored in the network management system and describes network elements and the connections between them
network configuration file	configuration file that contains network topology and network-element-related parameters that the network elements have to know
network configuration hiding	feature which enables the operator to hide the configuration, capacity, and topology of the network from the outside
network connection	connection for transferring information transparently across a subnetwork, delimited by connection points at the boundary of the subnetwork and representing the association between the connection points
network connection protection	function which is used to replace a defective network connection

network control protocol; <i>NCP</i>	protocol which handles the initialisation task for specific network-layer protocol
network coverage	<i>See coverage area</i>
network credential access API	access API that provides a client application with access to the network elements that require authentication with a clear-text password
network crime	<i>See cybercrime</i>
network data model; <i>network model</i>	data model that allows data items to have many-to-many relationships with each other at different levels of the data structure
network data warehouse; <i>NDW</i>	data warehouse which collects measurement data from the network and provides reporting tools
network database	database whose records constitute a network
network defined user busy	<i>See network determined user busy</i>
network destination code	<i>See trunk code</i>
network determined user busy; <i>network defined user busy; NDUB</i>	situation where the network has determined that resources required to complete the call on the called user access interface are not currently available
network development and optimisation; <i>NDO</i>	process that provides a platform for fine-tuning and developing network resources while reducing operational costs
network device driver	device driver which is a part of the board support package (BSP)
network diagram	output of detailed network planning that contains accurately defined network elements, relationships between the elements, used interfaces, and physical boundaries
network dimensioning; <i>dimensioning</i>	part of network planning that produces a master plan indicating the selected network architecture and the number of network nodes and communication links required during the roll-out of the network
network directed handover	handover originating from network management requirements, for example traffic or precedence requests

network doctor	textual reporting tool for optimising and analysing network performance
network documentation	<i>See network configuration documentation</i>
network domain	domain consisting of a subset of network nodes and based on the hierarchical division of the addresses of an information network
network domain security; NDS	security architecture that protects integrity and confidentiality of signalling data inside a core network or between core networks
network driver interface specification; NDIS	specification by Microsoft for a generic, hardware- and protocol-independent device driver for network interface cards (NIC)
network echo	echo that is the result of reflections in the network
network editor	drawing tool for creating and modifying a user-specific top-level user interface view hierarchy and views that describe the managed network
network element; NE	system that can be managed, monitored, or controlled in a telecommunications network, that has one or more standard interfaces, and is identified by a unique management address
network element backup server; NE backup server; NEBS; NEBS	feature of the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) that automates the safecopying of DX 200 network subsystem (NSS) network elements and the transfer of the safecopies to a remote site
network element data mediator; NEDMED	function which provides an application programming interface (API) for the network element configuration management
network element function; NEF	TMN function which communicates with a TMN for the purpose of being monitored and/or controlled
network element ID	<i>See network element identification number</i>
network element identification number; network element ID; NE ID	identification number which is unique for each network element
network element level alarm system; NELAS	alarm system which is a centralised alarm handler in DX 200

Network Element Management Unit; NEMU	Nokia product that provides a complete set of applications for managing network element data, and open interfaces which allow the Nokia network management system NetAct to be smoothly integrated with network elements
Network Element Management Unit interface	<i>See NEMU interface</i>
network element security; NE security	security measures used to prevent deliberate or accidental interference with the network element entries
network element synchronisation and timing; network element synchronization and timing /US/	feature which supports external timing and line timing with the purpose of synchronising a network element to the surrounding network according to the synchronisation plan, and providing synchronised clock signals for all plug-in units in the network element
network element synchronization and timing /US/	<i>See network element synchronisation and timing</i>
network element type; NE type	character string that describes the services that a network element provides
Network Element Web Manager; NE Web Manager	Nokia product that describes the whole web-based user interface provided by network elements that are based on a Nokia platform
network engineer	tool for documenting and planning the hardware in the network
network entity	independent entity producing the network service
network entity title; NET	network address defined by the ISO network architecture and used in connectionless network service (CLNS) based networks
Network Equipment Building Standards; network equipment building system; NEBS	set of criteria that US telecom companies use to make sure that the network equipment they purchase will support uninterrupted service under extreme environmental conditions
network equipment building system	<i>See Network Equipment Building Standards</i>

network evaluated handover; NEHO	type of handover triggered by an evaluation made in the network
network file	file in which NMS/10 stores a network definition as a collection of maps and profiles
network file system; NFS	file system that allows directories and files to be shared across a network
network hiding	mechanism to protect the identities of the SIP proxies and the topology of the hiding network from other network operators
network hierarchy	<i>See exchange hierarchy</i>
network identifier	<i>See APN network identifier</i>
network identity; NI	information identifying the network which administers the supplementary service
network identity and time zone; NITZ	feature that makes it possible for a serving public land mobile network (PLMN) to transfer its current identity, universal time, daylight-saving time, and local time zone to the mobile terminal, and for the mobile terminal to store and use this information
network indicator; NI	part of the sub-service field within the service information octet that may be used to distinguish between national and international signalling messages
network induced location request	<i>See network initiated location request</i>
network information service; NIS	UNIX network service providing a distributed database system for the administration of network-wide databases
network initiated location request; network induced location request; NI-LR	location request for a target mobile station (MS) from a client that can be considered to lie inside any of the public land mobile network (PLMN) entities currently serving the target MS
network integrator	user who is responsible for integrating new sites into the network management system (NMS), such as Nokia NetAct
network interface; NWI	concrete connection between a carrier network and a privately-owned installation, for example, a computer
network interface 3	<i>See network interface for 3rd generation networks</i>

network interface card; <i>adapter card; network adapter; NIC</i>	printed circuit board in client and server computers that allows them to exchange data
network interface controller; <i>NIC</i>	controller that provides an electro-mechanical attachment of a computer to a network
network interface for 3rd generation networks; <i>network interface 3; NWI3</i>	CORBA-based Nokia proprietary management interface between network management system (NMS) and mediation devices or network elements
network interface part; <i>network access part</i>	part of DX 200 switching system that adapts a switching equipment to the surrounding network
network interface unit; <i>NIU</i>	functional unit that acts as an external interface
network interworking	interworking required between two different network (for example, between a PLMN and ISDN, a GSM PLMN and a non-GSM PLMN, between two GSM PLMNs) in order to provide an end to end connection
network layer	layer 3 within the OSI model including routing and switching functions
network layer protocol data unit	<i>See network protocol data unit</i>
network layer reachability information; <i>NLRI</i>	routing information that is exchanged between routers about network reachability
network layer service access point	<i>See network service access point</i>
network layer service access point identifier; <i>network service access point identifier; NSAPI</i>	service access point identifier by which the PDP context is identified in general packet radio service (GPRS) at SNDCP (subnetwork dependent convergence protocol) level
network level protocol data unit	<i>See network protocol data unit</i>
network location area	data in a mobile services switching centre (MSC) about the addresses of the location areas controlled by other MSCs

network maintenance	supervision, monitoring, and maintenance performed during operation which enable to maintain the network operable
network management; NM	activities for the control, monitoring and recording of the use and performance of the resources of a network, in order to provide services to users on a certain level of quality
network management channel	channel that provides the network management connection and is used to transfer management data to a network element or node
network management connection	connection for managing the node through network data communication channels or through the unit front connector interface
network management control	signalling parameter sent in the forward direction concerning network management related action for a call
network management interface	<i>See service interface</i>
network management subsystem	<i>See network management system</i>
network management system; network management workstation; NMS; NMWS	system for controlling and monitoring the resources of a telecommunication network and recording their use and performance, in order to provide telecommunication services
network management workstation	<i>See network management system</i>
network manager; NM	set of functions for the management of a network, mainly supported by the element managers (EM) but involving possibly also direct access to the network elements
network map	map that provides a graphical representation of a network
network map navigation link	link to a new group of nodes in the lower level network map
network model	model that contains the managed objects of the network and their relationships
network model	<i>See network data model</i>

network modelling	use of various tools and traffic models to predict traffic density in different parts of the network and design the network accordingly
network monitor	network monitoring tool that periodically collects network traffic and performance data
network multiplexer	equipment that combines two or more signals so that the signals can be transmitted simultaneously on a single carrier wave, communications channel, or data channel
network name	string of up to 32 alphanumeric characters comprising the name of the logical group to which the wireless station belongs
network navigator	Nokia NMS tool that allows the user to view the physical and logical topologies of the transmission network, including the paths and circuits that run through the network
Network News Transfer Protocol; NNTP	extension of the TCP/IP protocol that provides a network news transport service
network node interface; NNI	interface at a network node which is used to interconnect with another network node
network number; administration number, electric number, network provided billing number, NN	number that unambiguously indicates the origin of a call
network operating system; NOS	software required by the network to control the transmission of data
network operation mode; NOM	operational mode that specifies the co-ordination of paging for circuit-switched and packet-switched services
network operation mode I; NOM I	network operation mode in which the network sends a circuit-switched paging message for a general packet radio service (GPRS) attached mobile terminal, either on the same channel as the GPRS paging channel or on a GPRS traffic channel
network operation mode II; NOM II	network operation mode in which the network sends a circuit-switched message for a general packet radio service (GPRS) attached mobile terminal on the common control channel (CCCH) paging channel

network operation mode III; <i>NOM III</i>	network operation mode in which the network sends a circuit-switched paging message for a general packet radio service (GPRS) attached mobile terminal on the common control channel (CCCH) paging channel, and sends a GPRS paging message on either the packet paging channel, if it is allocated in the cell, or on the CCCH paging channel
Network Operations Center; <i>NOC</i>	group responsible for the day-to-day care and feeding of a network
network operator; <i>operator, carrier / US; NO</i>	telecommunications company that provides network services and maintains a telecommunication network
network operator application plane	layer that consists of nodes that provide support for content and content applications
network operator business community; <i>business community</i>	measurement user community whose members expect that the wireless telecommunication network is fully operational, adequately engineered, and in commercial service, and supplies the revenue per subscriber unit that meets the financial goals
network operator maintenance community; <i>maintenance community</i>	measurement user community whose members assume that the wireless telecommunication network is less than fully operational, adequately engineered, and in commercial service and their primary object is to reduce the mean time to recovery within the fixed network equipment of the operating company
network operator traffic engineering community; <i>traffic engineering community</i>	measurement user community whose members expect that the wireless telecommunication network is fully operational, inadequately engineered, and in commercial service and their primary objective is to keep the capacity of the fixed network equipment within specified limits
network package	H.248 package that defines properties of network terminations that are independent of the network type
network packet decoding	<i>See packet snooping</i>
network parameter control; <i>NPC</i>	set of actions taken by the network to monitor and control traffic at the inter network node Interface, to protect network resources from malicious as well as unintentional misbehaviour by detecting violations of negotiated parameters and taking appropriate actions

network performance; performance; NP	performance that is measured in terms of how a network or network portion is able to provide the functions related to communications between users
network personalisation	personalisation of a mobile station (MS) so that it can only be used with a particular network operator's SIM
network phone	<i>See network telephone</i>
network planning	process of finding the optimised solution for the comprehensive network system and defining the detailed network solution
network prefix	part of an IPv6 address for identifying the unicast subnetwork which owns the multicast address
network processing unit	multiprotocol interface unit that is specially designed for an optimised IP transport and packet environment
network profile	<i>See profile</i>
network protocol; network communications protocol	protocol for establishing and controlling communications which govern format, timing, sequencing, and error control
network protocol data unit; network level protocol data unit; network layer protocol data unit; N-PDU; NPDU	protocol data unit that is identified by a label at the network layer of the OSI model
network provided; NP	network number which is stored at the originating switch interface
network provided billing number	<i>See network number</i>
network provider; NP	network operator that provides an access network or backbone transport for end users or other providers
network publishing	publishing material in the information network
network quality monitor; NQM	Nokia NMS application that observes the performance of a telecommunications network
network re-entry	process in which a connection between the network and a mobile terminal is re-established, typically after a network element failure

network redundancy	feature which is used to examine the need for redundancy solutions in 3G network elements, and to examine how to secure the availability of data and services at network element level
network renumbering	changing the IP addresses of hosts, and possibly the network mask of each device within the network that has an address associated with it
network resilience	measurement of network fault tolerance indicating the ability of the network to function in the event of failure
network resource identifier; <i>NRI</i>	part of temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) which indicates the core network resource assigned to serve a mobile station
network resource model; <i>NRM</i>	protocol independent model which describes managed objects representing network resources
network roll-out; <i>roll-out</i>	process of planning and implementing, in a controlled manner, a network that consists of a large number of sites based on customer requirements for coverage and capacity
network roll-out plan; <i>roll-out plan</i>	plan that describes how to implement the final network solution
network routing number	number that the network derives and uses to route a call towards a ported number
network scanning; <i>auto-detection</i>	function which is used for finding out existing network elements within an address space
network server	server product which communicates with a mobile terminal and is used by the operator to deliver services to the mobile terminal
network service; <i>operator service; bearer service; system service / US; carrier service /US; BS; NS</i>	part of a telecommunication service that provides the capability for the transmission of signals between user-network interfaces
network service access point; <i>network layer service access point; NSAP</i>	point (network address) at which an OSI network service is made available to a transport layer entity
network service access point identifier	<i>See network layer service access point identifier</i>

network service area	<i>See service area</i>
network service control; <i>network service control layer</i>	part of the network service that is responsible for virtual circuit management and GPRS-specific addressing that maps cells to virtual connections
network service control layer	<i>See network service control</i>
network service data unit; <i>network service service data unit; network-service-data-unit; NS SDU; NSDU</i>	service data unit that is transported between peer network service layer users
network service entity; <i>NSE</i>	logical entity that provides a communication service to network service peer entities which communicate over BSSGP virtual connections (BVC)
network service entity ID	<i>See network service entity identifier</i>
network service entity identifier; <i>network service entity ID; NSEI</i>	identifier of a network service entity having end-to-end significance across the Gb interface
network service part; <i>NSP</i>	combination of the message transfer part and the signalling connection control part
network service PDU	protocol data unit (PDU) within which the network service data units (NS SDU) are encapsulated, and a set of which is in turn encapsulated within subnetwork service PDUs
network service provider; <i>NSP</i>	service provider that offers different kinds of network services to its customers or employees on its own network or on a leased network
network service service data unit	<i>See network service data unit</i>
network service virtual connection; <i>NS-VC</i>	end-to-end virtual communication path between network service peer entities
network service virtual connection group; <i>NSE</i>	entity that identifies a group of network service virtual connections (NS-VC) in the base station controller (BSC)

network service virtual connection identifier; <i>NS-VC</i>	identifier of a network service virtual connection (NS-VC) within the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) having end-to-end significance across the Gb interface
network service virtual link; <i>NS-VL</i>	local link in the user-network interface end of the frame relay permanent virtual connection
network service virtual link identifier; <i>NS-VLI</i>	identifier of a network service virtual link (NS-VL), having local significance at the base station subsystem (BSS) or at the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
network specific facility	service-related information which is transferred transparently between the local exchange and the identified network which contracts the service
network subset code	digits 6 and 7 of the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)
network subset code group	combination of a network subset code and the associated network code
network subset personalisation	refinement of network personalisation which allows network operators to limit the usage of a mobile station to a subset of SIMs
network subsystem	<i>See network switching subsystem</i>
network switching subsystem; <i>network subsystem; NSS</i>	subsystem that comprises a mobile services switching centre (MSC), home location register (HLR), and visitor location register (VLR)
network synchronisation; <i>network synchronization / US/</i>	generic concept that depicts the way of distributing a common time and/or frequency to all elements in a network
network synchronization / <i>US/</i>	<i>See network synchronisation</i>
network telephone; <i>network phone</i>	system, service or application which enables speech connection between the users of the information network
network termination; <i>NT</i>	equipment that provides the functions necessary for the operation of the access protocols by the network

network termination 1; NT1	network termination which contains most of the functions of the physical layer in the OSI model
network termination 2; NT2	network termination which contains all the functions of network termination 1 and also upper layer functions of the OSI model
Network Time Protocol; NTP	protocol for synchronising clocks on hosts and routers connected to a network, with reference to clocks located on the Internet
network topology	arrangement and interlinking of network elements within the managed network
network trigger	<i>See trigger</i>
network user	user who executes operations to the network elements
network user authority	authority that is defined by the network profile to which the user ID is attached and by the authority data defined for the user ID in the local MMI system
network virtual file system; NVFS	standard network file system with standard commands and pathname conventions
network virtual terminal; NVT	device which the Telnet protocol uses to enable a local computer to communicate with a remote computer
network-assisted cell change; NACC	feature for shortening the service outage time at cell reselection in packet transfer mode when the originating and target cells belong to different base station controllers (BSC) or radio network controllers (RNC)
network-assisted GPS	<i>See assisted GPS</i>
network-attached storage; NAS	equipment that is directly connected to the network and that consists of a file service engine and disks used as memory
network-based redundancy	redundancy scheme in which, if a network element fails to fulfil its tasks, another network element in the same network can assume its role
network-controlled cell reselection; NCCRS; NCCR	crossover in packet switched (PS) mode in a case where the network commands a mobile station to another cell and it is up to the mobile station to request resources in the target cell
network-independent clocking; NIC	method by which data is transmitted at the average transmitter clocking rate through a plesiochronous network in order to maintain bit synchronism between the transmitting and receiving data terminal

network-initiated; NI	characteristic of being initiated by a network
network-level redundancy	redundancy scheme in which the network is composed of independent replaceable network elements, allowing a faulty network element to be replaced with another
network-network interface; NNI	interface that allows different networks to interoperate
network- originated data packet	packet that is sent from the network to a mobile station
network-service- data-unit	See <i>network service data unit</i>
network-to- endpoint loopback	loopback in which an OAM cell is inserted by a network operator and switched back by a virtual path or virtual channel connection endpoint in another domain
network-to- network interface	See <i>PoC network-to-network interface</i>
networked SMS centre	high capacity short message service centre (SMS centre) cluster which is formed by connecting several SMS centres together
neutral macro	macro which, besides performing its own tasks, can observe the execution of the other macros
new; NW	status of a new software build on the disk
new album; NA	terminal gateway (TGW) subscriber's album where newly arrived multimedia messages are stored
new call ICA; NC- ICA	call leg that is the first one and that originates from the service control point that initiates the InitiateCallAttempt operation (ICA)
new data flag; NDF	mechanism which allows an arbitrary change of the value of a pointer
new data indicator; NDI	in high-speed downlink packet access, an indicator that is used to distinguish whether new data is being transmitted
new generation operations systems and software	See <i>NGOSS</i>
new group mode	mode of Internet key exchange (IKE) which is used to negotiate a new group for performing a Diffie- Hellman key exchange

new PAPU	<i>See incoming PAPU</i>
new serving DP function	<i>See target data path function</i>
new SGSN	<i>See target SGSN</i>
news; <i>news group</i>; <i>discussion group</i>	Internet service that enables the users to read a collection of articles, announcements, advertisements, or opinions arranged by topic, and participate on the ongoing discussions through e-mail
news group	<i>See news</i>
news group server	<i>See news server</i>
news server; <i>news group server</i>	server that exchanges Internet newsgroups with newsreader clients and other servers
next hop address	address of the adjacent host or router to which the packet should be sent next
next hop resolution protocol; <i>NHRP</i>	protocol used by routers to dynamically discover the media access control (MAC) addresses of other routers and hosts connected to a nonbroadcast multi-access network
next hop router	router that is directly attached to the same subnetwork as the device that is sending packets, and that receives packets destined for a specified non-local address
next hop server; <i>NHS</i>	server that the next hop resolution protocol (NHRP) defines maintaining next-hop resolution cache tables that contain the IP-to-ATM address mappings of associated nodes and nodes that are reachable through routers that the NHS serves
next-hop determination	algorithm for mapping an IP destination address into the IP address of the neighbour to which the traffic for the destination should be sent
nextstate	statement causing a transition into the same or a new state to wait for a signal
NF	<i>See AAL2 nodal function</i>
NFC	<i>See Near Field Communication</i>
NFD	<i>See normal facsimile data</i>
NFS	<i>See network file system</i>

NFS client	computer that can remotely mount a NFS file system from another computer
NFS server	computer whose file systems can be remotely mounted from NFS clients
NGAF	<i>See non-GPRS alert flag</i>
NGOSS; new generation operations systems and software	industry standard for the development and deployment of easy to integrate, flexible, and easy to manage operations support system (OSS) and business support system (BSS) components
NH	<i>See no hardware</i>
NHRP	<i>See next hop resolution protocol</i>
NHS	<i>See next hop server</i>
NI	<i>See network identity</i>
NI	<i>See network-initiated</i>
NI	<i>See network indicator</i>
NI	<i>See network interface</i>
NI-LR	<i>See network initiated location request</i>
nibble	<i>See half-byte</i>
NIC	<i>See network-independent clocking</i>
NIC	<i>See network interface controller</i>
NIC	<i>See network interface card</i>
NID	<i>See APN network identifier</i>
night service	operator service defined for a service number to which incoming calls are transferred if all attendants of the service number have logged out
night service pick-up	pick-up service available to centrex extensions enabling them to pick up calls directed to the night service
night transfer number	number into which incoming calls are transferred if all attendants have logged out
night transfer service	operator service, defined for a service number, to which an incoming call is transmitted if there are no active attendants for the service number

NIRR	<i>See negotiation of intermediate rate requested</i>
NIS	<i>See network information service</i>
NIS client	computer which queries NIS information from one of the NIS servers
NIS master	<i>See NIS primary server</i>
NIS master server	<i>See NIS primary server</i>
NIS primary server	computer that answers NIS queries, contains the main NIS maps, and distributes the maps to NIS secondary servers
NIS secondary server	computer that answers NIS queries if the NIS primary server is not functional
NIS slave	<i>See NIS secondary server</i>
NIS slave server	<i>See NIS secondary server</i>
NITZ	<i>See network identity and time zone</i>
NIU	<i>See network interface unit</i>
NLOS	<i>See non-line-of-sight</i>
NLP	<i>See non-linear processor</i>
NLRI	<i>See network layer reachability information</i>
NM	<i>See network manager</i>
NM	<i>See node manager</i>
NM	<i>See network management</i>
NML-EML interface	interface that represents the communication data and exchange mechanism between the management system or systems that deploy the network management layer (NML) and element management layer (EML) functions of the telecommunications management network
NMS	<i>See network management system</i>
NMS administrator; NMS system administrator	most privileged user on the network management system (NMS) workstation network, who is responsible for the administration of the other NMS users
NMS clock	<i>See NMS time</i>

NMS interface	interface that allows components to be monitored via network management system (NMS) and supports fault management by permitting the forwarding of alarms to the NMS
NMS system administrator	<i>See NMS administrator</i>
NMS system management; system management; SM	set of operation and maintenance tasks needed to keep the network management system running
NMS system security; system security	actions taken to protect the network management system from unauthorised use
NMS time; NMS clock	NMS workstation time which is used as a reference for checking the times of network elements
NMS user	user with the authority to run the Nokia NMS
NMSI	<i>See national mobile subscriber identity</i>
NMWS	<i>See node management workstation</i>
NMWS	<i>See network management system</i>
NN	<i>See network number</i>
NND	<i>See neighbour node discovery</i>
NNI	<i>See network-network interface</i>
NNI	<i>See PoC network-to-network interface</i>
NNI	<i>See network node interface</i>
NNSF	<i>See NAS node selection function</i>
NNTP	<i>See Network News Transfer Protocol</i>
NO	<i>See network operator</i>
no content charging	charging related to the 2.5G and 3G networks and services where bearer, access and content services are provided free of charge to the subscribers on condition that they accept receiving advertisements to their mobile devices
no hardware; NH	state of a functional unit where it is not in use and has not been mounted nor fully equipped. All tables needed for its operation are, however, reserved

no redundancy	redundancy scheme in which there are no redundant units for functional units of certain types, for example in the system hardware
no redundancy recovery group	recovery group, the function of which is based on a single resource without standby equipment
no resources available	cause value indicating a generic temporary error condition in which all dynamic PDP addresses are occupied or no memory is available
No. 7 exchange	exchange utilising signalling system No. 7
No. 7 exchange - first	exchange closest to the calling party in each No. 7 section of a connection where, unless it is the calling party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place
No. 7 exchange - last	exchange closest to the called party in each No. 7 connection where, unless it is the called party's exchange, interworking with other signalling systems takes place
NOAD	personnel planning tool in Nokia that supports different development actions
NoAI	<i>See nature of address indicator</i>
NOC	<i>See Network Operations Center</i>
nodal exchange	transit exchange in a local network
nodal exchange area	exchange area where incoming traffic is transmitted through the same nodal exchange
nodal function	<i>See AAL2 nodal function</i>
node	host which has been given a specific purpose
node	<i>See switching node</i>
node agent	administrative agent that monitors application servers on a host system and routes administrative requests to servers
node alive request; node alive request message	message used to inform that a node in the network has started its service
node alive request message	<i>See node alive request</i>

node alive response; node alive response message	message sent as a response to a received node alive request
node alive response message	<i>See node alive response</i>
node B	<i>See base transceiver station</i>
node clock	clock distributing synchronisation to one or more synchronised elements in the node, equipment and units
node equipment	cross-connection equipment for a digital transmission network used for flexible and generally unblocked connection and branching of channels of frame structure
node IP address	internal IP address of a node, which is visible only inside a cluster
node management workstation; NMWS	workstation that hosts node managers
node manager; manager, NM	application that allows a user to manage individual network elements
node offline file	file that contains all configuration information for commissioning a node
node type	classification of nodes according to their functions and interface capacity
node unit	in topology, a functional unit to which is connected a list of units and which acts in a critical role concerning normal message transfer
noise	any unwanted disturbance that appears in a channel or at the output of a receiver, and tends to obscure the information content of a wanted signal
noise compensation; opposite path noise compensation	method used in enhanced automatic level control (ALC) in which the opposite path noise level is used to adjust the signal level
noise emission	<i>See acoustic noise emission</i>
noise floor	lowest-level input signal that produces a detectable output signal
noise power	interfering and unwanted power in an electrical device or system

noise reduction device; <i>NRD</i>	device that provides a signal processing function that removes some or all of the unwanted noise from a voice signal
noise suppression; <i>NS</i>	process of reducing the noise power level in electrical circuits and the noise output of a receiver during periods when no carrier is being received
noise suppression measurement	network-element-specific measurement that collects noise suppression information from the interface signalling units
Nokia 9210 games	selection of games designed exclusively for the Nokia 9210 Communicator
Nokia bar	Nokia-characteristic part at the top of a graphical user interface (GUI), containing a Nokia logo on the right side of the bar and an image on the left side that identifies the current product
Nokia Business Communication Server; <i>Business Communication Server</i>	Nokia product that provides personal users and enterprise groups with similar call handling features as a private automatic branch exchange
Nokia Charging Center; <i>NCC</i>	Nokia product that is used for charging mobile data services
Nokia Common Alarm MIB; <i>NCAM</i>	Nokia proprietary management information base (MIB) that is used for fault management in a network element
Nokia contact page web server; <i>CPWS</i>	HTTP server that is used to store IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) subscribers' personal contact pages
Nokia enhanced SNMP solution suite	See <i>NE3S</i>
Nokia event processor	subsystem in the Online Service Controller (OSC) that processes incoming charging files, rates them, and updates the account balances accordingly
Nokia NetAct™; <i>NetAct™</i>	Nokia product for network management
Nokia NetAct™ Traffic; <i>Traffica</i>	Nokia network and service management product and solution component that enables improved monitoring, analysis of performance, and faster failure detection by allowing the operator to monitor traffic and services in real time all the way down to the individual subscriber
Nokia open performance data format; <i>NOPDF</i>	ASCII format in which the statistical reports are transferred to the network management system (NMS) in A2

Nokia Profile Manager; <i>NPM</i>	Nokia product that provides end-to-end subscription management, centralised self-service management, and diverse provisioning capabilities
Nokia Profile Proxy	Nokia product that transfers subscriber profile information between the operator's main database and the network elements
Nokia Profile Server; <i>NPS</i>	Nokia product which provides centralized storage and retrieval services for subscribers' service settings and other subscriber information
Nokia SiteWizard	Nokia product that is a collection of software applications for managing the Nokia UltraSite EDGE BTS on site or remotely from the NetAct Node Manager Server
Nokia smart messaging	<i>See smart messaging</i>
Nokia Subscription Management solution	Nokia product that provides a subscription management system for Nokia Intelligent Content Delivery (ICD), Nokia Push to talk over Cellular (PoC), and Nokia IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS)
Nokia Subscription Manager; <i>NSM</i>	Nokia product for subscription management; see also subscription manager.
Nokia VoIP Server	Nokia product that provides voice over IP (VoIP) service in fixed and mobile networks
Nokia's Network Planning System; <i>NPS/X</i>	network planning system which assists network planners in their work of designing the most cost-effective network coverage
Nokia-Siemens Subscriber Repository; <i>NSR</i>	product of Nokia Siemens Networks that provides a real-time subscription repository and backup storage capable of storing subscription profiles of the home location register and other front-end applications
NOM	<i>See network operation mode</i>
NOM I	<i>See network operation mode I</i>
NOM II	<i>See network operation mode II</i>
NOM III	<i>See network operation mode III</i>
nomadic operating mode	mode of operation where the terminal is transportable but being operated while stationary and may in addition require user co-operation
nominal capacity; <i>nominal erlang capacity</i>	theoretical traffic capacity that is expressed in erlangs

nominal erlang capacity	<i>See nominal capacity</i>
nominal justification rate	justification rate that occurs when the digit rates of both the original signal and the justified signal are at their nominal values
nominal justification ratio	ratio of the nominal justification rate to the maximum justification rate
nominal load	load that the network element has been designed to be able to carry during a given time interval without affecting the performance
nominal maximum circuit	<i>See hypothetical reference circuit</i>
nominal stuffing rate	<i>See nominal justification rate</i>
nominated HLR	home location register (HLR) to which the analyses in the gateway mobile services switching centre (GMSC) point
non-access stratum; NAS	protocols between the mobile station (MS) and the core network that are not terminated in the radio access network (RAN)
non-access stratum protocol data unit; NAS PDU	information element (IE) that contains the message sent from the core network to the mobile station, or vice versa, without interpretation in the radio network controller
non-blocking	property of a unit that can receive, handle, and send traffic at full rate with no blocking or cell loss
non-blocking cross-connection	cross-connection which does not limit connections
non-blocking request handler; NRH	request handler in the SMAP Voice software that processes the incoming requests in parallel instead of queuing them
non-broadcast LAI; non-broadcast location area identification	location area identification that each core network node in a pool of nodes needs to be assigned with and that the node uses when it wants to be offloaded
non-broadcast location area identification	<i>See non-broadcast LAI</i>
non-bursty traffic	continuous traffic, such as audio

non-call related service	service that does not concern an active call
non-call-associated signalling; NCAS	signalling by means of which the initial or updated position may be obtained during an emergency call
non-compatible SW update	<i>See cutover update</i>
non-compatible update	<i>See cutover update</i>
non-competing destination	destination, area code or international prefix for which operators cannot compete
non-concentrating interface	interface where user ports are fixedly connected to aggregate interface timeslots
non-controllable load	load caused by real-time traffic, interference from the surrounding cells, and noise
non-critical actor	actor whose faults or failures to start do not prevent system start-up
non-critical event	event that does not noticeably impair the continuation of an operation
non-dedicated control channel; NDCC; ND-CC	control channel strategy where the same radio channel may be used alternately as a control channel and traffic channel
non-delivery report	delivery report which indicates that message delivery has failed
non-DRM	characteristic of a content delivery in which the content is delivered as plain content and no digital rights management (DRM) is applied
non-faded condition	<i>See unfaded condition</i>
non-GPRS alert flag; NGAF	information flag set by a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to indicate whether activity from a mobile station shall be reported to the MSC/VLR
non-GPRS alert procedure	procedure used by the visitor location register (VLR) to request an indication from a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) when activity, either signalling or data transmission, from a mobile station is detected
non-hierarchical network	network with no hierarchical layers in which every node can have a direct connection to any other node

non-independent service	subservice that can be used only as a part of a service package.
non-intelligent terminal; <i>dumb terminal</i>	terminal with no independent processing ability of its own which can only carry out operations when connected to a computer
non-line-of-sight; <i>NLOS</i>	line between a transmitting antenna and a receiving antenna where there are obstructions
non-linear charging	charging mode in which the tariff can change during the call, depending on the length of the call
non-linear processor; <i>NLP</i>	device with a defined suppression threshold level in which signals having a level below the threshold are suppressed and signals having a level above the threshold are passed although the signal may be distorted
non-linear rating	rating in which the charging changes after a predefined point
non-modal encoding	character-encoding method that does not use special sequences of characters to switch between one- and two-byte modes
non-operational state	attribute of a managed object which indicates that the managed object exists but has no actual value
non-privileged mode	operational mode in which the kernel restricts access strictly to the resources allocated to that particular application and also takes care of scheduling time slices to individual applications in a controlled manner
non-real time; <i>NRT; nrt</i>	type of communication that happens in segments of information, with pauses of variable length between the segments
non-real time bearer service	<i>See non-real time service</i>
non-real time service; <i>non-real time bearer service; NRT bearer service</i>	bearer service which is provided with variable delay according to the amount of capacity available
non-real-time data service; <i>NRT data service</i>	service that is used to create the non-real-time data channel for user equipment towards the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
non-real-time polling service; <i>nrtPS</i>	polling service that supports non-real-time service flows that require variable-size data grant burst types on a regular basis

non-real-time traffic; <i>NRT traffic</i>	traffic that can tolerate delay and temporal disconnection, that consists of intermittent and bursty data transfers, and that can include occasional transmission of large volumes of data
non-real-time variable bit rate; <i>nrt-VBR</i>	variable bit rate that is intended for applications that have bursty traffic characteristics and do not have tight constraints on delay and delay variation
non-recoverable cross-connection	ATM cross-connection that is automatically released by the ATM network element upon detecting a failure that affects the service
non-redundant mode	mode of a computer unit's local area network (LAN) interfaces in which one interface is configured for internal traffic and another for media traffic
non-redundant unit	functional unit that cannot be used for substituting the working unit
non-repudiation	requirements which provide unforgeable proof of shipment and/or receipt of data to prevent the sender from disavowing a legitimate message or the recipient from denying receipt
non-repudiation code	<i>See signing PIN</i>
non-repudiation PIN	<i>See signing PIN</i>
non-repudiation PIN code	<i>See signing PIN</i>
non-return-to-zero code; <i>NRZ code</i>	code form having two states, zero and one, with no neutral or rest condition
non-return-to-zero signal	<i>See NRZ signal</i>
non-revertive switching; <i>equal switching</i>	path protection method in transmission networks such that once the switch to the spare circuitry has been made, the node does not switch back to the original state even if the fault has been cleared
non-RTP means	protocols and mechanisms that may be needed in addition to the real-time transport protocol (RTP) to provide a usable service
non-selectable service	service that is always active for the user
non-selective fading	fading where the whole received signal bandwidth has (nearly) the same amount of attenuation independently of the frequency

non-stop forwarding; NSF	ability of a router to continue forwarding traffic towards a router that may be recovering from a temporary failure
non-switched connection	connection that is established without the use of switching, for example by means of hard-wired joints
non-synchronised network; non-synchronous network; asynchronous network; non-synchronized network /US/	network in which signals need not be synchronous
non-synchronized network /US/	<i>See non-synchronised network</i>
non-synchronous	characteristic of two time-varying phenomena, time-scales, or signals with corresponding significant instants which are separated by time intervals that do not have a constant duration
non-synchronous	essential characteristic of time-scales or signals such that their corresponding significant instants do not necessarily occur at the same average rate
non-synchronous network	<i>See non-synchronised network</i>
non-time-limited licence	licence that has no actual expiry date
non-transparent; NT	pertaining to a network or facility that allows error correction for a signal that passes through it
non-transparent access	connection from the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) to external data networks where subscriber IP address is given from the Intranet/ISP IP address space
non-transparent bearer service; non-transparent service	bearer service in which the transmitted data is structured
non-transparent connection	connection in which the GSM network can correct the detected errors with an error correction protocol

non-transparent loopback	loopback in which the signal transmitted beyond the loopback point (forward signal) when the loopback is activated is not the same as the received signal at the loopback point
non-transparent service	<i>See non-transparent bearer service</i>
non-transparent transmission; <i>NT</i>	data transmission which is error-free, and has variable rate and variable delay
non-trusted interface	<i>See untrusted interface</i>
non-uniform encoding	generation of code words to represent non-uniformly quantised values
non-uniform quantising; <i>non-uniform quantizing /US/</i>	quantising in which not all the quantising intervals lying entirely with the working range are equal
non-uniform quantizing /US/	<i>See non-uniform quantising</i>
non-validating processor	<i>See non-validating XML processor</i>
non-validating XML processor; <i>non-validating processor</i>	XML processor which checks only the document entity, including the entire internal document type definition (DTD) subset, against the rules of well-formed XML
non-volatile data; <i>NVD</i>	information stored in an electronic device that is not lost after the removal of power
non-volatile memory; <i>non-volatile storage; persistent storage; persistent memory; NVS</i>	memory whose contents are preserved when its power is off
non-volatile random access memory; <i>NVRAM</i>	static random access memory (RAM) that is made into non-volatile storage either by having a battery permanently connected or by saving its contents to EEPROM before turning the power off and reloading it when power is restored
non-volatile storage	<i>See non-volatile memory</i>

non-work-conserving	operational mode of a scheduler in which it serves packets no sooner than the scheduled departure time, even if this means leaving packets in a queue while the link is idle
nonactive software build; nonactive SW build; inactive software build; inactive SW build	software build whose load modules are not default versions
nonactive SW build	<i>See nonactive software build</i>
nonadjacent signaling points / US/	<i>See nonadjacent signalling points</i>
nonadjacent signalling points; nonadjacent signaling points / US/	two signalling points that are not directly connected by any signalling links
nonassociated mode of signaling /US/	<i>See nonassociated mode of signalling</i>
nonassociated mode of signalling; nonassociated mode of signaling /US/	mode where messages for a signalling relation involving two (nonadjacent) signalling points are conveyed, between those signalling points, over two or more signalling links in tandem passing through one or more signalling transfer points
nonce	in HTTP digest authentication, a server-specified data string which should be uniquely generated each time a 401 response is made
NOPDF	<i>See Nokia open performance data format</i>
normal burst	<i>See burst</i>
normal call	call originated by a GSM subscriber without a closed user group (CUG), or call originated by a CUG subscriber when no CUG information is passed from the originating switching entity to the destination entity
normal charging	charging in which the calling party is to be charged for the actual communication
normal configuration set	configuration set which contains all the information needed to define how the monitoring should be done in a particular case

normal data	data which is saved through the IOMANA (I/O Manager Program Block) process
normal facsimile data; <i>NFD</i>	facsimile mode in the automatic facsimile group 3 service that allows transfer of facsimile data without the error correction mode
normal family	<i>See standard family</i>
normal GSM operation	GSM operation concerning general, card holder verification (CHV) related, GSM security related and subscription related procedures
normal info	information field in a raw data message which tells if a charging record will be saved through the IOMANA (I/O Manager Program Block) process
normal mode of operation	mode of operation into which a mobile station will go if it has no personalisation checks to process
normal record	data that is included in a data block and saved through the logical file
normal routing of signaling /US/	<i>See normal routing of signalling</i>
normal routing of signalling; <i>normal routing of signaling /US/</i>	routing of a given signalling traffic flow in normal conditions (that is, in the absence of failures)
normal state	load control state in which load control (LC) only monitors the load without initiating any load control actions
North American numbering plan; <i>NANP</i>	numbering plan used in North America
north mediation interface	interface via which data is exported from the Open EMS Suite database
northbound interface; <i>NBI</i>	open interface that provides network information to an upper-level network management system (NMS)
northbound mediation	mediation component that implements the northbound interface of a system based on Open EMS Suite
NOS	<i>See network operating system</i>
not ready function	<i>See pause function</i>
not used	state of a functional unit when it does not transmit traffic in either direction
notation	set of symbols, and rules for their use, for the representation of data

notice	alarm which is not cancelled and which only informs about a fault event without printing out the urgency class
notice function	Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) function that is used for ATM layer fault management
notification	action in which a notifier sends a SIP NOTIFY message to a subscriber to inform the subscriber about the state of a resource
notification	information emitted by a managed object related to an event that has occurred within the managed object
notification ID	<i>See notification identifier</i>
notification identifier; notification ID	running number which is assigned to each incoming alarm as its unique identifier
notification interface	HTTP interface for delivering WAP service messages to a mobile terminal via a push proxy gateway
notification interface	interface that the network operator uses to provide subscribers with information on their subscription
notification service; NS	service that is an event-driven asynchronous communication mechanism and supports store-and-forward message delivery and content-based routing
notification type	data type defining a specific kind of notifications
notifier	process which is used to notify the recovery event announcing service about an event
notifier	user agent which generates SIP NOTIFY messages with the purpose of notifying subscribers about the state of a resource
NOTIFY	<i>See SIP NOTIFY message</i>
notify	function which a subscriber uses to send a notification message to another party in a PTP call or to all the leaves of a PTM call
notify message; NTFY	signalling message that provides an autonomous indication of events to a remote peer
notify subscriber data change; NSDC	procedure that the home location register uses to notify the GSM service control function that the subscriber data has changed

notifying indicator	identifier which informs the calling user, who is trying to make a one-to-one call, that the call attempt has been turned into a notification towards the target user
NP	<i>See network performance</i>
NP	<i>See network provider</i>
NP	<i>See network provided</i>
NP	<i>See numbering plan</i>
NP	<i>See national prefix</i>
NP	<i>See number portability</i>
NP prefix; number portability prefix	prefix added to the called number when it belongs to the ported subscriber indicating either the exchange or the operator where the subscriber is ported in
NP-BCSM	basic call state model (BCSM) that a GSM service control function creates for a new party (NP) and in which it can use the existing dialogue towards the GSM service switching function
NPA	<i>See numbering plan organisation</i>
NPA /US/	<i>See numbering area</i>
NPAC-SMS	<i>See number portability administration centre service management system /US/</i>
NPC	<i>See network parameter control</i>
NPDB	<i>See number portability database</i>
NPDU	<i>See network protocol data unit</i>
NPI	<i>See numbering plan identifier</i>
NPJAPI	<i>See subscriber database API</i>
NPM	<i>See Nokia Profile Manager</i>
NPM configuration tool	<i>See NPM desktop configuration tool</i>
NPM desktop	Nokia Profile Manager (NPM) user interface that is used for subscription and parameter management

NPM desktop configuration tool; <i>NPM configuration tool</i>	graphical user interface (GUI) of the Nokia Profile Manager (NPM), which is used for static and dynamic parameter management
NPM desktop subscription tool; <i>NPM subscription tool</i>	graphical user interface (GUI) of the Nokia Profile Manager (NPM), which is used for tasks related to end-user and subscription management
NPM service catalogue	service catalogue that is composed of the service specifications stored in the Nokia Profile Manager (NPM)
NPM subscription tool	<i>See NPM desktop subscription tool</i>
NPP	<i>See Nokia Profile Proxy</i>
NPRFCL	<i>See signalling network protocols function class</i>
NPS	<i>See Nokia Profile Server</i>
NPS/X	<i>See Nokia's Network Planning System</i>
NPTL	<i>See native POSIX thread library</i>
NQM	<i>See network quality monitor</i>
NQM client	process for viewing the monitoring data generated by NQM server
NQM server	process for retrieving data from the Nokia NMS database and for calculating monitoring data
NRD	<i>See noise reduction device</i>
NRH	<i>See non-blocking request handler</i>
NRI	<i>See network resource identifier</i>
NRM	<i>See network resource model</i>
NRT	<i>See non-real time</i>
nrt	<i>See non-real time</i>
NRT bearer service	<i>See non-real time service</i>
NRT data service	<i>See non-real-time data service</i>
NRT overbooking	overbooking of the downlink non-real-time (NRT) traffic

NRT traffic	<i>See non-real-time traffic</i>
nrt-VBR	<i>See non-real-time variable bit rate</i>
nrtPS	<i>See non-real-time polling service</i>
NRZ code	<i>See non-return-to-zero code</i>
NRZ signal; <i>non-return-to-zero signal</i>	binary signal formed through non-return-to-zero coding
NS	<i>See notification service</i>
NS	<i>See neighbour solicitation message</i>
NS	<i>See noise suppression</i>
NS	<i>See network service</i>
NS	<i>See name server</i>
NS SDU	<i>See network service data unit</i>
NS-VC	<i>See network service virtual connection</i>
NS-VCi	<i>See network service virtual connection identifier</i>
NS-VL	<i>See network service virtual link</i>
NS-VLI	<i>See network service virtual link identifier</i>
NSAP	<i>See network service access point</i>
NSAP address	global address as defined for OSI which is understandable over any network and can be used to address between networks
NSAPI	<i>See network layer service access point identifier</i>
NSDC	<i>See notify subscriber data change</i>
NSDU	<i>See network service data unit</i>
NSE	<i>See network service virtual connection group</i>
NSE	<i>See network service entity</i>
NSEI	<i>See network service entity identifier</i>
NSF	<i>See non-stop forwarding</i>

nslookup	Unix command for querying Internet domain name servers (DNS)
NSM	<i>See network and service management</i>
NSM	<i>See Nokia Subscription Manager</i>
NSM directory	part of the Nokia Subscription Manager that is used for publishing user profile data
NSM interface	interface that is between the Nokia Subscription Manager (NSM) and the online service controller (OSC) and that is used to keep subscriber information in the OSC local subscriber database up-to-date with the NSM master repository
NSM proxy	proxy that acts as a virtual LDAP directory that does the translations needed to make the network operator's or service provider's existing central user profile repository look identical to the LDAP schema and directory tree pre-programmed into the intelligent content delivery (ICD) elements
NSM server	part of the Nokia Subscription Manager that contains the business logic for subscriptions, end-user management, and provisioning
NSM service catalogue; service catalogue	catalogue that includes all available intelligent content delivery (ICD) services and that is stored in NSM
NSM services configuration file; services configuration file	configuration file that contains all necessary data about the services controlled by the Nokia Subscription Manager (NSM)
NSM solution	<i>See Nokia Subscription Management solution</i>
NSMN	<i>See national mobile number</i>
NSN	<i>See national significant number</i>
NSP	<i>See national signalling point</i>
NSP	<i>See network service part</i>
NSP	<i>See network service provider</i>
NSR	<i>See Nokia-Siemens Subscriber Repository</i>
NSS	<i>See network switching subsystem</i>
NT	<i>See non-transparent transmission</i>
NT	<i>See non-transparent</i>

NT	<i>See network termination</i>
NT core	part of the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) system that forms the basic programming and execution environment of NEMU software
NT core service	service that NT core offers
NT1	<i>See network termination 1</i>
NT2	<i>See network termination 2</i>
NTFY	<i>See notify message</i>
NTMS	<i>See terminal management server</i>
NTP	<i>See Network Time Protocol</i>
NU tone	<i>See special information tone</i>
NUD	<i>See neighbour unreachability detection</i>
NULL	<i>See null encryption algorithm</i>
NULL	process instance identifier which does not denote any process
null context	context that contains all the terminations that are not associated with any other termination
null encryption	<i>See null encryption algorithm</i>
null encryption algorithm; null encryption; NULL	cryptographic algorithm which does not alter plaintext data, but provides the means for encapsulating security payload (ESP) to provide authentication and integrity without confidentiality
null RA	<i>See null routing area</i>
null routing area; null RA	routing area that does not support GPRS services
null-NRI	network resource identifier (NRI) that indicates to a radio network node that the NAS node selection function is used for selecting a core network node to receive a message
number	<i>See digit sequence</i>
number analysis	<i>See digit analysis</i>

number conversion; number modification; number translation	feature that is used to translate the received call number into the international number format
number destination; direction; destination	Information indicating the location of the called subscriber in relation to the exchange concerned. It is determined by the first digits of the number sequence to be analysed
number destination load observation	<i>See destination load observation</i>
number destination measurement; destination measurement; directional measurement	traffic measurement which produces information on traffic intensity on different number destinations
number destination measurement report	measurement report which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts received in each number destination defined for the measurement during the results accumulation period
number destination to number destination measurement	measurement which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts received in each defined number destination pair during the results accumulation period
number extension; number range extension	feature which offers the network operator an MML interface for adding or modifying digits in the numbers and addresses
number identification supplementary services	supplementary services with which the user can identify the calling party (calling line identification presentation) and called party (connected line identification presentation) and, if required, prevent the identification of a subscriber (calling line identification restriction and connected line identification restriction)
number incomplete indicator	indicator showing whether the delivered number is complete or incomplete

number modification	<i>See number conversion</i>
number of used units at a time	amount of remaining credit units which is brought into use at a time with the purpose of making the use of several simultaneously active connections possible to the user
number portability; local number portability; NP	function which allows the end users to retain the same telephone number as they switch from one service provider to another
number portability administration centre service management system /US/; NPAC-SMS	service management system responsible for storing and broadcasting updates to a service provider's number portability database (NPDB) within a certain region for ported directory numbers
number portability cluster	set of GSM networks between which mobile subscriber international ISDN numbers may be ported
number portability database; NPDB	database containing a list of ported numbers and associated location routing numbers used for number portability routing
number portability domain; portability domain	set of GSM public land mobile networks (PLMN) in a country between which the mobile subscriber international ISDN numbers (MSISDN) may be ported
number portability prefix	<i>See NP prefix</i>
number presentation status; PRES	part of the location information that indicates whether number presentation is allowed or not
number range	consecutive set of numbers
number range extension	<i>See number extension</i>
number range owner network	network to which the number range containing the ported number has been allocated

number repetition, last number dialled, automatic registration	<i>See last number redial</i>
number translation	<i>See number conversion</i>
number translation rule	rule which makes it possible to resolve the subscriber number based on the prefix of a short number and vice versa, thus enabling the use of virtual private network (VPN) short numbers within the number range subscriber
number type	<i>See type of number</i>
number unobtainable tone	<i>See special information tone</i>
number-range member	subscriber who belongs to a user group that covers a certain number range
numbering area; numbering plan area /US/; NPA /US/	geographical area within which no two terminals will have the same subscriber number
numbering plan; NP	signalling connection control part (SCCP) code that forms a part of the descriptive information included in some global title formats
numbering plan area /US/	<i>See numbering area</i>
numbering plan identifier; NPI	identifier that indicates if a number belongs to a private numbering plan (PNP) or is an E.164 number
numbering plan indicator	indicator sent in association with a number to indicate the numbering plan used for that number
numbering plan organisation; NPA	entity that is responsible for the administration and assignment of numbers or number blocks within a national numbering plan
numbering-area specific service number	service number in use in one numbering area, only
numerical aperture; NA	sine of one-half of the vertex angle of the largest cone of meridional rays that can enter or leave an optical system or element, multiplied by the refractive index of the propagation medium in which the cone is located
NVD	<i>See non-volatile data</i>

NVFS	<i>See network virtual file system</i>
NVRAM	<i>See non-volatile random access memory</i>
NVS	<i>See Nokia VoIP Server</i>
NVS	<i>See non-volatile memory</i>
NVT	<i>See network virtual terminal</i>
NW	<i>See new</i>
NW	<i>See network</i>
NWI	<i>See network interface</i>
NWI3	<i>See network interface for 3rd generation networks</i>
NWI3 adapter	adapter which is used to implement the network interface for 3rd generation networks (NWI3)
NX2S interface	southbound XML interface that supports basic configuration management (BCM), fault management (FM), and performance management (PM)
NxEV-DO	<i>See CDMA2000 NXEV-DO</i>
NXX	<i>See office code</i>

2.17 O

O&M	<i>See operation and maintenance</i>
O&M agent	agent that resides in the network element and handles the communication towards the network management system
O&M backbone	backbone network that consists of a Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), an Ethernet switch, and an Operation and Maintenance Unit (OMU) that are connected to the data communication network
O&M functions; operation and maintenance functions; OMF	set of functions which provides features for the operation and maintenance of a network element, including the user interface, system maintenance, configuration management, and network maintenance
O&M gateway; OMGW	gateway node that is used to access the operator's operation and maintenance (O&M) network
O&M interface	<i>See operation and maintenance interface</i>

O&M mediation	mediation function that is used to handle the implementation-specific operation and maintenance (O&M) functions of the base transceiver stations (BTS)
O&M modeling language /US/	<i>See O&M modelling language</i>
O&M modelling language; <i>O&M modeling language /US/; O2ML</i>	proprietary language that provides a uniform way to define adaptation metadata and to introduce new adaptation metadata
O&M network	<i>See operation and maintenance network</i>
O&M network administration	command class including commands that are used to handle the O&M connections between the operation and maintenance centre (OMC) and the network
O&M platform	<i>See operation and maintenance platform</i>
O&M server; operation and maintenance server, OMS	in a push to talk call processor, a server in the management plane which provides operation and maintenance (O&M) functions within the processor, and provides an element manager client for the operator's personnel to control and maintain the processor
O&M services application part	<i>See operation and maintenance service application protocol</i>
O&M traffic	traffic that consists of communication related to operation and maintenance (O&M), that is, configuration, monitoring, and supervision of the network element
O-BCSM	<i>See originating basic call state model</i>
O-CSCF	<i>See originating call state control function</i>
O-CSI	<i>See originating CAMEL subscription information</i>
O-H model	<i>See Okumura-Hata model</i>
O-MGCF	<i>See originating MGCF</i>
O-SM	<i>See outgoing state model</i>
O/E converter	<i>See optical-to-electrical converter</i>
O/E transducer	<i>See optical-to-electrical converter</i>
O2ML	<i>See O&M modelling language</i>

OA	<i>See CUG with outgoing access</i>
OACK packet	<i>See option acknowledgement TFTP packet</i>
OACSU	<i>See off-air-call-set-up</i>
OAM	<i>See Operations, Administrations and Maintenance</i>
OAM backward reporting; OAM BR	Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) function which is used to indicate the block error result and the total received cell count for the ATM equipment management function (AEMF)
OAM BR	<i>See OAM backward reporting</i>
OAM CC	<i>See OAM continuity check</i>
OAM cell	ATM cell that carries Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) information for performing specific OAM functions
OAM continuity check; OAM CC	continuity check for detecting ATM layer connectivity and performance defects
OAM F4/F5 Loopback	<i>See F4/F5 flow loopback</i>
OAM LLID	<i>See OAM loopback location identifier</i>
OAM loopback location identifier; OAM LLID	field in a fault management cell which is used for identifying the loopback points of returned loopback cells
OAMC	<i>See operation, administration and maintenance centre</i>
OAZ	<i>See outgoing accounting zone</i>
OBCSM	<i>See originating basic call state model</i>
object	data item stored in a database which has a certain data type and object identifier
object	<i>See managed object</i>
object adapter	CORBA (Common Object Request Broker Architecture) term for the environment in which server applications run
object array	object collection from which objects can be searched for sequentially or by using an array index
object browser	<i>See RNC RNW object browser</i>
object class	<i>See managed object class</i>

object class; OC	identified family of objects that share certain characteristics
object class handler; managed object class handler; OCH; MOCH	code that offers an interface based on the Q3 model to the network management system and executes all operations defined in the object model for the object class
object collection	logical memory area defined uniquely in a database and containing objects of only one type
object directory	search structure defined uniquely in a database, with a defined search key, meant for making value-based object searches from among an object collection more efficiently
object file	<i>See object module</i>
object file	file to which an object collection is stored
object for inter-frequency handover path	<i>See inter-frequency handover path</i>
object for inter-frequency measurement control	<i>See inter-frequency measurement control</i>
object for inter-system adjacency	<i>See inter-system adjacency</i>
object for inter-system handover path	<i>See inter-system handover path</i>
object for inter-system measurement control	<i>See inter-system measurement control</i>
object for intra-frequency adjacency	<i>See intra-frequency adjacency</i>
object for intra-frequency handover path	<i>See intra-frequency handover path</i>

object for intra-frequency measurement control	<i>See intra-frequency measurement control</i>
object identifier; <i>OID</i>	identifier that separates one object from others
object instance	particular managed object of an object class which represents a specific function, property or physical entity in the managed element
object instantiation language; <i>OIL</i>	language that the man-machine language (MML) parser uses to define the structure of the MML response to be read
object language; <i>target language</i>	language into which statements are translated
object list	list of measurement objects to be included in the measurement
object list administration	part of measurement administration which enables the operator to list, create, modify, and delete object lists
object management architecture; <i>OMA</i>	architecture that defines a framework for communications between distributed objects and provides a conceptual infrastructure upon which subsequent supporting specifications are to be based
object model	conceptual view of the managed element described in terms of managed objects and their relationships as seen by the management system
object model integration	integration of the managed system's object model into the model of the management system
object modelling technique; <i>OMT</i>	object modelling language for software modelling and design, which is used as a method to develop object-oriented systems, and to support object-oriented programming
object module; <i>object file</i>	program module received as a result of translation
object navigator	graphical user interface (GUI) element that is used to move between the objects
object program; <i>target program</i>	target language program that has been translated from a source language
object relation	description of relations between objects in a database
object request broker; <i>ORB</i>	basic mechanism for transparently making requests to and receiving responses from objects located locally or remotely

object sequence	object collection from which objects can only be searched for sequentially
object state	managed object attribute that specifies the parameter state of a managed object
object state specific filtering	function that filters alarms concerning objects that are not in their normal operational state
object summarisation	part of measurement data post-processing, in which information about a set of managed object instances at a particular time is extracted
object unit	unit to which an alarm is directed
obligatory feature	feature that has to be present in an application
obligatory HW item	HW item that has to be present in the computing platform
observation	function or process by which the system checks the defined objects, like lines, channels or subscribers, and thus enables reporting
observation hypothesis	assumption of the fault, made by the alarm system and determined directly on the basis of a single disturbance or fault observation
observation of failed calls	<i>See clear code observation</i>
observation of long calls	application of charging which provides the operating personnel with information on long or expensive calls
observation of time charging	part of generation of charging which ensures that the current charge rate or time charging tariff is correct
observation report	output of observation
observed object	<i>See measurement object</i>
observed time difference; OTD	time difference between the reception times of frames from two cells (serving and target) measured in the user equipment (UE) and expressed in chips
observed time difference of arrival; OTDOA	positioning method for user equipment (UE) that is based on the observed time difference of system frame numbers (SFN) measured by the UE and the location measurement unit (LMU)

obsolete licence; obsolete license / US/; expired licence; expired license /US/	licence that has expired and is not valid
obsolete license / US/	See <i>obsolete licence</i>
OC	See <i>optical carrier</i>
OC	See <i>object class</i>
OC-1	See <i>optical carrier level 1</i>
OC-12	See <i>optical carrier level 12</i>
OC-192	See <i>optical carrier level 192</i>
OC-3	See <i>optical carrier level 3</i>
OC-3/T1 tributary interface	tributary interface that is implemented in T1 with optical carrier level 3
OC-3c	optical carrier level 3 (OC-3) for STS-3c signals
OC-48	See <i>optical carrier level 48</i>
OC-n	See <i>optical carrier n</i>
OCB	See <i>outgoing call barring</i>
ocb	See <i>outgoing calls barred within a CUG</i>
OCB-F	See <i>fixed outgoing call barring</i>
OCB-UC	See <i>user controlled outgoing call barring</i>
OCC	See <i>outgoing call control</i>
OCCF	See <i>operator-controlled call forwarding</i>
occupied traffic channel	traffic channel engaged for conversation or call set-up
occurrence	See <i>database occurrence</i>
OCG	See <i>barring of all outgoing calls</i>
OCH	See <i>object class handler</i>

OCoS	<i>See Open Configuration Standard</i>
OCS	<i>See online charging system</i>
OCS	<i>See originating call screening</i>
OCSP	<i>See Online Certificate Status Protocol</i>
octet alignment	<i>See octet timing</i>
octet sequence integrity	property of a digital transmission channel, telecommunication circuit or connection that permits a digital signal to be conveyed over it without change to the order of any octets
octet slip	loss or gain of eight consecutive digit time-slots conveying an octet in a digital signal, where the loss or gain of the octet cannot be corrected
octet timing; byte timing; octet alignment	alignment of bits into sequences of 8 binary digits
OD	<i>See output delay</i>
ODB	<i>See operator-determined barring</i>
ODB category	<i>See operator-determined barring category</i>
ODB change data	data that is used to replace the operator-determined barring (ODB) categories when the visited network does not support operator-determined barring, or when all or some of the ODB categories cannot be used in the visited network
ODBC	<i>See open database connectivity</i>
ODC	<i>See original dialling class</i>
odd/even indicator	indicator sent in association with an address, indicating whether the number of address signals contained in the address is even or odd
ODMA	<i>See opportunity driven multiple access</i>
ODR	<i>See origin dependent routing</i>
ODRL	<i>See open digital rights language</i>
OEC	<i>See outgoing echo canceller</i>
OES	<i>See Open EMS Suite</i>
OES client	<i>See Open EMS Suite client</i>

OES Desktop	desktop that Desktop Framework provides for using Open EMS Suite
OES server	<i>See Open EMS Suite server</i>
OFA	<i>See off-net access</i>
OFaS	<i>See Open Fault Standard</i>
OFDM	<i>See orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing</i>
OFDMA	<i>See orthogonal frequency division multiple access</i>
off-air-call-set-up; OACSU	procedure in which a telecommunication connection is being established whilst the radio link between the mobile station (MS) and the base transceiver station (BTS) is not occupied
off-line	<i>See offline</i>
off-line charging	<i>See offline charging</i>
off-net access; OFA	intelligent network (IN) service feature which allows a virtual private network (VPN) user to access his or her VPN from any non-VPN station in the public switched telephone network (PSTN) by using a personal identification number (PIN)
off-net call	call made by a virtual private network (VPN) group member to a directory number that is not included in the virtual private network group and also calls made to directory numbers included in the group if forced on-net routing is not used
off-net calling; ONC	intelligent network (IN) service feature which allows the user to call outside the virtual private network (VPN)
offer	<i>See SDP offer</i>
offer structure	structure that displays offers and offer packages as building blocks and is used to manage them
offered load	load that is presented to a network element during a given time interval
offerer	<i>See SDP offerer</i>
offering P-CSCF	<i>See originating P-CSCF</i>
offers	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services, leading users to pages that show current campaigns and temporary services
office code; exchange code; NXX	code of three digits that designates a particular exchange (central office) or a given 10,000-line unit of subscriber lines

office data build	entity of files filled individually for each system so that the programs of a system are adapted to operate in a certain environment
offline; standalone	state in which a device is not connected or the connection is suspended
offline backup; cold backup	backup copy created while the file or database is shut down
offline charging; off-line charging	charging process where charging information does not have an effect, in real-time, on the service rendered
offline charging data	charging data that is transferred with offline transfer
offline deployment	feature that enables adaptation deployment when Open EMS Suite is offline
offline transfer	transfer of charging records where charging data is saved to the Marker and Charging unit (MCHU) disk to be fetched using the file transfer protocol (FTP) or file transfer, access and management (FTAM)
offset	internal address of a segment
offset field; OSF	within the start field, bits that identify the location of the start of the next packet within the common part sublayer protocol data unit (CPS-PDU)
offspring	predefined variable of type Pid which refers to the latest process instance created by the process instance using the variable
OFS	<i>See out-of-frame second</i>
OH	<i>See overhead</i>
OHA	<i>See overhead access</i>
OI	<i>See operator interface</i>
OICK	<i>See originating IN category key</i>
OID	<i>See object identifier</i>
OID	<i>See operator identifier</i>
OIF	<i>See out of IMA frame anomaly</i>
OIL	<i>See object instantiation language</i>
OK	<i>See OK message</i>

OK message; OK response; OK	session initiation protocol (SIP) message which is used to indicate that a request is executed successfully
OK response	See <i>OK message</i>
Okumura	See <i>Okumura method</i>
Okumura method; Okumura	method that specifies the effective antenna height to be the difference between the base station antenna height and the average terrain height between 3 and 15 km when the distance from the base transceiver station (BTS) is more than 15 km
Okumura-Hata	See <i>Okumura-Hata model</i>
Okumura-Hata model; Okumura-Hata; O-H model	propagation model used in network planning based on measurements made by Okumura (at frequencies up to 1920 MHz)
OLC	See <i>overload control</i>
OLCM	See <i>on-line call monitoring</i>
old SGSN	See <i>source SGSN</i>
OLE	See <i>originating local exchange</i>
OLI	See <i>originating line identity</i>
oligarchic network	See <i>oligarchic synchronised network</i>
oligarchic synchronised network; oligarchic network; oligarchic synchronized network /US/	synchronised network in which a few selected clocks are mutually synchronised and exert control over all the other clocks
oligarchic synchronized network /US/	See <i>oligarchic synchronised network</i>
OLM	See <i>overload message</i>
OLPC	See <i>outer loop power control</i>
OMA	See <i>object management architecture</i>

OMA client provisioning	provisioning in which the essential service activation parameters are sent over the air as specified by the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA)
OMA device management	<i>See device management</i>
OMA download	generic OTA in which the download descriptor file is based on XML
OMA PoC network-to-network interface; OMA PoC NNI	open PoC network-to-network interface that is standardised by the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) and that is used to connect two or more OMA PoC-compliant PoC systems
OMA PoC NNI	<i>See OMA PoC network-to-network interface</i>
OMA-compliant PoC presence update interface	presence update interface that is standardised by the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) and that is used for updating the PoC presence status on behalf of the PoC terminals
OMAP	<i>See operations, maintenance and administration part</i>
OMC	<i>See operation and maintenance centre</i>
OMC ID	<i>See OMC identity</i>
OMC identity; OMC ID	information field in a trace report identifying the operation and maintenance centre (OMC) to which trace information is to be sent
OMD	<i>See open mediation device</i>
OMeS	<i>See Open Measurement Standard</i>
OMF	<i>See O&M functions</i>
OMG naming service; naming service; NaS	CORBA service which provides the means to locate CORBA object references by using hierarchical names
OMGW	<i>See O&M gateway</i>
OMI	<i>See operation and maintenance interface</i>
OMI	<i>See open management interface</i>
omni configuration	configuration in which each base transceiver station transmits and receives frames or packets from all directions
OMPC	<i>See operation in MPC environment</i>
OMS	<i>See operation and maintenance server</i>

OMS	<i>See O&M server</i>
OMSAP	<i>See operation and maintenance service application protocol</i>
OMSS	<i>See operation and maintenance subsystem</i>
OMT	<i>See object modelling technique</i>
OMT	<i>See operator management tools</i>
on-command connection	connection which is established with commands given via the network management interface or via a service terminal
on-demand announcement	announcement for which a new channel is reserved every time a new subscriber starts to listen to it
on-demand connection	connection which is established via signalling, call control, or the general switch management protocol (GSMP)
on-demand line testing	set of line tests to be performed immediately on one or several interfaces
on-demand report toolkit	set of reporting tools that provide interactive on-demand reports
on-demand session	PoC session in which all media parameters are negotiated during session establishment
on-line	<i>See online</i>
on-line call monitoring; online call monitoring; OLCM	feature which provides the operator and the authorities with a mechanism for monitoring the call contents and call-related information of the conversation of mobile subscribers
on-line charging	<i>See online charging</i>
on-line credit control	<i>See online credit control</i>
On-line Service Controller	<i>See Online Service Controller</i>
on-line short message charging	<i>See online short message charging</i>
on-net call	call between two members of the same virtual private network (VPN) group

on-site cluster verification service	service that is used to ensure that the preinstalled cluster and all the components and connections are functioning and have not been damaged during shipment
on-the-fly switch; cut-through switch	switch that starts to transfer a frame as soon as the destination address has arrived
on/off feature	feature that the user can switch on or off
on/off licence; on/off license /US/	licence that permits the use of one or more features or applications
on/off license /US/	<i>See on/off licence</i>
ONC	<i>See off-net calling</i>
ONC-RPC	<i>See open network computing remote procedure call</i>
one stop billing	billing in which one bill is sent for all charges incurred using a system
one-dimensional array	<i>See one-dimensional file</i>
one-dimensional file; one-dimensional array	file which is divided into records of constant length
one-level address	<i>See direct address</i>
one-phase access	network access mechanism in which the network responds to the packet channel request and reserves the resources on the packet data channel for uplink transfer of a number of radio blocks
one-phase commit protocol	commit protocol which is used mainly for non-distributed transactions
one-point CDV	<i>See one-point cell delay variation</i>
one-point cell delay variation; one-point CDV; 1pCDV	difference between the ATM cell's reference arrival time and actual arrival time at the measurement point
one-safe replication; 1-safe replication; one-way replication	replication that copies files or databases to other servers on the network, but allows only the files or databases on the master server to be modified

one-step activation	type of activation which invokes a sequence of actions to activate the digital line transmission system and user-network interface from a single command
one-step deactivation	deactivation of the digital line transmission system and user-network interface invoked by a single command
one-time password; OTP	system that provides authentication in system access and for applications against external passive attacks based on replaying captured reusable passwords directed at the authentication subsystem by using a password only once
one-to-one call; one-to-one session	call between two terminals
one-to-one mapping	mapping of one speech packet in one ATM cell
one-to-one session	<i>See one-to-one call</i>
one-touch dialing /US/	<i>See speed dialling</i>
one-touch dialling	<i>See speed dialling</i>
one-way	qualification applying to traffic which implies that the call set-ups always occur in one direction
one-way encryption	encryption method where the original data cannot be generated from the ciphered data even if the encryption key is available
one-way hash	<i>See message digest algorithm</i>
one-way password	password which is encrypted with a one-way encryption algorithm
one-way password encryption	method in which a system does not need to know the actual password but only has to be able to differentiate valid passwords from invalid ones
one-way replication	<i>See one-safe replication</i>
one-way-only channel	<i>See unidirectional channel</i>
ongoing registration flag	<i>See lock flag</i>

ONI	<i>See open northbound interface</i>
online; <i>on-line</i>	state in which peripheral equipment or devices are in direct communication with the central processing unit of a computer or with a computer network
online auction	<i>See electronic auction</i>
online backup; <i>hot backup</i>	backup copy created while the file or database is open
online call accounting	accounting where the call is monitored and credit on the prepaid account is decreased online according to tariff definitions
online call monitoring	<i>See on-line call monitoring</i>
Online Certificate Status Protocol; <i>OCSP</i>	protocol that provides applications with a means to query the validity status of an identified certificate in (almost) real time
online charging; <i>on-line charging</i>	charging in which the calculation of the charge is done during service usage and the account is charged in real time
online charging system; <i>OCS</i>	charging system that supports online bearer charging towards access network entities, including corresponding interfaces, online charging of applications and services that are provided to subscribers, and online charging of the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS)
online closed user group; <i>online CUG</i>	optional feature of the short message service centre (SMSC) which enables the operator to define privileges and restrictions for subscriber and application groups to send and receive messages
online credit control; <i>on-line credit control</i>	process of checking if credit is available, reserving credit, reducing credit from the account when the service is completed, and, if not all the reserved credit was used, refunding unused credit to the account
online CUG	<i>See online closed user group</i>
online group participant information	group participant information that indicates group participant changes in real time
online library	<i>See program library</i>
online licence; <i>online license / US/</i>	licence that enables online services for prepaid and post-paid subscribers
online license / US/	<i>See online licence</i>

online monitoring	supervision which gives near real-time, periodical information on the status of an object
online performance management data	<i>See online PM data</i>
online PM data; online performance management data	statistical performance management data which is processed and transferred further almost in real-time
online radio network monitoring	online monitoring of the target cells which is based on the user's definition
online roaming charging; online roaming charging service	charging where subscribers can use the same online charging service in the home network and when roaming in a visited network
online roaming charging service	<i>See online roaming charging</i>
Online Service Controller; On-line Service Controller; OSC	Nokia product that offers a combination of offline and online charging mechanisms on a single platform, and central charging logic management independent of the charging method
online service provider; OSP	Internet service provider that offers Internet access combined with its own interface and members-only services, such as live chat rooms, message boards, and online shopping
online short message charging; on-line short message charging	online charging of short messages from prepaid accounts according to tariffs and charging rules defined in the service control point (SCP)
online status	presence attribute indicating whether a publisher is logged onto the presence server or not
online system	information system the data processing of which registers initial information or submits output information to the mainframe computer through a directly connected device
online transfer	transfer of charging records (CDR) from the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to the billing system via the charging gateway (CG)
ONP	<i>See open network provision</i>

OoB signalling	<i>See out-band signalling</i>
OoBTC	<i>See out-of-band transcoder control</i>
OOF	<i>See out-of-frame</i>
opaque field	in a datagram header, a field that is inaccessible because of encryption
OPC	<i>See originating point code</i>
OPCI	<i>See open prepaid charging interface</i>
open access publishing	network publishing in which the information is free for anyone to read, print, or distribute, without charges or restrictions
open application interface	<i>See open interface</i>
Open Configuration Data Standard	<i>See Open Configuration Standard</i>
Open Configuration Standard; Open Configuration Data Standard; OCoS	proprietary standard for configuration management and topology data file format
open database connectivity; ODBC	application programming interface (API) that allows access to database management systems calling structured query language (SQL) without the use of an SQL preprocessor
open digital rights language; ODRL	extensible markup language (XML) for the expression of terms and conditions over digital content
Open EMS Suite; Open EMS Suite by Nokia; OES	Nokia Siemens Networks product family that provides a software platform for element management system (EMS) products
Open EMS Suite Application Platform; Application Platform	Nokia Siemens Networks product that is the basic building block for Open EMS Suite and that provides the platform for Open EMS Suite applications
Open EMS Suite by Nokia	<i>See Open EMS Suite</i>
Open EMS Suite client; OES client	client computer that runs the user interfaces of Open EMS Suite

Open EMS Suite server; <i>OES server</i>	server that hosts all Open EMS Suite server-side software components and middleware in the run-time environment
Open EMS Suite Software Development Kit	<i>See Software Development Kit</i>
Open Fault Standard; <i>OFaS</i>	proprietary standard for fault management data file format
open FTAM	application field in which the file transfer, access and management (FTAM) file store password is not checked
open group	group which any user can join
open interface; <i>open application interface</i>	public interface that the client can use without any specific administration rights
open join-in group; <i>unrestricted chat PoC group; unrestricted group; ad hoc group</i>	join-in group which any PoC user who knows the group identification can join
open loop control	<i>See open loop power control</i>
open loop power control; <i>open-loop power control; open loop control</i>	power control in which the transmitter estimates the path attenuation by measuring the received signal level and adjusts its transmitter power to match the given target
open management interface; <i>OMI</i>	set of CORBA-based interfaces for dedicated use, including the service management interface (SMI), prepaid SMI (PPSMI), and open prepaid charging interface (OPCI), that provides operators with means to handle the intelligent network (IN) data, located on the database cluster, using an object-oriented approach
Open Measurement Standard; <i>OMeS</i>	proprietary standard for performance measurement data file format
open mediation device; <i>OMD</i>	device that creates a mediation layer between the administrative and network layers and carries out all the tasks that are needed to integrate these layers without any major efforts required from the customer care and billing system (CCB) or the network

open network computing remote procedure call; <i>ONC-RPC</i>	remote procedure call mechanism which allows a server to define a procedure that a program on a client can call
open network provision; <i>ONP</i>	concept to be elaborated by the community fixing general conditions under which the network infrastructure is provided by the telecommunications organisations to users and service providers
open northbound interface; <i>ONI</i>	northbound interface for access point provisioning data
open prepaid charging interface; <i>OPCI</i>	CORBA-based application programming interface (API) for subscribers' prepaid account management
open service architecture; <i>OSA</i>	service architecture which allows independent means for introduction of new services
open services gateway; <i>OSG</i>	gateway that functions between the internal network and the external network as a platform for communications-based services
open shortest path first; <i>OSPF</i>	link-state routing protocol that is used to calculate routes based on the number of routers, transmission speed, delays and route cost
open shortest path first area; <i>OSPF area</i>	group of routers running open shortest path first (OSPF) that have complete topology information of the given area
open source software; <i>OSS</i>	software that is licensed so that the source code is freely available for redistribution, modification, and creating derived works
open system	in data communications, a system with specified standards and that therefore can be readily connected to other systems that comply with the same standards
open systems interconnection; <i>OSI</i>	interconnection of systems in accordance with specific ISO standards, that is, the exchange of information among systems that are open to one another by virtue of their mutual use of the applicable standards
open systems interconnection reference model; <i>OSI reference model; OSI model; OSI RM</i>	theoretical model in which the relationships between a network and the services which it can support are shown by a hierarchy of protocol layers. Each layer contains one or more functions contained between an upper and a lower logical boundary. Each layer also uses the services of the lower layers in conjunctions with its own functions to create new services which are made available to the higher layers
open talk group	in the PoC system, a join-in group without access control in the corresponding PoC server

open ticket	ticket which does not define the content URL or the name of the downloadable content, but contains all the other business rules and access control settings related to a download transaction
open user interface	message interface using an open header structure
open-ended	such that new parts can be added to an entity without having to modify old parts or relations between them
open-loop power control	<i>See open loop power control</i>
opening flag	flag that precedes the address field, indicating the start of a signal unit
opening of an alarm input	defining the alarm that is wired into the alarm input of the interface plug-in unit
opening of an alarm interface	defining the interface plug-in unit that is equipped in the subrack construction as a unit that can be identified by the alarm system
operability	capability of being operated or being put into practice
operating system; OS	software entity that controls the start-up and execution of programs, acting as an interface between hardware and software
operating system call; system call	call to the operating system, used to request the operating system services which the processes or libraries cannot implement themselves
operating system command	command for executing a function aimed at the operating system. Single commands define the specific function to be executed
operating system delivery	<i>See operating system distribution</i>
operating system distribution; operating system delivery	version of an operating system with its specific features that is distributed to the users as a product
Operating System Embedded; OSE	real-time embedded operating system created by a company called ENEA
operating system kernel; kernel	entity which implements the basic operating system functions
operating system kernel interface; OS kernel interface; KI	application programming interface (API) which is used for process management and interrupt timer management

operating system log; OS log	ring buffer to which the operating system kernel records data on the transactions of a computer
operating system shell	<i>See shell</i>
operating system supervision	process that regularly checks the status of operating system resources and raises alarms in problem situations
operation & maintenance server	<i>See operation and maintenance server</i>
operation and maintenance; O&M	all system functions with which the telecommunications company staff receives data on the operation of the system and can affect it
operation and maintenance centre; OMC	maintenance centre of the telecommunications network to which the operations and maintenance of network systems can be centralised
operation and maintenance computer	computer which is responsible for the operation and maintenance functions of a system
operation and maintenance functions	<i>See O&M functions</i>
operation and maintenance interface; O&M interface; OMI	interface via which the operation and maintenance functions can be used
operation and maintenance network; O&M network	network which supports centralised operation and maintenance of DX 200 systems
operation and maintenance platform; O&M platform	platform which contains management applications that are used to interwork with the network management system and local element management
operation and maintenance server; operation & maintenance server; OMS	server that performs centralised system maintenance functions of the IP radio controller (IPRC) and IP base transceiver station (IP-BTS)

operation and maintenance server	<i>See O&M server</i>
operation and maintenance service application protocol; O&M services application part; OMSAP	protocol for providing logical operation and maintenance (O&M) services
operation and maintenance software	software which, together with the input-output (I/O) devices and other hardware, implements the operation and maintenance functions of a system
operation and maintenance subsystem; OMSS; OSS	system which is used to handle the features related to system security, consisting of the authentication centre (AUC) and the equipment identity register (EIR)
operation in MPC environment; operation in multiple point of control environment; OMPC	parameter which defines whether the service is started when there is another controlling service already active
operation in multiple point of control environment	<i>See operation in MPC environment</i>
operation log	log in which the operation events are collected
operation, administration and maintenance centre; OAMC	administration's centre with responsibility for the general operation administration and maintenance of the network. It includes both the staff and associated operation systems. The functions may be distributed among many centres and operation systems.
operation, maintenance and administration part	<i>See operations, maintenance and administration part</i>
operational interface	programming interface that enables the integration of operator and service provider legacy systems

operational SDL	part of specification and description language (SDL) used for describing the behaviour of processes
operational services	services that operators of mPlatform can use, for example, audit manager
operational state	attribute of managed object that indicates whether it is fully or partly operable or totally inoperable
operational state	<i>See operational state of the radio network object</i>
operational state of the radio network object; operational state	functional state of the radio network object from the viewpoint of base station system radio network management
operational support system	<i>See operations support system</i>
operational window	period of time each day that the system is expected to be fully operational
operations	operation of work centres, technical support centres, support systems, test equipment, and methods and procedures, as well as the personnel and training required to install and maintain all the elements that constitute the network capability underlying the relevant service
operations support system; OSS	system that supports the operational processes of communications service providers by performing management, inventory, engineering, planning, and repair functions for networks
operations system; OS	system designed to perform various functions related to telecommunications management
operations systems function; OSF	TMN function which processes information related to telecommunication management for the purpose of monitoring/co-ordinating and/or controlling telecommunications functions and support functions including management functions (that is the TMN itself)
Operations, Administrations and Maintenance; OAM	group of network management functions that provide network fault indication, performance information, and data and diagnosis functions
operations, maintenance and administration part; operation, maintenance and administration part; OMAP	application entity dedicated to the communications aspects of the operations, administration and maintenance of the signalling system No. 7 network and which may have an application for the telecommunications management network

operative	status of the commercial service when its activation status is active and all the conditions of at least one basic operation match the input data
operative CFC restriction; CFC restriction	setting that is activated for a subscriber who is roaming outside the home network to prevent any conditional call forwarding data being sent to the visitor location register
operative SMS restriction; SMS restriction	setting that is activated for a subscriber who is roaming outside the home network to restrict the use of the short message service (SMS) so that short messages can be sent only to the short message service centre in the home network
operator	denotation, or name, for an operation
operator	<i>See network operator</i>
operator	<i>See attendant</i>
operator analysis	internal call control analysis used when the carrier access code (CAC) used by the subscriber must be analysed before the actual digit analysis
operator group	<i>See attendant group</i>
operator identifier	<i>See APN operator identifier</i>
operator identifier; operator identity; attendant identifier; OID	identifier which uniquely defines an attendant in the operator system
operator identity	<i>See operator identifier</i>
operator incall identifier	<i>See attendant incall identifier</i>
operator incall identifier	<i>See operator number</i>
operator incall number	<i>See attendant incall number</i>
operator interface; OI	interface that the operator or network management system uses
operator management tools; OMT	IP multimedia core (IMC) subsystem that provides operators with graphical tools for managing the service and subscription data in the IP multimedia register (IMR)
operator NP	<i>See operator number portability</i>

operator number	<i>See attendant incall identifier</i>
operator number	number of the operator in a centrex group or PABX
operator number portability; operator NP	number portability in which subscribers can change their operator and keep their old directory number that belongs to another operator's numbers
operator position	<i>See centrex attendant position</i>
operator position subscriber number	<i>See attendant position subscriber number</i>
operator position system; OPS	system that is based on the assistant services platform by which a teleoperator can offer answering and switching services to subscribers
operator profile	profile that includes information about the default set of services, service values, and service filtering
operator protocol	protocol which the application server (ASE) and packet switch (PSW) use, allowing a basic set of commands for monitoring and controlling the ASE and other active client connections in the server
operator queuing	queuing facility by which the load caused by the calls coming to a centrex operator can be distributed more evenly and by which the subscriber can queue up for the operator services
operator seat	part of the network management system that consists of application workstations and X-terminals
operator service	service that is executed for all users without any personal subscription
operator service	<i>See network service</i>
operator service; attendant service	service used for combining several service numbers and for defining the service profile of an attendant
operator service number; OSN	feature which enables the operator to define own service numbers from the number space of subscriber numbers thus enabling the operator to provide different services
operator service subscription	subscription that defines an operator service for the service execution environment (SEE) and that is created for a SEE subscriber

operator service traffic measurement; measurement on the operator service traffic	part of traffic measurement which gives information on the service traffic capacity for a user who provides services through an operator system based on call distribution and queueing
operator session	connection between the network operator and the network element on the operator's workstation for operation, maintenance, and administration purposes
operator signature	definition of the types of values received by an operator and the type of the resulting value
operator system	<i>See attendant services platform</i>
operator system statistics	part of traffic administration which compiles long-term information about the calls to and from the operators, service numbers, and operator services, and, on the basis of this information, generates various reports in order to study the overall situation of the service, and to monitor the quality of the service
operator wireless LAN; operator WLAN; OWLAN	wireless LAN that a network operator uses to provide users with wireless broadband access to the Internet or corporate intranet in a public location
operator WLAN	<i>See operator wireless LAN</i>
operator's intervention	<i>See intrusion</i>
operator's intervention barring	<i>See barring of intrusion</i>
operator's post-processing system	<i>See billing centre</i>
operator-controlled call forwarding; OCCF	call forwarding that allows the operator to select the desired forwarding conditions for a subscriber and to determine the directory number to which the incoming calls intended for the subscriber are forwarded
operator-determined barring; ODB	feature which is used to limit certain subscriber categories' access to GSM services
operator-determined barring category; ODB category	barring category where the operator-determined barring is applied

operator-specific service; <i>OSS</i>	service offered on a public land mobile network (PLMN) that is not standardised by the GSM specifications
operator-specific service number	service number restricted to the operator's operating area
OPN	<i>See client-open message</i>
opportunity driven multiple access; <i>ODMA</i>	relay transmission protocol applied to time division duplex (TDD) in the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) to provide the ability to maintain high data rates within TDD
opposite path noise compensation	<i>See noise compensation</i>
OPS	<i>See operator position system</i>
optical cable	<i>See optical fibre cable</i>
optical carrier; <i>OC</i>	optical signal of synchronous optical network (SONET)
optical carrier level 1; <i>OC-1</i>	optical carrier of the lowest optical transmission rate in the synchronous optical network (SONET) standard at 51.48 Mbit/s, resulting from an optical conversion of a synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1)
optical carrier level 12; <i>OC-12</i>	optical carrier for twelve synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) signals at 622.08 Mbit/s
optical carrier level 192; <i>OC-192</i>	optical carrier for 192 synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) signals at 9.953 Gbit/s
optical carrier level 3; <i>OC-3</i>	optical carrier for three synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) signals at 155.52 Mbit/s
optical carrier level 48; <i>OC-48</i>	optical carrier for 48 synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) signals at 2.488 Gbit/s
optical carrier level n	<i>See optical carrier n</i>
optical carrier n; <i>optical carrier level n; OC-n</i>	synchronous optical network (SONET) rate for n times 51.84 megabits per second
optical conductor	<i>See optical fibre</i>
optical connector	<i>See optical fibre connector</i>
optical disc; <i>optical disk</i>	disk on the surface of which is stored digital data which is read by means of a microprocessor-controlled laser

optical disk	<i>See optical disc</i>
optical fiber cable /US/	<i>See optical fibre cable</i>
optical fiber transmission /US/	<i>See optical transmission</i>
optical fibre; optical fibre waveguide	filament-shaped waveguide, made of dielectric material such as glass or plastic, that guides light
optical fibre cable; optical fiber cable /US/; optical cable	cable in which one or more optical fibres are used as the propagation medium
optical fibre connector; fibre- optic connector; optical connector	optical fibre component normally attached to a cable or piece of apparatus, for the purpose of providing interconnection or disconnection of optical cables
optical fibre duct cable	<i>See fibre-optic duct cable</i>
optical fibre tensile strength	maximum load that a short piece of optical fibre can sustain without breaking
optical fibre transmission	<i>See optical transmission</i>
optical fibre waveguide	<i>See optical fibre</i>
optical line equipment	equipment for digital transmission on optical fibre cables
optical path penalty; optical path power penalty	optical path attenuation, typically a few dB, due to reflection, intersymbol interference, mode partition noise, and laser chirp
optical path power penalty	<i>See optical path penalty</i>
optical return loss; ORL	ratio of power of the propagating optical signal to the power of the reflected (returning) signal
optical SDH physical interface; OSPI	function that converts an internal-logic-level STM-N signal into an optical STM-N interface signal and vice versa

optical services router; <i>optical switch router; OSR</i>	router with optical interfaces that combines optical networking with Internet protocol (IP) service delivery
optical spectrum	electromagnetic spectrum within the wavelength region, extending from vacuum ultraviolet at 40 nm to far infrared at 1 mm
optical switch router	<i>See optical services router</i>
optical time domain reflectometer; <i>OTD reflectometer; OTDR</i>	equipment for measuring the attenuation of an optical fibre by emitting an optical pulse to the fibre and by measuring the size of the reflected pulse as a function of time
optical transmission; <i>optical fibre transmission; optical fiber transmission /US/</i>	transmission that uses optical cables to transfer signals
optical-to-electrical converter; <i>O/E converter; optical-to-electrical transducer; O/E transducer</i>	device in which a modulated optical signal is converted into an electrical signal having the original modulation information content
optical-to-electrical transducer	<i>See optical-to-electrical converter</i>
optimal loading	loading mode in which data is loaded from a unit's own RAM disk
optimal route	route that minimises the cost of the connection between the originating and terminating points
optimal routing; <i>OR</i>	feature of the mobile network that routes a call from the calling subscriber to the called subscriber using the shortest possible route
optimised antenna line	site equipment that is used to improve the total base transceiver station and antenna system site radio frequency performance
optimised warming	warming that is implemented by warming up only the reserved hands of the process family

optimistic locking	locking strategy in which a record is left unlocked until explicitly updated so that it is locked only while the program updates the record, not while the user edits it
optimum routing prevention; <i>ORP</i>	feature which enables the operator to refuse to give the routing data of a subscriber if the request has been received from an exchange (gateway MSC) of another network (PLMN) and direct the call to the current network in which the interrogation of routing data is allowed
option	<i>See optional feature</i>
option acknowledge-ment TFTP packet; <i>OACK packet</i>	trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet that is used to acknowledge a client's option negotiation request
optional command	command that is not included as a default command in the MML program
optional component	program or file optionally included in the software build of a specific network element
optional element	element which can be plugged into mPlatform core to provide additional services, for example, mPosition and AdManager
optional feature; <i>option</i>	feature that belongs to application software or is not part of the standard assembly
optional HW item	HW item that can optionally be present in the computing platform
optional part	part of a message that contains parameters that may or may not occur in any particular message type
optional UE requirement; <i>optional user equipment requirement</i>	requirement that can be used in addition to a mandatory UE requirement, an essential UE requirement (conditional), or an essential UE requirement (unconditional)
optional user equipment requirement	<i>See optional UE requirement</i>
OPTIONS	<i>See SIP OPTIONS method</i>
options button	<i>See list</i>
options button	<i>See drop-down list</i>

options register; OR	register which is used for storing the size of the memory bank
OQoD	<i>See originating call query on digit analysis</i>
OR	<i>See optimal routing</i>
OR	<i>See options register</i>
oracle link	link via which the service management points (SMP) access voucher information residing on a voucher database server (VDS)
ORB	<i>See object request broker</i>
orblet	Java applet which communicates using common object request broker architecture (CORBA) service
orchestration	sequencing where a management operation is dependent upon several managed objects in a network being changed in a strict sequence
order	request to run, record, or store at least one operation
order code	in Club Nokia, the code used when ordering digital items via SMS
order form	<i>See booking form</i>
order-wire	<i>See engineering order-wire</i>
ordered mode	operational mode of the ext3 journalling file system in which only metadata is journalled but data is linked to the metadata in such a way, that the data is written to the disk before the journalled metadata
ordering operators	operators which are used for comparing the order of two values
ordinary ringing tone	<i>See monophonic ringing tone</i>
ordinary subscriber	default subscriber category for subscribers
organisation parameter	parameter which affects some aspect of system behaviour concerning the related organisation
organisationally unique identifier; OUI	three-octet field in subnetwork attachment point (SNAP) header, identifying an organisation which administers the meaning of the protocol identifier (PID)
origin	<i>See incoming circuit group origin</i>

origin analysis	internal call control analysis that is used to find out the facilities which the calling subscriber has active and to select the charging origin for the call
origin attribute; attribute; primary attribute	in routing based on the origin attribute, the basic component which includes one condition connected to particular origin information
origin attribute analysis; attribute analysis	analysis consisting of one or more origin attributes, with the help of which certain origin data and values given to origin attributes are compared
origin dependent routing; ODR	intelligent network (IN) service feature which allows the subscriber to accept or reject a call, and in case of acceptance, to route this call according to the calling party's geographical location
original calling party barring category	feature which is used to interrogate the permission to connect the call further by the operator or by the system
original dialling class; ODC	attribute for a call received as a result of the preanalysis and extended preanalysis
original SDP	session description that is contained in the SDP offer or SDP answer that the user equipment sends
original side	in a trial configuration, the set of functional units that run the original software build
originating address	address from which a call is made
originating application	application which is the source of application-originated (AO) messages
originating basic call state model; originating BCSM; O-BCSM; OBCSM	basic call state model which models the forwarding of a call from the originating CS
originating BCSM	<i>See originating basic call state model</i>
originating call query on digit analysis; OQoD	feature which is used to support the routing of the mobile-originating (MO) calls in the visited MSC of the calling subscriber (VMSCA) and the forwarded calls in the gateway MSC (GMSC) and visited MSC of the called subscriber (VMSCB)
originating call screening; OCS	call screening which allows a subscriber to restrict or allow outgoing calls to certain numbers

originating call state control function; originating CSCF; O-CSCF	serving call state control function (S-CSCF) which requests the calling party's profile from the serving profile database (SPD) and routes the call to the interrogating CSCF, media gateway control function (MGCF), or to the service node if service interaction is required
originating CAMEL subscription information; originating CSI; O-CSI	CAMEL subscription information that identifies the subscriber as having originating CAMEL services
originating CSCF	<i>See originating call state control function</i>
originating CSI	<i>See originating CAMEL subscription information</i>
originating IN category key; OICK	IN category key that identifies a subscriber having originating IN-supported services with a routing ability to service switching point
originating ISC point code	<i>See origination ISC point code</i>
originating line identity; OLI	according to E.164, the address information which defines the origin of a call
originating local exchange; OLE	local exchange to which the calling party is connected
originating location routing	IN-supported service which reroutes a call made from a specific area to a predefined destination
originating media gateway; originating MGW; MGW-O	media gateway to which the calling party's physical termination is connected
originating MGCF; O-MGCF	media gateway control function (MGCF) that terminates incoming BICC or ISUP calls from the circuit-switched side and originates outgoing calls towards the IP multimedia subsystem using the Session Initiation Protocol
originating MGW	<i>See originating media gateway</i>
originating network	network which serves the calling subscriber
originating P-CSCF; offering P-CSCF	proxy call state control function (P-CSCF) in which the SDP offerer has registered

originating PoC service point trigger	service point trigger that contains filter criteria for a SIP request that initiates a dialogue from a PoC SIP user agent
originating point	<i>See signalling originating point</i>
originating point code; OPC	part of the label in a signalling message which uniquely identifies the signalling originating point of the message
originating queue	process or logic which co-ordinates all the originating requests in one home location register (HLR)
originating request	request in home the location register (HLR) A belonging to a calling subscriber who activated the service
originating service	service type which applies to calling subscriber's services
originating signalling association identifier; OSAID; OSAI	in the AAL type 2 signalling protocol message, a parameter that indicates the originating signalling association
originating signalling point	signalling point that sends the signalling message
originating traffic	traffic generated by sources located within the network considered, whatever its destination
originating transaction request	transaction request which arrives to a signalling unit from a base station subsystem across the A interface
originating user identity	indication of the identity of the originating user to the terminating user when the terminating user receives an invitation to a one-to-one or group session
originating VMSC	visited MSC (VMSC) that routes the call to the overlay MSC/SCP because it does not have the service switching function
origination ISC point code; originating ISC point code	part of the initial address message of an international call, indicating the originating international exchange (ISC)
ORL	<i>See optical return loss</i>
ORP	<i>See optimum routing prevention</i>

orthogonal frequency division multiple access; <i>OFDMA</i>	frequency division multiple access that provides multiplexing operation of data streams from multiple users onto the downlink sub-channels, and multiple access by means of uplink sub-channels
orthogonal frequency-division multiplexing; <i>discrete multitone modulation; OFDM; DMT</i>	multiplexing that is based on the principle of frequency-division multiplexing, but is used as a digital modulation scheme
orthogonal polarisation; <i>cross polarisation; perpendicular polarisation</i>	polarisation of a linearly polarised wave for which the electric field strength vector at a given point in space is normal to that of a reference linearly polarised wave with the same or different direction of propagation
orthogonality	property of a pair of codes that are designed so that their cross correlation is zero
OS	<i>See operating system</i>
OS	<i>See operations system</i>
OS kernel interface	<i>See operating system kernel interface</i>
OS log	<i>See operating system log</i>
OSA	<i>See open service architecture</i>
OSA application server; <i>OSA service environment</i>	application server which is connected by the OSA application programming interface (API) to the OSA service capability server and participates in the IMS session control
OSA interface	standardised interface that applications and clients use to access service capability features
OSA service environment	<i>See OSA application server</i>
OSagent	CORBA system process that starts at boot time and manages object location and interaction
OSAI	<i>See originating signalling association identifier</i>
OSAID	<i>See originating signalling association identifier</i>

OSC	<i>See Online Service Controller</i>
OSC CDR	charging record (CDR) that is created by the Online Service Controller (OSC)
OSC interface; OSCI	dedicated internal interface which the Nokia Online Service Controller (OSC) uses to access a subscriber's prepaid account
OSC service	service that the Online Service Controller (OSC) provides
OSCI	<i>See OSC interface</i>
oscillator calibration	Clock Synchronisation Unit (CLSU) state which is defined for the manual calibration procedure of the oscillator
oscillator control mode	oscillator mode which determines time constants for the phase-locked loop
oscillator control word	control word which determines the oscillator frequency
OSE	<i>See Operating System Embedded</i>
OSF	<i>See offset field</i>
OSF	<i>See operations systems function</i>
OSG	<i>See open services gateway</i>
OSI	<i>See open systems interconnection</i>
OSI access control	feature that offers a mechanism for the prevention of unauthorised OSI call establishments from the operation and maintenance networks based on the connection-oriented network service
OSI connection	application or transmission connection between two application processes, established by using OSI services
OSI environment	environment that consists of application processes working for a certain goal and making use of OSI services, and the resources with which the OSI services are provided
OSI model	<i>See open systems interconnection reference model</i>
OSI physical layer	<i>See physical layer</i>
OSI primitive	<i>See primitive</i>
OSI reference model	<i>See open systems interconnection reference model</i>

OSI RM	<i>See open systems interconnection reference model</i>
OSI/LAN	connectionless network service using the ISO Internet protocol
OSN	<i>See operator service number</i>
OSP	<i>See online service provider</i>
OSPF	<i>See open shortest path first</i>
OSPF area	<i>See open shortest path first area</i>
OSPF for IPv6; OSPF version 3; OSPFv3	open shortest path first (OSPF) that supports Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6), permitting routers to forward IPv6 data across networks
OSPF interface	interface between a network layer device and a network in which open shortest path first (OSPF) is used
OSPF link state database; link state database; LS database; LSDB	database that maintains a router's forwarding information base
OSPF management information base; OSPF MIB	management information base which defines objects for managing open shortest path first (OSPF), and provides status and statistical information related to OSPF
OSPF MIB	<i>See OSPF management information base</i>
OSPF router	router that runs open shortest path first (OSPF) and maintains a database that describes the autonomous system's topology for calculating the routing table
OSPF version 2; OSPFv2	open shortest path first (OSPF) that routes IP packets according to the destination IP address found in the IP packet header without encapsulation with any further protocol headers
OSPF version 3	<i>See OSPF for IPv6</i>
OSPFv2	<i>See OSPF version 2</i>
OSPFv3	<i>See OSPF for IPv6</i>
OSPI	<i>See optical SDH physical interface</i>
OSR	<i>See optical services router</i>
OSS	<i>See operator-specific service</i>

OSS	<i>See operation and maintenance subsystem</i>
OSS	<i>See operations support system</i>
OSS	<i>See open source software</i>
OSS common API; common API	application programming interface (API) for setting up and clearing network connections
OSS inventory API	<i>See OSS service inventory API</i>
OSS service activation API; service activation API	application programming interface (API) that provides access to service provisioning operations in the operations support system (OSS)
OSS service inventory API; service inventory API; OSS inventory API; inventory API	application programming interface (API) for populating, querying, and updating the service inventory repository
OSS through Java initiative; OSS/J	initiative to define and implement an open, standard set of application programming interfaces (API) using Java technology for operations support systems (OSS) and business support systems (BSS)
OSS/J	<i>See OSS through Java initiative</i>
OSS/J interface	interface that is based on OSS through Java initiative (OSS/J) and that is used for dynamic subscription management and personalisation
OSS/J inventory management; inventory management	Java-based management system for inventory information regarding subscribers and product, service, and resource status and availability
OSS/J service activation API	<i>See OSS service activation API</i>
OSS/J service inventory API	<i>See OSS service inventory API</i>
OTA	<i>See over-the-air technology</i>
OTA provisioning; over-the-air provisioning	remote configuration of mobile devices by sending SMS messages wirelessly "over the air" to the phone
OTD	<i>See observed time difference</i>

OTD reflectometer	See <i>optical time domain reflectometer</i>
OTDOA	See <i>observed time difference of arrival</i>
OTDOA-IPDL	See <i>idle period downlink - observed time difference of arrival</i>
OTDR	See <i>optical time domain reflectometer</i>
OTP	See <i>one-time password</i>
OTT	See <i>outgoing traffic treatment</i>
OU	See <i>out of use</i>
OU	See <i>outdoor unit</i>
OUI	See <i>organisationally unique identifier</i>
OUSIGN	See <i>outgoing register signalling file</i>
out of IMA frame anomaly; OIF	occurrence of inverse multiplexing for ATM (IMA) anomaly which can be an errored, invalid or missing IMA control protocol cell
out of use; OU	state of a functional unit where it is mounted and fully equipped but not in use
out-band signalling; out-of-band signalling; OoB signalling	signalling method in which the signals are sent over the same transmission channel or circuit as the user's communication but in a different frequency band from that provided for the users
out-line number	number identifier chosen before a subscriber number outside a centrex or a private automatic branch exchange (PABX)
out-of-band signalling	See <i>out-band signalling</i>
out-of-band transcoder control; OoBTC	capability of a network to negotiate codec types and codec modes for a call with out-of-band signalling procedures
out-of-frame; OOF	state which occurs when four, or in some implementations, five consecutive synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) frames are received with invalid (errored) framing patterns (A1 and A2 bytes)
out-of-frame alignment time	time during which frame alignment is effectively lost, including the time to detect the loss of frame alignment and the alignment recovery time
out-of-frame second; OFS	second in which one or more out-of-frame events have occurred

out-of-profile packet	packet that does not conform to the rules set by a traffic conditioner in differentiated service (DS)
out-slot signaling /US/	<i>See out-slot signalling</i>
out-slot signalling; out-slot signaling /US/	channel associated signalling transmitted in one or more separate digit time-slots not within the channel time-slot
outage time	period when all or part of a system or network is not available to end users due to failure or maintenance
outbound conversion	process that makes a multimedia message compliant with a multi-purpose Internet mail extensions (MIME) mail user agent
outbox	default mailbox or folder where the program stores outgoing messages
outcall identifier	<i>See out-line number</i>
outdoor unit; radio outdoor unit; OU	piece of radio relay equipment that is installed outdoors
outer loop PC	<i>See outer loop power control</i>
outer loop power control; outer loop PC; OLPC	radio frequency power control that is used for radio link adjustment
outgoing	<i>See outgoing call</i>
outgoing access	<i>See CUG with outgoing access</i>
outgoing accounting zone; third additional charging zone; OAZ	charging zone which keeps track of the metering pulses for calls that go out of the mobile services switching centre (MSC) to another network
outgoing bundle	bundle which transmits outgoing traffic of the exchange considered
outgoing call; outgoing	single call in outgoing traffic
outgoing call barring	<i>See barring of all outgoing calls</i>

outgoing call barring; <i>barring of outgoing calls; restriction in the outgoing direction service; restriction of outgoing calls; OCB; BOC</i>	service which enables a user to prevent all or certain outgoing calls
outgoing call barring analysis	<i>See call barring analysis</i>
outgoing call control; <i>OCC</i>	functions attending to set-up and supervision of outgoing calls and supervision of subscriber facilities and supplementary services
outgoing calls barred within a CUG; <i>ocb</i>	access restriction that prevents a CUG-member from establishing calls to other members of that group
outgoing circuit	circuit which carries traffic from the exchange in question to another exchange
outgoing circuit group	circuit group for transferring the outgoing traffic from the exchange. The circuits of an outgoing circuit group make use of the same register signalling method
outgoing destination	<i>See outgoing route</i>
outgoing direction	<i>See outgoing route</i>
outgoing echo canceller; <i>OEC</i>	echo canceller that cancels the echo returned from the originating network with reference to the direction in which the call is set up
outgoing exchange	exchange which is the nearest to the calling subscriber and which controls the continuity check
outgoing PAPU	Packet Processing Unit (PAPU) where a subscriber was located before an inter-SGSN routing area update procedure or a PAPU routing area update procedure
outgoing register signalling file; <i>OUSIGN</i>	file that contains a record for each outgoing signalling system defined for a software release

outgoing route; outgoing destination; outgoing direction	circuit groups for transferring traffic into another exchange or into the subscriber stage or station of the exchange concerned
outgoing signalling; SSO	external signalling departing from an exchange, from a part of an exchange, or from an analysis
outgoing state model; O-SM	state model instance which handles the requests and responses related to the called subscriber
outgoing traffic	traffic from the exchange concerned to another exchange
outgoing traffic treatment; OTT	set of originating services of the calling subscriber of the session, who can define personalised treatment based on the subscriptions
outgoing transaction	transaction initiated by an outgoing request created by the session initiation protocol (SIP) stack after a session controller request
outgoing transaction request	transaction request which an outbound signalling unit sends to another network element, PABX or subscriber line
output	action within a transition which generates a signal instance sent to a process instance
output buffer	buffer that is used to hold data that flows out of a device
output command	command used for asking a computer to output data on a display terminal or a printer
output day	<i>See results output day</i>
output delay; results output delay; OD	time by which the report output is postponed, counted from the end of the results accumulation period
output device	<i>See output unit</i>
output interface	interface through which the online service controller (OSC) forwards processed charging records to a billing system
output interval	measurement characteristic that defines how often the measurement results are saved to a disk within the recording period
output jitter	jitter at the output port
output manager	component in the Nokia event processor that writes the information gathered about an event to a file

output mode	parameter of usage commands with which the format of output can be chosen
output of charging records	part of detailed charging which enables the output of detailed charging records from a cyclic buffer located on the data disk in the Operation and Maintenance Unit (OMU)
output unit; output device	device by which data can be received from a system
outside control part connected preprocessor	preprocessor which is connected to the control part computer with a low capacity bus, for example, with D-channel
outstanding TSN	transmission sequence number (TSN) and the associated data chunk which the endpoint has sent but for which it has not yet received an acknowledgement
over-the-air provisioning	<i>See OTA provisioning</i>
over-the-air technology; OTA	technique that enables the operator to remotely update the contents of data fields in the SIM (subscriber identity module) card using customised short messages
overbooking	situation where the amount of the bandwidth used by subscribers would exceed the amount of bandwidth actually available, if all subscribers used it at the same time
overdecadic signal	character that a subscriber can use for subscriber-specific facilities
overflow	disappearance of bits which takes place if data is stored to a too small space
overflow call	call that cannot enter a service because the queue is full
overflow number	number to which calls are transferred when a service number queue becomes full
overflow route	<i>See alternative subdestination</i>
overflow service	operator service defined for a service number to which an incoming call is transmitted if all attendants of the service number are occupied and all queues are full
overflow traffic	part of the traffic offered to a pool of resources which is not carried by that pool of resources and which is directed to alternative circuit groups

overhead; OH	information which is added to the information payload to create an STM-N, and which includes block framing information and information for maintenance, performance monitoring and other operational functions
overhead access; OHA	function which provides access to transmission overhead functions
overhead byte	one byte (64 kbit/s) in the overhead
overhead data channel	data channel, consisting of one or more bytes, in the STM-N signal overhead, which may be used for operator-defined purposes
overhead digits / US/	<i>See service digits</i>
overhead information	in data transmission, a part of the transmitted information that is not user information (payload) but is used by the transmission system itself, such as control characters, error control information, synchronisation data and management channels
overlap address signalling	signalling in which the onward transmission of address signals from a switching centre may commence before the reception of all the address signals over the link has been completed
overlay IN protocol	protocol that is used in an overlay MSC/SSP to provide the service switching function for the visited MSC
overlay MSC/SSP	mobile services switching centre (MSC) that can provide IN-supported services for a calling party who is connected to an MSC that does not have the service switching function
overlay network	network that is composed of regular frequencies and that provides the continuous coverage area of the radio network
overlay service switching point; overlay SSP	service switching point of mobile services switching centre which has a connection to the service control point
overlay SSP	<i>See overlay service switching point</i>
overload; overload traffic	part of the total offered traffic load that exceeds the engineered traffic capacity of the network element
overload control; overload protection; OLC	function which is used to prevent and detect overload conditions and to protect network elements from overload
overload control measurement	measurement that is performed to gather statistical data on a network element's overload situations

overload control of TDMS database	feature which implements the termination of database dumping when memory buffering is not sufficient
overload control with WAC measurement	measurement that provides information on signalling connection attempts in the Interface Signaling Unit (ISU) of the multimedia gateway and in the Interface Control and Signaling Unit (ICSU) of the radio network controller
overload management	part of scalability that manages overload so that the load of the system can reach the peak without the system collapsing
overload message; OLM	signalling message sent in the backward direction to invoke temporary trunk blocking of the circuit concerned when the exchange generating the message is subject to load control
overload point	<i>See load capacity</i>
overload protection	<i>See overload control</i>
overload state	load control state in which the cell load has increased and the operator-defined overload threshold values are exceeded
overload traffic	<i>See overload</i>
overplugging	<i>See intrusion</i>
override category	category for the use of authorities allowing the presentation of the calling line identity also when the calling user has calling line identification restriction active
override of call forwarding	feature which makes it possible to override call forwarding when the calling number is the same as the forwarded-to number
OWLAN	<i>See operator wireless LAN</i>
own exchange traffic	traffic originating and terminating within the same exchange
own network	network which, from the mobile accounting point of view, includes only its own network elements
own signalling point	signalling point from whose point of view the signalling network and other signalling points are seen
owning table	operating system record containing memory management information about a process

2.18 P

P&C	See <i>PromptAndCollectUserInfo</i> procedure
P-access-network-info header	SIP private header that contains information on the access network that the user agent is using to get IP connectivity
P-asserted-identity header	SIP private header which is used among trusted SIP entities to carry the identity of the user sending a SIP message as it was verified in authentication
P-associated-URI header	SIP private header which allows a SIP registrar to return a set of associated uniform resource identifiers (URI) from the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) to the proxy call state control function (P-CSCF) and user equipment
P-called-party-ID header	SIP private header which contains a request URI and which a proxy server, typically in an invite message, inserts in the message
P-CCPCH	See <i>primary common control physical channel</i>
P-channel	64 kbit/s transmission channel between the module information frames that are specific to packet mode bearer service-D (PMBS-D)
P-charging-function-addresses	SIP private header which the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) uses to distribute a subscriber-specific set of addresses for charging functions to other network elements within the same network to provide a common location for charging information
P-charging-vector	SIP private header which is used to share the charging correlation information among different IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) network elements and between the IMS and the access network
P-code	See <i>precision code</i>
P-CSCF	See <i>proxy call state control function</i>
P-header	See <i>SIP private header</i>
P-media-authorization header	SIP private header that contains one or more media authorisation tokens which are to be included in subsequent resource reservations for the media flows associated with the session
P-preferred-identity header	SIP private header by which a user agent indicates to a trusted proxy the identity that the user sending the SIP message wishes to use for the P-asserted-identity header value that the trusted element will insert

P-service-route header	<i>See service-route header</i>
P-TMSI	<i>See packet temporary mobile subscriber identity</i>
P-TMSI reallocation procedure	<i>See PTMSI reallocation</i>
P-visited-network-ID header	SIP private header which conveys the visited network identifier to the SIP registrar or to the home proxy in the home network
PA	<i>See PlayAnnouncement procedure</i>
PA	<i>See personal album</i>
PA	<i>See presence attribute</i>
PA	<i>See policy agent</i>
PABX	<i>See private automatic branch exchange</i>
PABX call number	<i>See call number</i>
PABX centrex	centrex group that consists of a private automatic branch exchange (PABX) and subscriber lines located in the public network exchanges (remote extensions)
PABX charging; switch charging	part of storage of charging which enables switch charging, either by using trunk circuit observation charging or subscriber-specific charging
PABX interface	<i>See private automatic branch exchange interface</i>
PAC	<i>See paging area controller</i>
PACCH	<i>See packet associated control channel</i>
pack; compress	to record data in a compact form in a data medium by taking advantage of known characteristics of the data and the data medium, in such a way that the original information can be recovered
package	<i>See H.248 package</i>
package; conditional package	collection of optional attributes, notifications, operations, and behaviour which are either all present or all absent in a managed object
package change mark	<i>See software build change mark</i>

package identifier	<i>See software build identifier</i>
package status	<i>See software build status</i>
packaging	<i>See software building</i>
packed	qualifier of a record type which defines that the fields of a record are compressed as tightly as possible in a memory
packet	<i>See network protocol data unit</i>
packet	information block identified by a label at layer 3 of the OSI reference model
packet	logical grouping of information that includes a header containing control information and payload or user data
packet access burst	access burst that is transmitted on the packet random access channel and that carries eight data bits
packet access grant channel; PAGCH	downlink logical channel that is used for resource assignments
packet assembler/disassembler; PAD	device with which either the characters sent to the packet-switched network are assembled into data packets or the packets sent by the network are disassembled
packet associated control channel; PACCH	logical channel that is used for signalling information for a certain mobile terminal
packet broadcast control channel; PBCCH	broadcast control channel for packet-switched services
packet classification	process in which the arriving individual non-labelled packets are mapped onto the desired label switched path
packet classifier; IP filter	information that identifies an IP flow
packet common control channel; PCCCH	channel that consists of logical channels used for common control signalling
packet control channel; PCCH	control channel that is dedicated to GPRS traffic
packet control function; PCF	entity in a radio access network (RAN) that controls the transmission of packets between the base transceiver station (BTS) and the packet data serving node (PDSN)

packet control unit; PCU	Chorus-based preprocessor computer that is connected to Base Station Controller Signalling Unit (BCSU)
packet core administrator; PaCo administrator	network administrator who has a range of privileges in the packet core network
packet core attendant; PaCo attendant	network attendant in the packet core network
packet core configurator; PCC	network management tool for packet-switched network access provisioning and network development and optimisation (NDO)
packet core network; packet-switched core network; packet-switched core	mobile IP network that acts as an access network to the Internet for packet data in third generation mobile networks
packet data channel; PDCH	physical channel dedicated to the GPRS traffic
Packet Data Convergence Protocol; PDCP	protocol for the compression of redundant network protocol data unit (N-PDU) control information and the transfer of packet data protocol (PDP) user data using services provided by radio link control (RLC)
packet data gateway; PDG	gateway via which packet-switched services can be accessed from the public land mobile network (PLMN)
packet data interworking function; PDIF	gateway function that provides access to the packet data services by providing IP connectivity to the CDMA2000 network and other external networks
packet data network; PDN	data communication network that uses packet switching for the transmission of data
packet data protocol; PDP	protocol which transmits data as discrete units known as packets
packet data protocol context	<i>See PDP context</i>
packet data serving node; PDSN	network element that provides wireless data access to packet data networks for mobile terminals
packet data stream	all data transmitted through a communications line in a single read or write operation in the form of packets arriving at irregular intervals

packet data traffic channel; <i>PDTCH</i>	unidirectional logical channel reserved for data transfer
packet data unit	<i>See protocol data unit</i>
packet delay variation; <i>PDV</i>	variation in the packet transfer delay described by the variability in the pattern of packet arrival events
packet dropping	<i>See policing</i>
packet enhanced measurement report; <i>PEMR</i>	measurement report in which the mobile terminal reports the received signal level values for the serving cell and as many cells as it can include in the message
packet flow	unidirectional communication that is made up of packets and that takes place between two systems
packet flow context	<i>See BSS packet flow context</i>
packet flow identifier; <i>PFI</i>	identifier that the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) assigns to each packet flow context
packet flow timer	<i>See BSS packet flow timer</i>
packet hijack	<i>See IP spoofing</i>
packet idle mode	transfer mode in which there are no temporary block flows and in which the mobile terminal monitors the relevant paging subchannels on the packet common control channel or on the common control channel
packet Internet groper; <i>ping</i>	TCP/IP application in which a packet is transmitted and its echoed response indicates the status of a host or network device
packet level protocol; <i>X.25 level 3 protocol; X.25 protocol; PLP</i>	network layer protocol in the X.25 protocol stack meant for data communication
packet loss ratio; <i>PLR</i>	ratio of total lost packets to total transmitted packets
packet marking; <i>marking</i>	all mechanisms by which a host or a router may mark a packet to invoke some differentiated packet-handling behaviour by other nodes along the transit path of the packet
packet measurement report; <i>PMR</i>	measurement report in which the mobile terminal reports the received signal level values for the serving cell and the six strongest adjacent cell carriers

packet media termination	media gateway (MGW) function which terminates the real-time transport protocol (RTP), user datagram protocol (UDP), Internet protocol (IP) and real-time control protocol (RTCP) streams on the IP side
packet mobility management; PMM	mobility management context whose state determines which network connections between the mobile terminal and the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) should be maintained for the mobile terminal and how the mobile terminal's location should be tracked by the network
packet mode	<i>See packet transfer mode</i>
packet mode bearer service-D; PMBS-D	basic ISDN packet mode bearer service (PMBS) provided by the D-channel
packet network	<i>See packet-switched network</i>
packet network access	mobile user's access to services in external packet data networks via the mobile packet core
packet network access customer; access customer	internal or external customer who buys packet network access services from the packet network access operator
packet network access operator; access operator	organisation that sells packet network access services to its customers
packet network interface	network interface to which the packet switched network terminates
packet notification channel; PNCH	downlink logical channel used for the PTM-M (point-to-multipoint multicast service) notifications before PTM-M packet transfer
packet over SDH	<i>See packet over SONET</i>
packet over SONET; packet over SDH; IP over SDH; POS	high-speed method for transmitting data over a synchronous optical network (SONET) or synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) transmission system through a direct fibre connection to a data switch or router
packet over SONET interface; packet over SONET/SDH interface; POS interface	interface in multimedia gateway (MGW) via which the user plane traffic is transmitted to IP backbone and signalling, and H.248 protocols are transmitted between the MGW and MSC server

packet over SONET/SDH interface	<i>See packet over SONET interface</i>
packet paging	procedure which a GPRS network element performs when a data packet or a signalling message has to be sent to a mobile terminal that is in standby state
packet paging channel; <i>PPCH</i>	downlink logical paging channel used before a downlink packet is transferred
packet PSI status	<i>See packet PSI status message</i>
packet PSI status message; <i>packet PSI status</i>	message that is sent on the packet associated control channel (PACCH) from the mobile station to the network to indicate which packet system information (PSI) messages the mobile station has received
packet random access channel; <i>physical random access channel; PRACH</i>	uplink logical channel which the mobile stations use for uplink traffic channel reservation
packet re-marking	packet marking in which the differentiated services code point (DSCP) is changed
packet routing and transfer; <i>PRT</i>	GPRS function that deals with the actual manipulation of user data in the network
packet scheduler; <i>PS</i>	scheduler that takes care of radio resources for non-real-time radio access bearers in both uplink and downlink directions
packet scheduling	mechanism ensuring that high priority packets can overtake low priority packets in the queues
packet SI status	message that indicates the present status of the system information messages stored in or requested, but not received by the mobile terminal
packet snooping; <i>network packet decoding</i>	form of security attack in which an attacker monitors the network traffic to get information on passwords, user names, and network configuration
packet switch; <i>PSW</i>	switching node in packet switched network
packet switched; <i>PS</i>	switched by means of packet switching

packet switching; packet-mode operation	switching in which data is transmitted by means of addressed packets, and whereby a transmission channel is occupied only for the duration of transmission of the packet
packet system information	See <i>packet system information message</i>
packet system information message; packet system information; PSI message; PSI	message that is broadcast on the packet broadcast control channel (PBCCH) and that informs mobile terminals of the GPRS parameters within the cell
packet temporary mobile subscriber identity; packet TMSI; P-TMSI; PTMSI	random number allocated by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) that offers extra security when identifying the subscriber
packet temporary mobile subscriber identity signature	See <i>PTMSI signature</i>
packet timing control channel; PTCCH	control channel that is used in general packet radio service (GPRS) to maintain the timing advance of mobile terminals
packet TMSI	See <i>packet temporary mobile subscriber identity</i>
packet transfer delay; PTD	period of time that starts when a packet creates a packet layer reference event (PE) at a particular boundary, and ends when the same packet creates a later PE at another boundary
packet transfer mode; packet mode	transfer mode in which the transmission and switching functions are achieved by packet oriented techniques, so as to dynamically share network transmission and switching resources between a multiplicity of connections
packet-mode operation	See <i>packet switching</i>
packet-switched access network	access network in which data transmission is based on packet switching
packet-switched call; PS call	call that is routed to the mobile terminal through the packet-switched core network (PS CN) domain
packet-switched connection; PS connection	connection that is implemented with packet switching

packet-switched connectivity service; <i>PS connectivity service</i>	IP connectivity service which is provided to IP clients via GPRS
packet-switched core	<i>See packet core network</i>
packet-switched core network	<i>See packet core network</i>
packet-switched core network domain; <i>PS CN domain; PS domain</i>	set of core network elements which are needed to provide packet-switched connectivity services
packet-switched data network; <i>PSDN</i>	packet-switched network in which the transmission of data has been implemented through packet switching
packet-switched data transmission	datacommunication technique where message is broken down to fixed length addressed packets which are then transmitted to their destination independently
packet-switched network; <i>packet network; PSN</i>	telecommunication network that is used for packet-switched data transmission
packet-switched public data network; <i>PSPDN</i>	general packet-switched data transmission network
packet-switched service; <i>PS service</i>	service that is implemented by means of packet switching
packet-switched territory	<i>See GPRS and EGPRS territory</i>
packet/circuit media processing function	media gateway (MGW) function which converts between the bearer channels on the switched circuit network (SCN) side and the real-time transport protocol (RTP), user datagram protocol (UDP), and internet protocol (IP) data packets on the packet network side
packing	replacing digital character strings with short codes without losing data to diminish the need of space or to combine files
packing density	number of bits that may be stored per unit length of a data medium

PaCo administrator	<i>See packet core administrator</i>
PaCo attendant	<i>See packet core attendant</i>
PAD	<i>See filler</i>
PAD	<i>See packet assembler/disassembler</i>
padding	<i>See filler</i>
PAF	<i>See power amplifier frame</i>
PAGCH	<i>See packet access grant channel</i>
page	area of the virtual memory or its data, which can be transferred into the main memory
page indicator channel; <i>PICH</i>	channel carrying paging indicators that indicate to a mobile station that there may be a paging message intended for it in the PCH transport channel
page indicator channel monitoring occasion	<i>See PICH monitoring occasion</i>
page table	<i>See address table</i>
pager; <i>paging device; paging receiver</i>	mobile station belonging to a paging system which gives the receiver a paging message
pager-mode IM	<i>See pager-mode instant messaging</i>
pager-mode instant messaging; <i>pager-mode IM</i>	instant messaging in which messages are sent completely independently of each other without establishing a session
paging; <i>paging procedure</i>	procedure by which a mobile network attempts to reach the mobile station (MS) or a mobile subscriber within its location area, before any other network-initiated procedure can take place
paging	teleservice used to give a person a call or other short message
paging area controller; <i>PAC</i>	functional entity which controls the base transceiver stations (BTS) within one paging area
paging block periodicity; <i>PBP</i>	occurrence period of paging blocks

paging call	series of functions which the paging system carries out to transmit a paging message to the desired person
paging channel	<i>See calling channel</i>
paging co-ordination	method which allows the network to send paging messages for circuit-switched services and for packet-switched services on the same channel, that is, on the GPRS paging channel or on the GPRS traffic channel, and thus the mobile station needs only to monitor that channel
paging control channel; PCCH	logical channel that the radio network controllers use to transmit paging requests to mobile stations (MS) when the dedicated control channel (DCCH) is not available
paging controller; PC	network element that administers the activity of a mobile terminal in idle mode
paging device	<i>See pager</i>
paging DRX cycle	time interval between monitoring paging occasions for a specific mobile station
paging gateway; PGW	gateway which functions as an interface between the short message services in a GSM network and paging services offered by a paging control centre (PCC)
paging group	set of mobile stations monitoring a particular paging block
paging message	radio access network application part (RANAP) message that the core network sends to the radio network controller to request the radio access network to contact specific user equipment
paging message	message transferred to the user in paging
paging message receiving occasion	frame where the mobile station receives an actual paging message
paging method	method which the mobile services switching centre (MSC) uses to identify the scope of a paging request sent from the MSC to the base station controller (BSC)
paging occasion	time instance where it is possible to receive initial paging information
paging procedure	<i>See paging</i>
paging proceed flag; PPF	flag in the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) that indicates whether paging for GPRS and non-GPRS services can be initiated
paging receiver	<i>See pager</i>

paging system; radio-paging system	telecommunications system formed by the mobile communication network and the mobile stations
paging transmitter	radio transmitter of the paging system which sends the paging signal to the pager
paging-mode IM	<i>See pager-mode instant messaging</i>
PAI	<i>See platform adaptation interface</i>
pair address; physical pair address	physical computer address acknowledged by the computers of a computer pair
paired-disparity code	code in which some or all of the digits in the original signal are represented by two assemblies of digits, of opposite disparity, which are used in a sequence to minimise the digital sum of a longer sequence of digits
pairwise master key; PMK	key that a wireless node and an authentication server derive from the master key during the authentication process, to be used as a wireless protocol security mechanism
palette; cover palette	range of colours and designs currently available in the Nokia Product Portfolio
PAM	<i>See pass-along message</i>
PAM	<i>See pluggable authentication module</i>
PAMR	<i>See public access mobile radio</i>
pane	separately partitioned part of a window
pane	<i>See group box</i>
panel	<i>See pane</i>
panning	<i>See horizontal scrolling</i>
PAP	<i>See PPP authentication protocol</i>
PAP	<i>See Push Access Protocol</i>
PAP	<i>See policy access point</i>
PAP	<i>See Password Authentication Protocol</i>
parabolic aerial	<i>See parabolic antenna</i>
parabolic antenna	<i>See satellite dish</i>

parabolic antenna; <i>parabolic aerial</i>	antenna that comprises a reflector whose shape is that of a paraboloid of revolution
parallel hunting	hunting that results in simultaneous, parallel call alerts in several predefined terminals
parallel interface	interface that consists of two or more connection elements in parallel, with each connection element dedicated to the passage of signals from a specific equipment
parallel MSS	MSC server (MSS) which belongs to the same pool area as at least another MSS
parallel password	password that can be used in addition to the actual password
parallel transmission	simultaneous transmission of code elements constituting one or more character signals
parameter; <i>system parameter</i>	variable whose value affects the operation of a system
parameter argument	information with which the required object or value is found out
parameter block; <i>block of parameters</i>	set of parameters containing information necessary for the system to perform the function specified in the command
parameter class	entity which contains the logically related parameters
parameter converter	application which is used for converting the configuration information from the lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) server into XML files
parameter entity	entity that consists of document type definition (DTD) specifications
parameter file	file which contains parameters affecting the operation of a system
parameter guide; <i>guide; guidance</i>	guidance text output to a user on how the parameters of a command are given
parameter management; <i>PMGMT</i>	feature to facilitate the management of all configurable data
parameter manager	application that is used to change the values of configuration parameters
parameter name	name which uniquely identifies a parameter

parameter owner	application that is capable of validating the proposed changes to a parameter
parameter problem message	<i>See ICMP parameter problem message</i>
parameter set	values of all radio network parameters of a managed object instance
parameter tool	parameter management (PMGMT) subsystem which provides a graphical user interface for accessing the configuration data stored in the LDAP directory
parameter user	application that consists of functions that can be changed by changing the value of a parameter
parameter validation framework; PVF	in a connection processing server (CPS), a system component that provides a framework for functions related to parameter management
parameter value	value which is given to a parameter and which tells the object or value related to the parameter
parametric domain processing	speech enhancement that is done directly upon an encoded speech signal by manipulating encoded speech parameters
parasitic attack	security attack in which the attacker chooses intermediaries deliberately to be used as a launching pad to enforce the attack on the target
PARC universal packet protocol; PUP	internetwork-layer protocol developed by researchers at PARC
parent	predefined variable of type Pid which refers to the process instance which created the process instance using the variable
parent	<i>See superior managed object</i>
parent component	component in the Nokia Messaging Gateway hierarchy which has subcomponents under it
parent folder	folder that contains subfolders
parent unit	among nested functional units, a functional unit that has child units in the hierarchy
parity	characteristic that indicates that two integers are both odd or both even
parity bit	bit appended to an array of bits to make the sum of all the bits odd or even, as nominated

parity check	summation check using modulus two
parity error	error detected as a result of a parity check
parked party; parked user	party, the original calling party or the original called party, who is waiting in park
parked user	<i>See parked party</i>
parked-to extension	centrex extension against which a call is parked
parking	<i>See queue service</i>
parking party; parking user	party, the original calling party or another party, who parks the call
parking user	<i>See parking party</i>
Parlay API	application programming interface (API) that provides access to call control, messaging, and user interaction functions, with the essential supporting functions, such as authentication, discovery, and event notification
parseable character data; PCDATA	character data in the element declaration, defining the element's content
parsed entity	general entity which contains XML and is therefore parsed when inserted into an XML document
parser	routine that analyses a program statement and establishes its syntactic tree structure, according to the specified syntax of the programming language
partial analysis	<i>See partial analysis of origin attribute</i>
partial analysis of origin attribute; partial analysis; subanalysis	evaluation of one attribute of a single origin attribute analysis
partial CDR	charging record that provides information on part of a subscriber session
partial content delivery; partial delivery	content delivery that is used for terminals that cannot accept a large amount of content at one time, or for content types that have to be delivered in several steps
partial delivery	<i>See partial content delivery</i>

partial diagnosis	set of diagnostic programs executed for the testing of a functional hardware entity
partial load disconnect	<i>See partial load disconnect unit</i>
partial load disconnect unit; <i>partial load disconnect</i>; PLDU; PLD	unit that provides a hard disconnect of a selected base transceiver station (BTS) cabinet
partial packet discard; PPD	mechanism by which an ATM switch discards all subsequent cells in a packet if one cell in that packet is discarded
partial rerouting; PRR	service which allows a private ISDN to request a public ISDN to reroute a call to a forwarded-to user
partial restore	restore procedure in which only one or some of the backup types are restored
partial sharing; PS	sharing of the bandwidth in which part of the bandwidth is dedicated to each traffic class while the rest is shared by all traffic streams
partial success code	code that network elements use to indicate to the external application that a request was executed only partially because some parts of the request could not be completed
partial usage of subcarriers	<i>See partial usage of subchannels</i>
partial usage of subchannels; <i>partial usage of subcarriers</i>; PUSC	subchannel allocation in which some of the subchannels are allocated to the radio transmitter
partially used subchannelization	<i>See partial usage of subchannels</i>
participating PoC function	function that is implemented in a PoC server and that provides PoC session handling, which includes policy enforcement for incoming PoC sessions and relaying of floor control messages and RTP media between a PoC client and the PoC server that performs the controlling PoC function
partition	portion of a directory that is stored on a local host
partition	<i>See disk partition</i>

partition table	in Windows and MS-DOS operating systems, a part of the master boot record that describes how the disk is partitioned
partitioning	assigning resources to a controller
partitioning	dividing a physical system into multiple logical and/or physical partitions, each provided with its own resources and capable of running independently
partner program block	<i>See counterpart</i>
party dropping	service which signalling offers for rejecting a party from a point-to-multipoint connection
party specification	specification which describes the attributes of a party
party-line subscriber	<i>See shared-service line subscriber</i>
PAS	<i>See protocol adaptation server</i>
pass band	frequency band throughout which the attenuation is less than a specified value
pass-along message; PAM	signalling message that transfers information between two signalling points along the same signalling path that is used to establish a physical connection between those two points
pass-through attack	security attack in which a target is attacked via an intermediary without involving it in its specified role
passive bus	physical terminal on a point-to-multipoint configuration whose interface is identified by an ISDN number
passive connection	<i>See passive data connection</i>
passive data connection; passive connection	data connection where the passive data transfer process listens on the data socket before sending a transfer request command to the server, which initiates the data connection according to the request
passive supervision	supervision where the object of the supervision does not actively take part in supervision
passive synchronisation unit	spare synchronisation unit that is synchronised to one synchronisation signal or to the active synchronisation unit and is ready to move to the active state

passive threat	threat of unauthorised disclosure of information without any modification to the information or without changing the state of the system
passphrase	string of characters that is longer than a password usually is
passthrough channel	channel that is configured between a media gateway (MGW) and other network elements that are located in or beyond the broadband access network to enable the MGW to handle fax and modem data calls correctly based on the pre-configured RTP payload type
passthrough codec	codec that copies the input to the output
passthrough mode mechanism	mechanism that enables the transportation of circuit-switched data inside a configurable passthrough channel
passthrough switchover	process in which a media gateway (MGW) switches to a pre-configured passthrough channel for sending or receiving fax or modem data via the Mb, Fss, or Nb' interface
password	four-digit code of a subscriber for activating and deactivating a supplementary service
password; keyword; personal password	string of digits used for user authentication
Password Authentication Protocol; PAP	authentication scheme used by PPP servers to validate the identity of the originator of the connection
password complexity check	check that the operator performs to ensure that the intended password is complex enough
password cracking; cracking	cracking of a data medium's copy protection, or of a computer's password or other means of access control
password history list	list that contains a defined number of the latest passwords associated with a user name
password policy; local password policy	set of rules for checking a user's password when it is created or changed
password reminder; reminder service	service for re-obtaining the user ID and/or password

paste	to insert text or a graphic that has been cut or copied from one document into a different location in the same or a different document
PAT	<i>See port address translation</i>
patch	make an improvised modification
patch level	<i>See adaptation patch level</i>
patching	making temporary additions to a piece of code, usually as a remedy to an existing bug
path	<i>See telecommunication path</i>
path	trail in a path layer network
path attenuation; hop loss; path loss	attenuation between the input port of the transmitter and the input port of the receiver
path delay	part of transmit delay that occurs in the telecommunication path
path header	SIP header which allows the accumulation and transmission of the list of proxies between a user agent and SIP registrar
path layer network	layer network that provides transmission service to end-to-end connections in the circuit layer
path loss	<i>See path attenuation</i>
path management	<i>See SCTP path management</i>
path name	information that describes how to locate a file in the file system's directory hierarchy
path overhead; POH	structural part of a signal which is added to a container for transfer
path termination	trail termination in a path layer network
pause function; not ready function; ready function	function whose activation enables an attendant or supervisor to be temporarily excluded from among the group of free attendants and to be returned to the group when the function is deactivated
pause recording	specific type of recording made on a digital (TV) receiver with embedded hard disk
PAWS	<i>See protection against wrapped sequence numbers</i>

pay phone	public or rented telephone from which calls can be paid for at the time they are made
pay with Club Nokia credits	payment method in which Club Nokia credits can be used to buy many of the web and WAP services available
pay-per-event	<i>See pay-per-view television</i>
pay-per-view	<i>See pay-per-view television</i>
pay-per-view television; pay-per-view; pay-per-event; impulse-pay-per-view; PPV; PPE; IPPV	pay television in which a television programme or a set of television programmes are ordered and paid for individually
payload; information payload	information which is to be transferred to the receiving end by the transmission system or a part of it
payload capacity	bit rate of the payload
payload data message; DATA	signalling message that contains the signalling system No.7 MTP3-user protocol data, including the complete MTP3 routing label
payload label mismatch; PLM	event that occurs when the received payload type does not match the expected payload
payload module	that portion of the information payload, of an interface, within which one or more channels entirely exist
payload type; PT	part of a header that tells the type of data transported
payload type identification	end-to-end delivery service which the RTP/RTCP protocol provides for data with real-time characteristics to identify the format of the RTP payload and determine its interpretation
payload type identifier; payload type indicator; PTI	3-bit descriptor in the ATM cell header indicating the type of payload that the cell contains
payload type indicator	<i>See payload type identifier</i>
payment clearing interface; PC interface	interface for communicating with billing, charging, and payment systems
payment confirmation	process of confirming with users if they are willing to pay the specified sum of money for the content they are about to download

payment dialog / US/	<i>See payment dialogue</i>
payment dialogue; payment dialog / US/	written dialogue between the user and payment system, in which information concerning payment is transferred
PBCCH	<i>See packet broadcast control channel</i>
PBGT	<i>See power budget</i>
PBGT handover	<i>See power budget handover</i>
PBGT HO	<i>See power budget handover</i>
PBM	<i>See policy-based management</i>
PBP	<i>See paging block periodicity</i>
PBR	<i>See peak bit rate</i>
PBR	<i>See policy-based routing</i>
PBX	<i>See private automatic branch exchange</i>
PBX closed user group; CUG support for PBX; PBX CUG	supplementary service which enables a private branch exchange (PBX) to be a member of one closed user group
PBX CUG	<i>See PBX closed user group</i>
PBX interface	in a multimedia gateway (MGW), an interface which enables the traffic between an MSC server and the private automatic branch exchange (PBX)
PBX range	range of telephone numbers that are associated with a private automatic branch exchange (PBX), in which all the numbers lie within a specified number range
PBX-A	<i>See private branch exchange A</i>
PBX-B	<i>See private branch exchange B</i>
PBX-originated call CDR	<i>See PBX-originated call charging record</i>

PBX-originated call charging record; <i>PBX-originated call CDR; PBXO CDR</i>	charging record that contains information on PBX-originated calls
PBX-terminated call CDR	<i>See PBX-terminated call charging record</i>
PBX-terminated call charging record; <i>PBX-terminated call CDR; PBXT CDR</i>	charging record that contains information on PBX-terminated calls
PBXO CDR	<i>See PBX-originated call charging record</i>
PBXT CDR	<i>See PBX-terminated call charging record</i>
PC	<i>See radio frequency power control</i>
PC	<i>See point code</i>
PC	<i>See privacy class</i>
PC	<i>See paging controller</i>
PC card	adapter the size of a credit card, designed to plug into a PC card slot to provide universal expansion capabilities
PC card controller	hardware present in a PC to enable use of plug-in peripheral devices
PC interface	<i>See payment clearing interface</i>
PCAP	<i>See position calculation application part</i>
PCAP'	protocol that provides the signalling services between a IP base transceiver station (IP-BTS) or radio network controller (RNC), location measurement unit (LMU), and serving mobile location centres (SMLC)
PCB	<i>See protocol control block</i>
PCB	<i>See process control block</i>
PCB	<i>See printed board</i>
PCC	<i>See packet core configurator</i>
PCCCH	<i>See packet common control channel</i>
PCCH	<i>See paging control channel</i>

PCCH	<i>See packet control channel</i>
PCCPCH	<i>See primary common control physical channel</i>
PCDATA	<i>See parseable character data</i>
PCF	<i>See point co-ordination function</i>
PCF	<i>See policy decision point</i>
PCF	<i>See packet control function</i>
PCH	<i>See calling channel</i>
PCI	<i>See peripheral component interconnect</i>
PCI	<i>See protocol control information</i>
PCI Ethernet device	interface to local area network (LAN) in the PCI computers
PCI Express; PCI-E	two-way, point-to-point serial interface for computer systems that carries data packets between a processor complex and a peripheral device
PCI-E	<i>See PCI Express</i>
PCI-Ex	<i>See PCI Express</i>
PCIe	<i>See PCI Express</i>
PCM	<i>See pulse code modulation</i>
PCM binary code	pulse code in which all the quantised values are identified by binary numbers taken in order
PCM circuit	<i>See PCM trunk circuit</i>
PCM circuit	digital circuit used for transferring PCM signals or other digital signals the structure of which complies with the frame structure of a standardised PCM group
PCM line	<i>See PCM circuit</i>
PCM multiplex equipment	equipment that derives a single digital signal at a defined digit rate from several voice frequency channels by a combination of pulse code modulation and time division multiplexing, and that also carries out the complementary functions in the opposite direction of transmission
PCM time-slot; PCM-TSL; PCM TSL	on the PCM circuits within the network element, a single 64 kbit/s time-slot that includes 8 PCM sub-slots

PCM trunk circuit; PCM circuit connecting two exchanges
PCM circuit

PCM TSL *See PCM time-slot*

PCM word *See code word*

PCM-TSL *See PCM time-slot*

PCMCIA card *See PC card*

PCR *See profile component repository*

PCR *See preventive cyclic retransmission method*

PCR *See peak cell rate*

PCS *See Personal Communications Service*

PCSC *See personal communications services switching centre*

PCTV receiver receiver that enables the use of a computer to tune in to television transmissions

PCU *See packet control unit*

PCU data frame frame that is used when the transceiver is not attached to dynamic Abis

PCU master data frame; *master data frame* frame that is used when the transceiver is attached to dynamic Abis and EDGE

PCU slave data frame frame that carries additional data that does not fit in PCU master data frames

PCU2 second generation packet control unit (PCU)

PD *See protocol discriminator*

PDA *See personal digital assistant*

PDCH *See packet data channel*

PDCP *See Packet Data Convergence Protocol*

PDCP PDU number extension header transmitted to provide the packet data convergence protocol (PDCP) sequence number of not-yet-acknowledged network protocol data units (N-PDU)

PDE *See position-determining equipment*

PDE	<i>See public definitions</i>
PDF	<i>See policy decision function</i>
PDG	<i>See packet data gateway</i>
PDH	<i>See plesiochronous digital hierarchy</i>
PDH Exchange Terminal; <i>PET</i>	Exchange Terminal for one E1, T1, or JT1 interface that is used for ATM connections
PDH interface	interface between a network element and a system based on plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH)
PDH loop topology	loop topology based on plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH) that provides traffic protection for radio and wireline connections
PDH path adaptation; <i>PPA</i>	function that adapts the PDH signal into a C-n container
PDH path termination; <i>PPT</i>	function which terminates the 2 Mbit/s frame and feeds the 31 x 64 kbit/s signal to LPA, and which, in the reverse direction, creates the frame by using the 31 x 64 kbit/s as payload
PDH physical interface; <i>plesiochronous physical interface; PPI</i>	function that converts a PDH interface signal into an internal logic level signal, and vice versa. PDH is an abbreviation of plesiochronous digital hierarchy.
PDH T1	physical 1,544 Mbit/s interface with inverse multiplexing for ATM which the radio network controller (RNC) supports
PDH/SDH frame	frame carrying a PDH or SDH signal
PDH/SDH network	network in which plesiochronous digital hierarchy/synchronous digital hierarchy (PDH/SDH) technologies are used
PDH/SDH transmission layer; <i>PDH/SDH transport layer</i>	lowest level in the ATM cross-connect (AXC) management model representing the functions necessary for the Nokia AXC to be connected to the plesiochronous digital hierarchy/synchronous digital hierarchy (PDH/SDH) network
PDH/SDH transport layer	<i>See PDH/SDH transmission layer</i>
PDIF	<i>See packet data interworking function</i>
PDM	<i>See provisioning driver manager</i>

PDM	<i>See pulse-duration modulation</i>
PDN	<i>See packet data network</i>
PDN	<i>See public data network</i>
PDP	<i>See packet data protocol</i>
PDP	<i>See policy decision point</i>
PDP address	network layer address of a GPRS subscriber, which is temporarily or permanently associated with the subscription and which conforms to the standard addressing scheme of the network layer service used (for example, an IP version 4 address, an IP version 6 address or an X.121 address)
PDP context; packet data protocol context	network-level information which is used to bind a mobile station (MS) to various PDP addresses and to unbind the mobile station from these addresses after use
PDP context activation	procedure in which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) together with the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) that the GPRS subscriber will be using establishes a PDP context for routing purposes
PDP context creation	procedure in which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) uses the domain name system (DNS) to find the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) related to the access point (AP) requested by the user and then negotiates with the GGSN in setting up a PDP context when a subscriber proceeds to perform a GPRS attach
PDP context deactivation	procedure which is initiated by the mobile station (PDP context deactivation initiated by MS procedure) or by the network (PDP context deactivation initiated by SGSN procedure or PDP context deactivation initiated by GGSN procedure) or it may be performed implicitly within the GPRS detach
PDP context deactivation initiated by MS	<i>See MO PDP context deactivation</i>
PDP context disconnection	event detection point request (EDP-R) at which the service control function (SCF) detects the PDP context deactivation and stops charging
PDP context establishment	trigger detection point request (TDP-R) at which the service switching function (SSF) sends the initial query to the service control function (SCF) and waits for the instructions if it is allowed to proceed with the PDP context activation

PDP context establishment acknowledgement	event detection point request (EDP-R) at which the service switching function (SSF) reports to the service control function (SCF) of the created PDP context and waits for control instructions
PDP context ID; PDP ID	identifier that is uniquely assigned to each PDP context within a GPRS dialogue between the GPRS service switching function and the GSM service control function
PDP context modification; PDP context modification procedure	procedure between a mobile terminal and a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) in which the operator modifies the parameters of the PDP context subscription records
PDP context modification procedure	<i>See PDP context modification</i>
PDP context record	<i>See PDP context subscription record</i>
PDP context subscription record; PDP context record	record which contains the PDP context the user has subscribed to and which is stored in the home location register (HLR)
PDP context update; PDP context update procedure	procedure in which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) informs the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) about parameters that were modified in the PDP context modification
PDP context update procedure	<i>See PDP context update</i>
PDP ID	<i>See PDP context ID</i>
PDSCH	<i>See physical downlink shared channel</i>
PDSN	<i>See packet data serving node</i>
PDTCH	<i>See packet data traffic channel</i>
PDU	<i>See protocol data unit</i>
PDU	<i>See protocol data unit</i>
PDV	<i>See packet delay variation</i>
PE	<i>See provider edge</i>

peak bit rate; peak rate; PBR	maximum bit rate offered to the user for a given time period for the transfer of a bursty signal
peak busy hour; peak hour	in the peak hour method, the full hour during a day when the average traffic is at its maximum level
peak cell rate; PCR	cell rate which the source may never exceed
peak counter	counter that shows the highest value in a results accumulation period
peak hour	<i>See peak busy hour</i>
peak hour measurement	means for continuous observation of the exchange traffic and of its trends, in particular
peak hour method	<i>See average of the daily peak full hour</i>
peak hour report	measurement report which contains information about the peak hour and traffic intensity
peak hour report by circuit group; circuit-group-specific peak hour measurement report	peak hour report which includes the traffic profile of each individual circuit group on a daily basis and the traffic intensity during the peak hour in erlangs
peak limiting	effect whereby any value to be quantised lying outside the working range is replaced by the nearest quantised value
peak load counter	statistical counter that calculates the peak load during a defined period
peak performance	data throughput of the system measured over a single second burst of activity
peak rate	<i>See peak bit rate</i>
peak throughput	quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies the maximum rate at which the data is expected to be transferred across the network for the PDP context
peak value viewer	application that displays the peak values for the number of callback requests in the user control servers and the number of simultaneous speech items in the user traffic servers, the maximum capacity values, and the domain name server (DNS) names of each user traffic server and user control server
peak-to-peak CDV	<i>See peak-to-peak cell delay variation</i>

peak-to-peak cell delay variation; peak-to-peak CDV	difference between the maximum and minimum cell transfer delay experienced during a connection
PEC	<i>See periodic expiry checker</i>
pedigree	part of a certificate that guarantees its authenticity
peer	entity with own independent data buffers and queues for data transfer
peer	in a communications environment, a device that is considered to be equal to another device with respect to their communications capabilities
peer entities	entities in the same layer but in different systems (nodes) which must exchange information to achieve a common objective
peer group	set of logical nodes which are grouped for purposes of creating a routing hierarchy
peer node	logical node that is a member of a peer group
peer protocol	formal language that the peer entities use to exchange information
peer-entity authentication	authentication to verify that the peer entity in an association is the one it claims to be
peer-to-peer browsing	browsing that takes place between two devices where each device may temporarily act as a server, typically for short periods of time or with little communication load
peer-to-peer communication	communication based on distributed computing in peer-to-peer relationships, not requiring centralised nodes for communication or storage
peer-to-peer network; ad hoc network	network architecture where all machines have equal status which means that all stations can access data stored in all other workstations
peer-to-peer supervision	supervision in which two IP hosts send ICMP echo messages to each other
PEF	<i>See policy enforcement function</i>
PEI	<i>See protocol error indicator</i>
PEM	<i>See privacy enhanced mail</i>
PEM	<i>See permission management adaptation file</i>
PEM adaptation interface	<i>See permission management adaptation interface</i>

PEMR	<i>See packet enhanced measurement report</i>
pending	state of the tracing and monitoring when their activation settings are permanently stored in the visitor location register (VLR)
PEP	<i>See policy enforcement point</i>
PEP	<i>See performance enhancing proxy</i>
PEP identification object; <i>PEPID</i>	ASCII string which uniquely identifies the policy enforcement point (PEP) client to the remote policy decision point (PDP)
PEPID	<i>See PEP identification object</i>
per call continuity check	feature which enables the checking of transmission quality of the speech circuits of a call allocated during the call set-up
per-hop behavior / US/	<i>See per-hop behaviour</i>
per-hop behaviour; <i>per-hop behavior /US/</i> ; <i>PHB</i>	description of the externally observable forwarding treatment applied at a differentiated services compliant node to a behaviour aggregate
per-side split connection	split connection where the incoming transmission of a circuit to be tested is connected to a test access and the outgoing direction of the test access is connected to the outgoing direction of the circuit
percentage call distribution	<i>See load sharing distribution</i>
percentage routing	<i>See load sharing distribution</i>
perceptual evaluation of speech quality; <i>PESQ</i>	objective method for end-to-end speech quality assessment of narrowband telephone networks and speech codecs
perfect forward secrecy; <i>PFS</i>	characteristic of a protocol, indicating that compromising long-term keys does not compromise past session keys
performance	<i>See network performance</i>
performance alarm; <i>threshold alarm</i>	alarm which is set based on threshold monitoring on a performance indicator

performance analysis	part of performance management including functions for additional processing and analysis in order to evaluate the performance level of the entity
performance control	<i>See performance monitoring</i>
performance counter	counter which collects information on the performance, level of usage, or malfunctions encountered in the network element for the use of a network operator
performance data	data reporting both measurements and observations of the performance of the network elements
performance data module	data module which includes performance data from specified performance measurements
performance design objective	capacity criterion that has to be met at the time of a given reference traffic load
performance enhancing proxy; PEP	proxy that improves the performance of protocols on network paths where performance may suffer due to link and subnetwork characteristics
performance indicator; PI	metric that gives information about the performance of a network element, process, or function, on network element or network subsystem level
performance management; PM	set of functions which enable the performance of the network services to be measured and corrective actions to be taken
performance management basic O&M metamodel	<i>See PM basic</i>
performance management cell	specific OAM cell used for performance management. The following functions are identified: forward monitoring, backward monitoring, monitoring and reporting
performance management control	<i>See performance monitoring</i>
performance management core; PM core	central database for measurement data in the network management system
performance management daemon; PMD	set of performance management functions that is part of the network management interface of the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), accepting performance indicators

performance management data collection; <i>PM data collection</i>	gathering of data on the performance of managed objects in the nodes
performance management data summarisation; <i>PMDS</i>	process which collects data passed through performance management interface, summarises the counters, collects non-product related system data and reports it, and produces performance data in various formats
performance management database; <i>PM database</i>	part of the NMS database in which the performance measurements are stored
performance management framework	framework that provides mechanisms to generate, collect, and process performance management data
performance management interface; <i>PMI; PMIF</i>	interface between operations systems (OS) and network elements (NE) which is used to gather performance monitoring data
performance management metadata	<i>See PM metadata</i>
performance management observation	<i>See PM observation</i>
Performance Management Platform; <i>PM Platform</i>	Nokia Siemens Networks product that provides the extraction, loading, aggregation, and reporting of measurement data that is related to performance management
performance management post-processing; <i>PM post-processing</i>	Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) function that is used to transfer performance measurement result files from a network element to the NEMU database
performance management report O&M metamodel	<i>See PM report</i>
performance management result file	<i>See PM result file</i>

performance management system	part of a network management system (NMS) which concerns maintaining network or single network element performance at the required level
performance management unit; PFMU	unit in the front end containing the data collection and forwarding functions of PLMN performance data
performance management warehouse O&M metamodel	<i>See PM warehouse</i>
performance modelling community	<i>See equipment vendor performance modelling community</i>
performance monitor	user who is responsible for performance monitoring
performance monitoring; performance control; performance management control	part of performance management providing traffic control and traffic administration functions
performance monitoring	part of performance management for tracking system, network or service activities in order to gather the appropriate data for determining performance, which involves the continuous collection of data concerning the performance on the network element (NE)
performance optimisation	part of network development and optimisation (NDO) for optimising the network performance for each service in any technology
performance report	report that provides information about the achieved performance over a given measurement interval
performance report message; PRM	message which is used to convey specific error information between the network side and the user side
perimeter IP address	external IP address visible inside and outside the cluster
periodic expiry checker; PEC	process that frequently checks the expiry states of all prepaid expiry subscribers in the database

periodic frame	transmission segment which is repeated at intervals of equal duration (for example, 125 microsec.), and may be delineated by incorporating fixed periodic patterns into the bit stream
periodic LA	<i>See periodic location updating</i>
periodic location update	<i>See periodic location updating</i>
periodic location updating; periodic location update; periodic LA	location updating made at regular intervals
periodic measurement	measurement that includes the values accumulated since the beginning of the most recent full measurement period
periodic RA update	<i>See periodic routing area update</i>
periodic routing area update; periodic RA update	routing area update used by class C mobile stations and by class A or B mobile stations that are IMSI attached for GPRS or for GPRS and non-GPRS services independent of the network operation mode
periodical backup copying	backup copying where the backup is taken automatically at defined intervals
periodical counter	security counter which indicates the number of events collected after the output of the previous periodic security counter report
peripheral component interconnect; PCI	interconnection system between a microprocessor and attached devices in which expansion slots are spaced closely for high-speed operation
peripheral device; peripheral unit	equipment that works in conjunction with a computer but is not a part of it
peripheral unit	<i>See peripheral device</i>
Perl	<i>See Perl programming language</i>
Perl programming language; Perl	general-purpose interpreted programming language that is especially suitable for scripting, that supports procedural programming and object-oriented programming, and that was originally developed by Larry Wall
permanent; permanent mode	wireless application protocol (WAP) session mode that is a reliable data transfer method because lost data can be detected and requested to be resent

permanent activation	activation of a system, or a part of a system, that will not be deactivated even when it is not required to be fully operating
permanent buffer	buffer that is available for use all the time
permanent circuit service; <i>permanent circuit telecommunication service</i>	type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established in response to a customer request effected by means of an operational or administrative message
permanent circuit telecommunication service	<i>See permanent circuit service</i>
permanent connection	<i>See non-switched connection</i>
permanent counter	statistical counter which shows essential statistical information on the operation of the unit since the unit's installation
permanent file	file that is retained from one initial program load until the next
permanent group	group that contains data that is used to create and manage different kinds of group services that are run on application servers
permanent group repository	group repository that contains data concerning permanent groups that the terminal users and group management administrators manage and that the application servers use
permanent leg	leg that is established without the use of switching and reserves the resources of a network element even though they are not used
permanent line; <i>PL</i>	permanently established connection provided between two user-network interfaces routed through the transmission network, bypassing network nodes of the switched digital network
permanent logical file; <i>fixed logical file</i>	logical file that comes with program delivery and that the user cannot create or delete with MML commands, nor change its name
permanent mode	<i>See permanent</i>
permanent order	<i>See continuous order</i>
permanent virtual channel	<i>See permanent virtual circuit</i>

permanent virtual circuit; permanent virtual connection; permanent virtual channel; PVC	virtual circuit in the network between two users that is continuously available to them for exchanging packets of data
permanent virtual connection	See <i>permanent virtual circuit</i>
permission	See <i>access right</i>
permission management	See <i>permission management adaptation file</i>
Permission Management	part of the Application Platform that provides applications for managing user permissions in an operations support system (OSS), and central role-based management for Desktop Framework applications
permission management access API; authorization query interface / US/	access API that the applications use to check whether the user has been granted permission to perform a requested operation in a specified object
permission management adaptation file; permission management; PEM	adaptation file that contains the user permission model definitions
permission management adaptation interface; PEM adaptation interface	adaptation interface that is used for installing, uninstalling, and upgrading system component and network element authorisation data
permission management interface	interface that is used to check and update user permission data in a system based on Open EMS Suite
permission manager	part of the permission management that provides tools for role-based management of user permissions
perpendicular polarisation	See <i>orthogonal polarisation</i>

persistent memory	<i>See non-volatile memory</i>
persistent storage	<i>See non-volatile memory</i>
personal account line	service that a subscriber can use to change the charging address to one of the numbers in a predefined list
personal album; PA	terminal gateway (TGW) subscriber's main album where multimedia messages are stored
Personal Communications Service; PCS	set of capabilities that allows some combination of terminal mobility, personal mobility, and service profile management
personal communications services switching centre; personal communications switching centre; PCSC	exchange which performs all the switching functions for personal stations located in a geographical area designated as the PCSC area
personal communications switching centre	<i>See personal communications services switching centre</i>
personal digital assistant; PDA	portable device that combines a wide range of functions, such as diary, address book, word processor, and calculator
Personal Home Page	<i>See PHP programming language</i>
personal identification number	<i>See PIN code</i>
Personal Information Exchange Syntax Standard; PKCS#12	syntax that is applied to files that contain the user's private keys and the accompanying public key certificates and that are protected with a password-based symmetric key
personal list	user-specific list that is used in the context of services for controlling traffic and that is based on certain personal interest groups
personal mobility	ability of a user to access telecommunication services at any terminal on the basis of a personal identifier, and the capability of the network to provide those services according to the user's service profile

personal number; PN	telephone number whose owner can direct incoming calls to a desired subscriber connection irrespective of the telecommunication network or system
personal number service; PNS	service by which a GSM mobile subscriber can receive a call in a specified operator-activated number if he is not reachable on his GSM mobile phone
personal password	<i>See password</i>
personal service	service that is provided only for subscribers who create a subscription
personal service environment; PSE	service environment that is based on one or more user profiles
personal WEP key	WEP key that is used for authenticating users in a wireless LAN
personalisation	<i>See personalisation of a mobile phone</i>
personalisation entity	network, network subset, service provider (SP), corporate or SIM to which a mobile station is personalised
personalisation of a mobile phone; personalization of a mobile phone / US; personalisation	transformation of the basic version of a mobile station (MS) by the means chosen by the user
personalised service	service set up by a subscriber when maintaining a personal menu structure
personalization of a mobile phone / US/	<i>See personalisation of a mobile phone</i>
PESQ	<i>See perceptual evaluation of speech quality</i>
pessimistic locking	locking strategy in which a record is locked once the user begins to edit it, and remains locked until it is updated or the editing is cancelled
PET	<i>See privacy enhancing technology</i>
PET	<i>See PDH Exchange Terminal</i>
PF	<i>See presentation function</i>
PFA	<i>See Predictive Failure Analysis</i>
PFC	<i>See BSS packet flow context</i>

PFC FC	<i>See PFC flow control</i>
PFC flow control; PFC FC	parameter that allows the base station subsystem to perform flow control on a packet flow context (PFC) basis
PFI	<i>See packet flow identifier</i>
PFMU	<i>See performance management unit</i>
PFR	<i>See proportional fair resource</i>
PFS	<i>See perfect forward secrecy</i>
PFT	<i>See BSS packet flow timer</i>
PFU	<i>See functional unit</i>
PG	<i>See processing gain</i>
PGP	<i>See Pretty Good Privacy</i>
PGSM	<i>See primary GSM</i>
PGW	<i>See paging gateway</i>
phantom circuit	additional circuit derived from the conductors of two metallic circuits, with the two conductors of each metallic circuit effectively being used in parallel
pharming	phishing in which the user of a web site is directed to a fraudulent web page by manipulating the address information in the domain name server
phase	<i>See software upgrade phase</i>
phase deviation	peak difference between the instantaneous angle of a phase modulated wave and the angle of the carrier
phase distortion; phase-frequency distortion	distortion characterised by input-output phase shift between various components of a signal passed by a circuit or device
phase hopping	technique in which the phase changes between bursts or data blocks on the radio interface
phase jitter	analogue-line impairment caused by power and communication equipment along the line that shifts the signal phase relationship back and forth
phase modulation; PM	modulation in which the angle relative to the unmodulated carrier varies in accordance with the instantaneous value of the amplitude of the modulating signal

phase modulator	modulator which varies the phase of a carrier according to the amplitude of the modulating signal, thus producing a phase-modulated wave of constant amplitude
phase shift	change in the phase of a periodic quantity (for example, signal)
phase shift keying; <i>PSK</i>	method of transmitting digital signals, using different phases of signal elements for different code meanings
phase-frequency distortion	<i>See phase distortion</i>
phased announcement	announcement that is given on several transmission channels with different starting times
PHB	<i>See per-hop behaviour</i>
PHB class	set of per-hop-behaviours (PHB) that share the same resources but may receive different treatment
phishing	social engineering in which an e-mail or web page is used to gain confidential information from a user
phone catalog	collection of thumbnails showing the Nokia phone models
phone support	on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to support pages where users can find documentation and information on a specific Nokia phone
photo zone	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services, leading to pages where users can create photo albums and manipulate images
PHP	<i>See PHP programming language</i>
PHP programming language; <i>PHP</i>	interpreted programming language that is mainly used in programming web applications and that was originally developed by Rasmus Lerdorf
PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor	<i>See PHP programming language</i>
PHY	<i>See physical layer</i>
PHY	<i>See physical layer</i>
physical address	<i>See physical computer address</i>
physical address	<i>See MAC address</i>

physical address management	operating system feature that generates and stores unique addresses that can be used as identifiers of computers in inter-computer messaging
physical architecture	description of realisable interfaces and examples of physical components (hardware and software) that make up the TMN
physical audio segment; <i>physical segment</i>	audio segment that consists of a single recording
physical channel data stream	data stream that is transmitted on one physical radio channel in the uplink or on one physical radio channel in each cell of the active set in the downlink
physical computer	computer hardware including, for example, a central processing unit (CPU), main memory, input devices, and output devices
physical computer address; <i>physical address</i>	computer address indicating a physical computer or a computer group
physical configuration	combination of equipment entities showing electrical, optical or electromagnetic radiation type interconnections between associated parts
physical connection; <i>physical link</i>	association established between functional units for conveying information
physical downlink shared channel; <i>PDSCH</i>	physical channel which provides the possibility for downlink transmission of transport format combination indicator (TFCI), synchronisation shift (SS), and transmit power control (TPC) information
physical frame	segment of a serial logical bit stream at an interface, partitioned into successive segments
physical functional unit	<i>See functional unit</i>
physical group address	<i>See group address</i>
physical individual address	<i>See individual address</i>
physical interface configuration; <i>PIC</i>	feature that covers the functions needed for the configuration of physical ATM, IP, and TDM interfaces, and configuration of PCM circuits
physical IP address	IP address that is bound to a physical computer unit and can be used in direct connections

physical layer; PHY	layer 1 within the OSI model including the transmission of signals and the activation and deactivation of physical connections
physical layer; PHY	part of ATM layers defining the interface between the ATM traffic and the physical media
physical layer convergence protocol; PLCP	protocol that maps ATM cells into physical media and defines certain management information
physical layer measurement	<i>See physical layer performance measurement</i>
physical layer performance measurement; physical layer measurement	measurement which is used to collect information about the transmission path quality and the traffic quantity
physical layer performance measurements	feature which is used to collect and monitor performance parameters of the physical layer, and to combine these parameters into reports and into a threshold notification
physical layer performance statistics	statistical data which provides information on disturbances on the physical layer, based on the physical layer performance measurements
physical layer trail termination point; phyTTP	termination point where an ATM external interface can be created, hiding the physical resources from the upper layers
physical link	<i>See physical connection</i>
physical media layer network	part of transmission media layer network that supports section layer network by supplying the actual physical connection
physical medium	physical environment through which transmission signals pass
physical medium-dependent sublayer; PMD	part of physical layer that defines the parameters at the lowest level of ATM network
physical memory	actual memory that can be accessed through the system's memory bus
physical pair address	<i>See pair address</i>
physical plane; IN physical plane; PP	plane in the INCM containing elements and their interfaces that implement functional entities

physical radio channel	<i>See radio channel</i>
physical random access channel	<i>See packet random access channel</i>
physical resource identifier; <i>PRId</i>	identifier which is composed of a logical interface number and an address field, used when the client needs to access a physical resource
physical resource management layer	layer that manages the sharing of the physical devices on a platform between all associated virtual devices
physical security	security measures used to provide physical protection of resources against deliberate and accidental threats
physical segment	<i>See physical audio segment</i>
physical signaling channel /US/	<i>See physical signalling channel</i>
physical signalling channel; <i>physical signaling channel /US/</i>	dedicated physical channel (for example, a D-channel) used for signalling information
physical SMSC address; <i>SMSC-GT-2</i>	short message service centre's (SMSC) address which the mobile station uses
physical termination	in the context of H.248 signalling, termination that is used for a physical connection
physical traffic channel	time slot (radio channel in the TDMA system) used primarily for traffic (voice or data transmission, except short messages)
physical volume; <i>PV</i>	hard disk, disk partition, set of partitions from one or multiple disks, or a device that acts like a hard disk
phyTTP	<i>See physical layer trail termination point</i>
PI	<i>See performance indicator</i>
PI	<i>See presentation indicator</i>
PI	<i>See processing instruction</i>
PI	<i>See push initiator</i>
PI	<i>See profile interface</i>

PI	<i>See programmable interface</i>
PI	<i>See priority index</i>
pi/4 differential quadrature phase shift keying; pi/4 DQPSK	quadrature phase shift keying (QPSK) where the phase of the carrier is always changed for each symbol, with each symbol representing two bits
pi/4 DQPSK	<i>See pi/4 differential quadrature phase shift keying</i>
PIA	<i>See point in association</i>
PIB	<i>See policy information base</i>
PIC	<i>See physical interface configuration</i>
PIC	<i>See preferred inter-exchange carrier</i>
PIC	<i>See position-independent code</i>
PIC	<i>See point in call</i>
PICH	<i>See page indicator channel</i>
PICH monitoring occasion; page indicator channel monitoring occasion	time instance when a mobile station monitors a page indicator channel (PICH) within a paging occasion
pick-up	<i>See call pick-up</i>
pick-up group	group of subscribers composed of centrex group members in one exchange, who can pick up each other's calls by means of a group-specific pick-up service
pico cell; picocell	small cell with a cell radius typically less than 50 metres
picocell	<i>See pico cell</i>
PICS	<i>See protocol implementation conformance statement</i>
PICS proforma	document, in the form of a questionnaire, which when completed for an implementation or system becomes the protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS)
picture messaging application; PMA	application providing tools for the end-user to compose pictures and send them to another phone

picture-in-picture	<i>See PIP</i>
PictureInWML	download model which is used when a single picture file is downloaded to the mobile terminal
PID	<i>See protocol identifier</i>
PId	<i>See process instance identifier</i>
pid	<i>See process instance identifier</i>
PID	<i>See process identifier</i>
PID	<i>See process identifier</i>
PID	<i>See protocol identifier</i>
pid	<i>See protocol identifier</i>
PIE	<i>See priority information element</i>
PIE	<i>See position-independent executable</i>
pilot bit	bit with a preset value (zero) that is sent with the protected traffic in a known position and is used to verify that the transmission path is functioning
pilot channel	<i>See common pilot channel</i>
pilot signal	signal, usually a single frequency, transmitted over a system for supervisory, control, synchronisation or reference purposes
PIM	<i>See protocol independent multicast</i>
PIM dense mode	operational mode of PIM, in which packets are forwarded on all outgoing interfaces until pruning and truncation occurs
PIM sparse mode	operational mode of PIM, which tries to constrain data distribution so that a minimal number of routers in the network receive it
PIN	<i>See PIN code</i>
PIN code; personal identification number, PIN	access code for protecting the SIM card against unauthorised use
PIN label; label	maximum of 32 characters that identifies the personal identification number (PIN)
PIN-G	<i>See module PIN</i>

PIN-NR	<i>See signing PIN</i>
PIN2	<i>See PIN2 code</i>
PIN2 code; <i>PIN2</i>	access code required for accessing specified network services
ping	<i>See packet Internet groper</i>
ping	to use the packet Internet groper to find out whether a computer is actually online and operating or how long it takes to get a response
pinhole	function that allows access from a wide area network to a host in a local area network through network access port translation NAT
PINX	<i>See private integrated services network exchange</i>
PIP; <i>picture-in-picture</i>	feature that enables the presentation of images from two separate sources such as a DVD and computer at the same time
PISN	<i>See private integrated services network</i>
PIU	<i>See plug-in unit</i>
pixel beacon	<i>See web beacon</i>
PJC	<i>See pointer justification count</i>
PJE	<i>See pointer justification event</i>
PK	<i>See primary key</i>
PKCS	<i>See public key cryptography</i>
PKCS	<i>See public key cryptography standards</i>
PKCS#10	<i>See Certification Request Syntax Specification</i>
PKCS#12	<i>See Personal Information Exchange Syntax Standard</i>
PKCS#7	<i>See Cryptographic Message Syntax</i>
PKI	<i>See public key infrastructure</i>
PKM	<i>See privacy and key management protocol</i>
PKMv2	<i>See PKMv2 protocol</i>
PKMv2 protocol; <i>PKMv2</i>	protocol that is used to transport Extensible Authentication Protocol messages for secure roaming and handover of keying material
PKZIP	DOS-based file compression method that is distributed as shareware

PL	<i>See permanent line</i>
plaintext	<i>See cleartext</i>
plan activation	process in which a network element brings into use a new configuration defined in the plan file, and acknowledges the network management system or element manager which transmitted the activation command to the network element
plan editor	plan editing tool for completing and modifying plans created with planning tools for network implementation
plan file	XML-formatted file that can be transferred between the network management system (NMS) and Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), containing configuration data
plan management application	tool which takes care of dividing a radio network plan into sub-plans, for example one per radio network controller (RNC), attaching a profile to objects that do not exist in the network yet, downloading the plans to the radio network controllers (RNC), and activating them in the RNCs
planning interface	interface for exporting network configuration data from the network management system (NMS) to the planning system and for importing plans created in the planning system to the NMS
planning interface application	tool which takes care of importing the plan files from the dedicated web server to the NetAct repository and checks the validity of the XML files
platform	basic system which serves as a basis for development or as a basis for construction
platform adaptation interface; PAI	adaptation interface to platform device drivers, operating system core, and platform hardware
platform configuration interface	self-management interface that is used for the basic configuration of Open EMS Suite and that is the sole interface and information source for installing Open EMS Suite
platform integration interface	programming interface that enables integration of tightly-coupled services with core integration services
platform interface	interface to platform device drivers other than network access-related, operating system core, and platform hardware
platform manager	process that contains all the functions required in the platform management

platform manager user interface; PMUI	graphical user interface (GUI) via which the platform manager and the processes running on the NEMU platform can be controlled
platform service	<i>See subsystem</i>
Platypus application management	in the Platypus platform, a set of functions that tracks which applications are running and has the ability to start new applications
Platypus platform	Java graphical user interface (GUI) application platform for Nokia network and element management products
Platypus service interface	in the Platypus platform, a set of functions that defines the interfaces to the platform services, and provides a service registry which allows the Platypus management application to refer to a service
PlayAnnouncement	<i>See PlayAnnouncement procedure</i>
PlayAnnouncement procedure; PlayAnnouncement; PA	procedure by which the service control point (SCP) asks the specialised resource point (SRP) to send information to the user terminal
playback head	<i>See read head</i>
PlayTone	<i>See PlayTone procedure</i>
PlayTone procedure; PlayTone	operation that the GSM service control function uses to instruct the GSM service switching function to play tones to a leg or a call segment using the mobile services switching centre's tone generator
PLC	<i>See preferred link characteristics</i>
PLCP	<i>See physical layer convergence protocol</i>
PLD	<i>See partial load disconnecter unit</i>
PLDU	<i>See partial load disconnecter unit</i>
plesiochronous	essential characteristic of signals such that their corresponding significant instants occur at nominally the same rate, any variation in rate being constrained within specified limits
plesiochronous digital hierarchy; PDH	transfer mode in which the timing relationship of the corresponding significant instants of a signal is not limited

plesiochronous mode	operational mode of the Clock Synchronization Unit (CLSU) in which it is not synchronised to any of the synchronisation signals, but maintains the clock frequency with the help of an internal oscillator
plesiochronous physical interface	<i>See PDH physical interface</i>
plesiochronous transmission	data transmission in which the corresponding significant instants of signals occur at nominally the same rate, any variation in rate being constrained within specified limits
PLM	<i>See payload label mismatch</i>
PLMN	<i>See public land mobile network</i>
PLMN area	geographical area in which one public land mobile network (PLMN) provides telecommunication services to mobile users
PLMN BCIE	<i>See PLMN bearer capability information element</i>
PLMN bearer capability information element; <i>PLMN BCIE</i>	bearer capability information element from a mobile subscriber, including negotiable signalling parameters from the mobile station, as well as network-dependent data
PLMN index	<i>See public land mobile network index</i>
PLMN name	symbolic name in the PLMN parameter file
PLMN operator; <i>public land mobile network operator</i>	network operator maintaining a public land mobile network (PLMN) and providing network services related to it
PLMR	<i>See professional mobile radio</i>
PLP	<i>See packet level protocol</i>
PLR	<i>See packet loss ratio</i>
PLS	<i>See presence list server</i>
PLT	<i>See pulse train</i>
plug-in; <i>plug-in software; plug-in program</i>	add-on program that enhances the functions of browsers
plug-in program	<i>See plug-in</i>

plug-in software	<i>See plug-in</i>
plug-in unit; <i>slide in unit; PIU</i>	hardware product that contains electronic components and that can be connected to a cartridge, subrack, or to some other construction
plug-in unit diagnosis	test that is executed to verify the functioning of a plug-in unit
pluggable	property of a component that can be installed into a system, that automatically integrates itself into the system, and that can be removed from the system without leaving a trace of being plugged in
pluggable authentication module; <i>PAM</i>	UNIX programming interface that enables the use of third-party security methods
PM	<i>See policy manager</i>
PM	<i>See performance management</i>
PM	<i>See phase modulation</i>
PM adaptation	adaptation metadata that contains the measurement types that are used in performance management (PM)
PM basic; <i>PMB metamodel; performance management basic O&M metamodel</i>	part of the O&M modelling language that covers performance management aspects so that measurement results can be gathered from the network
PM basic adaptation file; <i>PMB</i>	adaptation file that contains measurement types and related performance indicators, that is, counter definitions
PM content file; <i>PMCON</i>	adaptation file that contains the key performance indicators and report definitions
PM core	<i>See performance management core</i>
PM core adaptation	core adaptation that defines items that are widely used in adaptations, items that play an outstanding role in Open EMS Suite, and annotation types that can or must be used to influence the behaviour of Open EMS Suite
PM data collection	<i>See performance management data collection</i>
PM database	<i>See performance management database</i>

PM metadata; performance management metadata	configuration data for performance management consisting of, for example, measurement or PM observation parameters and counter definitions, and rules for postprocessing, formatting, and transfer
PM observation; performance management observation	real-time and event-based observation of a resource
PM Platform	<i>See Performance Management Platform</i>
PM post- processing	<i>See performance management post-processing</i>
PM report; performance management report O&M metamodel; PMREP	part of the O&M modelling language that enables the running of reports on the performance management database
PM result file; performance management result file	file containing measurement data that is transferred to the operations support system (OSS)
PM warehouse; performance management warehouse O&M metamodel; PMWH	part of the O&M modelling language that enables the element management system to build a data warehouse out of the performance data gathered at the O&M interfaces of network elements
PMA	<i>See picture messaging application</i>
PMB	<i>See PM basic adaptation file</i>
PMB metamodel	<i>See PM basic</i>
PMBS-D	<i>See packet mode bearer service-D</i>
PMCON	<i>See PM content file</i>
PMD	<i>See performance management daemon</i>
PMD	<i>See physical medium-dependent sublayer</i>
PMDS	<i>See performance management data summarisation</i>

PMDS counter output interface	interface via which the data vectors are forwarded as a single counter from performance management data summarisation (PMDS) to a process that can receive data through the particular counter interface
PMDS vector interface	interface via which the data vectors are transferred between performance management data summarisation (PMDS) and a process that can receive data through the particular counter interface
PMF	<i>See provisioning and management function</i>
PMG services	set of services that are related to presence, messaging, and group management (PMG)
PMGMT	<i>See parameter management</i>
PMI	<i>See performance management interface</i>
PMIF	<i>See performance management interface</i>
PMK	<i>See pairwise master key</i>
PMM	<i>See packet mobility management</i>
PMR	<i>See packet measurement report</i>
PMR	<i>See professional mobile radio</i>
PMREP	<i>See PM report</i>
PMU test	payphone monitor unit test in which payphone monitor timing logic (PMTL) plug-in unit is connected to internal loop
PMUI	<i>See platform manager user interface</i>
PMWH	<i>See PM warehouse</i>
PN	<i>See pseudorandom noise</i>
PN	<i>See personal number</i>
PNA	<i>See Push-Notification-Answer message</i>
PNCH	<i>See packet notification channel</i>
PNI	<i>See private numbering index</i>
PNI	<i>See presentation number indicator</i>
PNNI	<i>See private network node interface</i>

PNNI topology state element; PTSE	collection of private network node interface (PNNI) information that is flooded among all logical nodes within a peer group
PNNI topology state packet; PTSP	private network node interface (PNNI) routing packet that is used for flooding PNNI topology state elements (PTSE) among logical nodes within a peer group
PNP	<i>See private numbering plan</i>
PNP call	call which is made by a PNP group member to a private number that is part of the private numbering plan (PNP) of the same group
PNP group	set of users who use the same private numbering plan
PNP group without an escape code	closed private numbering plan (PNP) group from which all calls outside the PNP are restricted
PNR	<i>See Push-Notification-Request message</i>
PNS	<i>See personal number service</i>
POA	<i>See Portable Object Adapter</i>
POC	<i>See radio frequency power control</i>
PoC	<i>See push to talk over cellular</i>
PoC address	address that identifies a PoC user
PoC advertisement interface	interface that the operator uses to activate the PoC subscribers who are currently not logged on to the PoC service and to advertise the PoC service to non-PoC subscribers
PoC API; RP18 interface; RP-18	application programming interface (API) which connects the operator's customer care and billing system (CCB) to the PoC system and acts as a central point for managing PoC subscriptions
PoC application server	<i>See PoC server</i>
PoC AS	<i>See PoC server</i>
PoC autoprovisioning	feature for making PoC services automatically available for a user who logs into the PoC system
PoC availability	<i>See PoC presence availability</i>
PoC call	<i>See push to talk call</i>

PoC call processor; <i>push to talk call processor; PoC CP</i>	network element of the push to talk core network which enables push to talk over cellular (PoC) service by offering speech packet multiplication and forwarding, call processing, control, and management services
PoC call processor application measurement	process of monitoring and measuring the use of push to talk over cellular (PoC) services
PoC call processor intercollegiate interface; <i>intercollegiate interface; push to talk call processor intercollegiate interface</i>	interface for transferring authorisation information, control signalling, and speech packets between PoC call processors
POC CDR	<i>See PSTN-originated call charging record</i>
PoC CDR	charging record (CDR) that contains information about the services used in the PoC system and identifies the customer to be charged
PoC charging	charging for collecting data about the used resources and services in the push to talk core network to enable billing
PoC client	part of the PoC terminal that supports the PoC service
PoC client interface	interface, which consists of push to talk over cellular (PoC) traffic and signalling interfaces, that is used for carrying data between PoC terminals and the PoC core network
PoC communication; <i>push to talk communication</i>	one-way communication that is based on push to talk over cellular (PoC)
PoC contact	person who can be contacted by pressing the push to talk button on a PoC terminal
PoC core network	<i>See PoC system</i>
PoC CP	<i>See PoC call processor</i>
PoC data management	management of the PoC groups that a user owns, a list of PoC contacts, and access and reject lists

PoC dispatcher	dispatcher that allows for the professional users that manage fleets PoC communication from a personal computer
PoC group; <i>talk group; talkgroup; group</i>	in push to talk over cellular (PoC), a set of users who can participate in PoC communication
PoC group communication; <i>1-to-many PoC communication</i>	PoC communication that consists of a conversation between talk group members
PoC group identity	SIP uniform resource identifier that identifies a PoC group
PoC group name	name of a PoC group that can be presented to a PoC user
PoC group session	<i>See group session</i>
PoC hosting	feature that enables one operator to offer a push to talk over cellular (PoC) service to another operator using his own PoC system
PoC MSISDN authorisation; <i>PoC MSISDN authorization /US/</i>	authorisation in which service access to the PoC system is based on verifying the end user's mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN)
PoC MSISDN authorization /US/	<i>See PoC MSISDN authorisation</i>
PoC network-to-network interface; <i>network-to-network interface; NNI</i>	network-network interface between a PoC call processor in an operator's PoC network and another PoC server in another operator's PoC network
PoC presence; <i>PoC presence information</i>	PoC-related presence information which the PoC server receives from the presence server and which indicates if the user is registered in the PoC system and the specific state of the user
PoC presence authorisation policy	<i>See presence authorisation policy</i>
PoC presence availability; <i>PoC availability</i>	in push to talk over cellular (PoC), a function that allows the user to know the login status of another individual subscriber
PoC presence buddy list	<i>See PoC presence subscription list</i>

PoC presence data management	management of PoC presence subscription lists and presence authorisation policies
PoC presence information	<i>See PoC presence</i>
PoC presence SIP/SIMPLE client interface; SIP/SIMPLE client interface	client interface that enables the configuration of a PoC call processor for proxy SIP/SIMPLE-based PoC presence communication between a Nokia PoC terminal and a Nokia Presence Server
PoC presence subscription list	list that a PoC presence user maintains and that includes the PoC presence contacts whose PoC presence availability is of interest to the user
PoC provisioning	provisioning and management of PoC-related services and subscriptions in network elements that belong to the PoC system
PoC provisioning interface; provisioning interface	application programming interface (API) that the push to talk register provides to enable the connection between the network operators' provisioning systems and the push to talk core network
PoC register; push to talk register, PoC-R	network element of the push to talk core network that provides an open application programming interface (API) towards provisioning tools and a centralised subscriber database for provisioning
PoC register interface	<i>See push to talk register interface</i>
PoC register's application server; provisioning application server	server in a PoC register that acts as the central master database for the PoC system, and distributes the provisioning data to the PoC call processors, authorization server (AuS), and address server (AdS)
PoC server; PoC application server, PoC AS	application server that implements the push to talk over cellular (PoC) functions
PoC service	<i>See push to talk over cellular</i>
PoC session; talk session	established connection between PoC subscribers in which the participants can communicate one at a time using voice
PoC session identity	SIP uniform resource identifier that the PoC client receives in the contact header and in the floor control protocol connect message during the PoC session establishment when a pre-established session is used

PoC session locking	PoC service setting that a PoC client uses to block incoming speech items from all sources except the ongoing session
PoC session on hold; <i>session on hold</i>	PoC service setting that a PoC client uses to block incoming speech items for an ongoing session
PoC signalling interface	push to talk over cellular (PoC) interface which is used to transfer session control data between PoC terminals and their assigned control plane servers in the PoC core network
PoC site	site where the equipment necessary for transmitting the push to talk over cellular (PoC) traffic is installed
PoC subscriber	subscriber whose service subscription includes push to talk over cellular (PoC)
PoC system	core network which includes all the entities in the push to talk over cellular (PoC) user plane, control plane, management plane, and provisioning plane
PoC traffic interface	push to talk over cellular (PoC) interface which is used to transfer audio and control data between PoC terminals and their assigned user plane servers in the PoC core network
PoC URI	SIP uniform resource identifier (URI) that a user, group, or folder has in the PoC system
PoC-R	<i>See PoC register</i>
PoC-R provisioning	provisioning of end-user subscriptions to a PoC register (PoC-R)
podcasting	method for automatically delivering audio or video content to subscribers over the Internet to subscribers, in which content creators upload their media files to the web from where the files are then downloaded to the end users
POH	<i>See path overhead</i>
POI	<i>See privacy override indicator</i>
POI	<i>See point of initiation</i>
point co-ordination function; <i>PCF</i>	function of IEEE802.11 that can improve performance for certain types of data
point code; <i>PC</i>	unique address code that identifies a network node in order to enable the SS7 network to route calls properly

point in association; <i>PIA</i>	detection point which represents the state of an association for the call unrelated interaction
point in call; <i>PIC</i>	phase in the basic call state model where the handling of a call can be interrupted momentarily or from which an advanced intelligent network (AIN) service can be activated
point of initiation; <i>POI</i>	functional interface between basic call processing and service logic over which service control is initiated
point of presence	<i>See point-of-presence</i>
point of provisioning; <i>POP</i>	network element or node whose provisioning queue is used to provide the service
point of return; <i>POR</i>	functional interface between basic call processing and service logic over which service control is returned
point-of-presence; <i>point of presence; POP</i>	city or location where a network connection can be established, either with PSTN or ISDN
point-to-multipoint call	call in which a root is connected to more than one leaf with point-to-multipoint connection
point-to-multipoint connection	<i>See point-to-multipoint ISDN connection</i>
point-to-multipoint connection; <i>PTM</i>	unidirectional connection in which a single source end-system (known as a root) is connected to multiple destination end-systems (known as leaves)
point-to-multipoint group call service; <i>PTM group call service; PTM group call; group call service; PTM-G</i>	point-to-multipoint service which allows the PTM messages to be received only by a specific subset of subscribers located in the area defined by the service requester
point-to-multipoint ISDN connection; <i>point-to-multipoint connection</i>	ISDN connection that is established between a single specified ISDN interface, and more than one other specified ISDN interface

point-to-multipoint multicast service; PTM multicast service; PTM-M	point-to-multipoint service in which the data is broadcasted throughout the whole defined geographical area
point-to-multipoint server	<i>See point-to-multipoint service center</i>
point-to-multipoint service; PTM service	service which offers a subscriber an opportunity to send a message to multiple receivers with only one service request
point-to-multipoint service center; point-to-multipoint server; PTM service centre; PTM-SC	GPRS network element which is the access point to PTM (point-to-multipoint) services and the central element in the GPRS PTM system
point-to-point; PTP; PP	value of a service attribute denoting that the communication involves only two network terminations
point-to-point circuit	circuit with exactly two endpoints
point-to-point connection	<i>See point-to-point ISDN connection</i>
point-to-point connection; PTP	connection established between only two end points
point-to-point connection oriented network service; PTP connection oriented network service; PTP-CONS	point-to-point service in which a switched virtual circuit is established between the subscribers and a logical relation between the packets is maintained
point-to-point connectionless network service; PTP connectionless network service; PTP-CLNS	point-to-point service which allows one user to send single packets to another user

point-to-point data link	point-to-point connection from layer 2 of digital subscriber signalling system no. 1 (DSS 1)
point-to-point interface	logical interface via which the packets are delivered to a single neighbour
point-to-point ISDN connection; point-to-point connection	ISDN connection that is established between two specified ISDN interfaces
point-to-point lu-PC interface	interface that enables user-equipment-based and network-based assisted GPS point-to-point data delivery, GPS information exchange, and position calculation services
point-to-point messaging model	messaging model that relies on the Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA) to provide synchronous and asynchronous point-to-point messaging
Point-to-Point Protocol; PPP	TCP/IP remote access protocol used to transmit network layer datagrams such as IP packets over serial point-to-point links
point-to-point service; PTP service	service in which the data is sent from a single network termination to another network termination
point-to-point short message service; SMS point-to-point; SMS/PP	service where short messages can be sent from one mobile station (MS) to another
Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol /US/	<i>See Point-to-Point Tunnelling Protocol</i>
Point-to-Point Tunnelling Protocol; Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol /US/; PPTP	protocol for virtual private networks in which some nodes of a local area network are connected through the Internet
pointer	variable whose value is an address
pointer; PTR	structural part of a signal used to locate the information-carrying bits of the signal

pointer; mouse pointer	small graphic in a graphical user interface which shows the location on the screen where the next operation can be performed and often also the function running on a computer, or its state
pointer generation	function of the transmitting end, in which a pointer is generated to point to a Virtual Container floating in the SDH frame payload
pointer interpretation	function of the receiving end, indicating the location of the incoming Virtual Container in the SDH frame
pointer jitter	jitter that is caused by pointer adjustments in the generation of frames
pointer justification count; PJC	performance monitoring parameter in SDH, indicating the number of times that the pointer has been incremented or decremented since the counter was last reset
pointer justification event; PJE	inversion of the I- or D-bits of the pointer, together with an increment or decrement of the pointer value to signify a frequency justification opportunity
pointer processing	function by means of which a pointer is generated or interpreted
pointer variable	<i>See pointer</i>
pointing device	device that is used to indicate a location on the screen
polarisation; polarization /US/	attribute of an electromagnetic wave which describes the direction of the electric field
polarisation diversity; polarization diversity /US/	equipment and propagation protection in which the information is transmitted and received using both vertically and horizontally polarised radio waves
polarity reversal	reversal of conductor polarities in order to transmit signalling related information
polarization /US/	<i>See polarisation</i>
polarization diversity /US/	<i>See polarisation diversity</i>
policing; dropping; packet dropping	process of discarding packets within a traffic stream in accordance with the state of a corresponding meter, enforcing a traffic profile
policing; traffic policing	set of actions taken by the network to monitor and control traffic

policy access point; <i>PAP</i>	access point that creates policies and makes them available to the policy decision points
policy agent; <i>PA</i>	component in the TCP/IP stack that enforces policy decisions regarding network resources, including access, connection load balancing, and message prioritisation
policy client	<i>See policy enforcement point</i>
policy control function	<i>See policy decision point</i>
policy decision function; <i>PDF</i>	logical policy decision element that uses standard IP mechanisms to implement service-based local policy (SBLP) in the IP bearer layer
policy decision point; <i>policy control function; PDP; PCF</i>	software process that functions as a policy server and translator for the policy enforcement points under its scope of control
policy enforcement function; <i>PEF</i>	function that includes policy-based admission control for policing packet flow into the IP network, and a gate function for restricting the Internet protocol (IP) destinations that may be reached from or through a PDP context
policy enforcement point; <i>policy client; PEP</i>	function that is part of a network element that must implement the policies defined by the policy administration systems
policy information base; <i>PIB</i>	database that contains the policy information that is pushed from the policy decision point (PDP) to the policy enforcement point (PEP) for providing policy, or sent to the PDP from the PEP as a notification
policy management	management of policies as distinct entities
policy management system	management system which implements policies in the managed network by converting the policy rules into configuration data to be downloaded to network elements
policy manager; <i>PM</i>	manager that maintains and enforces the security policy of the host by making security policy decisions on behalf of the IPsec engine and by invoking the key exchange protocol (IKE) to establish security associations with other hosts when needed
policy routing	<i>See policy-based routing</i>
policy rule	in the IPsec policy, a rule that matches certain packets and specifies what to do with them

policy server	server in which the policy information bases (PIB) are maintained, providing policy management for IP services
policy-based management; PBM	in computing, management of a system, network, or workstation with multiple users, through the use of policies
policy-based routing; policy routing; PBR	routing scheme that implements forwarding and routing of packets based on user-configured policies
POLL PDU	<i>See status request PDU</i>
polled supervision	active supervision in which the supervising system sends a supervision message to the port of a supervised actor at specified intervals, and expects an acknowledgement from the actor within a certain time
polling	method where a computer asks other computers for information
polling device	device used to collect status messages of an input line, sensor, or memory location to see if a particular event has occurred
polling interval	time period during which the NMS reads the data files in the selected nodes
polymorphism	ability, due to inheritance, of a managed object instance to behave either as an instance of its own class, or an instance of any of its superclasses
polyphonic tone	<i>See MIDI tone</i>
pool agent	centralised management of ticket pools for the cluster nodes to balance the load
pool area	area within which a mobile station may roam without the need to change the serving core network (CN) node
pool licence; pool licence /US/	NMS-controlled licence that permits the use of the licensed application in a number of managed objects
pool license /US/	<i>See pool licence</i>
pool switching	<i>See pool switching procedure</i>
pool switching procedure; pool switching	procedure that switches the traffic from one circuit pool to another based on the required speech codec or channel rate
POP	<i>See point-of-presence</i>

POP; <i>post office protocol</i>	message access protocol which allows a user's workstation to access mail from a mailbox server
POP	<i>See point of provisioning</i>
population rule	rule for populating an attribute value in a subscription with a specific logic
POR	<i>See point of return</i>
port	functional unit of a node through which data can leave or enter a data network or a device
port	transport layer demultiplexing value which is used to distinguish among multiple destinations within a given host computer
port	identified message queue in ChorusOS
port address translation; <i>port-level NAT; PAT</i>	logical extension of the network address translation (NAT) which allows for the use of a single IP address to present multiple services on different internal IP addresses to an exterior network
port filter	method of selecting which types of frames will be forwarded
port group; <i>multicast port</i>	port to which multiple other ports can be attached
port service	Chorus computing platform service allowing applications to declare their unique port identifiers to the Port Name Server for Chorus Environment (PNSERV), which stores them in the port name table
port-based classification	packet classification which is based on the physical interface from which the packets originate
port-based network access control	<i>See 802.1X</i>
port-level NAT	<i>See port address translation</i>
portability	ability of software or a file format to be used on a platform that is different from the platform it was originally designed for, and to be compiled with a new compiler
portability domain	<i>See number portability domain</i>
portable code	code which can be run on different platforms or compiled with different compilers
portable number range	number range which defines the mobile subscriber international ISDN numbers (IMSISDN) that are portable between networks

Portable Object Adapter; POA	CORBA standard for building server-side applications that are portable across heterogeneous object request brokers
portable operating system interface for UNIX; portable operating system interface X; POSIX	UNIX-based standard operating system interface to user-created application programs that runs on all vendor equipment and is based on a set of open standards
portable operating system interface X	<i>See portable operating system interface for UNIX</i>
portable script logic	<i>See portable service logic</i>
portable service logic; portable script logic; PSL	service logic that implements the portable services
portal	network service which provides access to several other services in addition to its own services
ported number	subscriber number or a PBX number that has been transferred from one exchange to another exchange, because the customer has changed to a new operator or location
ported subscriber	subscriber of a ported number
ported-in subscriber	subscriber who has ported into the recipient network or exchange
ported-out subscriber	subscriber who has ported out of the donor network or exchange
porting process	process of describing the transfer of a number between network operators
portrait page	page written or displayed so that the text is parallel with the shorter side of the page
POS	<i>See packet over SONET</i>
POS interface	<i>See packet over SONET interface</i>
position based services in BSC	<i>See location service in BSC</i>

position calculation application part; PCAP	protocol that provides the signalling services between a radio network controller (RNC) and a stand-alone A-GPS SMLC (SAS)
position data	information element that provides data related to the positioning methods in relation to the location report procedure
position defined parameter	parameter which is identified by its location
position determination entity	<i>See position-determining equipment</i>
position determination equipment	<i>See position-determining equipment</i>
position determination timer; POST timer; POST	timer with a value that determines the maximum period of time that a call will be held up
position estimate	<i>See location estimate</i>
position number	internal number based on the hardware structure of the exchange which gives the location of the subscriber terminal connection in the equipment. The driver usually carries out the functions on the subscriber terminal according to the position number
position number analysis	analysis of the last numbers of a directory number of an subscriber to determine the position number
position, velocity, and time; PVT	three-dimensional position information of a user, including information of velocity and time, determined by the GPS receiver or user equipment
position-determining entity	<i>See position-determining equipment</i>
position-determining equipment; position-determining entity; PDE	network equipment that determines the location of a wireless device through an existing wireless public network
position-independent code; PIC	object code that can execute at different locations in a memory

position-independent executable; <i>PIE</i>	executable that is created from a position-independent code
positioned channel	channel that occupies bit positions which form a fixed periodic pattern (for example, B-, H- and D- channels in ISDN user network interfaces)
positioned interface structure	structure in which all services and signalling are provided by positioned channels
positioning; <i>locationing</i>	procedure of finding out the location of a mobile device
positioning determination entity	<i>See position-determining equipment</i>
positioning determination equipment	<i>See position-determining equipment</i>
positioning method	principle and algorithm on which the estimation of the geographical location in positioning is based
positive acknowledgement; <i>acknowledgement; ACK</i>	message which indicates the correct transfer of message signal units
positive justification	method of justification in which the digit time-slots used to convey a digital signal have a digit rate that is always higher than the digit rate of that original signal
positive pulse stuffing	<i>See positive justification</i>
positive stuffing	<i>See positive justification</i>
positive-zero-negative pulse stuffing	<i>See positive/zero/negative justification</i>
positive/zero/negative justification	method of justification in which the digit time-slots used to convey a digital signal have a digit rate that may be higher than, the same as, or lower than the digit rate of the original signal. Information which facilitates the recovery of the original digits which are conveyed by means of the justification service digits. Usually the digit time-slots used to convey a digital signal have the same nominal digit rate as the original signal

POSIX	<i>See portable operating system interface for UNIX</i>
POST	<i>See position determination timer</i>
post district	group of post offices with the same name, operating within different computers and communicating with each other through a common bus
post office	process family which handles message traffic between computers
post office protocol	<i>See POP</i>
POST timer	<i>See position determination timer</i>
post-announcement	audible tone or announcement given in the post-announcement phase following the actual announcement
post-dialing /US/	<i>See post-dialling</i>
post-dialing delay /US/	<i>See post-dialling delay</i>
post-dialling; post-dialing /US/	dialling which is performed after the actual dialling and used for transmitting additional information to a device located outside the telephone network and requiring the use of numbers
post-dialling delay; post-dialing delay /US/	time interval between the end of dialling by the user and the user receiving the appropriate tone or recorded announcement, or abandoning the call without a tone
post-login WAP	<i>See postlogin WAP</i>
post-login web	<i>See postlogin web</i>
post-paid adapter	software component of the delivery server which integrates the delivery server to the Nokia Charging Center (NCC)
post-paid billing; postpaid billing	billing arrangement between a customer and the operator or service provider where the customer periodically receives a bill for service usage in the past period
post-paid charging	charging method where information about a call or data transmission is collected once it has been completed
post-paid customer	customer who is charged using post-paid payment
post-paid interface	charging interface towards the post-paid billing system

post-paid payment	payment method where the billing of the subscriber is done based on the charging records that are post-processed in the billing system
post-processing	<i>See billing centre</i>
post-processing system	computer system outside the DX 200 network element that collects, receives, and handles data which has been output from the network element
post-processing system	<i>See billing centre</i>
postlogin WAP; postlogin WAP page; post-login WAP	WAP page that provides services available after login
postlogin WAP page	<i>See postlogin WAP</i>
postlogin web; postlogin web page; post-login web	web page that provides services available after login
postlogin web page	<i>See postlogin web</i>
postmaster	master of the post office
postmaster	person in charge of the maintenance of the e-mail system of an organisation
postpaid billing	<i>See post-paid billing</i>
potential capacity	total exploitable capacity of a managed object with the current hardware configuration, including the basic capacity, licensed capacity, and capacity for which there is no licence
POTS splitter	passive/active filter that separates voice traffic from data traffic
power amplifier frame; PAF	cabinet that contains the linear amplifier system which consists of multi-carrier power amplifier modules
power budget; PBGT	criterion in a handover procedure according to which handover is initiated to maintain acceptable signal strengths and power levels
power budget handover; PBGT HO	handover that ensures that the mobile terminal is always handed over to the cell with a minimum path loss

power control	<i>See radio frequency power control</i>
power redundancy	redundancy that protects a unit or system from losing power
power setting	value of the control signal which determines the desired transmitter output power
power system management; PSM	system that lets users control the power supply of a network element either locally or remotely
power system management node manager; power system manager; PSMMan	Windows-based application that is used to control the power system management (PSM) elements of the system
power system manager	<i>See power system management node manager</i>
power-up reset	<i>See cold reset</i>
PP	<i>See point-to-point</i>
PP	<i>See physical plane</i>
PPA	<i>See Push-Profile-Answer message</i>
PPA	<i>See PDH path adaptation</i>
PPCH	<i>See packet paging channel</i>
PPD	<i>See partial packet discard</i>
PPE	<i>See pay-per-view television</i>
PPF	<i>See paging proceed flag</i>
PPG	<i>See push proxy gateway</i>
PPI	<i>See PDH physical interface</i>
PPP	<i>See Point-to-Point Protocol</i>
PPP authentication protocol; PAP	protocol which is used to accomplish authentication for the point-to-point protocol (PPP)

PPP Compression Control Protocol; Compression Control Protocol; CCP	protocol that configures, enables, and disables data compression algorithms at both ends of the point-to-point data link, and signals failure of the compression/decompression mechanism in a reliable manner
PPP encapsulation	multiplexing of different network-layer protocols simultaneously over the same link that the point-to-point protocol (PPP) provides
PPP Multilink	<i>See PPP Multilink Protocol</i>
PPP Multilink Protocol; Multilink Point-to- Point Protocol; PPP Multilink; MLPPP; MP	protocol that can be used for splitting, recombining, and sequencing datagrams across multiple logical data links
PPR	<i>See Push-Profile-Request message</i>
PPR	<i>See privacy profile register</i>
PPS	<i>See precise positioning service</i>
PPSMI	<i>See prepaid SMI</i>
PPT	<i>See PDH path termination</i>
PPTP	<i>See Point-to-Point Tunnelling Protocol</i>
PPV	<i>See pay-per-view television</i>
PQ	<i>See priority queuing</i>
PR	<i>See pseudo-range</i>
PrA	<i>See presumed abort protocol</i>
PRA	<i>See primary rate access</i>
PRACH	<i>See packet random access channel</i>
PRACK	<i>See provisional acknowledgement</i>
Practical Extraction and Report Language	<i>See Perl programming language</i>

Practical Extraction and Reporting Language	<i>See Perl programming language</i>
PRB	<i>See program block</i>
PRBS	<i>See pseudo-random binary sequence</i>
PRC	<i>See provisioning class</i>
PrC	<i>See presumed commit protocol</i>
PRC	<i>See primary reference clock</i>
PRE	<i>See primary rate equipment</i>
pre-announcement; pre-connection announcement	audible tone or announcement preceding the actual announcement
pre-arranged PoC Group	<i>See prearranged dial-out group</i>
pre-boot	<i>See boot loading</i>
pre-configured group; provisioned group	talk group which is primarily intended for enterprise users and is usually pre-configured by the network operator for the use of a specific group of people
pre-connection announcement	<i>See pre-announcement</i>
pre-emphasis; pre-equalisation	process designed to increase the magnitude of some frequency components in a system with respect to the magnitude of others in order to reduce adverse effects, such as noise, in subsequent parts of the system
pre-emption	procedure by which a call with higher priority can cause the release or handover of an ongoing call with lower priority
pre-emptive speech item	speech item which always has the highest priority and thus overrides all other traffic in a group
pre-equalisation	<i>See pre-emphasis</i>
pre-established session	Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) based PoC session that the PoC client establishes with the PoC server that performs the participating PoC function prior to making requests for PoC sessions to other PoC users

pre-login WAP	<i>See prelogin WAP</i>
pre-master secret; <i>premaster secret</i>	48-byte secret key that the client generates and that is encrypted under the public key from the server's certificate
pre-paging	procedure that takes place in the visited MSC before the initial address message arrives, in order to reduce the amount of paging or reduce the call set-up time
pre-provisioned subscription database; <i>pre-provisioned subscription DB</i>	disk-based database that contains pre-provisioned, profile-based subscription data
pre-provisioned subscription DB	<i>See pre-provisioned subscription database</i>
pre-warming	application-level tasks executed by the spare unit's processes before the actual warm-up phase of a controlled N+1 switchover
Preactive state	state of the prepaid account when the prepaid expiry service is provisioned
preanalysis	function that extracts the logical parts of the address information
prearranged dial-out group; <i>prearranged PoC group; pre-arranged PoC Group</i>	dial-out group that is meant for regular use and that a user creates by specifying the group name and group participants
prearranged end	closing of dialogue between the service switching function (SSF) and the service control function (SCF) when a set of end conditions are met in the SSF
prearranged PoC group	<i>See prearranged dial-out group</i>
preboot	<i>See boot loading</i>
preboot actor	boot actor that initialises hardware, starts the bootable archive, and is started first every time a Chorus unit is reset
preboot execution environment; <i>PXE</i>	industry standard client-server interface that allows networked computers that are not yet loaded with an operating system to be configured and booted remotely by an administrator

precedence class	quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies three service classes to indicate the relative importance of maintaining the service commitments under abnormal conditions, for example, when network is congested or has limited resources available
precipitation attenuation; rain attenuation	loss in electromagnetic energy by scattering, refraction, and absorption during passage through a volume of the atmosphere containing precipitation in the form of rain, snow, hail, or sleet
precise positioning service; PPS	accurate positioning, velocity, and timing service which is available on a continuous, worldwide basis to authorised GPS users
precision	ability to maintain stability and accuracy within a particular timekeeping system
precision code; P-code	pseudonoise code modulated on the GPS carrier, which repeats about every 267 days
precondition	set of constraints on a session that are introduced in an SDP offer
predefined data types	predefined names for data type generators
Predictive Failure Analysis; PFA	proactive tool for predicting potential hard disk drive, fan, power supply, processor, voltage regulator module, and memory failures to increase drive reliability and availability and decrease downtime
predictive maintenance	that part of maintenance in which is determined which parts or components should be replaced and when according to the real-time information that the equipment provides
predictive service	service which allows a specified variance in the measured performance criteria
predictive text input; T9 text input; T9	software that enables users to easily enter text into small devices with limited size keyboards, like mobile phones
predictor	device that provides an estimated value of a sampled signal derived from previous samples of the same signal or from a quantised version of those samples
preference	data maintained by a subscriber to be passed to applications in order to reduce data input during service use
preferential access	network controlled function which enables the localised service area (LSA) to allocate resources at call set-up and during the active mode, preferring the LSA users to all other users

preferential CUG	default closed user group, nominated by a user belonging to several closed user groups (CUG), which the network uses when no closed user group or explicit outgoing access request is received
preferred CG	<i>See preferred charging gateway</i>
preferred charging gateway; preferred CG	charging gateway to which the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) suggests the SGSN CDR packets to be sent
preferred inter-exchange carrier; PIC	carrier identification code (CIC) that identifies the preferred network operator of a mobile subscriber to be used in a long-distance call
preferred link characteristics; PLC	parameter which gives an indication that the link characteristics shall be set as indicated in this parameter if modification of the link characteristics is permitted
prefix	subscriber's own site code which is used in front of the calling subscriber number
prefix	in the context of short message service, the first digits in a destination subscriber number of a short message which are used to determine the correct short message service centre (SMSC) address inside a mobile services switching centre (MSC)
prefix discovery	mechanism that the neighbour discovery protocol (NDP) defines for the hosts to discover the set of address prefixes that define which destinations are on-link for an attached link
prelogin WAP; prelogin WAP page; pre-login WAP	WAP page that provides services that do not require registration
prelogin WAP page	<i>See prelogin WAP</i>
premaster secret	<i>See pre-master secret</i>
premature clearing	release phase of the call initiated by the calling or called user before the call has reached the active call state
premature release probability; cut-off call probability	probability that an established connection will be released for a reason other than intentionally by any of the parties involved in the call
premises security	<i>See security of the premises</i>

premium rate; premium rate service; dial-it service /US/; PRM	telecommunication service whereby a subscriber can be allocated a special number and calls to this number are charged to the caller at special rates to cover the price of the call and the price of the service
premium rate call	telecommunication service which has tariff comparable to or exceeding the international call rates
premium rate service	<i>See premium rate</i>
premium user	user of a network who has priority in session set-up when the network is heavily loaded, and whose data has priority over normal and low-end users
prepaid account; account	record in which the credit of the subscriber is stored
prepaid billing	<i>See prepaid charging</i>
prepaid call	call that uses the prepaid service
prepaid calling time	<i>See prepaid credit</i>
prepaid CDR	<i>See prepaid charging record</i>
prepaid charging; prepaid billing	charging where the subscriber pays a certain sum in advance, and the account is charged in real time
prepaid charging interface	<i>See OSC interface</i>
prepaid charging record; prepaid CDR	charging record that contains information on prepaid calls which is marked with the charging characteristics field so that it can be singled out for special treatment in other network elements
prepaid credit; credit; prepaid calling time	sum of money that the subscriber has paid in advance for calls
prepaid customer	<i>See prepaid subscriber</i>
prepaid expiry	feature related to prepaid services, with which the credit period and the subscription period of a prepaid subscriber can be limited
prepaid group	group whose members have the same group prepaid service and can call inside and outside the group using the same prepaid account
prepaid interface	charging interface towards the prepaid system

prepaid message	message charged from a prepaid account
prepaid payment	payment method where the subscriber pays a certain sum in advance and the account is charged during the call
prepaid profile	subscriber profile that consists of a deposit function, expiry function and account maximum
prepaid roaming	<i>See roaming prepaid service</i>
prepaid server	server where the charging records (CDR) of prepaid subscribers are delivered via the charging gateway
prepaid service	IN supported service where the subscriber pays a certain sum in advance and the account is charged online during the call
prepaid service management interface	<i>See prepaid SMI</i>
prepaid SMI; prepaid service management interface; PPSMI	application programming interface (API) that is an extension to the service management interface (SMI), used for prepaid and prepaid expiry subscriber and subscription management and for recharging prepaid accounts
prepaid SMI interface	<i>See prepaid SMI</i>
prepaid subscriber; prepaid customer	subscriber that uses prepaid payment as the payment method and has an account
prepaid subscription	subscription in which the subscriber pays a certain sum in advance to the account which is charged in real time during the calls
prepaid system	service centre system which contains prepaid account data
prepaid tracker	service that sends a short message including account information to the mobile device after a call or transaction
preparation phase	part of a software upgrade in which new software modules are copied to the disk, file conversions are executed for files that require it, and a new trial software build is created for the system
preparing phase	<i>See preparation phase</i>
prepay credit	<i>See prepaid credit</i>
preprocessor	microprocessor-based interface unit which performs the strictly real-time preprocessing and post-processing of data instead of a main processor

preprocessor platform	platform running in the preprocessor and offering some of the services of the computing platform
preprocessor PROM	programmable read-only-memory containing the preprocessor unit program
PRES	<i>See number presentation status</i>
PRES URI	uniform resource identifier (URI) that provides a generic way to locate a presence service
presence attribute; PA	piece of presence information intended for the user or meta-information for machine-to-machine communication between the publishing client and receiving clients
presence attribute list; attribute list	set of presence attributes used when requesting presence information and performing presence authorisation
presence authorisation	process in which the presence server user authorises presence attributes to other users
presence authorisation policy; presence authorisation policy document; PoC presence authorisation policy	policy that contains the visibility restrictions of a user's presence status
presence authorisation policy document	<i>See presence authorisation policy</i>
presence buddy list	<i>See PoC presence subscription list</i>
presence data	<i>See presence information</i>
presence enabled terminal	mobile terminal that is both capable of presenting presence information and can be used to update the owner's presence information
presence enhanced phonebook	application in the presence enabled terminal which allows the user to view someone else's presence information using the mobile device's phonebook
presence entity	<i>See presentity</i>
presence extension attribute	<i>See extension attribute</i>

presence information; <i>presence data;</i> <i>presence status</i>	collection of presence attributes which the presence server gathers and distributes
presence list server; PLS	server that is responsible for storing grouped lists of watched presentities and enables a watcher to subscribe to the presence information of multiple presentities using a single SIP SUBSCRIBE transaction
presence notification; <i>presence update notification</i>	notification that the presence server sends to the presence subscribers when the presence publisher changes his presence information
presence profile	dynamic profile of the user, which is visible to others and used to represent the user, and which shares information and control services
presence publisher; <i>publisher</i>	user of the presence service who is allowed to publish and update his presence status, and control the availability of presence information to others
presence request	request made by an end user to get someone else's presence information updated
presence server; PS	server software product that stores and distributes presence information between mobile terminals and enables the usage of presence enhanced phonebook application in terminals
presence status	<i>See presence information</i>
presence status fetch	basic function of the presence server that is used for a one-time enquiry of the presence status of another user
presence subscription	function of the presence server which allows the user to subscribe to a certain number of people, whose presence information is then dynamically updated for the user
presence update	basic presence server function which updates presence information for those who have subscribed to it
presence update notification	<i>See presence notification</i>
presence web services interface; <i>presence WSI</i>	web services interface for applications to access and use presence services
presence WSI	<i>See presence web services interface</i>

presentation address	<i>See presentation service access point</i>
presentation context	association of an abstract syntax with a transfer syntax
presentation function; <i>PF</i>	functional component which performs the general operations to translate the information held in the TMN information model to a displayable format for the human-machine interface, and vice versa
presentation indicator; <i>PI</i>	indicator which provides instructions on whether or not the provided connected line identity is allowed to be presented, or indicates that the number is not available
presentation layer	<i>See UI layer</i>
presentation layer	layer 6 within the OSI model including data formatting and code conversion
presentation number indicator; <i>PNI</i>	indicator of the network message which indicates whether a presentation number is available or not
presentation portal	portal that promotes content to the end user
presentation protocol	<i>See ISO Presentation Protocol</i>
presentation service	portal that promotes content to the end-user and requests download work orders to Nokia Delivery Server (DLS)
presentation service access point; <i>presentation address; PSAP</i>	service access point (network address) which constitutes of network service access point (NSAP) together with the T-, S-, and P-selectors
presentity; <i>presence entity</i>	entity that projects its presence information
preshared key; <i>preshared secret key; PSK</i>	shared private key that is used for proof of identity or group membership
preshared secret key	<i>See preshared key</i>
presumed abort protocol; <i>PrA</i>	variant of the two-phase commit protocol (2PC) designed to reduce the cost associated with aborting transactions

presumed commit protocol; <i>PrC</i>	variant of the two-phase commit protocol (2PC) designed to reduce the cost associated with committing transactions
presumed nothing protocol	<i>See two-phase commit protocol</i>
presynch	<i>See presynch state</i>
presynch state; <i>presynch</i>	part of cell delineation process, in which the header error control (HEC) value is calculated and checked cell-by-cell
Pretty Good Privacy; <i>PGP</i>	public key cryptography for secure electronic mail and file encryption
prevention rule; <i>alarm prevention rule</i>	rule which determines the notice, the observation hypothesis or the fault hypothesis to be prevented in case of an other notice, observation hypothesis or fault hypothesis having been confirmed
preventive cyclic retransmission error control method	<i>See preventive cyclic retransmission method</i>
preventive cyclic retransmission method; <i>preventive cyclic retransmission error control method; PCR</i>	noncompelled, positive acknowledgement, cyclic retransmission forward error correction system
preventive maintenance	that part of maintenance carried out at predetermined intervals or according to prescribed criteria and intended to reduce the probability of failure or the degradation of the functioning of an item
preventive state	load control state in which load control (LC) initiates load control actions to decrease the cell load back to the normal level based on the operator-defined threshold values
previous generation pool	<i>See COCA-controlled pool</i>
PRI	<i>See priority</i>
PRI	<i>See provisioning instance</i>
PRI	<i>See primary rate access</i>
PRI	<i>See priority indicator</i>
PRI	<i>See primary rate interface</i>

price plan; tariff plan	plan that defines the services which are offered, establishes a pay rate, and defines the general obligations of the customer and the network operator
PRid	<i>See physical resource identifier</i>
PRID	<i>See provisioning instance identifier</i>
primary access	<i>See primary rate access</i>
primary address	address which is previously selected for transmission from the set of destination addresses
primary attribute	<i>See origin attribute</i>
primary binding	original binding to which the modify request refers
primary block	<i>See primary PCM group</i>
primary CCPCH	<i>See primary common control physical channel</i>
primary CG	<i>See primary charging gateway</i>
primary charging gateway; default charging gateway; primary CG; default CG	charging gateway that is in the highest position with operational status and where mobility management charging record, S-SMO-CDR, and S-SMT-CDRs are always sent and where the SGSN charging records are sent if the preferred charging gateway does not exist
primary charging index	index included in the primary routing alternative which is received from the destination and which, together with the charging origin, determines the charging for the connection
primary common control physical channel; primary CCPCH; PCCPCH; P-CCPCH	common control physical channel that has a fixed predefined rate (32 kbps) and is continuously transmitted over the entire cell
primary configuration settings	settings that the operator uses to group together all corresponding configuration parameters of usage, and to associate the configuration parameters with a common group of users
primary copy	<i>See primary copy of a file</i>
primary copy of a file; primary copy; database primary copy	database file located in the main unit

primary digital group	assembly, by digital multiplexing, of digital signals occupying a specified number of channel time-slots to form a composite signal having a digit rate of 2048 Kbit/s or 1544 Kbit/s
primary group	in push to talk over cellular (PoC), an attached group which is the only one a user can talk to
primary GSM; PGSM	standard GSM system that operates in the area of 890 - 915 MHz uplink and 936 - 960 MHz downlink
primary key; PK	candidate key that is selected as the most important for identifying a body of information
primary line	original or main subscription of the alternate line service (ALS) subscriber
primary logical address	logical address seen by the message receiver as the computer of the message sender
primary logical file	logical file that is backed up
primary mouse button	<i>See mouse button</i>
primary MSISDN	mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) which is marked as the primary number of the subscriber in the home location register (HLR)
primary multiplex equipment	<i>See primary multiplexer</i>
primary multiplexer; primary multiplex equipment	multiplex equipment which combines a number of channel signals into and separates them from one 2048 kbit/s signal
primary operation	operation that belongs to the most important operations of the application
primary PCM group	assembly, by time division multiplexing, of PCM signals occupying a specified number of channel time slots to form a composite signal having a digit rate of 1544 kBit/s or 2048 kBit/s, in both directions of transmission
primary PoC session	PoC session that a PoC user prefers to other PoC sessions
primary rate access; PRA	2 Mbit/s interface which implements a 30B+D channel structure, that is, 30 data channels and a signalling channel
primary rate equipment; PRE	network elements that are based on 2 Mbit/s access and operate in synchronous mode

primary rate interface	<i>See primary rate access</i>
primary rate interface; PRI	narrowband ISDN interface to primary rate access composed of a single 64 Kbps D channel plus 23 or 30 B channels for voice or data
primary reference clock; PRC	reference frequency source that provides a reference frequency signal compliant with ITU-T Recommendation G.811
primary reference clock source; primary reference source; PRS	synchronisation source that is used for synchronising the transport interfaces or equipment primarily
primary reference source	<i>See primary reference clock source</i>
primary route	<i>See primary subdestination</i>
primary routing alternative	routing alternative by means of which a call is primarily directed to a called subscriber
primary routing info	information in the database of the service routing register (SRR DB) that is always used for deriving the signalling relay function (SRF) level routing address
primary section	section from where the traffic in the ingress direction is selected when no switch is active
primary server	server that distributes information about its domain to other domain name servers called secondary servers
primary subdestination; primary route; first choice route; direct route	subdestination through which the establishing of a connection is first attempted
primary unit; main unit	doubled functional unit that contains the database management system
primary window	<i>See main window</i>
primary-standby process	part of a process pair that acts as a spare for the active process and is kept in a consistent state with it
primitive; OSI primitive	abstract representation of an interaction between layers or between a layer and layer management in the open systems interconnection (OSI) reference model

principal	constant that is identified with the name of the environment property and that includes certain rights
printed board; printed wiring board; PWB	base material that is cut to size, is used to mount electronic components, and bears at least one conductive pattern
printed board assembly; component board	entity that consists of a printed board with other components mounted
printed circuit board	<i>See printed board</i>
printed wiring board	<i>See printed board</i>
printer	output device that produces a durable record of data in the form of a sequence of discrete graphic characters belonging to a predetermined character set
printout; listing	output printed on paper in the form of a list
priority; priority - automatic fully administration controlled with A- and B-priority; PRI	facility by which preferential treatment is given to certain outgoing calls or certain incoming calls, for example, emergency calls, concerning the order of path or circuit selection
priority - automatic fully administration controlled with A- and B-priority	<i>See priority</i>
priority analysis	internal call control analysis that is performed to verify if the calling subscriber has a "priority" status
priority call	emergency call or outgoing or incoming call of a priority subscriber
priority call measurement	measurement that provides detailed statistics on the wireless priority service (WPS), enhanced multi-level precedence and pre-emption (eMLPP) service, and trunk queuing usage
priority class	class issued to mobile-originated (MO) messages in the short message service centre (SMSC) in order to allow higher priority messages to take precedence over messages with lower priorities going to the same address
priority class	parameter that defines the order in which messages or packets are sent

priority index; <i>PI</i>	index describing the compatibility of the program block versions for a PROM
priority indication	trace control function which collects traceable events within the network element and formats them into trace records
priority indicator; <i>PRI</i>	indicator of the urgency of the message
priority information element; <i>PIE</i>	information element that contains the mobile station (MS) priority information, the pre-emption capability indicator (PCI), the pre-emption vulnerability indicator (PVI), and the queuing allowed indicator (QA)
priority number	<i>See iFC priority</i>
priority parameter	parameter that is used in the intelligent network to determine the order of execution for services that are started at the same detection point
priority QoS	<i>See priority quality of service</i>
priority quality of service; <i>priority QoS</i>	quality of service that is assigned to traffic that is prioritised over other services
priority queuing; <i>PQ</i>	queuing discipline in which the scheduler serves the lower priority queue only if the higher priority queues are empty
priority subscriber	subscriber category whose members are able to access certain number of reserved channels
priority switching	<i>See revertive switching</i>
priority-based scheduling	<i>See priority-based scheduling algorithm</i>
priority-based scheduling algorithm; <i>priority-based scheduling</i>	algorithm that distributes radio resources according to the latest service time and scheduling step size of the temporary block flows (TBF)
privacy and key management protocol; <i>PKM</i>	protocol that establishes a data security association between the base transceiver station and mobile subscriber station
privacy class; <i>PC</i>	list of location services clients defined within a privacy exception class that may be granted the permission to locate the target mobile terminal
privacy enhanced mail; <i>PEM</i>	Internet e-mail transfer service that provides confidentiality, authentication, and message integrity using various encryption methods

privacy enhancing technology; <i>PET</i>	group of methods and equipment which are used to enhance data protection especially in an open information network
privacy header	SIP header that the user agent uses to request privacy services from the network
privacy override indicator; <i>POI</i>	parameter that is used to determine whether the privacy of the target subscriber should be overridden or not
privacy policy	binding announcement of an information network service provider of the way it deals with the information it obtains on the users
privacy profile register; <i>PPR</i>	database that stores subscriber privacy information for location services, executes privacy checks, and sends the privacy check results to other network elements using the Lpp interface
privacy protection	<i>See data protection</i>
private ad hoc group	<i>See closed join-in group</i>
private automatic branch exchange; <i>private branch exchange; PBX; PABX</i>	local exchange that serves extensions in a business complex and provides access to the public network
private automatic branch exchange interface; <i>PABX interface</i>	interface to a local exchange which serves extensions in a business complex and provides access to the public network
private branch exchange	<i>See private automatic branch exchange</i>
private branch exchange A; <i>PBX-A</i>	private branch exchange (PBX) to which calling subscriber is connected
private branch exchange B; <i>PBX-B</i>	private branch exchange (PBX) to which called subscriber is connected
private command	visibility attribute that allows only those users who have complete access rights to the MML command log to output a specific command from the MML command log
private data	<i>See subscriber-specific data</i>

private group	group that is visible only for the group owner and administrators defined for group management
private ID	<i>See private user identity</i>
private identity	<i>See private user identity</i>
private integrated services exchange	<i>See private integrated services network exchange</i>
private integrated services network; PISN	ISDN providing services to a specific set of users
private integrated services network exchange; private integrated services exchange; private ISDN exchange; PINX	private integrated services network (PISN) exchange providing automatic switching and call handling functions used for the provision of telecommunication services
private IP address; internal IP address	IP address which can be used locally inside private networks but which is ambiguous in the public network
private ISDN exchange	<i>See private integrated services network exchange</i>
private key; secret key	cryptographic key that is used with a cryptographic algorithm and whose possession is restricted
private land mobile network	<i>See public land mobile network</i>
private land mobile radio	<i>See professional mobile radio</i>
private line	<i>See leased line</i>
private management domain; PRMD	management domain which is managed by a company or by an organisation
private metering	<i>See subscriber call charge meter service</i>
private mobile radio	<i>See professional mobile radio</i>

private network	telecommunication network in private use connected to the public ISDN network
private network	<i>See company network</i>
private network call number	call number consisting of the common part of the direct dialling-in number (DCP) and the call number suffix (CNS)
private network node interface; private network-network interface; PNNI	network node interface that enables scalable, dynamic multi-vendor ATM switches to be integrated in the same network
private network parallel number	call number of the public ISDN network to which it is not possible to set supplementary services
private network-network interface	<i>See private network node interface</i>
private number; short code; short number	number used within a private numbering plan area for contacting a subscriber
private numbering index; PNI	number which identifies subscribers using the same private numbering plan
private numbering plan; support of private numbering plans; PNP; SPNP	service which allows a subscriber to maintain and use short numbers for communication across one or more networks between nominated user access interfaces
private object	object that is proprietary to a single entity
private rate access	<i>See primary rate access</i>
Private signalling system No 1	<i>See QSIG signalling</i>
private use area; PUA	code points in the Unicode standard that are available for private use and do not have defined, interpretable semantics except by private agreement
private user ID	<i>See private user identity</i>
private user identity; private identity; private ID	user identity that is assigned by the home network operator and used, for example, for registration, authorisation, administration, and accounting purposes

privilege	access right that is granted to a user, user group, or resource
privilege mobile destination	mobile destination address that is temporarily allowed to receive more than one message per second
privilege profile	user profile which defines the configuration files assigned for a specific user group according to the operations required at their privilege level
privileged mode	<i>See kernel mode</i>
PRM	<i>See performance report message</i>
PRM	<i>See protocol reference model</i>
PRM	<i>See premium rate</i>
PRMD	<i>See private management domain</i>
PRN	<i>See provide roaming number</i>
PrN	<i>See two-phase commit protocol</i>
PRN	<i>See pseudorandom noise</i>
proactive authorisation	<i>See proactive presence authorisation</i>
proactive presence authorisation; proactive authorisation	presence authorisation in which the presence server user authorises presence attributes before anyone has requested them, using contact lists and presence attribute lists
proactive SIM	SIM which is capable of issuing commands to the terminal
probable cause	<i>See alarm number</i>
probe packet	packet that is used to detect the state of a network or the length of a route
problem class	set of problems with a common description and context
problem inspector	tool that enables the network operator to analyse the cause of a service problem by means of a detailed root cause analysis
procedure	program with a name and a sequence of consistent statements. It can repeatedly be called by its name and executed with varying input parameter values
procedure call	action for calling a named procedure for interpretation and for passing concrete parameters to it

procedure definition	SDL phrase representation definition of a procedure
procedure diagram; procedure graph	graphical representation of a procedure
procedure for changing the keyword; procedure for changing the password	procedure which enables a user to change the keyword that is used in the activation or deactivation of various services
procedure for changing the password	<i>See procedure for changing the keyword</i>
procedure for the change of keyword	<i>See procedure for changing the keyword</i>
procedure for the change of password	<i>See procedure for changing the keyword</i>
procedure graph	<i>See procedure diagram</i>
procedure return; return	transfer of control to the calling procedure or process
procedure-invoked call hold	call hold which allows a user to put an incoming or outgoing call on hold by using register recall and a subscriber control procedure
process	entity that is known by the operating system and that executes programming code in a computer
process control block; PCB	operating system data structure which contains process control data
process definition	SDL phrase representation of a process
process diagram; process graph	graphical representation of a process
process family	group of processes needed for a certain task, consisting always of a master and hands, if needed
process graph	<i>See process diagram</i>
process ID	<i>See process identifier</i>

process identifier; <i>process ID; PID</i>	identifier that identifies a process inside a process family
process identifier; <i>PID</i>	process-specific identifier without distribution data
process instance identifier; <i>Pld; pid</i>	predefined data type whose values denote process instances
process management	management function that defines the basic process model, provides an interface for creating and deleting process families, manages the scheduling state of processes, schedules processes according to the states and priorities of processes and creates some process families during the start-up phase of the computer
process state replication	replication that copies the process state from the active process to the standby process
process supervision message	<i>See supervision message</i>
process-based initial loading	initial loading in which the correct software build is loaded into the computer based on processes instead of a single boot loader
ProcessAdmin	<i>See SNMP integration toolkit process administration</i>
processing capacity	ability of the computer unit to execute different tasks within a time period
processing context	environment in which an action is processed or an event is run
processing error alarm	alarm principally associated with a software or data processing fault
processing gain; <i>PG</i>	ratio of the bandwidth of a spread spectrum signal to the data rate of the information
processing instruction; <i>PI</i>	information contained in an XML structure that is intended to be interpreted by a specific application
processor	device capable of performing systematic execution of operations upon data
processor complex; <i>computer complex; CPU complex</i>	functional block that consists of a processor chip or chips and any adjunct circuits that are needed to facilitate the connection of standard peripheral devices to the processor chip or chips

processor load rate	ratio between the demanded and provided processing capacity in normal situations
processor outage	situation in which a signalling link becomes unavailable, due to factors at a functional level higher than level 2. This may be because of, for example, a central processor failure
producer object	in communication, an object which is the source of the information conveyed
production model	I/O device model where the design is complete
production unit	sample of production model
professional mobile radio; private mobile radio; private land mobile radio; PMR; PLMR	mobile communication network which is meant for a special group of users, for example for one or more enterprises or institutions
profile; network profile	in a wireless LAN card, a collection of settings needed for connecting to a wireless LAN
profile	<i>See ChorusOS profile</i>
profile	<i>See H.248 profile</i>
profile	data entity of the authority system containing data on the authority control of users, terminals, and commands
profile; profile of nodes	collection of nodes to be monitored for alarms status
profile component repository; PCR	database that contains subscriber and end-user related data and that facilitates data querying and data transfer
profile creating	gathering of different authority information on users, terminals and the commands to different sets of data
profile interface; PI	Java interface used in the Nokia Profile Server to fetch and update subscriber information
profile key	key that is a unique identifier of a profile
profile object	managed object that contains default parameter settings for a specific managed object class and version
profile of nodes	<i>See profile</i>

profile schema	XML-based language for definition of Nokia Profile Server content and client interfaces
profile server	<i>See Nokia Profile Server</i>
profile specification	specification which describes the contents of a profile
Profile-Update-Answer	<i>See Profile-Update-Answer message</i>
Profile-Update-Answer message; Profile-Update-Answer, PUA	Diameter message that a server sends as a response to a Profile-Update-Request
Profile-Update-Request	<i>See Profile-Update-Request message</i>
Profile-Update-Request message; Profile-Update-Request, PUR	Diameter message that a client sends to a Diameter server to update the user data in the server
profiles	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under tones and graphics leading to pages where users can edit the phone's profile
profiling	action that involves collecting the authority data on various users, the command calendar, and terminals, and sorting it into different sets of data known as profiles
program	series of computer tasks defined in a programming language
program block; PRB	part of the implementation of a service block which offers a certain number of services offered by the service block to the outside, and a number of services used within the service block
program block implementation	entity consisting of a process family, library, service terminal extension, MML-program, MML macro or file conversion program, and the declarations of a program block
program build	group of the requested, compatible program versions which can be run together
program icon; program object; program item icon	icon that represents an application and its associated documents

program item icon	<i>See program icon</i>
program library	collection of available general-purpose computer programs
program listing	auxiliary module for programming and program testing, generated as a result of translating a program written in the PL/M, C or ASM programming languages
program loop	<i>See loop</i>
program module	discrete, identifiable set of instructions, usually handled as a unit by a routine or subroutine
program module identifier; MID	information by which a program module can be identified
program object	<i>See program icon</i>
program package	<i>See program build</i>
program slice; slice	part of the program which consists of all statements and predicates of the program that might affect the value of the variable at the program point
program slicing	computing of program slices using data flow analysis thus filtering the parts of the software system that depend on a specified place in the code
programmable alarm input	programmable input for transferring management and alarm information from outside the equipment to, for example, a service terminal or a transmission management computer
programmable alarm output	output for sending management and alarm information to other equipment
programmable interface; PI	interface whose settings can be changed through a service terminal or a transmission management computer (TMC)
programmable read-only memory; PROM	form of read-only memory that can be programmed
progress indicator	information element that indicates that interworking has occurred and that has resulted in a telecommunication service change
PROM	<i>See programmable read-only memory</i>
promiscuous mode	operational mode where a network device is able to read and intercept all traffic on a network to which it is connected

prompt	to inform a user that a system is ready for the next command, element, or input
prompt management	set of functions that display and play specified prompts, and allow editing, concatenation, trimming, and manipulation of the prompts
PromptAndCollectUserInformation	See <i>PromptAndCollectUserInformation procedure</i>
PromptAndCollectUserInformation procedure; PromptAndCollectUserInformation; P&C	procedure in which the service control point (SCP) requests the specialised resources function (SRF) to send information to the user terminal and collect a user response from the user terminal
propagation coefficient; propagation constant	measure of the reduction in amplitude and retardation experienced by a wave of a given frequency in travelling unit distance in the direction of propagation. It is expressed as the natural logarithm of the vector ratio of the steady-state values of the wave at two points separated by unit length, the transmission line being of infinite length or terminated in its characteristic impedance
propagation constant	See <i>propagation coefficient</i>
propagation delay	time required for a signal to travel from one point to another
propagation delay counter	signalling parameter which indicates the propagation delay of a connection
propagation model; radiowave propagation model	model used for coverage prediction in planning and designing wireless systems and products
propagation protection; propagation redundancy	mode of protection against propagation disturbances in which the best of received radio signals is chosen automatically
propagation redundancy	See <i>propagation protection</i>
propagation time	See <i>propagation delay</i>
property element	XML element that is used to store metadata about some other element in which it is contained

proportion of lost calls	number of calls lost due to the lack of free circuits, in proportion to the number of offered calls during the results accumulation period
proportional fair resource; PFR	information that is used to maximise the relative instantaneous channel quality by selecting and scheduling users for the next transmission time interval
protected data	data whose content is, to some extent, protected from errors which may occur during data transfer
protected group	group that is visible for the group members and administrators defined for group management
protected signal	original signal in subnetwork connection (SNC) protection
protecting ASN gateway	ASN gateway that provides redundancy for another ASN gateway
protecting signal	signal in the new, additional path in subnetwork connection SNC
protection against wrapped sequence numbers; PAWS	method that is used to distinguish between sequence numbers for new data, and sequence numbers from a previous cycle through the sequence number space
protection bus	bus between the protected and the standby equipment (in equipment or propagation redundancy) which primarily conveys data required in redundancy and which in propagation redundancy can be used to cross-connect the data traffic between the two pieces of equipment
protection connection	spare circuitry that is brought into use in the event of a failure in order to bypass the fault
protection error	<i>See general protection fault</i>
protection group	set of resources used for protection switching when one or more standby entities provide protection for one or more working entities
protection loop	<i>See loop protection</i>
protection lost	<i>See protection lost alarm</i>
protection lost alarm; protection lost	alarm indicating that protection is lost due to a faulty unit and that redundant signal path is in use
protection planning	part of detailed network planning that defines the handling of network faults during operation

protection protocol	protocol that manages the protection switching of communication channels in case a link failure occurs
protection ring	<i>See loop protection</i>
protection section; protection trail	in MSP 1+1, the additional multiplex section in which the signal is transmitted
protection switch count	<i>See protection switching count</i>
protection switch second	<i>See protection switching second</i>
protection switching; PS	network survivability technique with a dedicated protection resource allocation policy
protection switching count; protection switch count; PSC	parameter that indicates how many multiplex section protection (MSP) switching events have been performed within the measurement interval
protection switching duration; PSD	length of time, measured in seconds, for which a working line is out of service and the protection line is in service as a result of protection switching
protection switching second; protection switch second; PSC	second during which the traffic signal is not selected from its working trail or connection
protection trail	<i>See protection section</i>
protocol; communication protocol	formal statement of the procedures that are adopted to ensure communication between two or more functions within the same layer of a hierarchy of functions
protocol adaptation server; PAS	in a PoC call processor, a server which adapts the client interface to the PoC client interface
protocol control block; PCB	data structure created when a socket is created, maintaining the socket's protocol state
protocol control information; PCI	information exchanged between corresponding entities, using a lower layer connection, to co-ordinate their joint operation
protocol data unit; PDU	information unit that passes between peer entities

protocol data unit; <i>PDU</i>	part of an ATM cell header that comprises protocol control information and possible user information
protocol data unit error; <i>ERR</i>	message that is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented service on detection of any protocol errors
protocol discriminator; <i>PD</i>	discriminator used to distinguish messages for user-network call control from other messages
protocol error	use of a protocol data unit in a manner inconsistent with the procedures of the corresponding protocol specification
protocol error indicator; <i>PEI</i>	in a bearer control protocol (BCP) protocol data unit (PDU), a field that indicates whether a message is transmitted due to a protocol error
protocol filtering	feature used to restrict the type of frames forwarded from the wireless client to the LAN and back
protocol identification	<i>See protocol identifier</i>
protocol identifier; <i>PID</i>	8-bit value inside a short message or multimedia message describing its contents
protocol identifier; protocol identification; <i>PID; pid</i>	two-octet field in the subnetwork attachment point (SNAP) header, identifying a distinct routed or bridged protocol together with organisationally unique identifier (OUI)
protocol implementation conformance statement; <i>PICS</i>	implementation conformance statement (ICS) for an implementation or system claimed to conform to a given protocol specification
protocol independent multicast; <i>PIM</i>	multicast routing architecture that allows the addition of IP multicast routing on existing IP networks
protocol interface	optional subsystem interface that enables interaction with other subsystems via an interconnecting network
protocol interoperability	ability of a distributed system to interchange protocol data units (PDU) via the communications platform
protocol measurement	measurement to verify that a protocol is working correctly and to support protocol-level fault finding
protocol message	message that is transferred between peers to exchange protocol-specific information

protocol node	node which provides the processing power for running control plane protocols
protocol overhead	part of transmitted data that includes the excess bits over a user's transmission and that slows down packet transfer in the system
protocol profile	profile which fully specifies the protocol options of one protocol layer
protocol reference model; PRM	conceptual arrangement of the functions comprising protocols. The OSI model is an example of a protocol reference model
protocol stack; protocol suite	hierarchical group of associated and co-operating protocols that are used in the same logical equipment
protocol state	<i>See call state</i>
protocol suite	<i>See protocol stack</i>
protocol version fallback	in the mobile application part (MAP), a mechanism whereby a MAP entity, which supports a particular new protocol version, can also revert to using a previous version if the new version is not supported by a peer entity
provide	to make a service available to one or several users
provide roaming number; PRN	information flow which the home location register uses to request the visitor location register for a roaming number
provide subscriber info	<i>See MAP provide subscriber info</i>
provided	made available to one or several users
provider edge; PE	component of a multi-protocol label switching virtual private network (MPLS VPN), consisting of wide area network (WAN) routers or IP-enabled WAN switches
provideSS	operation that sets a supplementary service from an unprovided state to a provided or operative state
provision	<i>See provide</i>
provision; service provision; provision of service	process of making a service available to one or several users
provision indicator	information element which shows whether the subscriber has the supplementary service

provision of service	<i>See provision</i>
provision of UE-specific behaviour information to network entities; provision of user equipment specific behaviour information to network entities; PUESBINE feature; PUESBINE	feature whereby UE-specific behaviour information (UESBI) is provided to network entities
provision of user equipment specific behaviour information to network entities	<i>See provision of UE-specific behaviour information to network entities</i>
provisional acknowledge-ment; PRACK	session initiation protocol (SIP) message which informs the called party that the calling party is now ready to receive data
provisional response	<i>See SIP provisional response</i>
provisioned group	<i>See pre-configured group</i>
provisioned subscriber	<i>See provisioned user</i>
provisioned user; provisioned subscriber	end user who has entered a database in the PoC system to use its services
provisioning	process of making the resource available for the user
provisioning	part of configuration management providing the process of making available various resources for telecommunications services
provisioning and management function; PMF	function which allows service providers to manage their services and subscribers

provisioning application server	<i>See PoC register's application server</i>
provisioning class; PRC	ordered set of attributes representing a type of policy data, which is defined in policy information base (PIB) modules and registered in the object identifier tree
provisioning distribution service	service that is provided to the network elements and that executes provisioning requests, finds the proper connector or adapter instance to execute the actual provisioning, and collects operation status information
provisioning driver manager; PDM	software which is responsible for delivering provisioning information in the right format to service drivers (SD)
provisioning instance; PRI	instantiation of a provisioning class (PRC)
provisioning instance identifier; PRID	identifier for uniquely identifying a provisioning instance of a provisioning class
provisioning interface	<i>See PoC provisioning interface</i>
provisioning plane	logical plane of a push to talk core network which connects the network to the operator's provisioning system
provisioning request	request that a client sends to a network element to ask for service provisioning
provisioning system	system which configures the relevant network elements so that the end users have their services activated
provisioning view	packet core configurator view that displays the plans and subplans the user can provide for the network
proxied component	component that is mediated by one proxy at a time
proxy	high-availability (HA) aware process that mediates for non-HA-aware components
proxy; proxy server	server or entity which retrieves information from the Internet for workstations and stores the information that the workstations frequently use to speed up retrieval and enhance network security
proxy address resolution protocol	<i>See proxy ARP</i>

proxy agent	user agent that operates on behalf of an unmanaged network device between the device and a network management system
proxy ARP; proxy address resolution protocol	address resolution protocol (ARP) in which an intermediate device sends an ARP response on behalf of an end node to the requesting host
proxy authentication	HTTP-based mechanism by which a proxy server requests authentication information from a client
proxy authentication realm	character string displayed to the users to help them identify which user name and password to supply when queried for one
proxy call state control function; proxy CSCF; P-CSCF	role of the call state control function which is the first contact point for the packet core network to access the IP telephony network
proxy CSCF	<i>See proxy call state control function</i>
proxy driver	stub that implements the interface required by the host framework, but calls the device driver to implement the actual functions
proxy server	<i>See proxy</i>
proxy thread	thread that responds to service requests from foreign actors
proxy-require header	SIP header that is used to indicate the proxy-sensitive features that a SIP proxy must support
PRR	<i>See partial rerouting</i>
PRS	<i>See primary reference clock source</i>
PRT	<i>See packet routing and transfer</i>
PS	<i>See packet switched</i>
PS	<i>See protection switching</i>
PS	<i>See packet scheduler</i>
PS	<i>See presence server</i>
PS	<i>See partial sharing</i>
PS call	<i>See packet-switched call</i>
PS CN domain	<i>See packet-switched core network domain</i>

PS connection	<i>See packet-switched connection</i>
PS connectivity service	<i>See packet-switched connectivity service</i>
PS domain	<i>See packet-switched core network domain</i>
PS service	<i>See packet-switched service</i>
PSAP	<i>See presentation service access point</i>
PSAP	<i>See public safety answering point</i>
PSC	<i>See protection switching count</i>
PSC	<i>See protection switching second</i>
PSD	<i>See protection switching duration</i>
PSDN	<i>See packet-switched data network</i>
PSE	<i>See personal service environment</i>
pseudo driver	<i>See pseudo-device driver</i>
pseudo noise	<i>See pseudorandom noise</i>
pseudo noise code	<i>See pseudonoise code</i>
pseudo-device driver; software-only driver; pseudo driver	device driver that controls only software
pseudo-random binary sequence; pseudo-random bit sequence; PRBS	two-level signal that has a repetitive sequence, but a random pattern within the sequence
pseudo-random bit sequence	<i>See pseudo-random binary sequence</i>
pseudo-random hopping	<i>See random hopping</i>
pseudo-range; pseudorange; PR	measured distance between the GPS receiver antenna and the GPS satellite

pseudodynamic memory management	management of memory in an object computer with means that do not really allow for reuse of memory space that has once been reserved and released
pseudonoise code; <i>pseudo noise code</i>; <i>pseudorandom noise code</i>; <i>pseudonoise sequence</i>	spreading code that has a repetitive sequence but a noiselike random pattern within the sequence
pseudonoise sequence	<i>See pseudonoise code</i>
pseudorandom noise; <i>PRN</i>	noise that satisfies one or more of the standard tests for statistical randomness
pseudorandom noise code	<i>See pseudonoise code</i>
pseudorange	<i>See pseudo-range</i>
PSI	<i>See packet system information message</i>
PSI	<i>See public service identity</i>
PSI	<i>See MAP provide subscriber info</i>
PSI message	<i>See packet system information message</i>
PSI routing	routing of SIP messages in the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) from a user to a service with the public service identity (PSI)
PSI subscription	subscription that contains the data that is needed in the user mobility server to support direct routing
PSK	<i>See preshared key</i>
PSK	<i>See phase shift keying</i>
PSL	<i>See portable service logic</i>
PSL service profile	subscriber profile containing a list of portable service logic (PSL) identifiers and related subscriber-specific data
PSM	<i>See power system management</i>
PSMMan	<i>See power system management node manager</i>
PSN	<i>See packet-switched network</i>

PSPDN	<i>See packet-switched public data network</i>
PSS 1	<i>See QSIG signalling</i>
PSTN	<i>See public switched telephone network</i>
PSTN interface; PSTN/PLMN interface	SS7/TDM-based interface that connects a public switched telephone network (PSTN) or a public land mobile network (PLMN) to a core network based on IP, ATM, or TDM
PSTN mapping	usually contry-specific definition of the relationship between analogue PSTN signalling elements and the V5 protocol
PSTN-originated call CDR	<i>See PSTN-originated call charging record</i>
PSTN-originated call charging record; PSTN- originated call CDR; POC CDR	charging record that contains information on PSTN-originated calls
PSTN-terminated call CDR	<i>See PSTN-terminated call charging record</i>
PSTN-terminated call charging record; PSTN- terminated call CDR; PTC CDR	charging record that contains information on PSTN-terminated calls
PSTN/PLMN interface	<i>See PSTN interface</i>
PSW	<i>See packet switch</i>
PT	<i>See payload type</i>
PTC CDR	<i>See PSTN-terminated call charging record</i>
PTCCH	<i>See packet timing control channel</i>
PTD	<i>See packet transfer delay</i>
PTI	<i>See payload type identifier</i>
PTM	<i>See point-to-multipoint connection</i>
PTM group call	<i>See point-to-multipoint group call service</i>

PTM group call service	<i>See point-to-multipoint group call service</i>
PTM multicast service	<i>See point-to-multipoint multicast service</i>
PTM service	<i>See point-to-multipoint service</i>
PTM service centre	<i>See point-to-multipoint service center</i>
PTM-G	<i>See point-to-multipoint group call service</i>
PTM-M	<i>See point-to-multipoint multicast service</i>
PTM-SC	<i>See point-to-multipoint service center</i>
PTMSI	<i>See packet temporary mobile subscriber identity</i>
PTMSI reallocation; P-TMSI reallocation procedure	procedure with which the network creates a temporary identifier for the mobile station to provide identity confidentiality, that is, to protect a user against being identified and located by an intruder
PTMSI signature; packet temporary mobile subscriber identity signature	information provided by the mobile station (MS) to the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) in combination with a valid packet temporary mobile subscriber identity (PTMSI) for authentication and identification purposes in the attach or routing area update procedure
PTP	<i>See point-to-point</i>
PTP	<i>See point-to-point connection</i>
PTP connection oriented network service	<i>See point-to-point connection oriented network service</i>
PTP connectionless network service	<i>See point-to-point connectionless network service</i>
PTP service	<i>See point-to-point service</i>
PTP-CLNS	<i>See point-to-point connectionless network service</i>
PTP-CONS	<i>See point-to-point connection oriented network service</i>
PTR	<i>See pointer</i>
PTSE	<i>See PNNI topology state element</i>

PTSP	<i>See PNNI topology state packet</i>
PTT	<i>See push to talk</i>
PTT contact	<i>See PoC contact</i>
PTT group	<i>See PoC group</i>
PUA	<i>See private use area</i>
PUA	<i>See Profile-Update-Answer message</i>
public access mobile radio; PAMR	telecommunication service that provides shared use of a radio communications system for activities similar to private mobile radio (PMR)
public access zone	<i>See access zone</i>
public command	visibility attribute that allows all those users who have medium or complete access rights to the MML command log to output a specific command from the MML command log
public data network; PDN	general, circuit switched data transmission network
public definitions; environment definition directory; public definitions environment; PDE	directory structure where definitions describing software block interfaces or definitions needed to describe the interfaces are stored
public definitions environment	<i>See public definitions</i>
public domain	<i>See public domain software</i>
public domain software; public domain	program, the writer of which has renounced the copyright, allowing the program to be used, distributed and modified without charge
public group	group that is visible for all users
public ID	<i>See public user identity</i>
public identity	<i>See public user identity</i>
public IP address	IP address which is globally unique and which is used in the Internet

public key	cryptographic key that is used with an asymmetric cryptographic algorithm and that can be made publicly available
public key cryptography; public key encryption; public key cryptosystem; PKCS	cryptographic system where each person gets a pair of cryptographic keys of which the public key is publicly known and used for encipherment of messages while the private key is never transmitted or shared but is kept secret and used for decipherment of messages
public key cryptography standards; PKCS	set of standards for public-key cryptography which aim at easier interoperability in security issues
public key cryptosystem	<i>See public key cryptography</i>
public key encryption	<i>See public key cryptography</i>
public key infrastructure; PKI	system of digital certificates, certification authorities, and registration authorities that verify and authenticate the validity of each party involved in an electronic transaction through the use of public key cryptography
public land mobile network; PLMN	mobile network for the specific purpose of providing land mobile communication services to the public
public land mobile network index; PLMN index	index of the PLMN entry which is allocated automatically in the visitor location register (VLR) address analysis when a new branch is created
public land mobile network operator	<i>See PLMN operator</i>
public network	telecommunication network whose services are available to all users
public number	<i>See long number</i>
public safety answering point; PSAP	network element for emergency services that is responsible for answering emergency calls
public service identity; PSI	identity that identifies a service or a specific resource created for a service in an application server

public switched telephone network; <i>public telephone network; general switched telephone network; PSTN; GSTN</i>	telephone network based on circuit switching, including the telephones, local lines, local exchanges, and the complete system of trunks and the exchange hierarchy which makes up the network
public telecommunication network	telecommunication network whose services can be obtained by all subscribers
public telephone network	<i>See public switched telephone network</i>
public user ID	<i>See public user identity</i>
public user identity; <i>public identity; public ID</i>	user identity that is used by any user for requesting communications with other users
PUBLISH	<i>See SIP PUBLISH message</i>
PUBLISH method	<i>See SIP PUBLISH method</i>
publish-subscribe messaging model	messaging model that is based on the notification service
publisher	<i>See presence publisher</i>
publisher	component-level object responsible for sending event logging information to the logging queue for processing
PUESBINE	<i>See provision of UE-specific behaviour information to network entities</i>
PUESBINE feature	<i>See provision of UE-specific behaviour information to network entities</i>
PUK	<i>See PUK code</i>
PUK code; <i>PUK</i>	access code required to unblock a blocked PIN code
PUK2	<i>See PUK2 code</i>
PUK2 code; <i>PUK2</i>	access code required to unblock a blocked PIN2 code
pull configuration	method of configuring a LAN switch in which the switch requests the configuration information itself by using the dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) or trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP)

pull mode	mode of operation in which the client has to invoke the event
pull technology	technology by means of which a user performs a search using a browser and directly obtains the results of the search
pulse charging	charging mode which is based on generation of metering pulses and on storing them into subscriber meters
pulse code	set of rules giving the equivalence between each quantised value and its corresponding code word
pulse code modulation; <i>PCM</i>	process in which a signal is sampled, and each sample is quantised independently of other samples and converted by encoding to a digital signal
pulse limit	number of pulses the exceeding of which during the call results in hot billing
pulse mask; <i>mask of the pulse</i>	envelope of a pulse which determines the limits for fluctuations in the shape of the pulse
pulse shape envelope	<i>See mask</i>
pulse stuffing	<i>See justification</i>
pulse train; <i>PLT</i>	group of metering pulses determining the price of a call, if no other charging is generated for the call
pulse train charging	charging mode in which metering pulses are sent to the calling subscriber's counter as soon as the called subscriber answers
pulse width modulation; <i>PWM</i>	signal modulation method in which an analogue input signal's direct current (DC) level controls the pulse width of the digital output pulses
pulse-duration modulation; <i>PDM</i>	form of modulation in which the duration of a pulse varies in accordance with some characteristic of the modulating signal
pulse-length modulation	<i>See pulse-duration modulation</i>
pulse-width modulation	<i>See pulse-duration modulation</i>
puncturing	procedure that is used in IS-95 to combine the power control bits and the binary voice symbols on the downlink traffic channels
PUP	<i>See PARC universal packet protocol</i>
PUR	<i>See Profile-Update-Request message</i>

pure logical address	logical computer address without delivery widths
purge	remove residual data from a data medium
purge MS	IMSI detach by which the visitor location register (VLR) or the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) orders the home location register to delete the mobile terminal's address information so that any request for routing information for a mobile-terminating call will be treated as if the mobile terminal was not reachable
PUSC	<i>See partial usage of subchannels</i>
Push Access Protocol; PAP	protocol used to convey content that should be pushed to a client and push-related control information between a push initiator (PI) and a push proxy gateway
push button	<i>See command button</i>
push capacity regulation	mechanism which enables the control of sending push messages if the defined push regulation limit is exceeded
push configuration	method of configuring a LAN switch in which the configuration information is forced to the switch by using LAN Management MML
push download channel	channel for downloading content that is pushed to the end-users
push framework	entire WAP push system which encompasses the protocols, service interfaces, and software entities that provide the means to push data to user agents in the WAP client
push initiator; PI	external agent that sends service messages to the push proxy gateway (PPG)
push message	<i>See service message</i>
push mode	mode of operation in which the client only has to wait for the event to occur
Push OTA Protocol	<i>See Push Over-the-Air Protocol</i>
Push Over-the-Air Protocol; Push OTA Protocol	protocol that the push proxy gateway (PPG) uses to deliver the push content to the client and its user agents over-the-air
push proxy gateway; PPG	proxy gateway that provides push proxy services

push service	telecommunication service by means of which a terminal equipment user is sent information without a separate request for a single transmission
push subscription	single subscription to a push service
push technology	technology which enables the server to send information to the user's terminal without the user asking for it
push to talk	one-way communication function in a mobile phone which enables a user to talk to another user or a selected user group, while the recipient(s) is only listening
push to talk call; PoC call	during a group session, a one-way call during which one participant can speak at a time while the others listen
push to talk call processor	<i>See PoC call processor</i>
push to talk call processor intercollegiate interface	<i>See PoC call processor intercollegiate interface</i>
push to talk communication	<i>See PoC communication</i>
push to talk core network	<i>See PoC system</i>
push to talk over cellular; push to talk service; PoC service; PoC	service of GPRS mobile stations that enables real-time one-to-one and one-to-many (group) voice communication in a cellular network
push to talk register	<i>See PoC register</i>
push to talk register interface; PoC register interface	interface for transferring provisioning information from the push to talk register to push to talk call processors
push to talk service	<i>See push to talk over cellular</i>
push type network event	<i>See asynchronous event</i>
push-down list	<i>See stack</i>

Push-Notification-Answer	<i>See Push-Notification-Answer message</i>
Push-Notification-Answer message; Push-Notification-Answer; PNA	Diameter message that a client sends as a response to a Push-Notification-Request
Push-Notification-Request	<i>See Push-Notification-Request message</i>
Push-Notification-Request message; Push-Notification-Request; PNR	Diameter message that a server sends to a Diameter client to notify it about changes in the user data in the server
Push-Profile-Answer	<i>See Push-Profile-Answer message</i>
Push-Profile-Answer message; Push-Profile-Answer; PPA	Diameter command message that a client sends in response to a previously received Push-Profile-Request message
Push-Profile-Request	<i>See Push-Profile-Request message</i>
Push-Profile-Request message; Push-Profile-Request; PPR	Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia server sends to a Diameter multimedia client to update the subscription data of a multimedia user in the Diameter multimedia client whenever a modification has occurred in the subscription data the client uses
push-to-talk	<i>See push to talk</i>
push-to-talk over cellular	<i>See push to talk over cellular</i>
push-up list	list of processes or items awaiting service on a first in first out principle
pushbutton dialing /US/	<i>See DTMF dialling</i>
pushbutton dialling	<i>See DTMF dialling</i>
PV	<i>See physical volume</i>
PVC	<i>See permanent virtual circuit</i>
PVF	<i>See parameter validation framework</i>

PVT	<i>See position, velocity, and time</i>
PWB	<i>See printed board</i>
PWM	<i>See pulse width modulation</i>
PXE	<i>See preboot execution environment</i>
Python	<i>See Python programming language</i>
Python programming language; <i>Python</i>	general-purpose interpreted programming language that is especially suitable for scripting, that supports procedural programming and object-oriented programming, and that was originally developed by Guido van Rossum

2.19 Q

Q interface	interface for interconnecting functional entities in a telecommunications management network
Q-adapter; <i>QA</i>	device which connects non-TMN compatible network element (NE)like or operating system (OS) like entities (that is those with m-reference points) to Qx or Q3 interfaces
Q-adapter function; <i>QAF</i>	TMN function used to connect to the TMN those network element functions (NEF) and operation system functions (OSF) which do not support standard TMN interfaces
Q.921/Q.931 Boundary Primitives Transport Message; <i>QPTM</i>	message that the ISDN Q.921-user adaptation layer (IUA) uses when it needs to respond to various primitives it receives from other layers or to messages it receives from the peer IUA layer
Q1	<i>See Q1 interface</i>
Q1	<i>See Q1 protocol</i>
Q1 address	unique address for each network element in a Q1 network
Q1 agent	Java based application that communicates through remote pollers with Q1 network elements by Nokia Q1 management pipe interface
Q1 bus	in management equipment, the external management channel to which Q1-managed devices have been connected
Q1 ID information	<i>See Q1 identification information</i>

Q1 identification information; Q1 ID information	data which describes a Nokia Q1 network element or its position in the network
Q1 interface; Q1 management interface; interface Q1; Q1	Q interface that is intended to connect network elements containing no mediation functions (MF) to mediation devices (MD) or to network elements containing mediation functions via a local communication network (LCN)
Q1 interface adapter; Q1IA	electronic communication device that translates the Nokia Q1 protocol commands into the RS485/RS422 protocols recognised by the various types of Nokia site support system (SiSS) and battery backup unit
Q1 loop protection	Nokia proprietary loop protection that is used to protect Q1 management and synchronisation within a transmission loop based on the plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH)
Q1 management	management of a node by utilising the Nokia Q1 management protocol
Q1 management interface	<i>See Q1 interface</i>
Q1 master	computer (PC) used for managing Q1 nodes
Q1 protocol; Q1	serial protocol that is used in transferring management information to and from a network element
q1 reference point	reference point connecting network element functions to mediation functions either directly or via the data communication function
Q1 slave	node managed by the Q1 master
Q1 summing point	virtual point in the network where the traffic from Q1 slaves is collected together and forwarded to the Q1 master in one leg
Q1 support function; Q1SF	function of Nokia AXC which provides access to Q1 embedded operation channels (EOC) defined on physical transmission interfaces
Q1IA	<i>See Q1 interface adapter</i>
Q1int bus	bus that is used for local transmission management
Q1SF	<i>See Q1 support function</i>
Q2 interface; interface Q2	Q interface intended to connect mediation devices (MD) to mediation devices, network elements containing mediation functions (MF) to mediation devices or to other network elements containing mediation functions via a local communication network (LCN)

q2 reference point	reference point connecting mediation functions to mediation functions either directly or via the data communication function
Q3	<i>See Q3 interface</i>
Q3	set of OSI standard definitions for the transfer of management information to and from a network element across the telecommunications management network q reference points
Q3 agent	application that maps the management operations to the managed resources in the network element and delivers the notifications concerning the events in the managed objects to the manager
Q3 core system	feature that provides the means for a Q3 agent system to receive and handle incoming common management information service (CMIS) requests
Q3 framework	framework for performing network management functions, such as alarm collection, alarm upload, topology upload, topology event collection, and file transfer, on external systems which provide a Q3 interface
Q3 interface; interface Q3; Q3	Q interface between the operations and maintenance centre (OMC) and the network elements (NE) in a telecommunications management network (TMN)
q3 reference point	reference point connecting mediation functions to operations systems functions and operations systems functions to operations systems functions either directly or via the data communication function
Q3 server	<i>See CMIS server</i>
QA	<i>See Q-adapter</i>
QAF	<i>See Q-adapter function</i>
QAM	<i>See quadrature amplitude modulation</i>
QBE	<i>See query by example</i>
QC	<i>See queue class</i>
QoHR	<i>See query on HLR release</i>
QoR	<i>See query-on-release</i>
QoS	<i>See quality of service</i>
QoS class	<i>See quality of service class</i>
QoS IE	<i>See QoS information element</i>

QoS indicator	measurement counter, logical counter or other indicator of the quality of service that the network provides for the mobile subscriber
QoS information element; <i>quality of service information element; QoS IE</i>	information element that is used to negotiate the quality of service class for applications and services
QoS management	<i>See quality of service management</i>
QoS monitoring	monitoring package that is used to monitor the quality of service (QoS) of a specific network or system
QoS negotiation	<i>See quality of service negotiation</i>
QoS profile; <i>quality of service profile</i>	profile which defines the performance expectations placed on the bearer network
QoS session; <i>quality of service session</i>	period between the opening and closing of a network connection whose characteristics are defined by a quality of service (QoS) profile
QPSK	<i>See quadrature phase shift keying</i>
QPTM	<i>See Q.921/Q.931 Boundary Primitives Transport Message</i>
QSIG	<i>See QSIG signalling</i>
QSIG signalling; <i>Private signalling system No 1; QSIG; PSS 1</i>	common channel signalling system designed for the interconnection of private integrated services network exchanges (PINX) in a private integrated services network (PISN) at the Q reference point
quadrature amplitude modulation; <i>QAM</i>	modulation system which greatly increases the amount of information which can be carried within a given bandwidth
quadrature phase shift keying; <i>quarternary phase shift keying; QPSK</i>	phase shift keying using four phase states
qualified name	name that contains the full path to an item
quality of service; <i>QoS</i>	collective effect of service performance, which determines the degree of satisfaction of a service user

quality of service class; QoS class; traffic class; TC	measure of the quality of service (QoS) that defines a specific combination of boundaries on the performance values
quality of service domain	network domain which supports a quality of service function
quality of service information element	<i>See QoS information element</i>
quality of service management; QoS management	functions needed to establish, modify, and maintain a bearer service with a specific quality of service (QoS)
quality of service negotiation; service negotiation; QoS negotiation	procedure between the sender and receivers that is used to set the quality of service parameters for a specific application
quality of service profile	<i>See QoS profile</i>
quality of service session	<i>See QoS session</i>
quality planner	field measurement analysis tool that provides an automated analysis of the test mobile measurement files and produces diagnostic reports to solve problems in the radio access network
quantised value; quantized value / US/	single discrete value used to represent any value in a particular quantising interval
quantising; quantizing /US/	process in which a continuous range of values of a signal is divided into a number of adjacent intervals, and any value within a given interval is represented by a single predetermined value within the interval
quantising distortion; quantizing distortion /US/	distortion resulting from the process of quantising samples within the working range
quantising interval; quantizing interval /US/	one of the intervals used in quantising

quantising law; quantizing law / US/	law in quantising that defines the number of quantising intervals, the virtual decision values, the decision values, the quantised values and, where appropriate, the rules governing adaptive working
quantization	<i>See quantising</i>
quantized value / US/	<i>See quantised value</i>
quantizing /US/	<i>See quantising</i>
quantizing distortion /US/	<i>See quantising distortion</i>
quantizing interval /US/	<i>See quantising interval</i>
quantizing law / US/	<i>See quantising law</i>
quarternary phase shift keying	<i>See quadrature phase shift keying</i>
quasi-associated mode of signaling /US/	<i>See quasi-associated mode of signalling</i>
quasi-associated mode of signalling; quasi- associated mode of signaling /US/	non-associated mode of signalling in which the message route is determined basically, for each signalling message, by information contained in this message (namely in its routing label) and is fixed in normal operation
QUE	<i>See queue service</i>
query	request for information expressed in a formal way
query account	<i>See account query</i>
query by example; QBE	database front end that requests the user to supply an example of the type of data the user wants to retrieve
query feature	feature that allows the user to examine the objects in a database, presenting the user with parts of the logical structure of the database at a database query
query language; database query language	language that is used for interacting with a database by performing queries

query on HLR release; <i>QoHR</i>	feature which is used to support the routing of the mobile-terminating (MT) calls in the gateway MSC (GMSC)
query-on-release; <i>QoR</i>	number portability solution in which the originating network routes calls normally, but the donor network releases calls to ported numbers back to the originating network, which reroutes calls to the recipient network
queue	ordered group of processes or items awaiting service
queue A	buffer at network A for the control of completion of calls to busy subscribers (CCBS) and completion of calls on no reply (CCNR) requests associated with user A, provided on a per-ISDN number basis
queue B	buffer at network B for the control of completion of calls to busy subscribers (CCBS) and completion of calls on no reply (CCNR) requests associated with user B, provided on a per-ISDN number basis
queue class	class that is used to instantiate a framework, or template, for schedulers of output queues
queue hunting	queue in which a call stays if normal hunting is disabled
queue service; <i>call queuing; connect when free; QUE</i>	facility by means of which a called subscriber can have a caller placed in a queue when all his lines are busy
queue tone; <i>call on hold tone; tone on hold</i>	tone used to reassure a calling subscriber who has been placed on "hold" by a subscriber
queuing	procedure in which calls, originating from a mobile station (MS) or terminating in an MS are kept pending for reasons of congestion or when the called party is occupied
queuing announcement	recorded announcement which a calling subscriber hears when calling a service number and having to queue for a service
queuing time	<i>See waiting time</i>
quick ad hoc profile	pre-defined profile used for setting up a network where wireless stations communicate directly with each other without access points
quick infrastructure profile	pre-defined profile that is used to access the corporate network or access zones
quick mode	mode of the second phase of Internet key exchange (IKE) which is used to negotiate Internet protocol security (IPSec) services and to generate new keying material

quiescent	status of the supplementary service when it cannot be invoked because it is in conflict with other services
quiet channel	radio channel which has had no traffic during the latest supervision period
quiet termination test line	analogue four-conductor interface terminated at a 600-ohm terminal resistor
quintet	byte composed of five binary elements
quintet	<i>See authentication quintuplet</i>
quintuplet	<i>See authentication quintuplet</i>
quota	certain number of units given by the online service controller (OSC) to the intelligent service node (ISN) that corresponds in the ISN to a certain entity to be measured
Qx	<i>See Qx interface</i>
Qx interface; Qx	Q interface that is intended to connect mediation devices (MD) to MDs, network elements (NE) to MDs, Q- adapters (QA) to MDs, and NEs to NEs when one or both NEs contain a mediation function

2.20 R

R reference point; reference point R	protocol reference point between non-ISDN terminals (TE2) and terminal adapters (TAs); the actual protocols used across this reference point are determined by the TA manufacturer
R-ADSL	<i>See rate-adaptive digital subscriber line</i>
R-CRCT	<i>See real circuit</i>
R-reference point	<i>See R reference point</i>
R-SGW	<i>See roaming signalling gateway</i>
R-SLP	<i>See requesting SUPL location platform</i>
R-URI	<i>See request URI</i>
R/CP	<i>See register-call processor interface</i>
R1 signalling	<i>See signalling system R1</i>
R2 signalling	<i>See signalling system R2</i>

R3 interface	interface between an ASN gateway and the operator's connectivity service network
R4 interface	interface between two ASN gateways
R6 interface; <i>R6 reference point</i>	interface between an ASN gateway and a base transceiver station
R6 reference point	<i>See R6 interface</i>
RA	<i>See registration authority</i>
RA	<i>See router advertisement message</i>
RA	<i>See routing area</i>
RA update	<i>See routing area update</i>
RAB	<i>See radio access bearer</i>
RAB	<i>See restricted access to B subscriber</i>
RAB assignment	<i>See RAB assignment procedure</i>
RAB assignment procedure; <i>RAB assignment</i>	elementary procedure for enabling modifications and releases of already established radio access bearers (RAB), and the establishment of new radio access bearers for a given mobile station
RAB ID	<i>See radio access bearer identifier</i>
RAB identifier	<i>See radio access bearer identifier</i>
RAB modification request	<i>See RAB modification request procedure</i>
RAB modification request procedure; <i>RAB modification request</i>	elementary procedure for allowing the radio network controller to initiate the renegotiation of radio access bearers (RAB) for given user equipment after RAB establishment
RAB release request	<i>See RAB release request procedure</i>
RAB release request procedure; <i>RAB release request</i>	elementary procedure for enabling the radio access network (RAN) to request the release of one or several radio access bearers (RAB)

RAB subflow	part of the radio access bearer (RAB) that corresponds to the non-access stratum service data stream and that has specified quality of service characteristics
RAB subflow combination; <i>RFC</i>	authorised and valid combination of the radio access bearer (RAB) subflow variable attributes of the existing radio access bearers that can be submitted to the user plane over the lu interface for data transfer
RAB subflow combination indicator; <i>RFCI</i>	information element (IE) which is used to indicate the actual content of the lu UP or Nb UP packet
RAB subflow combination set	<i>See RFCI set</i>
RAC	<i>See routing area code</i>
RAC	<i>See radio access configurator</i>
RAC	<i>See MS radio access capability</i>
race integrity primitives evaluation message digest; <i>RIPEMD</i>	one-way hash function that provides an output of a certain size, and is non-reversible, which makes it impossible to derive any information about the input from the output
RACF	<i>See radio access control function</i>
RACH	<i>See random access channel</i>
rack	<i>See cabinet</i>
rack alarm	alarm in one piece of equipment in the rack indicated by a common alarm lamp
racoon	KAME Internet key exchange (IKE) daemon for Internet protocol security (IPsec) key negotiation
radar dome	<i>See radome</i>
radiated emission; <i>RE</i>	radio interference that results from radiated noise or unwanted signals
radiated interference	spurious electromagnetic energy radiated from any equipment, cables or interconnecting wiring
radiation	<i>See electromagnetic radiation</i>
radiation diagram	<i>See directional pattern</i>

radiation lobe; lobe	portion of the radiation pattern of an antenna which is contained within a region bounded by directions of minimum radiation
radiation pattern	See <i>directional pattern</i>
radiation pattern envelope; RPE	graph that represents the maximum side lobe levels of an antenna over the specified band
radio access bearer; RAB	bearer service that the access stratum provides to the non-access stratum for the transfer of user data between a mobile station and the core network
radio access bearer identifier; RAB identifier; RAB ID	information element (IE) that uniquely identifies the radio access bearer (RAB) over one lu connection for a specific core network domain for a particular mobile station
radio access capability	See <i>MS radio access capability</i>
radio access configurator; RAC	network management tool that implements configuration changes in the radio networks and stores the real-time configuration data
radio access control function; RACF	functional entity which handles the overall control of the association and access links between a mobile station and the network
radio access developer	functional module that provides an operator with the basic functions to interface with network planning tools, edit the plans, and deliver the plans to the network
radio access interface	See <i>radio interface</i>
radio access markup language for configuration management; RAML/CM	markup language based upon XML that has been developed by Nokia to define the contents and structure of configuration files
radio access mode	operational mode of the mobile station (MS) when it is making contact with a public land mobile network (PLMN)
radio access network; RAN	third generation network that provides mobile access to a number of core networks of both mobile and fixed origin
radio access network application part; RAN application part; RANAP	radio access network signalling protocol that consists of mechanisms which handle all the procedures between the core network and radio access network (RAN)

radio access network application part measurement	<i>See RANAP measurement</i>
radio access network gateway	<i>See radio network gateway</i>
radio access server; RAS	control plane server that controls active terminals, paging, and cell broadcast
radio access system; RAS	network access system based on transmission and reception of radio frequency signals
radio access technology; access technology; RAT	access technology that is used to connect different terminals and applications to telecommunication networks by using radio frequency signals
radio bearer; RB	service provided by the radio link control layer for the transfer of user data between the mobile station (MS) and the serving radio network controller (RNC)
radio cellular network	<i>See cellular network</i>
radio channel; physical radio channel; RCH	partition of the radio frequency time or frequency domain allocated in order to support communication
radio channel allocation; channel allocation	allocation of radio channels and drawing up of an operation plan for a certain geographical area
radio channel assignment function	<i>See radio channel assignment function with priority levels</i>
radio channel assignment function with priority levels; radio channel assignment function	function of the base station controller (BSC) which arranges calls queuing for a free radio channel in a priority order according to the call type
radio channel spacing	difference between the centre frequencies of two adjacent radio channels

radio display paging	paging where the paging message output on the screen of the pager can contain a series of numbers, for example a phone number to which the receiver should call
radio disturbance	<i>See interference</i>
radio frame	numbered time interval of 10 ms duration used for data transmission on the physical radio channel
radio frequency; RF	frequency range of electromagnetic waves: 3kHz - 3000 GHz
radio frequency channel; RF channel; RFCH; RFC	channel that represents a specified portion of the RF spectrum with a defined bandwidth and a carrier frequency and is capable of carrying information over the radio interface
radio frequency hopping; RF hopping; synthesised frequency hopping; RF	frequency hopping in which a transceiver re-tunes itself to a new frequency for each radio time-slot according to the calculated hopping sequence
radio frequency power control; RF power control; power control; POC; PC	power control used to optimise the radio frequency (RF) output power of the transmitter and the receiver, and simultaneously ensure that the signal level required at the transmitter and the receiver is sufficient to maintain adequate speech and data quality
radio frequency spectrum; frequency spectrum; electromagnetic radio spectrum	entire range of frequencies of electromagnetic radiation
radio frequency test equipment; RFTE	part of the base transceiver station which provides the transceiver test and the receiver antenna test of the base transceiver station
radio frequency test loop; RF test loop; RF loop	test loop that is used to verify the operating conditions of the radio equipment of a base transceiver station
radio indoor unit	<i>See indoor unit</i>
radio interface; radio access interface	interface between the mobile station (MS) and the radio equipment in the network, defined by functional characteristics, common radio (physical) interconnection characteristics, and other characteristics, as appropriate

radio interface timing system; RIT system; RIT	continuously running timing system which offers base station synchronisation information for mobile station location
radio interference	<i>See interference</i>
radio link; RL	telecommunication transmission path between two points provided by means of radio waves
radio link control; RLC	GPRS protocol that is used between the mobile station and the base station system to provide a radio-solution dependent error-free data transport
radio link control for user plane	<i>See RLC-U</i>
radio link equipment	<i>See radio relay equipment</i>
radio link protocol; RLP	GSM protocol used for transferring non-transparent data from the mobile terminal to the interworking function (IWF) in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
radio link set; RLS	set of one or more radio links that have common generation of transmit power control (TPC) commands in the downlink
radio local loop	<i>See fixed wireless</i>
radio measurement	measurement of the different characteristics in the radio path
radio module; RF module	module that forms, together with the duplex filter, the analogue part of the base transceiver station and connects the base transceiver station to the antenna
radio network; RNW	telecommunication network which uses only radio links as transmission links
radio network access regulation function	feature that divides the network capacity among access classes
radio network access server	<i>See RAN access server</i>
radio network access server; RNAS	access server that controls active terminals, paging, and cell broadcast

radio network configuration management	part of radio network management services providing the operator with means of controlling the permanent radio network configuration data stored in base station controller (BSC)
radio network controller; <i>RNC</i>	network element in a radio access network, which is in charge of controlling the use and integrity of the radio resources
radio network gateway; <i>radio access network gateway; RAN gateway; RNGW</i>	gateway that supports user plane interworking to core networks
radio network individual test	testing of channels which belong to the radio network to ensure the operation of a base station
radio network integration	integration which consists of procedures needed to configure a base transceiver station (BTS), radio network controller (RNC), or ATM cross-connect (AXC) site, and to create the necessary connections for the TMN data communication network (DCN) and radio network
radio network layer; <i>RNL</i>	layer of the radio access network (RAN) that consists of logical nodes and the interfaces between them
radio network maintenance	feature of base station controller (BSC) providing facilities for maintaining the operational status of the radio network system when faults occur in the base station system (BSS)
radio network management; <i>RNWM</i>	set of TMN functions used for controlling radio network
radio network management services	part of radio network management of base station controller (BSC) providing users and applications with radio-network specific services
radio network manager; <i>RNW manager</i>	tool for managing radio network objects and parameters
radio network object	managed object that is part of a radio network
radio network part	<i>See radio unit</i>
radio network plan; <i>RNW plan</i>	plan file which contains the configuration parameters for the radio interface and the cells

radio network planning; <i>RNP</i>	planning of a radio network on the basis of information about network elements, system properties, planning environment, topography of the service area, existing facilities of the network operators, distribution of the subscribers, and estimated future subscriber growth
radio network recovery and state management	function class of base station controller (BSC) handling the operational state of BSS radio network and providing the radio network recovery with facilities that minimise the degradation of service quality caused by faults in the radio network of the base station system (BSS)
radio network routine test	testing of operating conditions of radio channels at predetermined intervals according to test groups which consist of base stations
radio network subsystem; <i>RNS</i>	either the full or only the access part of a UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN), offering the allocation and the release of specific radio resources to establish means of connection between a mobile station (MS) and the UTRAN
radio network subsystem application part; <i>RNSAP</i>	radio network subsystem signalling protocol for the Iur interface
radio network temporary identifier; <i>radio network temporary identity; RNTI</i>	identifier for the mobile station (MS) when a radio resource control (RRC) connection exists
radio network temporary identity	<i>See radio network temporary identifier</i>
radio network testing	function class of base station controller (BSC) which includes the management and testing of the BTS cellular network
radio outdoor unit	<i>See outdoor unit</i>
radio paging; <i>wireless paging</i>	paging performed through radio connection
radio part	<i>See radio unit</i>
radio path	telecommunication path that comprises a radio section or a number of tandem-connected radio sections
radio receiver; <i>receiver; RX; Rx</i>	device connected to an aerial or other source of radio signals in order to make available in some desired form the required information content of the signals

radio relay equipment; <i>radio link equipment, RLE</i>	radio equipment for establishing an aligned and fixed radio connection between two points
radio relay interface; <i>RR-I</i>	interface that provides the link between a terminal and the infrastructure network
radio relay system	radio circuit that consists of terminal stations connected by intermediate radio-relay stations
radio resource allocation; <i>RR-A</i>	allocation of traffic channels and available radio resources by the base station controller (BSC) according to the requirements of the resource requests
radio resource connection; <i>RR-connection</i>	connection in the A interface with a specific base station controller, allowing a point-to-point dialogue between the network and a mobile station
radio resource control; <i>RRC</i>	sublayer of radio interface layer 3 which exists only in the control plane and which provides information transfer services to the non-access stratum
radio resource control connection	<i>See RRC connection</i>
radio resource LCS protocol; <i>RRLP</i>	protocol that carries information for the needs of the location services between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and the mobile station
radio resource management; <i>RRM; RR</i>	set of functions of a mobile communication system used for the establishment, maintenance, and release of radio connections needed by mobile communication
radio resource manager; <i>RRM</i>	functional entity in the base station controller (BSC) or radio network controller (RNC) that is responsible for the call control part of the radio channel administration
radio resource operation and maintenance; <i>RR-OM; RR O&M</i>	in an All-IP radio access network (RAN), the functions that are responsible for the operation and maintenance settings for logical resources and objects belonging to an All-IP base station
radio signalling controller; <i>RSC</i>	part of an IP-based base station controller (BSC) which provides the control plane functions
radio speech path	radio communication facility between a mobile station and a base station intended to carry a call and uniquely assigned to the mobile station during the call

radio system	communication system which uses radio access technology
radio time-slot; RTSL	time-slot in the TDMA frame in the radio interface
radio transmitter; transmitter; Tx; TX	assembly of devices which generates, modulates and amplifies a radio-frequency signal and couples it to an antenna for radiation into space as electromagnetic waves
radio unit; radio network part; radio part	software and hardware entity that transmits the signalling of a terminal to the network via a radio path
radio-frequency interference	<i>See interference</i>
radio-paging system	<i>See paging system</i>
radio-relay mast	tall metal structure used as a support for one or more antennas
radio-relay tower	cylindrical structure made of reinforced concrete with platforms on the top used as a support for antennas
radiocommunication service	service involving the transmission, emission, and reception of radio waves for specific telecommunication purposes
radiowave propagation model	<i>See propagation model</i>
RADIUS	<i>See remote authentication dial-in user service</i>
RADIUS interface	interface that is between the online service controller (OSC) and the intelligent service node (ISN) and that makes it possible to charge for online access
RADIUS proxy	proxy that is able to forward user authentication requests from a network access server (NAS) to another server for validation
RADIUS server	server that uses the remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) for authentication and accounting of dial-up users
radome; radar dome	plastic cover for a microwave antenna, which is used to protect the antenna from weather and which has only little effect on the radiation pattern
RADSL	<i>See rate-adaptive digital subscriber line</i>
RAI	<i>See remote alarm indication</i>

RAI	<i>See routing area identity</i>
RAID	<i>See redundant array of independent disks</i>
RAID 0	<i>See data striping</i>
RAID 1	<i>See mirroring</i>
RAIM	<i>See receiver-autonomous integrity monitoring</i>
rain attenuation	<i>See precipitation attenuation</i>
RAKE diversity receiver	<i>See rake receiver</i>
rake finger	<i>See finger</i>
RAKE finger	<i>See finger</i>
rake receiver; RAKE receiver; RAKE diversity receiver	receiver capable of receiving and combining multipath signals
RAKE receiver	<i>See rake receiver</i>
RAM	<i>See random access memory</i>
RAM block of charging	<i>See charging block</i>
RAM buffer	<i>See RAM buffering memory</i>
RAM buffering memory; RAM buffer	random access memory (RAM) that is used as a buffer memory
RAM disk; ramdisk	memory region used as a storage medium of a file system
RAM log	<i>See database RAM log</i>
ramdisk	<i>See RAM disk</i>
RAML/CM	<i>See radio access markup language for configuration management</i>
RAN	<i>See radio access network</i>
RAN	<i>See remote access node</i>

RAN access gateway	gateway that is an access point to IP-RAN from the core network (CN) and from other radio access networks (RAN)
RAN access server; radio network access server; RNAS	server that acts as a signalling gateway between the radio access network (RAN) and core network (CN) and controls the connection to a mobile station (MS)
RAN alarm system	alarm system in radio access network (RAN)
RAN application part	<i>See radio access network application part</i>
RAN gateway	<i>See radio network gateway</i>
RAN plan management	application that enables the network operator to prepare, download, and activate plans to the radio network controller (RNC), and upload the actual configurations from the RNC
RAN sharing	solution where operators who have their own core networks use a common radio access network (RAN)
RAN split	<i>See RNS split</i>
RANAP	<i>See radio access network application part</i>
RANAP layer	layer including all the radio access network application part (RANAP) signalling entities of the radio network controller and the related application for RANAP signalling entity management
RANAP measurement; RANAP protocol measurement; radio access network application part measurement	measurement which provides information about the protocol message transactions on both the Iu and A interfaces
RANAP protocol measurement	<i>See RANAP measurement</i>
RANAP signalling	signalling that is based on the use of the radio access network application part (RANAP) and that is used between the core network and the radio access network
RANAP signalling entity	serving radio network controller (RNC) functions responsible for the radio access network application part (RANAP) connection-specific signalling and information management between the radio network controller and the core network for one mobile station

RANAP trace	tracing which is used for monitoring the incoming and converted protocol messages during the base station system management application part/ radio access network application part (BSSMAP-RANAP) protocol conversion process
RANAP'	application layer protocol in the lu' interface
RAND	<i>See random challenge</i>
random access	<i>See direct access</i>
random access channel; <i>RACH</i>	uplink channel that is used to carry control information from a mobile station and that may also carry short user packets
random access memory; <i>random access storage; read-write memory; RAM</i>	memory that allows for both reading and writing
random access procedure	mobile station (MS) function for initial synchronisation of the uplink transmission and for the contention of the radio resources
random access protocol; <i>RAP</i>	access control protocol in a telecommunication network, which regulates the sharing of a control channel
random access storage	<i>See random access memory</i>
random challenge; <i>RAND</i>	random number that is used as a challenge in a challenge response protocol
random early detection; <i>random early drop; RED</i>	router queuing technique in which packets are dropped randomly in the event of buffer overflow
random early drop	<i>See random early detection</i>
random errors	errors distributed over the digital signal so that they can be considered statistically independent of each other
random hopping; <i>pseudo-random hopping</i>	hopping sequence in which the frequency changes according to a pseudo-random sequence
random hunting; <i>uniform distribution - random</i>	hunting in which the order of the hunted subscriber connections is chosen at random

random number generator; <i>RNG</i>	deterministic algorithm that produces numbers with certain distribution properties
random temporary logical link identity	<i>See random TLLI</i>
random TLLI; <i>random temporary logical link identity</i>	temporary logical link identity (TLLI) selected randomly by the mobile station (MS) and used during the attach procedure when the MS does not have a valid packet temporary mobile subscriber identity (PTMSI) available or when the MS originates an anonymous access
random traffic dispersion; <i>random traffic dispersion to trunks</i>	feature that allows the operator to direct traffic in a desired proportion between primary and alternate routes
random traffic dispersion to trunks	<i>See random traffic dispersion</i>
range	distance that a radio signal travels from a radio transmitter before becoming too weak for a radio receiver to identify it
range header	HTTP header which indicates that the content should be delivered in parts
RAP	<i>See random access protocol</i>
RAP	<i>See rate adaptation protocol</i>
RAP	<i>See results accumulation period</i>
Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol; <i>Rapid STP; RSTP</i>	evolution of the Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), which provides improvements in the speed of convergence for bridged networks
Rapid STP	<i>See Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol</i>
RAS	<i>See radio access system</i>
RAS	<i>See registration, admission and status</i>
RAS	<i>See radio access server</i>
RAS	<i>See row address select</i>
RAS protocol	<i>See registration, admission and status</i>
RAT	<i>See radio access technology</i>

rate adaptation	process of testing the line at start up and adapting the operating speed to the fastest the line can handle
rate adaptation protocol; <i>RAP</i>	protocol which offers an end-to-end rate-based congestion control mechanism by deploying a specific algorithm for rate adjustment
rate control	<i>See lu rate control procedure</i>
rate control control frame	<i>See rate control frame</i>
rate control frame; <i>rate control control frame</i>	frame that a radio network controller uses to indicate the permitted bit rate to the peer lu user plane protocol layer
rate plan	plan which contains a collection of services and associated rates
rate reduction	method that can be used to estimate the effect of general packet radio service (GPRS) load on typical user data
rate-adaptive digital subscriber line; <i>R-ADSL; RADSL</i>	version of asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) where the modems test the line at start-up and adapt their operating speed to the fastest the line can handle
rate-based traffic filtering; <i>RBTF</i>	system which restricts telephony traffic automatically according to the traffic flow rate
rater	<i>See rating process</i>
rating	process used to determine the customer charge for each chargeable event
rating engine	module that includes billing and pricing software to enable the value-chain management of telecommunications, content, and online services
rating group	group in which an event or a service belongs and which is used to define the rating behaviour
rating process	process that runs the business logic that is related to requests from the convergent mediation engine
rating processing node; <i>RPN</i>	node that runs the UCS business logic engine
rating profile	profile that defines the services and their rates for a user
RAU	<i>See routing area update</i>
raw counter	physical counter the value of which is summed up with the other counters' values to find out the volume of the signalling traffic of a network element

raw data	unformatted data that is formatted with information from the form file
raw data block	unformatted block of data that includes the contents of the data message to the formatting process and that is formatted on the basis of the information from the customer format file
raw disk	disk on which there is no file system imposed
raw socket	socket that provides access to the Internet control message protocol (ICMP)
RB	<i>See radio bearer</i>
Rb interface	interface between the connection processing server with a session charging function and the online service controller for online charging
RBER	<i>See residual bit error ratio</i>
RBTF	<i>See rate-based traffic filtering</i>
RBus	<i>See repeater bus</i>
RC	<i>See ReleaseCall procedure</i>
RC	<i>See lu rate control procedure</i>
Rc	<i>See Rc interface</i>
Rc interface; Rc	online charging interface between an event charging function (ECF) and a correlation function
RC2	<i>See RC2 algorithm</i>
RC2 algorithm; RC2	symmetric encryption algorithm in which input and output block sizes are 64 bits each, and the key size varies from one byte up to 128 bytes
RC4	<i>See RC4 algorithm</i>
RC4 algorithm; RC4	symmetric encryption algorithm with variable key size and byte-oriented operations
RC5	<i>See RC5 algorithm</i>
RC5 algorithm; RC5 cryptographic algorithm; RC5	algorithm used for key expansion, encryption, and decryption developed for RSA (Rivest-Shamir- Adleman) data security
RC5 cryptographic algorithm	<i>See RC5 algorithm</i>

RCC CDR	<i>See remote charging control CDR</i>
RCH	<i>See ResumeCallHandling operation</i>
RCH	<i>See radio channel</i>
RCM	<i>See remote control and measurement</i>
RD	<i>See knowledge search</i>
RD	<i>See autonomous system</i>
RDA	<i>See remote data access</i>
RDB	<i>See relational database</i>
RDB file	<i>See relational database schema file</i>
RDB schema file	<i>See relational database schema file</i>
RDBMS	<i>See relational database management system</i>
RDBMS schema	description of the logical structure of a relational database management system (RDBMS)
RDF	<i>See Resource Description Framework</i>
RDF	<i>See resource distribution function</i>
RDF schema	vocabulary description language of the Resource Description Framework (RDF), which provides mechanisms for describing groups of related resources and the relationships between these resources
RDI	<i>See restricted digital information</i>
RDI	<i>See remote defect indication</i>
RDN	<i>See redirecting number</i>
RDN	<i>See relative distinguished name</i>
RDP	<i>See Reliable Data Protocol</i>
RDQ	<i>See received CLI display qualifier</i>
RDS counter	running digital sum counter, which is incremented if at least one code violation per frame is detected
Re	<i>See Re interface</i>
RE	<i>See restart</i>

RE	<i>See radiated emission</i>
Re interface; Re	online charging interface towards a rating server
re-authentication; terminal re- authentication	authentication that a terminal starts when the authentication validity period is about to expire
re-entrant program	program that may be started repeatedly and before executions of the same program have been completed
re-establishment	<i>See call re-establishment</i>
re-INVITE	<i>See SIP re-INVITE</i>
re-ring	ring used to call a controlling subscriber back to a connection after he or she has hung up and the uncontrolling party or third party or both are waiting
reachability notification	facility where the short message service centre (SMSC) receives an alert from the GSM network that a subscriber should be currently available, and forwards the alert to the voice mail system (VMS) according to the notifications the VMS has sent
reActivate	operation by which a supplementary service which has no more interaction with other supplementary services is moved from a quiescent state
reactive authorisation	<i>See reactive presence authorisation</i>
reactive presence authorisation	model of authorising presence values in which the presence server user authorises presence attributes on request
reactive presence authorisation; reactive authorisation	presence authorisation in which the presence server user authorises presence attributes on request when other users subscribe them
read committed	<i>See committed read</i>
read head	magnetic head used to read data or signals from a magnetic recording medium
read lock	<i>See shared lock</i>
read reply	<i>See read report</i>
read report; read- reply report; read reply	report or notification that the sender of a message receives, when the recipient has opened the message or deleted it without reading

read uncommitted	<i>See uncommitted read</i>
read-after-write verification	function for determining that information currently being written is correct as compared to the information source
read-back check	<i>See echo check</i>
read-only memory; read-only storage; ROM	memory whose content can only be read
read-only storage	<i>See read-only memory</i>
read-reply object; RR-O	internal representation of a read reply report in a multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC)
read-reply report	<i>See read report</i>
read-write memory	<i>See random access memory</i>
reading head	<i>See read head</i>
ready function	<i>See pause function</i>
ready-to-talk indication	<i>See ready-to-talk tone</i>
ready-to-talk tone; ready-to-talk indication	audible indication that the terminal gives after the user has pushed the push to talk button, indicating that the user can start talking
real	predefined data type for which the values are the numbers which can be presented by one integer divided by another. The predefined operators for the type real have the same names as the operators of type integer
real circuit; R-CRCT	TDM circuit which is physically located in the network element where it is handled
real process	program to which the operating system grants processor time
real server; server; RS	server that provides the services that are being balanced and monitored by the server load balancer (SLB)
real time	performance criterion according to which charging and billing information is to be generated, processed, and brought to a conclusion in less than one second
real time difference	<i>See relative time difference</i>

real-time bearer service	<i>See real-time service</i>
real-time charging	prepaid charging used with a prepaid system, in which the credit on a subscriber's prepaid account is deducted at the same time as the subscriber's credit is checked, and not only after the short message has been successfully forwarded to the receiver
real-time clock; RTC	clock within the network element (NE) which provides date and time information to equipment management functions within the NE
Real-Time Control Protocol	<i>See Real-Time Transport Control Protocol</i>
real-time data service; RT data service	service that is used to create and modify dedicated data channels for user equipment
real-time integrity; RTI	integrity of real-time information
real-time mutex	mutex that implements priority inheritance
real-time one-to-one call	in push to talk communication, a one-to-one call where the target is a single user instead of a group
real-time operating system; RTOS	operating system which performs data processing in real time, or at least with low delay time
real-time polling service; rtPS	polling service that supports real-time service flows that generate variable-size data packets on a periodic basis
real-time processing	performance of a computer operation during the actual time that the related physical process occurs
Real-Time Protocol	<i>See Real-Time Transport Protocol</i>
real-time service; real-time bearer service; RT bearer service	bearer service which is provided in real time or at least with low delay
real-time speech service; RT speech service	service that is used to create and modify dedicated speech channels for user equipment
Real-Time Streaming Protocol; RTSP	application-level protocol for the delivery of real-time data, which establishes and controls either one or several time-synchronised streams of continuous media

real-time system	communications-oriented data processing system that is capable of performing batch processing functions while concurrently processing inquiries, messages, and data transfer, and generating responses in a time interval directly related to the operational requirements of the system
real-time traffic; RTT	traffic that has tight delay requirements and is usually transmitted with the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) without retransmission of lost packets
real-time traffic report; RTT report	report that is sent from the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to Nokia NetAct™ Traffic in real time
real-time traffic-free bit rate capacity	bandwidth in kilobytes per second that is currently available for a new real-time packet data protocol (PDP) context
Real-Time Transport Control Protocol; Real-Time Control Protocol; RTP Control Protocol; RTCP	protocol that monitors the quality of service (QoS) of a Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) connection and conveys information about the ongoing session
Real-Time Transport Protocol; Real-Time Protocol; RTP	one of the Internet protocols designed to provide end-to-end network transport functions for applications transmitting real-time data, such as audio, video, or simulation data, over multicast or unicast network services
real-time transport protocol management information base; RTP MIB	management information base (MIB) which contains information on real-time transport protocol (RTP) sessions organised by the senders and receivers
real-time triggering	feature that allows the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or the visitor location register (VLR) to provide data to the Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS), so that the NTMS can configure the mobile phone
real-time variable bit rate; rt-VBR	variable bit rate that is intended for time sensitive applications, the sources of which are expected to transmit at a rate which varies with time
realm; security domain; authentication realm; security policy domain	domain used to group users for authentication and authorisation purposes and to enforce the security policies defined by a security administrator
realm	string displayed to users in the authentication window to identify the area which is being accessed

realm routing table	routing table which lists the supported realms with each route entry containing certain routing information
reanswer	retention of speech connection for a set time in spite of onhook
reanswer provision	possibility to use reanswer
REAS	<i>See recovery event announcement service</i>
reason code	<i>See cause code</i>
reasonableness check	procedure for verifying whether the signalling information of a received signal message is reasonable in relation to the sequence of previously received signal messages for that circuit
reassembling	<i>See reassembly</i>
reassembly; reassembling	function performed by a receiving entity of a layer to map multiple protocol data units into one service data unit or to map segmented subnetwork protocol data units (SN-PDU) back to the original network protocol data units (N-PDU)
reassembly coprocessor	coprocessor that processes ATM cells received from the physical layer by extracting the service data unit payload from the received ATM cell stream and reassembling this information into buffers that the host system supplies
reassembly timer	timer which gives an alert if the delay between the first and the last ATM cell is too long when an AAL5 protocol data unit is being received
reattempt	<i>See repeated call attempt</i>
REBA	<i>See regional barring</i>
reboot	to boot the computer or device again, for example after an error situation, enabling the loading of the operating system
receive/transmit transition gap; RTG	gap between the last sample of the uplink burst and the first sample of the subsequent downlink burst at the antenna port in a time division duplex transceiver
received CLI display qualifier; RDQ	qualifier which is used for indicating how the received CLI blocking indicator (CBI) and identity qualifier (IQ) values are handled
received data	<i>See received-data signal</i>
received power	power of a received signal progressing from the antenna to the receiving filter, measured at the antenna port

received signal code power; <i>RSCP</i>	average power of the received signal after despreading and combining, if only signal power is received
received signal strength indicator; <i>RSSI</i>	signal strength indicator that provides radio carrier signal levels
received-data signal; <i>received data; RXD</i>	signal that a data circuit-terminating equipment(DCE) uses to send data to the data terminal equipment (DTE)
ReceivedInformation procedure; <i>RI</i>	procedure that is sent from the service switching point (SSP) to the service control point (SCP) and that is a result of the PromptAndCollectUserInformation procedure
receiver	<i>See radio receiver</i>
receiver antenna gain	maximum gain of the receiver antenna in the horizontal plane
receiver diversity	<i>See uplink diversity</i>
receiver multicoupler; <i>receiving multicoupler</i>	device that permits the connection and the simultaneous use of several devices, such as transmitters or receivers, to a common or single device, such as an antenna
receiver not ready; <i>RNR</i>	indication (flag) sent from the user equipment when the receiver is temporarily unable to receive information frames
receiver report	<i>See RTCP receiver report</i>
receiver sensitivity; <i>sensitivity</i>	for a receiver, the input-signal (in microvolts or millivolts) required for a specified output level
receiver window; <i>rwnd</i>	stream control transport protocol (SCTP) variable which indicates in number of octets the space available in the receiver's inbound buffer
receiver-autonomous integrity monitoring; <i>RAIM</i>	global positioning system (GPS) integrity-monitoring algorithm that is used to detect a malfunctioning GPS satellite and to isolate it from the positioning calculations
receiving multicoupler	<i>See receiver multicoupler</i>
receiving of pulses	part of generation of charging ensuring that charging pulses can be received from levels higher up in the exchange hierarchy

receiving point	<i>See issuing point</i>
receiving signal strength indicator	<i>See received signal strength indicator</i>
reception status; RS	parameter which indicates that the delivered common part convergence sublayer-service data unit (CPCS- SDU) may be corrupted
recharge; account recharge; top-up event; top-up procedure	process of adding monetary or non-monetary resources to an account
recharge operation	<i>See recharge</i>
recharge with credit card; credit card recharge operation; credit card recharging	recharge where a prepaid subscriber or a service provider employee enters the credit card number, credit card expiry date, and the recharge amount
recharge with voucher; recharging with voucher; voucher recharge	recharge that is performed when the prepaid subscriber enters the voucher number and voucher code
recharging	<i>See recharge</i>
recharging with voucher	<i>See recharge with voucher</i>
recipient exchange	exchange to which the ported-in subscriber is connected after being ported
recipient network	network where a number is located after being ported
recommended CG	<i>See recommended charging gateway</i>
recommended charging gateway; recommended CG	charging gateway (CG) to which another charging gateway suggests sending the CDR packets
reconfiguration	process of changing the quantity, types, or arrangement of hardware and/or software
reconstructed sample	signal generated at the output of a decoder when a specified digital signal representing a quantised value is applied to its input

record	to transfer to a memory or data medium for later use
record	set of related data or words treated as a unit
record	<i>See structure</i>
record counters	<i>See CDR counters</i>
record number	number which identifies a record within an elementary file (EF)
record pointer	pointer which addresses one record in an elementary file (EF)
record-route header	SIP header that contains a globally reachable request URI that identifies a proxy server and the host names of nodes through which subsequent requests in a SIP dialogue are to be routed
recording	performance of the operations indicated or defined by the measurement entity in order to collect the required data
recording interval	<i>See measurement interval</i>
recoverability	length of time required to restore the system back to being fully operational following a component failure
recoverable cross-connection	ATM cross-connection that remains intact regardless of the operational state of the supporting virtual path or virtual circuit
recovered clock source	original synchronisation source taken back to use after intermediate switching to the protective, secondary source
recovery; restoration	event when the item regains the ability to perform a required function after a fault
recovery action	system event initiated by the recovery system in response to a fault situation or operator command
recovery command	command that a user gives to restart a functional unit or the system, or to change the working state and the status information of functional units
recovery event	event initiated by the recovery system as a response to a fault situation
recovery event announcement service; recovery event announcing service; REAS	service that the process families can use to subscribe to recovery event announcements from the recovery system
recovery event announcing service	<i>See recovery event announcement service</i>

recovery event notification	feature which defines the interfaces that the recovery event announcing service needs to be able to give information about recovery events
recovery excitation	excitation that triggers the execution of a recovery action
recovery group; <i>RG</i>	group of recovery units controlling similar resources
recovery history	log that provides a list of the recovery events that have happened in the network element
recovery management	set of functions used for managing backup and recovery tasks to minimise down-time
recovery manager; <i>RMAN</i>	software for database backup and recovery, which uses server sessions on the database to perform its tasks
recovery object	object or system which is subjected to a recovery action
recovery operation	operation that modifies the working state of a functional unit that is recovered
recovery path	logical path from the maintenance computer (SYM) to the functional unit under recovery
recovery system	system which controls the system configuration by using the unit state handling mechanisms
recovery system debugging support	feature that allows developers, testers, and field engineers to control the behaviour of the system and its functional units
recovery unit; <i>RU</i>	collection of related processes or virtual computers that runs in a single node, and that is the target recovery action
recursion	action in which a client generates a new request to at least one of the uniform resource identifiers (URI) that are included in the contact header field of a redirection response
recursive name server; <i>recursive server</i>	name server that provides a lookup service on behalf of a local DNS resolver
recursive program	program which can call itself as a subroutine without losing control or results received after each call
recursive server	<i>See recursive name server</i>

recycling lot	lot of units ordered for a retrofit as a temporary replacement for the plug-in units in the customer's exchange that are sent for modification
RED	<i>See random early detection</i>
RED with in and out; RED with in/out bit; RIO	random early detection (RED) in which packets from a flow complying with the contracted service profile are marked with an in profile, and those packets that do not comply are marked with an out of profile, thus being assigned one of two drop precedences
RED with in/out bit	<i>See RED with in and out</i>
RedHat packet manager	<i>See RPM package manager</i>
redialling the last number dialled	<i>See last number redial</i>
redirect agent	<i>See Diameter redirect agent</i>
redirect counter	<i>See call redirection counter</i>
redirect message	<i>See ICMP redirect message</i>
redirect server	user agent server that generates redirection responses to the requests it receives, directing the client to contact an alternate set of uniform resource identifiers (URI)
redirected call indicator	indicator which provides information whether forward routing has already been executed in the previous exchange
redirected party	<i>See subscriber C</i>
redirecting number; RDN	signalling parameter sent in the forward direction indicating the number from which the call is diverted
redirecting party	subscriber who forwards the call
redirecting party number analysis	analysis of the redirecting party number that consists of the nature of the address analysis, digit analysis, and default analysis
redirection counter	<i>See call redirection counter</i>
redirection request; redirection request message	message that is used to indicate that received charging record (CDR) traffic is redirected to another charging gateway because a charging gateway is about to stop service, and to inform the CDR generating node that is currently sending data to this node that the next node in the chain has lost connection to this node

redirection request message	<i>See redirection request</i>
redirection response; redirection response message	message sent as a response to a received redirection request
redirection response; redirection SIP response; 3xx response	SIP response that gives information about a user's new location, or about alternative services that might be able to complete the SIP request
redirection response message	<i>See redirection response</i>
redirection SIP response	<i>See redirection response</i>
redirection URL	URL address which is defined to point to another URL address
redline	attribute identifying whether the associated managed object is identified as being part of a sensitive circuit
redo log	<i>See redo log file</i>
redo log file; redo log	log that records all changes made to the data in a database
reduced gigabit media-independent interface	<i>See RGMII</i>
reduced instruction set computer	<i>See reduced instruction-set computer</i>
reduced instruction-set computer; reduced instruction set computer; RISC	processor architecture that processes programs more quickly than conventional microprocessors because it uses a smaller, less complex set of instructions
reduced partial CDR; RPC	partial CDR that provides only mandatory fields and information regarding changes in the session parameters relative to the previous charging record

redundancy	method of providing the system with redundant equipment and using it to improve the fault-tolerance of the system
redundancy check; <i>redundant check</i>	check based on using extra characters attached to data to detect errors
redundancy domain	group of network elements that share a common redundancy scheme so that a network element can assume the tasks of another network element in the case of a failure
redundancy group	<i>See recovery group</i>
redundancy version; <i>RV</i>	information that is used with incremental redundancy to define how to select bits for transmission
redundant array of independent disks; <i>redundant array of inexpensive disks; RAID</i>	set of physical disk drives to which data is written in such a way that if one or more of the drives is broken down, no data will be lost
redundant array of inexpensive disks	<i>See redundant array of independent disks</i>
redundant check	<i>See redundancy check</i>
redundant forwarding	forwarding that is implemented by adding the IP address configuration to the network processor when a new IP address is created for the external interface of a unit
redundant HLR; <i>RHLR</i>	home location register (HLR) that is used to back up an active HLR and that serves as an emergency HLR in situations when an active HLR cannot be used
redundant IP address	internal IP address that is visible only to other cluster nodes
redundant LAN; <i>RLAN</i>	local area network that has one active LAN connection and additional LAN connections as backup connections
redundant LAN connection	connection in which duplicated Ethernet interfaces are used transparently in such a manner that the central processing unit (CPU) may be connected to a local area network (LAN) via both interfaces, and the overall reliability of the configuration is better than if there were only one physical interface and connection

redundant LAN port prioritisation; redundant LAN port prioritization /US/	process of determining the RLAN port priorities
redundant LAN port prioritization /US/	<i>See redundant LAN port prioritisation</i>
redundant line code	line code that uses more encoded signal elements than strictly necessary to represent groups of digits of the original signal
redundant logical file	file which backs up the target of a logical file when data cannot be output to the default output device
redundant mode	mode of a computer unit's local area network (LAN) interface in which it is configured for both internal traffic and media traffic
redundant network element	network element that is used to back up a working network element in situations when the working network element becomes unavailable
redundant static routing	static routing in which two or more gateways with different preferences are configured for a single destination, and amongst all reachable gateways the one with the highest preference is used
redundant TRX	<i>See floating transceiver</i>
redundant unit	unit that can substitute the working unit
Reed-Solomon error correction	<i>See Reed-Solomon forward error correction</i>
Reed-Solomon forward error correction; Reed-Solomon error correction	coding scheme in which first a polynomial is constructed from the data symbols to be transmitted, and then an over-sampled plot of the polynomial is sent instead of the original symbols themselves
reenterable program	<i>See re-entrant program</i>
reentrant program	<i>See re-entrant program</i>
REFER	<i>See SIP REFER message</i>
REFER method	<i>See SIP REFER method</i>
reference	data item in a record, or part of a data item, which gives the location of another record or of another item of a record

reference clock	clock of very high stability and accuracy that may be completely autonomous and whose frequency serves as a basis of comparison for the frequency of other clocks
reference configuration	combination of functional groups and reference points that shows possible network arrangements
reference counter	counter which stores the references to a service set from trigger issuing points
reference design; DFRD	software design for a particular type of device and target market of end-users
reference equivalent	loss, expressed in decibels, constant at all frequencies transmitted which has to be introduced into the new fundamental system for the determination of reference equivalents or nosfer in order to obtain in a given direction the same loudness as the complete telephone connection being considered, the acoustical speech power emitted by the talker being the same in both cases
reference model for open distributed processing; Reference Model for Open Distributed Systems; RM-ODP; RM/ODP	reference model that provides different viewpoints for the management of the complexity of the system models in distributed processing
Reference Model for Open Distributed Systems	<i>See reference model for open distributed processing</i>
reference number	ITU-T specified variable in signalling connection control part (SCCP) connection-oriented messages, which is used to determine the connection
reference point	point in call in which the tariff switch-over occurs
reference point; RP	point that establishes an interface between two non-overlapping functional groups
reference point R	<i>See R reference point</i>
reference point S	<i>See S reference point</i>
reference point T	<i>See T reference point</i>

reference service	information service which provides information that is reference to data, for example literature, that can be obtained from other locations
reference timing signal	timing signal from which the other timing signals are derived
reflection coefficient; return current coefficient	at any specified place in a transmission line between a source of power and an absorber of power, the vector ratio of the electric field associated with the reflected wave to that associated with the incident wave
reflection gain	<i>See reflection loss</i>
reflection loss; reflection gain	ratio in decibels of the power delivered by a source to an unmatched load to the power that would be delivered under matched conditions (If the impedances of source and load have opposite phases and appropriate magnitudes, a reflection gain may be obtained.)
reflector	secondary radiator or an array of secondary radiators or a reflecting surface placed behind a primary radiator or an array of primary radiators or a feed, in order to increase forward radiation and reduce backward radiation from the antenna
refractive index; index of refraction	ratio of the velocity of light in a vacuum, at a point in a medium and in a given direction, to the phase velocity of a sinusoidal plane wave propagating in that given direction
refractive index profile	distribution of the refractive index along the diameter of a cross section of an optical fibre
refresh	to send a signal to a dynamic RAM to enable it to maintain its storage contents
refresh	<i>See refresh a window</i>
refresh a window; refresh	to repeatedly produce a display image on a display surface so that the changes in data to be displayed remain visible
refresh message	message which is used for keeping the GPRS packet channels ready for quick delivery of the subsequent speech item, provided that the speech item is sent within a period of one to a few seconds after the trailing packet of the previous speech item
refresh rate	quantity indicating the rate at which the display image is refreshed
refreshing of a subdatabase	operation where the system retrieves the data from the main database to a subdatabase

refreshing service	service that the process family uses to confirm that the resources of the family do not remain seized when an abnormal release occurs in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
refreshment; refreshment of connections	process that connection management uses to remove the hanging resources from its work files
refreshment of connections	<i>See refreshment</i>
REG	<i>See repeater</i>
REG REQ	<i>See registration request message</i>
REG RSP	<i>See registration response message</i>
regeneration	process of receiving and reconstructing a digital signal so that the amplitudes, waveforms and timing of its signal elements are constrained within specified limits
regeneration station	station in a digital transmission system which repairs the amplitude, form, and timing of the transmitted pulses
regenerative feedback; howl- back; howl-round	noise that is heard when a microphone is put too close to a loudspeaker
regenerative repeater	<i>See repeater</i>
regenerative repeater	repeater ensuring regeneration of digital signals
regenerator	<i>See repeater</i>
regenerator	device that performs regeneration
regenerator section; RS	section connecting two regenerators, or a multiplexer and a regenerator, or a cross-connect and a regenerator
regenerator section	<i>See elementary regenerator section</i>
regenerator section layer network	part of section layer network which provides transmission services for multiplexer section layer network
regenerator section overhead; RSOH	rows 1 - 3 of section overhead

regenerator section termination; <i>RST</i>	section termination which generates or removes regenerator section overhead
region	in NMS, a geographical area that contains site groups
region	<i>See memory region</i>
regional barring; <i>REBA</i>	in a short message service centre, an optional feature that is used to prevent subscribers who are roaming outside their home location from using the short message service
regional charging	charging that makes it possible to charge the subscribers differently according to the charging class, the origin of the call, and the destination of the call
regional cluster	cluster that offers a view to a particular network area or technology
regional PM database	performance management database in the regional cluster
regional roaming	roaming in which the network operator controls the roaming subscriber by defining the location areas where the subscriber can have service
regional roaming restricted flag	flag which is used to prevent mobile-originated and mobile-terminated calls, short messages, and unstructured supplementary service data from being forwarded to the subscriber in the MSC/VLR if roaming is not allowed to the current location area
regional subscriber	mobile subscriber who has only limited access to his home network (HPLMN)
regional subscriber zone identity; <i>RSZI</i>	information element, stored in the home location register, which includes the country code, national destination code and zone code
regional subscription	subscription that grants service for a subscriber only in the allowed roaming area
regionalisation	dividing a large network into a number of maintenance regions, all of which have their own maintenance organisations, responsibilities, working practices and tools
regionally provided service	mobile service entitled to only certain geographical part or parts of a public land mobile network (PLMN)
register	to define user-specific information for a service in order to ensure that the service functions in accordance with the user's requirements
REGISTER	<i>See SIP register message</i>

register	apparatus, in an automatic system, which receives the dialled impulses and controls the subsequent switching operations
register a new member campaign	campaign during which a new member gets a reward for joining the Club
register a new phone campaign	campaign during which a member who has more than one Nokia phones gets a reward for each new registration
register function	functions of receiving, storing, analysing, and possibly translating and transmitting address and other information for the purpose of controlling call set-up
register message	<i>See SIP register message</i>
REGISTER method	<i>See SIP REGISTER method</i>
register recall	reservation of the register of the exchange by the subscriber during a call to use a service
register signal	signal used in establishing the connection by the control devices (for example, the register equipment)
register signaling /US/	<i>See register signalling</i>
register signalling; register signaling /US/	signalling used for the transmission of address information
register-based call control	function that deals with the control of the register signalling, operates as an application between the signalling types of incoming and outgoing calls and adapts the register-based and service-based signalling types for each other, and transmits the statistical events related to the register to statistical processes
register-call processor interface; R/CP	interface that a PoC register uses to distribute provisioning data to the applicable PoC call processors and to configure mapping information in one or more PoC call processors
registered	having received the user-specific information and consequently functioning in accordance with the user's requirements
registered and deactive	status of a call to forwarded-to number when the call forwarding service has registered it, but the subscriber or the operator has deactivated the service

registered call	<i>See last number redial</i>
registered call	service which enables a calling user to register the number of a called user by using a subscriber control procedure if the called user is busy
registered PLMN; registered public land mobile network; RPLMN	public land mobile network (PLMN) in which the mobile station (MS) has performed location registration successfully
registered public land mobile network	<i>See registered PLMN</i>
registerSS	operation in which a supplementary service is set into an operative state
registrar	<i>See SIP registrar</i>
registration	with call state control function (CSCF), a process in which the user equipment registers itself to a CSCF for a specific time, and the CSCF becomes the user equipment's serving CSCF
registration	<i>See location registration</i>
registration	process whereby a service receives user-specific information ensuring that the service functions in accordance with the user's requirements
registration area	<i>See location area</i>
registration authority; RA	authority that is part of a public key infrastructure (PKI) and from which a certification authority (CA) checks to verify the information provided by the requester of a digital certificate
registration context	state where the push proxy gateway (PPG) is aware of at least the most recent capabilities and preferences conveyed from the mobile terminal
registration data	additional information which is stored for the supplementary service
registration event package	SIP event package that a network entity uses to request notifications of changes in the registration state of a particular user
registration form	form that needs to be filled in for a user to join the Club Nokia web pages
registration form	form offered by the content provider tool to content providers for defining the content characteristics
registration information	in the user mobility server, a set of information that contains the registration status of all the implicitly registered ID sets, the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) name, and the Diameter client address of the S-CSCF

registration lifetime	time for which the user equipment is registered in the call state control function (CSCF)
registration of incoming calls	registration of details of all incoming calls to a particular telephone line (for example, caller's number, time ringing commences, time of answer or time of abandonment, time of release, but excluding the recording of speech).
registration point; charge registration point	exchange that stores charging information to be used for the actual charging of the call or service
registration request message; REG REQ	signalling message that an application server process (ASP) sends to a remote MTP3 user adaptation layer (M3UA) peer when it wishes to register one or more given routing keys with the remote peer
registration response message; REG RSP	signalling message that is used as a response to a registration request message from a remote MTP3 user adaptation layer (M3UA) peer
registration status	information that indicates the current state of the registration for an implicitly registered ID set
registration, admission and status; RAS protocol; RAS	command and control protocol which governs registration, admission and bandwidth functions between endpoints and gatekeepers
Registration-Termination-Answer	<i>See Registration-Termination-Answer message</i>
Registration-Termination-Answer message; Registration-Termination-Answer; RTA	Diameter command message that a client sends as a response to a previously received Registration-Termination-Request message
Registration-Termination-Request	<i>See Registration-Termination-Request message</i>
Registration-Termination-Request message; Registration-Termination-Request; RTR	Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia server sends to a Diameter multimedia client to request the deregistration of a user

regular layer	frequency group in a multilayer mobile network that can be used over the whole cell
regular ticket	ticket that contains all the information needed to perform a download transaction
regular transceiver; regular TRX	transceiver that uses radio frequencies that belong to the regular frequency group
regular TRX	<i>See regular transceiver</i>
REI	<i>See remote error indication</i>
reinitialise; reinitialize /US/	to give preliminary values to program variables and file data again
reinitialize /US/	<i>See reinitialise</i>
reject	<i>See reject procedure</i>
reject component	response to the invoke, result or error component if the component in question is incorrectly encoded
reject list	access control list that allows users to define which users are not allowed to call them
reject procedure; reject	procedure that an application entity uses to reject the request initiated by the invoker
rejected call	call that the system has rejected because either the window access control or buffer limit control in the signalling program block that handles the call restricts the traffic intensity
rejected calls observation	<i>See rejected calls reporting</i>
rejected calls reporting; rejected calls observation	part of load supervision the mechanisms of which protect against processor overload the units that contain vital network processes, reject excessive service requests (call attempts), decrease processing delays, and store the number of rejected service requests
rejected record	charging record that is written to a file where discarded data resides
rejection rate	ratio of rejected data units to all data units, measured at the receiving end
REL	<i>See release message</i>
relation type	type of functional relation between the managed objects in a naming tree

relational data model; <i>relational model</i>	logical data model in which data is organised in tables and dependencies between the data are called relations
relational database; <i>RDB</i>	database in which relationships between data items are explicitly specified as equally accessible attributes
relational database management system; <i>RDBMS</i>	any management system which is built above some relational database, such as Oracle
relational database schema file; <i>RDB schema file; RDB file</i>	adaptation file that contains the database schema used by the CM and PM basic adaptation to relational database schema mapping files
relational database schema import	feature that enables the import of database schema from an existing database to the Software Development Kit
relational model	<i>See relational data model</i>
relational service	service which the subscriber management mediator (SMM) provides for the home location register (HLR) workstation in order to offer a periodical copy of information in the DX database in the form of a relational database
relationship	complete set of information flows, where they exist, between two functional entities
relationship file	file which contains the storage structure of an object relation
relationship object	managed object which represents a relationship between other managed objects by defined attributes
relative address	address specified in terms of its relationship to a given base address
relative computer address	computer address associated with the computer in which the process using the address is located in, or with the computer providing redundancy for it
relative distinguished name; <i>RDN</i>	distinguished name that contains a string identifying the managed object class and the object instance relative to its parent
relative instantaneous channel quality	ratio of instantaneous throughput to average throughput

relative time difference; <i>real time difference; RTD</i>	time difference between base stations
relative time interval error	total difference over a specified interval of time in the corresponding significant instants of two digital signals
relative transit time	difference between a packet's RTP time stamp and the receiver's clock at the time of arrival
relay agent	<i>See BOOTP relay agent</i>
relay link	communications link between two opportunity driven multiple access (ODMA) relay nodes
relay-seed gateway	<i>See relay/seed gateway</i>
relay/seed gateway; <i>relay-seed gateway</i>	relay or seed that communicates with the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN), in either time division duplex (TDD) or frequency division duplex (FDD) mode
relaying data path function; <i>relaying DP function</i>	data path function that mediates information delivery between the serving, target, and anchor data path functions
relaying DP function	<i>See relaying data path function</i>
release	event which changes the condition of a resource from busy to idle
release	<i>See release message</i>
release cause	parameter field that is used in a released message to indicate the reason for the release
release cause triggering criterion	service trigger that is stored in the home location register and that contains an indicator that determines that triggering only occurs if a call is released with a specified release cause
release code	<i>See clear code</i>
release complete; <i>RLC</i>	message sent by the user or the network to indicate that the equipment sending the message has released the channel and call reference, the channel is available for reuse, and the receiving equipment must release the call reference
release failure probability	probability that the required release of a connection will not take place

release message; release; REL	message sent by the user or the network to indicate that the equipment sending the message has disconnected the channel and intends to release the channel and the call reference
release of a connection	<i>See connection release</i>
release phase; clearing phase; clearing	call phase when a call ends and the resources reserved for the call in a network are released
release upgrade; release-level upgrade	change in the release level of a network element
release upgrade package	<i>See release upgrade SW build</i>
release upgrade SW build; release upgrade package	update SW build that includes a change of release level
release-level upgrade	<i>See release upgrade</i>
ReleaseCall	<i>See ReleaseCall procedure</i>
ReleaseCall procedure; ReleaseCall; RC	procedure in which the service control function (SCF) requests the service switching function (SSF) to release the call for all parties involved in the call
released library	Mentor component library that consists of tested and released standard components
ReleaseSMS	<i>See ReleaseSMS procedure</i>
ReleaseSMS procedure; ReleaseSMS; RELSMS	operation which is used by the gsmSCF to tear down an MO SMS submission attempt
reliability class	quality of service parameter defined for each PDP context, which specifies the requirements for different network protocol layers, that is, for GPRS tunneling protocol, logical link control and radio link control
reliability KPI	key performance indicator that indicates the average percentage of discarded packets compared to the total received packets
Reliable Data Protocol; RDP	protocol which is designed to provide a reliable data transport service for packet-based applications

relocate	move a computer program or part of a computer program, and adjust the necessary address references so that the program can be executed after being moved
relocation cancel	<i>See relocation cancel procedure</i>
relocation cancel procedure; relocation cancel	elementary procedure for enabling the source radio network controller (RNC) to cancel an ongoing SRNS relocation
relocation complete	<i>See relocation complete procedure</i>
relocation complete procedure; relocation complete	elementary procedure for indicating the completion of SRNS relocation to the core network by the target radio network controller
relocation detect	<i>See relocation detect procedure</i>
relocation detect procedure; relocation detect	elementary procedure for signalling the detection of SRNS relocation execution to the core network by the target radio network controller
relocation preparation	<i>See relocation preparation procedure</i>
relocation preparation procedure; relocation preparation	elementary procedure for preparing the SRNS relocation, co-ordinated in all lu signalling connections existing for the mobile station (MS) to allow relocation co-ordination in the target radio network controller
relocation resource allocation	<i>See relocation resource allocation procedure</i>
relocation resource allocation procedure; relocation resource allocation	elementary procedure for allocating resources from the target radio network subsystem (RNS) for SRNS relocation
RELSMS	<i>See ReleaseSMS procedure</i>
remaining credit	amount of the unused credit

remarking	process of marking packets with a new differentiated services code point (DSCP) value
reminder; reminder note; reminder message	note that reminds the user of an important event or task
reminder message	<i>See reminder</i>
reminder note	<i>See reminder</i>
reminder service	<i>See password reminder</i>
remnant traffic; residual traffic	traffic originated without a carrier access code or without a pre-selection contract
remnant traffic distribution; residual traffic distribution	distribution of trunk and international calls directed without carrier access code between different operators in a predetermined ratio
remote access; remote access connection element	specific access connection element in which the digital section is not directly connected to the exchange termination but is connected through a multiplexer or concentrator
remote access connection element	<i>See remote access</i>
remote access node; RAN	access node that bridges the operational gap between the access provider's xDSL equipment and the network service provider's backbone
remote alarm	alerting of a central point by telecommunication to the occurrence of an unwanted situation or event
remote alarm browser	fault management GUI which combines the basic functions of alarm monitoring and alarm history into one application and gives field personnel access to all alarm history data via a remote connection, such as intranet, LAN/WAN, PSTN, or GSM
remote alarm indication; yellow alarm signal; RAI	signal transmitted in the outgoing direction when a terminal determines that it has lost the incoming signal
remote application	application that is identified by the application entity title (AET) and that the local applications call, or vice versa

remote application launcher	application launcher which enables the use of radio network controller (RNC), base transceiver station (BTS), and ATM cross-connect (AXC) element managers remotely from the network management system (NMS), and to open an MML session to the RNC, mobile services switching centre (MSC), or media gateway (MGW) remotely from the NMS
remote authentication	authentication in which the network element uses a centralised user database located in an authentication server to confirm the user identity
remote authentication dial-in user service; <i>RADIUS</i>	protocol used in IP networks, for example, for user authentication and IP address allocation
remote backup server; <i>remote BS</i>	backup server which provides a remote backup storage system and takes care of backup data transfer to the redundant network element
remote bridge	bridge that is used to connect two networks that are far away one another
remote BS	<i>See remote backup server</i>
remote BTS manager	BTS manager that allows the monitoring and testing of base transceiver stations (BTS) remotely, by connecting to the base transceiver stations via Nokia NetAct or another network management system
remote charging control CDR; <i>RCC CDR</i>	charging record which is generated in the service switching point (SSP) of a mobile services switching centre (MSC) for a subscriber that is connected to a mobile services switching centre that does not have service switching point functions
remote concentrator	line concentrator located a distance from its host, to which it is connected either directly or through a remote line unit
remote control; <i>telecommand; TC</i>	transmission of signals to initiate, modify, or terminate functions of distant equipment
remote control and measurement; <i>RCM</i>	NMS/10 application providing the ability to write and execute scripts for commissioning and testing of Nokia Q1 managed elements
remote copy	<i>See database remote copy</i>
remote data access; <i>RDA</i>	feature based on the direct data access (DDA), allowing a data call to be routed to the DDA from any exchange or network that supports unrestricted digital information (UDI)

remote defect indication; <i>remote defect indicator; RDI</i>	signal which indicates to a network element that the transmission requires further checking because of a defect status in the received signal
remote defect indicator	<i>See remote defect indication</i>
remote descriptor	descriptor that refers to the media that a media gateway sends
remote error indication; <i>REI</i>	signal which indicates the number of errors detected in the signal to the network element
remote exchange	exchange in which the centrex group members can be located in addition to the main exchange
remote extension	subscriber line that is connected directly to a public exchange in a PABX centrex
remote host	any host on a network except the host at which a particular operator is working
remote LAN	application of GPRS providing access to a local area network (LAN) of a company network or to the Internet with all the services currently available in fixed data networks
remote launcher	software that is used to launch applications remotely from sites in the network other than the one where the application launcher is located
remote loop	<i>See remote loopback</i>
remote loopback; <i>remote loop</i>	remotely activated loopback
Remote Management Control Protocol; <i>RMCP</i>	simple request-response protocol that is run on top of the User Datagram Protocol/Internet Protocol stack and that encapsulates intelligent platform management interface (IPMI) messages across an Ethernet interface
remote measurement	<i>See telemetry</i>
remote member; <i>remote member of centrex group; remote subscriber</i>	centrex group member in a remote exchange or connected to a PBX
remote member of centrex group	<i>See remote member</i>

remote metering	<i>See telemetry</i>
remote method invocation; <i>RMI</i>	application programming interface (API) that enables a Java program running on one computer to access the objects and methods of another Java program running on a different computer
remote MMI	interface which makes it possible to establish an MMI connection from a network element to the operation and maintenance (O&M) system
remote MML session; <i>remote session</i>	MML session that enables the user to access network elements from a remote location
remote monitoring MIB; <i>RMON-MIB; RMON MIB</i>	management information base (MIB) that is designed specifically for remote monitoring and troubleshooting in networks, and defining statistical measurements for network performance, traffic levels, and errors
remote monitoring probe; <i>RMON probe</i>	in the remote monitoring MIB, a firmware or hardware device installed on a network component, or attached to a network segment, designed to monitor the network and its devices
remote object registry	<i>See RMI registry</i>
remote operation and maintenance	operating and maintaining the exchange from a control room which is not in the same premises as the exchange
remote operations	signalling parameter which indicates the invocation of a supplementary service identified by an operation value and carries the result or error indications depending on the outcome of the operation
remote operations service element; <i>ROSE</i>	protocol code forming part of the applications layer, providing facility for initiating and controlling operations remotely
remote party	user, other than the served user, involved in a three party service
remote party	<i>See subscriber C</i>
remote PDE protocol; <i>RPP</i>	protocol that is used in the Lbis interface for uplink time difference of arrival (U-TDOA) positioning
remote procedure call; <i>remote-procedure call; RPC</i>	in client-server computing, a procedure call that is built or specified by the client and executed remotely on the server, with the result returned over the network to the client
remote procedure call interface	<i>See RPC interface</i>

remote session	<i>See remote MML session</i>
remote shell; remote shell protocol; RSH; rsh	protocol that allows a user to run and execute remote commands or programs on a remote system without having to log in to the system
remote shell protocol	<i>See remote shell</i>
remote software management	feature which makes it possible to carry out release upgrades, to install and activate change deliveries, and to manage the software configuration of network elements remotely from a centralised location
remote software management HIT; REMUHIT	in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), an execution engine for HIT macros
remote software management UI	<i>See remote software management user interface</i>
remote software management user interface; remote software management UI	graphical user interface that enables the use of remote software management feature from Nokia NetAct or client PC
remote station	<i>See remote terminal</i>
remote subscriber	<i>See remote member</i>
remote subscriber stage measurement; traffic measurement on remote subscriber stage	part of traffic measurement which gives information of the traffic on the remote subscriber stage
remote SW upgrade	feature that enables software upgrades to be performed remotely in a network element by the network management system (NMS)
remote terminal	input/output device which is physically remote from a data processing system but can gain access, usually through a modem connection
remote tune combining	signal-combining technique in which transmitter signals from up to six transceivers are combined into one antenna with one remote tune combiner unit
remote unit	functional unit that contains a copy of some database file

remote user	user that is defined centrally in a directory server and has a user account that is located in a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) directory
remote user account	user account that is created with network management tools and saved in a centralised user database
remote user event log management; centralised event logging	feature that enables the operator to trace operations and events done in the network elements by different users
remote user information management; centralised user management; RUIM	feature that enables centralised user management and authorisation
remote-procedure call	<i>See remote procedure call</i>
remotely controlled exchange	exchange whose switching functions are wholly or partially controlled by a control unit or a processor in another location
removable disk	high capacity magnetic or magneto-optical storage disk which is not installed fixedly
removable media; RM	device that is used to store data and can be removed from a computer drive without disrupting system operation
REMUHIT	<i>See remote software management HIT</i>
repair	<i>See corrective maintenance</i>
repaired synchronisation input observation time	time after which the synchronising signal input is marked connected and can be selected for the used input
repeatable read	isolation level that allows only committed records to be read, and that locks all data used in a query so that no other transaction is allowed to update the record
repeated call attempt; reattempt	any of the call attempts subsequent to a first call attempt related to a given call demand
repeated pulse train; RPLT	pulse train added in the counter each time the charge rate expires

repeatedly announced alarm	alarm which is on and of which the user is repeatedly informed
repeater; <i>regenerative repeater, digital repeater, regenerator, REG</i>	equipment used to receive and reconstruct a digital signal so that the amplitudes, waveforms, and timing of the signal elements are constrained within specified limits
repeater bus; <i>RBus</i>	bus constructed to transfer main channels at a repeater station from one hop to another over a single cable, thus considerably reducing the cabling of the main channels
repeater section	<i>See elementary repeater section</i>
repeater station	radio station which receives and retransmits radio signals carrying the same information
replaceable N+1	<i>See replaceable N+1 redundancy</i>
replaceable N+1 redundancy; <i>replaceable N+1; RN+1</i>	redundancy scheme in which there is just one or a few spare units for a set of N units of a given type
replacement	<i>See N+1 redundancy</i>
replacement role; <i>RR</i>	redundancy-based operation mode, where two systems replace one another
replay attack	security attack in which an attacker resends the encrypted packets it has captured
replay defence; <i>replay defense / US; anti-replay protection</i>	protection from a replay attack by checking the sequence number of a packet to detect packet reordering and replay
replay defense / US/	<i>See replay defence</i>
replay window size	<i>See anti-replay window size</i>
replication	creating and maintaining a duplicate copy of a database or file system on a different computer, typically a server
replication block	set of process instances, which communicate with messages and process the same external service

replication group	set of related database objects that is created to manage the replication of a number of objects simultaneously
reply path procedure	procedure which allows a short message entity (SME) to request the short message service centre (SMSC) to be allowed to handle a reply sent in response to a message which the SME in question has previously been sent to another SME
report browser	browser for accessing and viewing reports
report builder	reporting tool for administering the reporting environment
report document	formatted and organised document
report formatting service	service that converts reports to XML format
report forming service	function which provides a service to compose reports in textual form and in binary form
report group	group of subscribers of an exchange whose calls the exchange compiles into a report to be output in a certain place
report info	information field in a raw data message which tells if a report record will be made
report instance	group of settings that enable the sending of User Datagram Protocol messages from the mobile services switching centre/visitor location register to an external network element
report management	set of functions used to control reporting
report message	<i>See report state message</i>
report message	message by which the policy enforcement point (PEP) reports to the policy decision point (PDP) about changes in the configuration data
report object list	feature used to define the specific signalling links, signalling points, signalling connection control part (SCCP) signalling points, and SCCP subsystems that are included in the SS7 reports
report period	<i>See results accumulation period</i>
report set	set of pre-defined reports
report state	<i>See report state message</i>

report state message; report state; report message; RPT	message which the policy enforcement point (PEP) sends to the policy decision point (PDP) to communicate its success or failure in carrying out the PDP's decision, or to report an accounting-related change in state
reporter	network management tool which provides a view of the network and service performance and enables the operator to analyse network data, create reports, and distribute the information within the operator's organisation
reporting	process of forming reports, containing information about telecommunication events based on event logs or system logs provided by a network element
Reporting Desktop	part of the Performance Management Platform that provides a graphical user interface (GUI) application for visualising performance management data in the Desktop Framework environment
reporting suite	collection of ready-made reports for monitoring the performance of the network
reporting tool	tool that enables the user to print the basic configuration, statistics, and status information about each network device
repository	in information technology, a central place in which an aggregation of data is kept and maintained in an organised way, usually in computer storage
repository data	information element that contains the transparent data which a number of application servers implementing the same service can share
representation	definition of the structure of data
reproducing head	<i>See read head</i>
repudiation	denial of having carried out a function or participated in communication
REQ	<i>See request message</i>
request	<i>See service request</i>
request	<i>See request message</i>
Request for Comments; RFC	formal document written by members of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) that is reviewed by interested parties on the Internet
request handler; RH	function that processes a service request or one or more phases of it
request message	<i>See service request</i>

request message; request; REQ	COPS protocol based message which the policy enforcement point (PEP) sends to the policy decision point (PDP) to notify the PDP whenever its local state changes
request primitive	primitive type used when a higher layer is requesting a service from the next lower layer
request URI; R-URI	uniform resource identifier (URI) of the resource to which the user equipment, proxy call state control function (P-CSCF), or application server wants to be subscribed
requested expiration time	registration lifetime which the user equipment states in the registration request
requested QoS; requested quality of service	quality of service (QoS) which a user has requested
requested quality of service	<i>See requested QoS</i>
requesting SLP	<i>See requesting SUPL location platform</i>
requesting SUPL location platform; requesting SLP; R-SLP	SUPL location platform which issues a location service request towards the home SUPL location platform or the visited SUPL location platform
RequestNotificationChargingEvent; RNF	unconfirmed information from the service control function (SCF) to the service switching function (SSF) to request the SSF to monitor for a charging event, then send notification back to the SCF when the event is detected
RequestReportBCSMEEvent	<i>See RequestReportBCSMEEvent operation</i>
RequestReportBCSMEEvent operation; RequestReportBCSMEEvent procedure; RequestReportBCSMEEvent; RRB	operation used to request the service switching function (SSF) to monitor a call-related event and send a notification back to the service control function (SCF) when the event is detected
RequestReportBCSMEEvent procedure	<i>See RequestReportBCSMEEvent operation</i>

RequestReportSMSEvent	<i>See RequestReportSMSEvent procedure</i>
RequestReportSMSEvent procedure; RequestReportSMSEvent; RRBSMS	operation which is used to request the gsmSSF or gprsSSF to monitor for a short message (SM) related event, and then send a notification back to the gsmSCF when the event is detected
require header	SIP header with which the user agent client (UAC) tells the user agent server (UAS) about the options that the UAC expects the UAS to support in order to process the request
required Eb/(No +Io)	ratio between the received energy per information bit to the total effective noise and interference power density needed to satisfy the quality objectives
rerouting	<i>See call rerouting</i>
rerouting connect operation	operation which the service control point (SCP) uses to change the called subscriber number
rerouting connection	connection in which the service control point (SCP) has changed the called subscriber number by using the rerouting connect operation
RES	<i>See resume message</i>
reservation state	<i>See reservation state of file</i>
reservation state of file; reservation state	reservation state of the records of the array file
reservation threshold	parameter that defines how many circuits have to be reserved before selective circuit reservation is brought into use
reserve	<i>See allocate</i>
reserve request	request that is used in in-advance credit checking to reserve the amount of money needed for the service
reserved cell rate	cell rate which is allocated for a specific use
reserved circuit service; reserved circuit telecommunication service	type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established at a time specified in advance by the user, in response to a user request effected by means of user-network signalling

reserved circuit telecommunication service	<i>See reserved circuit service</i>
reset	operation defined for timers which allows timers to be made inactive
reset message	message that a home location register (HLR) sends to each visitor location register (VLR) and serving GPRS support node (SGSN) in which one or more of its mobile terminals are registered after it has restarted from a failure
reset procedure	elementary procedure for the initialisation of the radio access network in the event of a failure in the core network or vice versa
reset request; RSR	message that is used to indicate that the sending signalling connection control part (SCCP) or the SS7 SCCP-user adaptation layer (SUA) wants to initiate a reset procedure, that is, reinitialisation of sequence numbers, to the peer endpoint
reset resource	<i>See reset resource procedure</i>
reset resource procedure; reset resource	elementary procedure for restoring the information in the core network or radio access network in the case of a failure which has affected only a small part of the equipment
reset time	<i>See start-up time</i>
resettable counter	statistical counter which shows the number of created tickets, transactions, failed transactions, and failed requests since the last reset of the counter
ResetTimer	<i>See ResetTimer procedure</i>
ResetTimer procedure; ResetTimer; RT	procedure by which the service control function (SCF) requests the service switching function (SSF) to refresh the application timer in the SSF, in order to avoid time-out at the SSF and to refresh the application timer in the call unrelated service function (CUSF)
ResetTimerSMS	<i>See ResetTimerSMS procedure</i>
ResetTimerSMS procedure; ResetTimerSMS; RTSMS	operation which is used by the gsmSCF to refresh the Tssf application timer, in order to avoid the Tssf time-out at the gsmSSF or gprsSSF
residual BER	<i>See residual bit error ratio</i>
residual bit error ratio; residual BER; RBER	bit error ratio in service data units (SDU) that have not been declared as erased

residual echo level; <i>L RES</i>	level of the echo signal that is a residue of an incomplete echo cancellation
residual error rate	frequency of lost service data units (SDU), and of corrupted or duplicated network SDUs delivered at the user-network interface
residual traffic	<i>See remnant traffic</i>
residual traffic distribution	<i>See remnant traffic distribution</i>
resilience	ability of the system to function seamlessly in the event of the failure of any single item of hardware or failure of the software package
resilient link	feature in the switching unit that enables protection of critical links and prevents network downtime if those links fail
resize button	<i>See resizing button</i>
resizing button; <i>resize button</i>	button in windowing which is used for changing the size of the window
resolution	inverse of maximum bound rate that a gapping gate can handle
resolution database	<i>See knowledge search</i>
resolver	set of routines in the C library that provide access to the Internet domain name system (DNS)
resolver cache	cache located in the CPU, in which applications using DNS services may store their DNS information
resource	manageable functional parts of telecommunication and support equipment which can be unambiguously defined
resource configuration	feature that interacts with the MML interface services to create, modify, and release external resources, uses connection control and physical interface configuration to perform these requests, and provides services for handling control channels
Resource Description Framework; <i>RDF</i>	foundation for processing metadata, which provides interoperability between applications that exchange machine-understandable information on the web
resource distribution function	function that allows the base station subsystem (BSS) or serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to explicitly change the IP endpoint at which it receives network service (NS) service data units (SDU)

resource file	file that contains language-dependent string text and specifications of user interface elements
resource handling	set of rules and functions that the control and network management systems apply for optimal usage of resources
resource indication procedure	GSM procedure that is used for informing the mobile services switching centre (MSC) of the number of radio resources in a specified cell that are spare in a base station system and available to carry traffic
resource indication to the MSC	<i>See resource indication procedure</i>
resource instance	single identifiable run-time entity which is consumed or reserved while it is used, and whose maximum size or amount of consumption is limited so that exceeding the predetermined maximum limit of use will be rejected or will cause degradation in system performance
resource management; RM	set of functions for controlling the resources of a system and their use
resource management cell; RM-cell	special control cell that conveys information about the state of the network such as bandwidth availability, state of congestion, and impending congestion
resource manager; RMA; RM	service software that server applications use to maintain the durable state of the application
resource measurement	process of monitoring and measuring the load of physical resources in network elements
resource monitoring	function that keeps track of available system resources and ensures that the capacity for the configuration is not exceeded
resource owner	subsystem that is primarily responsible for managing and controlling the amount of use for a resource type
resource provider	platform component or library that simplifies the use of a specific resource type or set of resource types by providing an interface via which the resource type can be used
resource record; DNS resource record; DNS record; RR	unit of data in the domain name system, defining attributes for a domain name
resource reservation	function that reserves resources for PDP contexts per request

Resource Reservation Protocol; Resource Reservation Set-Up Protocol; RSVP	protocol that supports the reservation of resources across an IP network and enables the host to request special qualities of service (QoS) from the network for particular data streams or flows
Resource Reservation Set-Up Protocol	<i>See Resource Reservation Protocol</i>
resource supervision	supervision of the central resources of a system
resource type	identifiable group of resource instances which have a similar structure
resource-facing service; RFS	part of a service, not visible to the customer, which exists to support one or more customer-facing services
responder lifetime notification; lifetime notification	message which the responder can send to the initiator to indicate the responder's true lifetime in case the initiator offers a security association (SA) lifetime greater than that which the responder needs
responding entity	entity that sends a response to the routing information enquiry
responding object	in communication, an object that takes part in communication
response primitive	primitive type used by a layer to acknowledge receipt, from a lower level, of the primitive type indication
restart	event in which the restarted item begins its operation from the initial state
restart; RE	functional unit status when it has been restarted and is performing tasks involved
restart control	control service for initial loading and file loading of interface computers and hosts
restart control of system	feature which controls the restarting of DX 200 network element by determining in which order the functional units are restarted and in which order they are allowed to move to certain restart phases
restart loop	error situation in which a computer starts up and then shuts down repeatedly
restart measurement; restart reporting	part of field reporting which produces reports on the disturbances followed by restart in the different parts of the system

restart procedure	procedure which restores virtual channels to idle state
restart reporting	<i>See restart measurement</i>
restart time	<i>See start-up time</i>
restoration	<i>See recovery</i>
restoration	function which locates and activates a new connection when the connection used earlier cannot be used due to a defect, interference or another reason
restore	to put a device or a procedure back into a prescribed state
restore button	in graphical user interfaces, a button that returns the window to the size it was before it was minimised or maximised
restore procedure; restoring procedure	process where a file or database is restored from a backup copy
restoring procedure	<i>See restore procedure</i>
restricted access to B subscriber; calling subscribers restricted; RAB	restriction category for incoming calls, which can be used to specify for each subscriber B, the A subscribers that can call subscriber B
restricted chat PoC group	<i>See closed join-in group</i>
restricted digital information; RDI	category of data transmission where the eighth bit of each octet is always set to one to avoid coding ambiguities with other protocols which may be present
restricted group	group which only predefined users can join
restricted group	<i>See closed join-in group</i>
restricted mode	operational mode in which it is possible to manage only the network element to which the user is connected
restricted object	parameter in an MML command that can have user-specific restrictions
restricted operation	MML command which includes restricted objects

restrictedly compatible update	software update where ongoing calls cannot be warmed up when old software is changed into new software at the time of commissioning
restriction analysis	analysis in which the subscriber's right to perform an activation or the right to make a call to a specified number is checked
restriction category; barring program	selection of type of calls or prefixes to or from which the calls may be barred
restriction in the outgoing direction service	<i>See outgoing call barring</i>
restriction of alternative routing; cancellation of alternative routing	function which is used to temporarily decrease or otherwise change the alternatives offered by alternative routing
restriction of incoming calls	<i>See incoming call barring</i>
restriction of outgoing calls	<i>See outgoing call barring</i>
restriction on the use of certain hazardous substances	<i>See RoHS directive</i>
restriction password /US/	<i>See barring password</i>
result of subanalysis; subanalysis result	analytical data achieved by partial analysis when a call case-related value of attribute equals a value defined for the partial analysis by the operator
results accumulation period; results collection period; report period; RAP	period of time repeated during the measurement after which the gathered results are calculated
results collection period	<i>See results accumulation period</i>

results output day; <i>output day; measurement output day</i>	day of the week on which the measurement reports are printed
results output delay	<i>See output delay</i>
results output period; <i>ROP</i>	period of time in the results output day at the end of which the accumulated measurement results are output
resume	to restore a suspended call
resume indicator	parameter of resume message which indicates whether the resume was initiated by an ISDN subscriber or by the network
resume message; <i>RES</i>	signalling message which indicates that the calling or called subscriber, after having been suspended, is reconnected
resume request	message sent by the user to request the network to restore a suspended call
ResumeCallHandling	<i>See ResumeCallHandling operation</i>
ResumeCallHandling operation; <i>ResumeCallHandling; RCH</i>	operation that the terminating visited MSC uses to request the gateway MSC to resume call handling and to forward the call to the specified destination
resumed CCBS request	CCBS request which was suspended before and has been resumed as a result of the calling subscriber becoming idle, not CCBS busy, or reachable again
resumption counter	counter that is used in the GSM service switching function / call segment to control how many final instructions the GSM service control function sends before call handling proceeds
resynchronisation; <i>resynchronization /US/</i>	facility, which a session service provides and a presentation service makes available, to reset synchronisation and return to a selected synchronisation point
resynchronisation acknowledge PDU; <i>resynchronization acknowledge PDU /US/; RSAK PDU</i>	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to acknowledge the resynchronisation of the local receiver initiated by the received resynchronisation PDU

resynchronisation authentication code; <i>message authentication code for resynchronisation; MAC-S</i>	message authentication code used to provide data origin authentication for the synchronisation failure information sent by the UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM) to the authentication centre (AUC)
resynchronisation PDU; <i>resynchronization PDU /US/; RS PDU</i>	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to resynchronise the buffers and data transfer state variables in the transmit direction of a Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP) connection
resynchronization /US/	<i>See resynchronisation</i>
resynchronization acknowledge PDU /US/	<i>See resynchronisation acknowledge PDU</i>
resynchronization PDU /US/	<i>See resynchronisation PDU</i>
retainability of an established connection	probability that a switched connection, once established, will operate within specified transmission tolerances without interruption for a given time interval
retained signal	signal in the input port of a process, that is a signal which has been received but not yet consumed
retiming	adjustment of the intervals between the significant instants of a digital signal, by reference to a timing signal
retiming buffer	buffer that the retiming function uses
retiming node	node performing retiming for one or more signals
retransmission buffer; <i>RTB</i>	storage in the signalling link control for signal units transmitted but not yet positively acknowledged
retransmission packet	RTP data packet whose payload includes the payload of an already sent original packet
retransmission request	message which a receiving entity uses to request the transmitting entity to send a retransmission packet associated with a given original packet
retransmission time-out	<i>See retransmission timeout</i>

retransmission timeout; retransmission time-out; RTO	period of time which the sender waits to receive an acknowledgement before it retransmits the window of unacknowledged data
retrieval	process of transferring all those messages in the retransmission buffer of a signalling link (A), which have not yet been positively acknowledged, to the transmission buffers of alternative signalling links
retrieval service	interactive service which provides the subscriber with access to information stored in database centres and in which the information is sent to the user on demand only
retrieve	find the relevant data from among all stored data
retrieving party; retrieving user	party who parked the call or another party, who retrieves a parked call
retrieving user	<i>See retrieving party</i>
retry policy	policy according to which the short message service centre (SMSC) tries to send short messages again if the sending to the receiver's mobile station has not succeeded
retry table	table in the short message service centre (SMSC) which is used to define how messages are handled if the first delivery attempt returns a temporary error
return	<i>See procedure return</i>
return channel	bidirectional data channel that is used to transfer data originating from the user of an interactive service
return code	return status of a service request which indicates whether a transaction was successful or not, and the reason for success
return current coefficient	<i>See reflection coefficient</i>
return error	<i>See return error component</i>
return error component; return error	component that is used to transfer the result of unsuccessfully performed invocation
return loss	ratio of incident to reflected power expressed in dB
return result	<i>See return result component</i>

return result component; return result	component that is used to transfer the result of invocation back to the invocator
return value; function result	information returned after a command finishes executing
reuse factor	<i>See frequency reuse factor</i>
REV	<i>See reverse charging service</i>
REV	<i>See reverse charge call</i>
REVC	<i>See reverse charging service</i>
reversal cutover	<i>See reverse cutover</i>
reverse charge call; collect call / US; REV	call where the reverse charging service is used in charging
reverse charging	<i>See reverse charging service</i>
reverse charging service; reverse charging; collect call service /US; REV; REVC	facility allowing a called user to be charged for the actual communication
reverse cutover; reversal cutover	procedure that returns to the previous software build and that is done if a new software build is not functioning satisfactorily
reverse engineering	process of analysing an existing system to identify its components and their interrelationships and create representations of the system in another form or at a higher level of abstraction
reverse link	<i>See uplink</i>
reverse mapping	process where the IP address is converted into a host name
reverse rating	rating which is used in online charging and by which a part of the user credit is converted into a quota, that is, the allowed volumes, time, or number of events
reverse service	service which an entity higher in a product hierarchy provides to an entity lower in the product hierarchy
reversible counter; two-way counter; up-down counter	counter which can pace upwards or downwards

revertive switching; <i>priority switching</i>	path protection method in transmission networks such that the signal returns to the original section or path after the fault has been cleared
RF	<i>See radio frequency</i>
RF	<i>See radio frequency hopping</i>
RF channel	<i>See radio frequency channel</i>
RF hopping	<i>See radio frequency hopping</i>
Rf interface	interface between the connection processing server and the authentication, authorisation, and accounting (AAA) system for offline charging
RF loop	<i>See radio frequency test loop</i>
RF module	<i>See radio module</i>
RF power control	<i>See radio frequency power control</i>
RF test loop	<i>See radio frequency test loop</i>
RFC	<i>See radio frequency channel</i>
RFC	<i>See RAB subflow combination</i>
RFC	<i>See Request for Comments</i>
RFC set	<i>See RFCI set</i>
RFCH	<i>See radio frequency channel</i>
RFCI	<i>See RAB subflow combination indicator</i>
RFCI set; <i>RAB subflow combination set</i>	group of RAB subflow combination indicators (RFCI) and their respective service data unit (SDU) sizes
RFI	<i>See interference</i>
RFS	<i>See resource-facing service</i>
RFTE	<i>See radio frequency test equipment</i>
RG	<i>See recovery group</i>

RGMII; reduced gigabit media-independent interface	gigabit media-independent interface (GMII) that is 4-bit wide and whose data transfer is dual data rate
RH	<i>See request handler</i>
RHLR	<i>See redundant HLR</i>
RI	<i>See ReceivedInformation procedure</i>
RI	<i>See routing indicator</i>
rich call	voice call which is enriched with value-added information by integrating voice, images, and video over multiple integrated networks
rich Java application client	<i>See rich Java client</i>
rich Java client; rich Java application client	Java client that provides a rich graphical user interface or a command-line interface to run on a client machine
right mouse button; right-hand mouse button	mouse button the clicking of which provides a menu for selecting an instruction for the computer to carry out
right-hand mouse button	<i>See right mouse button</i>
rights	settings stored in the system for controlling the authorised actions for each user
rights object; DRM voucher; mobile rights voucher; voucher; MRV	instance of rights which describes how the related DRM content may be used
Rijndael	cryptographic algorithm with a variable block length and key length defined in the advanced encryption standard (AES)
ring buffer	<i>See cyclic buffer</i>
ring feed	feeding of ringing current and voltage to the user line interface
ring network	network topology in the form of a ring so that each node is connected only to its neighbours
ring protection	<i>See loop protection</i>

ring tone	<i>See ringing tone</i>
ring tone	<i>See ringing tone</i>
ring trip	signal used to indicate that the user has answered and to stop the ringing tone
ring-splash; <i>short ring</i>	feature which gives a short ringing signal to the user who has call forwarding unconditional active when a call is being forwarded
ringback tone	<i>See ringing tone</i>
ringing	<i>See call alert</i>
ringing cadence	sequence used to transmit the ringing signal to the subscriber
ringing current	current that is sent out on a subscriber's line to ring the bell
ringing message	session initiation protocol (SIP) message which informs the calling party that the called party's terminal is ringing after it has received a provisional acknowledgement (PRACK)
ringing tone; <i>ring tone</i>	any download of music or sound for personalising a mobile phone's ring tone
ringing tone; <i>ring tone; ringback tone; RT</i>	tone which indicates that a connection has been made and that a calling signal is being applied to a telephone number or service point
ringing tones	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under tones and graphics leading to pages where users can browse the tone library and use the tone editor
RIO	<i>See RED with in and out</i>
RIP	<i>See Routing Information Protocol</i>
RIP for IPv6	<i>See RIPng</i>
RIPEMD	<i>See race integrity primitives evaluation message digest</i>
RIPng; <i>RIP for IPv6</i>	routing information protocol (RIP) that allows routers to exchange information for computing routes through an Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) based network
RISC	<i>See reduced instruction-set computer</i>
RIT	<i>See radio interface timing system</i>
RIT system	<i>See radio interface timing system</i>

RKM	<i>See routing key management message</i>
RL	<i>See radio link</i>
RLAN	<i>See redundant LAN</i>
RLAN port priority	priority of an Ethernet port in a redundant LAN
RLC	<i>See radio link control</i>
RLC	<i>See release complete</i>
RLC-U; radio link control for user plane	part of radio link control (RLC) which provides logical link control over the radio interface
RLE	<i>See radio relay equipment</i>
RLL	<i>See fixed wireless</i>
RLP	<i>See radio link protocol</i>
RLS	<i>See radio link set</i>
RM	<i>See resource manager</i>
RM	<i>See removable media</i>
RM	<i>See resource management</i>
RM-cell	<i>See resource management cell</i>
RM-ODP	<i>See reference model for open distributed processing</i>
RM/ODP	<i>See reference model for open distributed processing</i>
RMA	<i>See resource manager</i>
RMAN	<i>See recovery manager</i>
RMCP	<i>See Remote Management Control Protocol</i>
RMI	<i>See remote method invocation</i>
RMI registry; remote object registry	naming service that allows remote object registration by binding a service name to a remote object reference
RMI server	server process of the remote method invocation (RMI) that handles requests from clients to the server, and from the server to its clients

RMON MIB	<i>See remote monitoring MIB</i>
RMON probe	<i>See remote monitoring probe</i>
RMON-MIB	<i>See remote monitoring MIB</i>
RMON2 MIB	<i>See RMON2-MIB</i>
RMON2-MIB; RMON2 MIB	remote monitoring MIB that provides data on traffic at the network layer in addition to the physical layer, and thus allows administrators to analyse traffic by using a protocol
RN	<i>See routing number</i>
RN+1	<i>See replaceable N+1 redundancy</i>
RNAS	<i>See RAN access server</i>
RNAS	<i>See radio network access server</i>
RNC	<i>See radio network controller</i>
RNC CAC	connection admission control (CAC) that controls resource usage in the egress direction from a radio network controller (RNC) to a base transceiver station
RNC element manager	<i>See RNC manager</i>
RNC EM	<i>See RNC manager</i>
RNC manager; RNC element manager; RNC EM	element manager that is used to manage the logical network configuration of a radio network controller (RNC)
RNC RNW object browser; object browser	application in the element manager handling the logical radio network objects
RNF	<i>See RequestNotificationChargingEvent</i>
RNG	<i>See random number generator</i>
RNGP	<i>See mobile station roaming number group</i>
RNGW	<i>See radio network gateway</i>
RNGW application part; GWCAP	protocol in the control interface between a radio network access server (RNAS) and a gateway, such as the radio network gateway (RNGW) and circuit switched gateway (CSGW).

RNL	<i>See radio network layer</i>
RNP	<i>See radio network planning</i>
RNR	<i>See receiver not ready</i>
RNS	<i>See radio network subsystem</i>
RNS split; RAN split	operation in which one or more BTS sites are moved from the control of one radio network controller (RNC) to the control of a new RNC
RNSAP	<i>See radio network subsystem application part</i>
RNSAP layer	layer that includes all the radio network subsystem application part (RNSAP) signalling entities of the radio network controller (RNC) and the related application for the RNSAP signalling entity management
RNSAP signalling entity	radio network controller (RNC) functions responsible for the radio network subsystem application part (RNSAP) connection-specific signalling and information management between two radio network controllers for one mobile station
RNSAP'	application layer protocol in the Iur' interface
RNSAP''	application layer protocol in the Iur'' interface
RNTI	<i>See radio network temporary identifier</i>
RNW	<i>See radio network</i>
RNW manager	<i>See radio network manager</i>
RNW plan	<i>See radio network plan</i>
RNWM	<i>See radio network management</i>
Ro application	Diameter application that is used in the Ro interface
Ro Diameter	<i>See Ro application</i>
Ro extension	<i>See Ro application</i>
Ro interface	IMS interface towards the online charging functions
Ro' interface	interface for non-IMS services, for example the multimedia messaging service (MMS), towards the online charging functions
Ro/Rf Diameter	application-specific Diameter base protocol extension software for Ro and Rf interfaces

ROAM CDR	<i>See roaming charging record</i>
roamer	<i>See roaming subscriber</i>
roaming	moving from one access point to another without having to re-establish the connection
roaming	functional entity in mobility management which enables correct routing when the subscriber moves from one network to another, or from the area of one service provider to the area of another service provider
roaming; automatic roaming	access of a subscriber's mobile station to the network of another mobile operator based on roaming and an agreement between these mobile operators
roaming area	area where roaming is allowed in accordance with the regional subscription
roaming awareness	roaming feature in which the packets that control roaming include information about which optimisation techniques should be applied during the transport
roaming call	call that is made or received in the visited network
roaming CDR	<i>See roaming charging record</i>
roaming charging record; roaming CDR; call to a roaming subscriber CDR; ROAM CDR	charging record that is generated in the subscriber's home network when the subscriber is roaming outside the home network
roaming indicator	indicator that is used in GPRS traffic to show if the user is in the home network or roaming
roaming leg	leg from the home network (HPLMN) to the visited network (VPLMN) of the called subscriber
roaming number; mobile station roaming number; mobile phone roaming number; cellular phone roaming number; MSRN	number allocated to a mobile station, when registered with a visitor location register (VLR), for the purpose of rerouting calls to that station when it has roamed out of the area covered by the public land mobile network (PLMN) in which the station is permanently registered
roaming number group	<i>See mobile station roaming number group</i>

roaming number range	<i>See mobile station roaming number range</i>
roaming originating SMS; roaming SMS	short message service that enables the triggering of originating short messages to the service control point (SCP) when subscribers are roaming in visited networks
roaming prepaid service; prepaid roaming; roaming with prepaid	prepaid service for mobile subscribers that includes roaming in a visited network
roaming profile	profile that contains the status for all public land mobile network (PLMN) indexes used in the visitor location register (VLR) address analysis in the home location register (HLR)
roaming restriction	restriction which allows the user to roam only in those access networks that are listed in the roaming profile
roaming signalling gateway; R-SGW	signalling gateway that allows roaming from the packet-switched domain to legacy networks (PSTN/ISDN) and vice versa by performing mobility management and service interworking
roaming SMS	<i>See roaming originating SMS</i>
roaming status	parameter which indicates if the subscriber is a home subscriber or a roaming subscriber
roaming subscriber; roamer; visiting subscriber	mobile subscriber who has moved out of the home network
roaming with prepaid	<i>See roaming prepaid service</i>
robust header compression; ROHC	header compression protocol that is suitable for wireless links
robust payload sorting; robust sorting	process of sorting the bits inside a frame into order of sensitivity so that the most error-sensitive bits appear first
robust sorting	<i>See robust payload sorting</i>
robustness	degree to which a system or component can function correctly in the presence of invalid inputs or stressful environmental conditions
ROHC	<i>See robust header compression</i>

RoHS	<i>See RoHS directive</i>
RoHS directive; restriction on the use of certain hazardous substances; RoHS	EU directive on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment
roll-out	<i>See network roll-out</i>
roll-out plan	<i>See network roll-out plan</i>
roll-out planner	site acquisition and project process-tracking tool for network roll-out and expansion
rollback	function that erases all data modifications made since the start of the transaction or returns the values to a particular point at which they were saved inside a transaction
rollback segment	part of an Oracle database that records database operations that should be undone for aborted transactions
rolling	vertical scrolling up or downwards
rolling upgrade	upgrade in which each system disk is upgraded individually, allowing old and new versions of the software to run together in the same unit
ROM	<i>See read-only memory</i>
root	<i>See root user</i>
root	base level of the naming tree, that is, the superior of all other managed objects in the tree
root	calling subscriber who is a source termination point of a multicast cross connection
root directory	<i>See master file</i>
root directory	the highest level in the directory tree
root DNS server	<i>See root name server</i>
root element	top-level element in the XML document hierarchy which contains all other elements
root hub	<i>See USB root hub</i>
root initiated drop party	party dropping in which the switched virtual channel connection (SVCC) is reduced when the root stops data transfer to one leaf of a PTM call

root name server; root DNS server	domain name server (DNS) that knows the addresses of the authoritative name servers for all the top-level domains
root password	password for the authentication of the root user
root relay	opportunity driven multiple access (ODMA) relay node where communications originate or terminate
root termination	termination that is used to indicate the entire gateway instead of a termination within the gateway
root user; root	superuser with a Unix account that manages user rights, installs and updates user applications, and gives user support
ROP	<i>See results output period</i>
ROSE	<i>See remote operations service element</i>
rotary dialing /US/	<i>See rotary dialling</i>
rotary dialling; decadic dialling; rotary dialing /US/ ; decadic dialling / US/	in a switched system, the conventional dialling method that creates a series of pulses to identify the called station
round robin	cyclical multiplexing technique, allocating resources in fixed-time slices
round robin method	<i>See round-robin method</i>
round trip engineering	<i>See round-trip engineering</i>
round-robin method; round robin method	method of choosing all elements in a group equally in some rational order, usually from the top to the bottom of a list and then starting again at the top of the list
round-trip delay	amount of time it takes for an electrical signal to travel from one end of a transmission medium to the other end and back
round-trip engineering; round trip engineering	any combination of multiple code generation or reverse engineering operations, most commonly consisting of a series of operations alternating between the two
round-trip time; roundtrip time; RTT	time delay between the sending and acknowledgement of a packet
roundtrip time	<i>See round-trip time</i>

routeable service	service for which routing in the network is based on the service itself
route	<i>See TDM route</i>
route	<i>See subdestination</i>
route	group of hunted resources which have the same direction, use the same register signalling, and have similar quality parameters for transmission path
route aggregation	mechanism for summarising two or more contiguous IP networks into one routing announcement
route dampening; route flap dampening	mechanism for controlling route flapping by suppressing unstable routes until there is some degree of confidence that the route is stable again
route destination; destination	group of subdestinations and charging cases determined by the origin of the call and digit analysis, by means of which the call can be directed to the called subscriber
route destination load observation	<i>See destination load observation</i>
route distinguisher	eight-byte value that is concatenated with an Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4) prefix to create a unique virtual private network IPv4 prefix
route diversity	method of propagation and equipment protection in which the radio signal is transmitted using two different routes
route flap dampening	<i>See route dampening</i>
route flapping	situation of route instability when a route disappears and reappears occasionally and causes routing withdraws and updates thus decreasing routing performance
route group	<i>See route destination</i>
route header	SIP header that specifies routing for a request through a listed set of proxies
route importation	<i>See importing routes</i>
route selection	function for selecting a route with the help of alternative routing
route set	set of ordered SIP uniform resource identifiers which represent a list of proxies that must be traversed when sending a particular request

route set congestion control	procedure included in the signalling route management which is used to update the congestion status of a signalling route in a given signalling point
Route_Select_Failure	<i>See DP Route_Select_Failure</i>
routeing	<i>See routing</i>
router	device that forwards packets from one network to another based on the network-layer information and a routing table
router advertisement	<i>See router advertisement message</i>
router advertisement message; router advertisement; RA	Internet control message protocol (ICMP) packet by which a router indicates its presence together with various link and Internet parameters, either periodically or in response to a router solicitation message
router discovery	<i>See router discovery protocol</i>
router discovery protocol; router discovery	protocol for informing the hosts of the availability of hosts to which it can send packets and for supplementing a statically configured default router
router platform	<i>See routing platform</i>
router solicitation	<i>See router solicitation message</i>
router solicitation message; router solicitation; RS	Internet control message protocol (ICMP) packet that a host sends to routers to request generation of router advertisements immediately rather than at their next scheduled time
routine	general-purpose, ordered group of commands which performs a certain constant function
routing	process of determining and using, in accordance with a set of rules, the route for the transmission of a message or the set-up of a call
routing address; destination routing address	list of called party numbers that includes both the primary and alternative addresses
routing administration	functions which are used to manage the routing information according to the user's commands

routing agent	in a connection processing engine, a subsystem which updates the routing-related headers in the SIP messages from the message container, screens the outgoing SIP messages based on the call state control function (CSCF) role, resolves the next hop IP address, and handles the record-route header and interworking with strict routers
routing analysis	analysis in which circuits are selected according to the route
routing and remote access server; <i>RRAS</i>	server that enables users at remote locations to connect to an organisation's network
routing area; <i>RA</i>	part of the service area of a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) that consists of one or several cells and is a subset of the GSM location area
routing area code; <i>RAC</i>	fixed length code of one octet identifying a routing area within a location area
routing area identity; <i>RAI</i>	location information which consists of location area identification and routing area code
routing area IP manager; <i>IP manager</i>	tool that is used to compare the IP address information between the Nokia NetAct and domain name server databases to see if they are consistent, and to modify inconsistent information in the databases
routing area update; <i>RA update; RAU</i>	location management procedure initiated by the mobile station (MS) to update the registration of the actual routing area of a mobile station in the network
routing attribute analysis	attribute analysis that is made before the digit analysis and results in a new digit analysis tree or the original digit analysis tree
routing attribute analysis	analysis based on the call origin or on the received dialling which is used for finding out the information for forwarding a call
routing based on bearer capability	feature that makes it possible to distinguish between mobile-terminating voice-band data or fax calls, and standard speech calls, so that the calls can be routed via different routes
routing based on subscriber A identity	feature which enables the routing of calls activated by a certain pattern of dialling to a destination according to the MSISDN number of the calling mobile subscriber
routing cache; <i>forwarding information base; FIB</i>	cache that stores recently used routing entries in a fast and convenient hash lookup table, and is consulted before the routing tables

routing component field reporting	<i>See field reporting of routing components</i>
routing context	signalling parameter that uniquely identifies a routing key that is exchanged between the signalling gateway and the application server process
routing domain	<i>See autonomous system</i>
routing function class	function class that contains the means for the administration of the traffic control data
routing header	header extension that a source using IPv6 uses to list one or more intermediate nodes that the packet needs to visit on its way to the destination
routing indicator; RI	indicator which defines whether the routing is based on the destination point code or on the global title
Routing Information Protocol; RIP	interior gateway protocol used to exchange information between routers
Routing Internet Protocol	<i>See Routing Information Protocol</i>
routing key	routing information which describes a set of signalling system No.7 (SS7) parameters and their values that uniquely define the range of signalling traffic that a particular application server handles
routing key management message; RKM	signalling message related to the registration and deregistration of routing keys sent between an application server process (ASP) and another peer entity, for example a signalling gateway
routing key registration	primitive that allows a node to configure the signalling system No.7 based traffic streams that it wishes to receive over each socket
routing label	part of the message label that is used for message routing in the signalling network and that includes the destination point code, the originating point code, and the signalling link selection field
routing management	functions that deal with the routing of an individual call under normal conditions
routing network	network where several routers are connected to each other to form a logical network
routing number; RN	number which identifies the network to which the call is to be routed

routing number based on queuing time	service number defined in the assistant services platform to which an incoming call is transmitted if no routing based on queuing time has been defined for the service number, and an attendant does not become free within a defined time interval
routing object	ATM resource that is created for each interface of an ATM network element for routing purposes and that depends on and is related to other ATM resources
routing platform; router platform	platform that provides the ability to perform routing operations based on the supported routing protocols
routing policy	policy for defining conditions for accepting, rejecting, and modifying routes
routing policy database; RPDB	database that controls the order in which the kernel searches through the routing tables
routing protocol	protocol which is used to route messages in a network
routing rule	rule which includes transport information that indicates how and where to route a message
routing service based on queuing time	operator service, defined for a service number, to which an incoming call is transmitted if no attendant becomes free in a predefined time
routing socket	socket that the system-user-level processes use to manage the packet forwarding and routing tables in the kernel
routing state administration; circuit state administration	DX 200 command class
routing table	table that contains the data about primary and secondary routing for each target exchange
routing table	array according to which the message is sent out and directed to the right sorter
routing tag	information field attached to a standard ATM cell that contains information on routing between the ports ATM switch fabric
routing zone	group of cells belonging to the same geographical area in a GSM network
row address select; row address strobe; RAS	in dynamic random access memory (DRAM) devices, a signal which indicates when the upper half of the address is present on the multiplexed address bus

row address strobe	<i>See row address select</i>
RP	<i>See reference point</i>
RP-18	<i>See PoC API</i>
RP18 interface	<i>See PoC API</i>
RPC	<i>See reduced partial CDR</i>
RPC	<i>See remote procedure call</i>
RPC interface; remote procedure call interface	interface using a set of remote procedure calls to communicate between a client and a remote server
RPC Solution Suite adaptor	<i>See adaptor</i>
RPC Solution Suite alarm event interface	<i>See alarm event interface</i>
RPDB	<i>See routing policy database</i>
RPE	<i>See radiation pattern envelope</i>
RPLMN	<i>See registered PLMN</i>
RPLT	<i>See repeated pulse train</i>
RPM	<i>See RPM package manager</i>
RPM package manager; RedHat packet manager; RPM	package-management system that facilitates the installation of software builds
RPN	<i>See rating processing node</i>
RPP	<i>See remote PDE protocol</i>
RPT	<i>See report state message</i>
RR	<i>See RTCP receiver report</i>
RR	<i>See resource record</i>
RR	<i>See replacement role</i>

RR	<i>See radio resource management</i>
RR connection	<i>See radio resource connection</i>
RR O&M	<i>See radio resource operation and maintenance</i>
RR OM	<i>See radio resource operation and maintenance</i>
RR-O	<i>See read-reply object</i>
RRA	<i>See radio resource allocation</i>
RRAS	<i>See routing and remote access server</i>
RRB	<i>See RequestReportBCSMEvent operation</i>
RRBSMS	<i>See RequestReportSMSEvent procedure</i>
RRC	<i>See radio resource control</i>
RRC connection; radio resource control connection	point-to-point bidirectional connection between radio resource control (RRC) peer entities on the mobile station and the radio access network (RAN) sides, respectively
RRC layer	layer containing all the radio resource control (RRC) signalling entities of the radio network controller and the related application for RRC signalling entity management
RRC signalling entity	serving radio network controller (SRNC) functions responsible for the radio resource control (RRC) connection specific signalling and information management for one mobile station
RRI	<i>See radio relay interface</i>
RRLP	<i>See radio resource LCS protocol</i>
RRM	<i>See radio resource manager</i>
RRM	<i>See radio resource management</i>
RRQ packet	<i>See TFTP read request packet</i>
RS	<i>See reception status</i>
RS	<i>See router solicitation message</i>
RS	<i>See real server</i>
RS	<i>See regenerator section</i>

RS PDU	<i>See resynchronisation PDU</i>
RS-232	<i>See RS-232 interface</i>
RS-232 interface; RS-232	interface, standardised by the Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA), for communication between computers, terminals, and modems
RSA	<i>See RSA encryption system</i>
RSA encryption system; RSA system; RSA	public key cryptography for encryption and authentication based on a cryptographic algorithm developed by Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman
RSA key	cryptographic key used in the RSA encryption system for encryption and decryption, and for user authentication
RSA key exchange	<i>See key exchange</i>
RSA system	<i>See RSA encryption system</i>
RSAP PDU	<i>See resynchronisation acknowledge PDU</i>
RSC	<i>See radio signalling controller</i>
RSCP	<i>See received signal code power</i>
RSH	<i>See remote shell</i>
rsh	<i>See remote shell</i>
RSOH	<i>See regenerator section overhead</i>
RSR	<i>See reset request</i>
RSSI	<i>See received signal strength indicator</i>
RST	<i>See signalling route-set-test procedure</i>
RST	<i>See regenerator section termination</i>
RSTP	<i>See Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol</i>
RSVP	<i>See Resource Reservation Protocol</i>
RSZI	<i>See regional subscriber zone identity</i>
RT	<i>See ResetTimer procedure</i>
RT	<i>See ringing tone</i>

RT bearer service	<i>See real-time service</i>
RT data service	<i>See real-time data service</i>
RT speech service	<i>See real-time speech service</i>
rt-VBR	<i>See real-time variable bit rate</i>
RTA	<i>See Registration-Termination-Answer message</i>
RTB	<i>See retransmission buffer</i>
RTC	<i>See real-time clock</i>
RTCP	<i>See Real-Time Transport Control Protocol</i>
RTCP delivery monitoring	<i>See delivery monitoring</i>
RTCP packet	control packet consisting of the fixed header part, which is similar to that of RTP packets, followed by varying structured elements
RTCP receiver report; <i>receiver report; RR</i>	RTCP packet which contains statistics for transmission and reception from participants that are not active senders
RTCP sender report; <i>sender report; SR</i>	RTCP packet which contains statistics for transmission and reception from participants that are active senders
RTD	<i>See relative time difference</i>
RTE	<i>See run-time environment</i>
RTG	<i>See receive/transmit transition gap</i>
RTI	<i>See real-time integrity</i>
RTO	<i>See retransmission timeout</i>
RTOS	<i>See real-time operating system</i>
RTP	<i>See Real-Time Transport Protocol</i>
RTP Control Protocol	<i>See Real-Time Transport Control Protocol</i>
RTP data packet; <i>RTP packet</i>	packet consisting of a fixed real-time transport protocol (RTP) header, a possibly empty list of contributing sources, and the RTP payload

RTP end system	end system that generates the content to be sent in RTP data packets and/or consumes the content of received RTP data packets
RTP media	media that are carried in the RTP payload
RTP media type	collection of payload types, which can be carried within a single RTP (real-time transport protocol) session
RTP MIB	<i>See real-time transport protocol management information base</i>
RTP mixer; <i>mixer</i>	intermediate system that receives RTP packets from one or more sources, possibly changes the data format, combines the packets in some manner, and then forwards a new RTP packet
RTP package	H.248 package that supports packet-based multimedia data transfer by means of the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP)
RTP packet	<i>See RTP data packet</i>
RTP payload	payload which the real-time transport protocol (RTP) transports in an RTP data packet
RTP payload type; <i>RTP PT</i>	payload type that identifies the format of the RTP payload and determines its interpretation by the application
RTP PT	<i>See RTP payload type</i>
RTP session	association that allows the exchange of RTP media streams and RTCP messages among a set of participants
RTP telephone event codec	codec that indicates that telephone events based on the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) can be used on the Mb interface to transfer in-band signalling information between an IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) terminal and an MGW for IMS
RTP/RTCP protocol measurement	processor-level measurement which collects information about sent, received, and lost packets, and inter-arrival jitter
rtPS	<i>See real-time polling service</i>
RTR	<i>See Registration-Termination-Request message</i>
RTSL	<i>See radio time-slot</i>
RTSMS	<i>See ResetTimerSMS procedure</i>
RTSP	<i>See Real-Time Streaming Protocol</i>
RTT	<i>See round-trip time</i>

RTT	<i>See real-time traffic</i>
RTT measurement	<i>See RTT-based positioning</i>
RTT report	<i>See real-time traffic report</i>
RTT-based positioning; <i>RTT measurement</i>	positioning in which the round-trip time (RTT) for transmission between the base transceiver station and a mobile terminal is measured in order to estimate the distance between them
RU	<i>See recovery unit</i>
RUIM	<i>See remote user information management</i>
rule	conditional statement that tells the system how to react to a particular situation
rule category	set of rules with a similar approach to a service's attribute set
rule class	abstraction that represents set of rule implementation objects that share a common structure and common behavior, that is, the same attributes, operations, relationships, and semantics
rule engine	server that processes the rules which are triggered by an external stimulus
rule package	package that consists of definitions for problem classes, service classes, rules or rule classes, and service instances
rule processing	<i>See rule processing service</i>
rule processing service; <i>rule processing</i>	service that processes rules based on predefined criteria, or matching a predefined condition
rule service	Nokia Profile Manager subsystem which analyses the type of the service and executes specific rules for the service, based on the binding information
rule system	system that defines the principles for processing rules
rule template	template that specifies the allowable attribute values for each of the associations in a rule
rule-based access control; <i>mandatory access control; MAC</i>	access policy where the system automatically restricts the use of files and other system objects according to the sensitivity labels assigned to the subjects (that is, users and programs) and objects in the system
rulebase	<i>See alarm system rulebase</i>

rulebase	database that contains a set of rules that assist the system in decision-making
run-time adaptation	<i>See instant adaptation</i>
run-time environment; runtime environment; RTE	collection of subroutines and environment variables that provide commonly used functions and data for a program while it is running
run-time group	group for the duration of a service execution
running software build; running SW build	software build that is loaded in computer units
running SW build	<i>See running software build</i>
runtime environment	<i>See run-time environment</i>
RV	<i>See redundancy version</i>
rwnd	<i>See receiver window</i>
RX	<i>See radio receiver</i>
Rx	<i>See radio receiver</i>
RXD	<i>See received-data signal</i>

2.21 S

S	<i>See sequence number flag</i>
S reference point; reference point S	protocol reference point between ISDN terminals (TE1) and network termination equipment (NT1 or NT2)
S-alarm	<i>See servicealarm</i>
S-AXC	<i>See stand-alone AXC</i>
S-bus	passive bus between network termination (NT2) and one or more sets of terminal equipment (TEs)
S-CCPCH	<i>See secondary common control physical channel</i>
S-CDR	<i>See SGSN charging record</i>

S-CSCF	<i>See serving call state control function</i>
S-interface	interface between ISDN terminals (TE1) and network termination equipment (NT2)
S-PVC	<i>See semipermanent virtual connection</i>
S-reference point	<i>See S reference point</i>
S-RNTI	<i>See SRNC radio network temporary identifier</i>
S/A	<i>See stand-alone</i>
S/A SMLC	<i>See stand-alone SMLC</i>
S/MIME	<i>See secure multi-purpose Internet mail extensions</i>
S/N	<i>See signal-to-noise ratio</i>
S/T-interface	interface that can be used at either the S or T reference point
S7AP	<i>See SS7 application part</i>
SA	<i>See security association</i>
SA	<i>See service awareness</i>
SA	<i>See staging area</i>
SA	<i>See sub-addressing</i>
SA	<i>See sub-address</i>
SA	<i>See servicealarm</i>
Sa bit; <i>Sa-bit</i>	overhead bit used for carrying network information which can be related to operation and maintenance, loopback operation, cyclic redundancy check (CRC) error detection, or synchronisation status
Sa-bit	<i>See Sa bit</i>
SA-CDR	<i>See service-aware CDR</i>
SA-GGSN	<i>See service-aware GGSN</i>
SAA	<i>See Server-Assignment-Answer message</i>
SAAL	<i>See signalling ATM adaptation layer</i>

SAAL UNI signalling link; Signalling AAL UNI signalling link	link between a radio network controller (RNC) and base transceiver station (BTS) that is created manually
SAAL-NNI	<i>See signalling ATM adaptation layer - network node interface</i>
SAAT	<i>See sampled audio alert tone</i>
SAAT tone	<i>See sampled audio alert tone</i>
SABM	<i>See set asynchronous balanced mode</i>
SABP	<i>See Service Area Broadcast Protocol</i>
SAC	<i>See service area code</i>
SAC	<i>See service access control</i>
SACCH	<i>See slow associated control channel</i>
SACF	<i>See single association control function</i>
SACK	<i>See selective acknowledgement</i>
SAD	<i>See security association database</i>
SADB	<i>See security association database</i>
SADF	<i>See SUPL assistance delivery function</i>
safecopy	<i>See backup copy</i>
safety state	state into which a subscriber line is set if a user attempts to activate or deactivate a service too many times by using an incorrect keyword
safety state for outgoing call barring	safety state in which all outgoing call barring restriction categories that are subscriber-controlled are activated
saGGSN	<i>See service-aware GGSN</i>
SAI	<i>See service area identifier</i>
SAIC	<i>See single-antenna interference cancellation</i>
SAK	<i>See subscriber authentication key</i>
SAM	<i>See system administration manager</i>
SAM	<i>See subsequent address message</i>

SAMF	<i>See subscriber access management function</i>
sample	representative value of a signal at a chosen instant, derived from a portion of that signal
sampled audio alert tone; SAAT tone; SAAT	sampled ringing tone or alert tone that can consist of any recorded sound
sampling	process of taking samples of a signal, usually at equal time intervals
sampling frequency	<i>See sampling rate</i>
sampling interval	interval that defines how often samples are taken from the traffic of the object under measurement in order to calculate the traffic intensity
sampling period	period of time during which the observation procedure counts the events
sampling rate; sampling frequency	number of samples taken of a signal per unit time
SAN	<i>See storage area network</i>
SAN	<i>See subscriber number analysis</i>
SANC	<i>See signalling area/network code</i>
sanity check	<i>See sanity test</i>
sanity sink object	component object model (COM) object which offers a sanity checking interface for Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) software supervisor
sanity test; sanity check	test which is used to confirm the service capability of a switching system
SAP	<i>See service application prefix</i>
SAP	<i>See service access point</i>
sAP	<i>See service access point</i>
SAP group	<i>See service access point group</i>
SAPI	<i>See service access point identifier</i>
SAR	<i>See Server-Assignment-Request message</i>
SAR	<i>See segmentation and reassembly sublayer</i>

SAR memory	memory block that is used by the segmentation and reassembly sublayer (SAR) chip and device driver
SAS	<i>See stand-alone SMLC</i>
SAS	<i>See stand-alone A-GPS SMLC</i>
SAS	<i>See SIP application server</i>
SAS	<i>See serial-attached SCSI</i>
SASE	<i>See building integrated timing supply</i>
SAT	<i>See SIM application toolkit</i>
satellite Abis; satellite Abis interface	feature in which geostationary satellite circuits are used between one base station controller and one or several base stations
satellite Abis interface	<i>See satellite Abis</i>
satellite circuit	circuit that is part of a satellite system in telecommunications
satellite circuit echo controller	echo control device that is used to remove echo from a satellite circuit
satellite delay	delay of the transmission from the sending earth station to the satellite and back to the receiving earth station
satellite dish; parabolic antenna	parabolic antenna for receiving satellite TV signals
satellite indicator	parameter which indicates the number of satellite circuits in the connection
save	definition of signals that should not be consumed in a given state
save signal set	signals that in a given state are recorded for later treatment
SAW	<i>See stop-and-wait ARQ</i>
SAX	<i>See simple API for XML</i>
SAXC	<i>See stand-alone AXC</i>
SB	<i>See synchronisation burst</i>
SB	<i>See supervision block</i>
SBC	<i>See single-board computer</i>

SBC	<i>See session border controller</i>
SBI	<i>See southbound interface</i>
SBISHO	<i>See service-based handover</i>
SBLP	<i>See service-based local policy</i>
SBS	<i>See subscription manager</i>
SBS	<i>See Standby Server</i>
SBUS	<i>See supervision bus</i>
SC	<i>See short code</i>
SC	<i>See system component</i>
SC	<i>See session control</i>
SC	<i>See session controller</i>
SC	<i>See selector channel</i>
SC	<i>See service code</i>
scalability	possibility to increase or decrease the number of functional units in a network element when the need of computing power or the number of external interfaces increases or decreases
scalable polyphony MIDI; SP-MIDI	extension to MIDI that allows optimised compatibility between devices with different polyphony levels
scaling	procedure that is used to configure the assignment of bandwidth and transfer speed to reflect application requirements
scan	examine data sequentially, part by part
scanning	process in which a wireless station searches all the available frequency bands to be able to communicate with an access point
scanning	feature that enables a user to receive speech from any of the scanned talk groups when there is traffic in one of them
scattering	process by which the propagation of electromagnetic waves is modified by one or more discontinuities in the medium which have lengths of the order of the wavelength
SCB	<i>See subscriber-controlled barring</i>

SCC	<i>See SCC interface</i>
SCC	<i>See serial communication controller</i>
SCC	<i>See signalling congestion control</i>
SCC	<i>See selector channel</i>
SCC interface; SCC	interface based on the definition of an application programming interface (API) designed to support source code control (SCC) functions provided by the Microsoft Common Source Code Control
SCC interface	<i>See symmetrical current-controlled interface</i>
SCCF	<i>See subscriber content charging function</i>
SCCP	<i>See signalling connection control part</i>
SCCP administration	set of functions which maintains the semipermanent signalling data of the signalling connection control part (SCCP)
SCCP connection-oriented service	service that is responsible for the functions to establish and release a temporary signalling connection between two subsystems and the functions to transfer data on a signalling connection
SCCP management; SCMG	set of functions which maintains the states of signalling points and subsystems of the signalling network
SCCP method indicator	signalling parameter sent in either direction to indicate if there are any SCCP methods available for end-to-end transfer of information
SCCP reference	reference by which the message transfer part level 3 (MTP3) can directly route a message to an appropriate signalling computer unit and signalling connection control part (SCCP) process
SCCP relation	relationship between two signalling connection control part (SCCP) users which allows them to exchange data over it
SCCP relay function	function which provides an address translation to route an signalling connection control part (SCCP) message to its destination, and may include coupling of connection sections for connection-oriented protocol classes
SCCP route	route composed of an ordered list of nodes where the signalling connection control part (SCCP) is used (origin, relay(s), destination) for the transfer of SCCP messages from an originating SCCP user to the destination SCCP user

SCCP routing; SCCP routing control; SCRC	function based on the called party address information, which evaluates and translates the information, checks the addressee availability, and the need for coupling of connection sections
SCCP routing control	<i>See SCCP routing</i>
SCCP routing verification test; SRVT	procedure used to determine if the data of the signalling connection control part (SCCP) routing tables in the signalling network are consistent
SCCP screening	<i>See GT screening</i>
SCCP-user adaptation layer	<i>See SS7 SCCP-user adaptation layer</i>
SCCPb	<i>See broadband signalling connection control part</i>
SCD	<i>See system context diagram</i>
SCE	<i>See service creation environment</i>
SCEF	<i>See service creation environment function</i>
SCEP	<i>See simple certificate enrolment protocol</i>
SCF	<i>See service capability feature</i>
SCF	<i>See commissioning file</i>
SCF	<i>See site configuration file</i>
SCF	<i>See SUPL charging function</i>
SCF	<i>See session charging function</i>
SCF	<i>See selective call forwarding</i>
SCF	<i>See service control function</i>
SCFID	<i>See service control function identifier</i>
SCH	<i>See synchronisation channel</i>
SCH	<i>See signalling channel</i>
SCH	<i>See seizures per circuit per hour</i>
scheduler	<i>See dispatcher</i>
scheduler	part of the operating system which performs the scheduling

scheduling	dividing processor time to processes which can be run. This is done according to the priorities of the processes
scheduling	<i>See traffic scheduling</i>
schema	<i>See directory schema</i>
schema checking	process of automatically checking all new data against the directory schema rules before it is written to a directory
schema file	file that contains a description of the object classes and attributes stored in a directory
SCI	<i>See send charging information</i>
SCID	<i>See statistics call identifier</i>
SCIM	<i>See service capability interaction manager</i>
SCIP	<i>See handover</i>
SCM	<i>See software configuration management</i>
SCMG	<i>See SCCP management</i>
SCN	<i>See switched circuit network</i>
SCN	<i>See sub-channel number</i>
SCON	<i>See SS7 network congestion</i>
scope	selection of maintenance regions (MR) that a user group can access under a specific role
scope	<i>See scope unit</i>
scope unit; scope	definition on the range of identifier visibility in the concrete grammar
SCP	<i>See secure copy</i>
SCP	<i>See service control point</i>
SCP CDR	<i>See service control point charging record</i>
SCP charging record	<i>See service control point charging record</i>
SCP global title	<i>See global title</i>
SCP manager	text-based user interface for running various tools and utilities on the service control point (SCP) platform

SCP supervision	<i>See maintenance supervision of the SCP</i>
SCP-based charging	part of call-related charging where the charging of the IN calls is controlled by the service control point (SCP)
SCP-controlled charging	part of call-related charging where the charging of the IN calls is done in the switching centre and is modified by the service control point (SCP)
SCP-internal charging	SCP-based charging where the tariffs are defined in the service control point (SCP) and the time control is in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) service switching point (SSP)
SCPC	<i>See single channel per carrier</i>
SCR	<i>See source-controlled rate operation</i>
SCR	<i>See selective trunk reservation</i>
SCR	<i>See sustainable cell rate</i>
scrambler	device used to combine a digital signal with a pseudo-random sequence and intended to produce a randomised digital signal which conveys the same information and facilitates its transmission
scrambling	method where a digital signal is combined with a pseudo-random sequence to produce a randomised digital signal which conveys the same information and facilitates its transmission
scrambling code	<i>See long code</i>
SCRC	<i>See SCCP routing</i>
screen editor	editor with a screenful of text where a cursor can be moved and the corresponding section of text modified
screen object	<i>See icon</i>
screen saver; screensaver	utility that causes a monitor to blank out or display a certain image after a specified amount of time passes without the keyboard being touched or the mouse being moved
screening	process by which the network checks that the information provided by the user is acceptable in the network
screening	<i>See GT screening</i>
screening indicator; SI	indicator which shows whether the address was provided by the user or network and provides information on the quality of the provided information
screensaver	<i>See screen saver</i>

script	script language statement or a command file made with script language
script language	software language in which English statements are used as commands
script SLEE; SIP service logic execution engine	service logic execution environment (SLEE) for executing services for SIP sessions
scriptlet	applet which is written in a script language
scroll bar; scrollbar	bar which can be used to move part of a display horizontally or vertically so that information comes in from one edge and disappears over the other
scrollbar	<i>See scroll bar</i>
scrolling	moving vertically or horizontally a display image in a manner such that new data appears at one edge as old data disappears at the opposite edge
SCS	<i>See service capability server</i>
SCS	<i>See supported codec set</i>
SCS	<i>See system component server</i>
SCSI	<i>See small computer system interface</i>
SCSI bus	bus that provides the means to transfer data between devices that are connected via a small computer system interface (SCSI)
SCSI device	input/output device that is connected to a network element via the SCSI bus
SCSI driver	driver that passes small computer system interface (SCSI) commands to the hardware through the operating system
SCSI protocol	physical and data link protocol that transfers data between peripheral devices and hosts, using the small computer system interface (SCSI)
SCT	<i>See site configuration tool</i>
SCT	<i>See service class template</i>
SCTP	<i>See signalling common transport protocol</i>
SCTP	<i>See Stream Control Transmission Protocol</i>
SCTP association; SCTP transport association; association	protocol relationship between stream control transport protocol (SCTP) endpoints, comprising of the two SCTP endpoints and protocol state information including verification tags and the currently active set of transmission sequence numbers

SCTP common header; <i>common header</i>	header of a stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) packet, which consists of source and destination port numbers, a verification tag, and a checksum
SCTP datagram	unit of data delivered across the interface between the stream control transport protocol (SCTP) and the unreliable packet switched network which it is using
SCTP endpoint	logical sender or receiver of stream control transport protocol (SCTP) datagrams
SCTP MIB	<i>See stream control transmission protocol management information base</i>
SCTP multi-homing	<i>See SCTP multihoming</i>
SCTP multihoming; <i>SCTP multi-homing</i>	feature which specifies a mechanism to reach the same endpoint using multiple destination addresses, thus enabling recovery from link failures without losing signalling messages
SCTP path management; <i>path management</i>	stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) function which manages the packet data communication paths between the network elements by choosing the destination transport address for each outgoing SCTP datagram
SCTP stream mapping	function in which a set of signalling messages that need to be delivered in the same sequence in which they are sent use the same stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) stream
SCTP TCB	<i>See transmission control block</i>
SCTP transport association	<i>See SCTP association</i>
SCTP user	<i>See SCTP user application</i>
SCTP user application; <i>SCTP user, upper-layer protocol, ULP</i>	logical higher layer application entity which uses the services of stream control transport protocol (SCTP)
SCTS	<i>See service centre time stamp</i>
SCUDIF	<i>See service change and UDI fallback</i>
SD	<i>See service descriptor</i>
SD	<i>See service driver</i>
SD	<i>See server dispatcher</i>

SD	<i>See space diversity</i>
SD	<i>See signal degrade</i>
SD PDU	<i>See sequenced data PDU</i>
SD unit	<i>See system device unit</i>
SDB	<i>See session database</i>
SDB	<i>See subscriber database</i>
SDCCH	<i>See stand-alone dedicated control channel</i>
SDE	<i>See service deployment environment</i>
SDES	<i>See source description</i>
SDF	<i>See service data function</i>
SDH	<i>See synchronous digital hierarchy</i>
SDH aligning	procedure by which the frame offset information is incorporated into the tributary unit or the administrative unit when adapting to the frame reference of the supporting layer
SDH backbone	backbone that is based on the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) transmission technology
SDH cross-connect	<i>See SDH cross-connect equipment</i>
SDH cross-connect equipment; SDH cross-connect; cross-connect; SDXC	equipment for combining virtual containers and for connecting them to SDH or PDH interface ports
SDH equipment clock; SEC	logical function representing the equipment clock of a synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) network element that has the timing characteristics given in Recommendation G.813
SDH equipment timing source; synchronous equipment timing source; SETS	logical function that represents all synchronisation-related functions to be considered in an SDH network element
SDH Exchange Terminal; SET	Exchange Terminal for one optical synchronous transport module 1 (STM-1) interface

SDH higher-order path layer network	layer network with characteristic information of VC-4 or VC-4-Xc
SDH interface	interface between network elements or units in an synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) based system
SDH lower-order path layer network	layer network with characteristic information of VC-11, VC-12, VC-2, VC-2-Xc or VC-3
SDH management network; <i>SMN</i>	subset of a telecommunications management network, responsible for managing synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) network elements
SDH management sub-network; <i>SMS</i>	network consisting of a set of separate synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) embedded control channels and associated intra-site communication links which have been interconnected to form an operations data communications control network within any given SDH transport topology
SDH mapping	adaptation of a signal into a virtual container when this signal is to be fed into an SDH network
SDH multiplex section layer	layer network with characteristic information of STM-N, that is, with a bit rate of STM-N and the multiplex section overhead as defined in Recommendation G.707
SDH multiplexing	procedure by which multiple lower-order path layer signals are adapted into a higher-order path or the multiple higher-order path layer signals are adapted into a multiplex section
SDH node	point in an SDH network at which the signal is processed
SDH path layer	transport assembly composed of the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) higher-order path layer network and lower-order path layer network together with the associated adaptation functions
SDH performance measurement	physical layer performance measurement which provides statistical information on the ability of the ATM subnetwork to successfully process and deliver incoming ATM cells in STM-0 and STM-1 interfaces
SDH physical interface; <i>synchronous physical interface; SPI</i>	function which converts an internal-logic-level STM-N signal into an STM-N interface signal and vice versa

SDH physical layer	feature that covers transfer and management functions for optical SDH/SONET interfaces, and functions of the physical medium sublayer and transmission convergence sublayer of the B-ISDN protocol reference model
SDH regenerator section layer	layer network with characteristic information of STM-N, that is, with a bit rate of STM-N and the regenerator section overhead as defined in Recommendation G.707
SDH section layer	transport assembly composed of the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) multiplex section layer network and regenerator section layer network together with the associated adaptation functions
SDH stack profile	collection of standards and recommendations that the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) stack fulfils
SDH transmission protection	feature which implements multiplex section protection MSP 1+1 and Network Interface Unit (NIU) protection for synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) interfaces STM-1 and STM-0
SDI	<i>See subscriber data import interface</i>
SDK	<i>See software development kit</i>
SDK	<i>See Software Development Kit</i>
SDK merge	feature that enables the use of the Software Development Kit (SDK) to merge adaptation metadata from an external repository with existing adaptation metadata
SDL	<i>See system description language</i>
SDL	<i>See specification and description language</i>
SDLC	<i>See synchronous data link control</i>
SDN	<i>See local distinguished name</i>
SDN	<i>See service distributor node</i>
SDP	<i>See Session Description Protocol</i>
SDP	<i>See semi-dynamic process</i>
SDP	<i>See severely disturbed period</i>
SDP	<i>See service data point</i>
SDP answer; answer	Session Description Protocol (SDP) message sent by an answerer in response to an offer received from an offerer

SDP answerer; answerer	agent which receives a session description from another agent, describing aspects of desired media communication, and which then responds with its own session description
SDP offer; offer	Session Description Protocol (SDP) message sent by an offerer
SDP offerer; offerer	agent which generates a session description in order to create or modify a session
SDQL	<i>See standard document query language</i>
SDR	<i>See service detail record</i>
SDR	<i>See sensor data record</i>
SDR-RAM	<i>See single data rate random access memory</i>
SDR-SDRAM	<i>See single data rate random access memory</i>
SDRAM	<i>See synchronous DRAM</i>
SDRAM	<i>See single data rate random access memory</i>
SDS	<i>See system and database server</i>
SDSL	<i>See symmetric digital subscriber line</i>
SDT	<i>See structured data transfer</i>
SDU	<i>See service data unit</i>
SDU	<i>See service data unit</i>
SDU	<i>See system device unit</i>
SDU error probability; service data unit error probability	ratio of total incorrect service data units (SDU) to total successfully transferred service data units plus incorrect service data units in a specified sample
SDU error ratio	quality of service parameter indicating the fraction of service data units (SDUs) lost or detected as erroneous
SDU loss probability; service data unit loss probability	ratio of total lost service data units (SDU) to total transmitted service data units in a specified sample

SDU misdelivery probability; service data unit misdelivery probability	ratio of total misdelivered service data units (SDU) to total service data units transferred between a specified source and destination user in a specified sample
SDU transfer delay; service data unit transfer delay	time that elapses between the start of transfer and successful transfer of a specified service data unit (SDU)
SDU transfer rate; service data unit transfer rate	total number of successfully transferred service data units (SDU) in a transfer sample divided by the input/output time for that sample
SDW	<i>See switching data warehouse</i>
SDXC	<i>See SDH cross-connect equipment</i>
SE	<i>See separated</i>
SE-NH	<i>See separated - no hardware</i>
SE-OU	<i>See separated, out of use</i>
SEAL	<i>See ATM adaptation layer type 5</i>
seamless handoff /US/	<i>See seamless handover</i>
seamless handover; seamless handoff /US/	handover without perceptible interruption of the radio connection
seamless prepaid expiry	prepaid expiry that supports all teleservices
search	looking for the requested piece of data
search agent	<i>See spider</i>
search engine	program that searches for information on the Internet, intranet or extranet, catalogues the information, and retrieves the information upon search requests
search file	file which contains the storage structure of an object directory
search key	entity formed of subsequent fields of an object defined for an object directory, used for searching objects from an object collection

search robot	<i>See spider</i>
search service	service which consists of a search engine and a database and is used for retrieving information from the database
search tuple; tuple	entity of search criteria for the fields of object relation
SEB	<i>See service block</i>
SEC	<i>See SDH equipment clock</i>
SECBR	<i>See severely errored cell block ratio</i>
second additional charging zone	<i>See incoming accounting zone</i>
second charging	charging mode in which call duration determines the charge
second generation mobile services switching centre; 2G MSC	mobile services switching centre (MSC) that supports only the A interface
second line maintenance; 2nd line maintenance	level of maintenance which refers to more complex localisation of a failure, and the repair or replacement of the faulty unit or module
second-order multiplex equipment	multiplex equipment which combines a number of tributary signals into and separates them from one 8448 kbit/s signal
secondary binding	binding that is created when new resources are allocated for a given IP flow
secondary CCPCH	<i>See secondary common control physical channel</i>
secondary clock; slave clock	clock whose timing output is phase-locked to a reference timing signal received from a higher quality clock
secondary common control physical channel; secondary CCPCH	common control physical channel that has a constant rate that may be different for different cells depending on the capacity needed for FACH and PCH, and that is only transmitted when there is data available

secondary common control physical channel; S-CCPCH	common control physical channel which is used to carry the forward access channel (FACH) and paging channel (PCH)
secondary copy	copy of the primary copy of a file that is read by applications
secondary DNS	<i>See secondary server</i>
secondary mouse button	<i>See right mouse button</i>
secondary operation	operation that supports the primary operations
secondary PDP context	PDP context that is created when there is already an active PDP context that has a different quality of service QoS profile
secondary PoC session	PoC session for which a PoC user receives media when there are no media present in the primary PoC session
secondary reference clock source	synchronisation interface situated in the ATM cross-connect unit (AXU), selected by the user to act as the secondary reference clock in the Nokia ATM cross-connect (AXC)
secondary route	<i>See alternative subdestination</i>
secondary routing alternative	routing alternative other than the primary routing alternative of route destination used to set up a call to the called subscriber
secondary section	section from where the traffic is selected when protection switching is active
secondary server	server that loads up-to-date content from other servers through replication
secret key	<i>See private key</i>
secret key transaction authentication	<i>See secret key transaction authentication for DNS</i>
secret key transaction authentication for DNS; secret key transaction authentication; TSIG	domain name server (DNS) protocol that enables transaction-level authentication using shared secrets and one-way hashing
section	trail in a section layer network

section layer network	part of transmission media layer network consisting of regenerator section layer network and multiplexer section layer network
section overhead; SOH	first 9 columns of an STM-1 frame
section termination	trail termination in a section layer network
sector	segment of a cell that is formed by using a directional transceiver
sectored cell	cell with a conical coverage area achieved by means of a directional antenna
secure copy; SCP	secure file transfer method provided by the secure shell (SSH)
secure file transfer	<i>See secure file transfer protocol</i>
secure file transfer protocol; SFTP	modification of the file transfer protocol (FTP) that encrypts the password exchange and file transfer
secure hash algorithm; SHA	one-way hash algorithm that produces a cryptographically secure 160-bit message digest from a message
secure hash algorithm 1; SHA-1	hash algorithm that takes as input a message of less than 2 ⁶⁴ bits in length and produces as output a 160-bit message digest
secure HTTP; hypertext transfer protocol, secure; hypertext transmission protocol, secure; hypertext transfer protocol over secure socket layer; HTTP over SSL; HTTPS	HTTP that supports the sending of individual messages securely over the web
secure hub	hub that prevents the monitoring of a session by generating nonsense to the other ports while one port is being used
secure island	part of a network which is built with the security level necessary for that particular part, and all other parts of the network are considered insecure
secure LDAP; LDAPS	lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) that runs over a secured secure sockets layer (SSL) connection

secure multi-purpose Internet mail extensions; S/MIME	protocol for secure e-mail designed to add security to e-mail messages in multi-purpose Internet mail extensions (MIME) format
secure NAT	<i>See secure network address translation</i>
secure network address translation; secure NAT; SNAT	network address translation (NAT) extension which provides a certain degree of address transparency for networked clients
Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol; Secure RTP; SRTP	profile of the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP) that can provide confidentiality, message authentication, and replay protection to the RTP traffic and to the control traffic for RTP
Secure RTP	<i>See Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol</i>
secure server	server to which connection has been secured with server authentication
Secure Shell; SSH	protocol to log into another computer over a network, to execute commands in a remote machine, and to move files from one machine to another
Secure Shell server; SSH server	server that enables the user to interactively enter commands and receive output from a remote host so that the privacy and integrity features of Secure Shell transport are utilised
secure SIP; SIPS	version of the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) in which the communicating entities use mutual authentication based on the Transport Layer Security Protocol (TLS)
Secure Socket Layer	<i>See Secure Sockets Layer</i>
Secure Sockets Layer; Secure Socket Layer; Security Sockets Layer; SSL	transport-level protocol that adds authentication and data encryption to TCP connections and as such is the standard protocol for securing web browsing
secure user plane location; SUPL	standard developed by the Open Mobile Alliance (OMA) for locating mobile terminals by using user plane signalling between the mobile terminal and the network server
secured FTAM	application field in which the file transfer, access and management (FTAM) file store password is checked
security	in communication, the ability to prevent fraud as well as protect availability, integrity, and confidentiality of information

security administrator	privileged user with the role of performing security-related administrative tasks
security administrator	<i>See security authority</i>
security arrangements on the premises	<i>See security of the premises</i>
security association; SA	connection between two or more entities that describes how the entities use security services to communicate securely
security association database; SAD; SADB	database where currently existing security associations (SA) are stored, containing one entry for each SA
security attack; attack	intelligent act that is a deliberate attempt, especially in the sense of a method or technique, to evade security services and violate the security policy of a system
security audit; auditing; audit	independent review and examination of system records and activities to test the adequacy and effectiveness of data security and data integrity procedures, to ensure compliance with established policy and operational procedures, and to recommend any necessary changes
security audit trail; audit trail	data that shows who has accessed a computer system and what operations are performed on a system during a given period of time
security audit trail function; security audit trail reporting function	systems management function which may be used by an application process in a management environment to exchange information and commands for the purpose of system security management
security audit trail log	event log that stores security-related events
security audit trail reporting function	<i>See security audit trail function</i>
security authority; security administrator	administrator who is responsible for the implementation of a security policy
security check; authentication	check of the security code used for identifying a radio unit
security code	access code for protecting the wireless phone against unauthorized use

security counter	counter which indicates the number of information security related events
security data buffer; security event buffer	buffer that is used to store information on security events
security domain	<i>See realm</i>
security event	event that affects the security of a network
security event buffer	<i>See security data buffer</i>
security flaw	<i>See security hole</i>
security gateway; SEG	gateway which is located between public and private networks and which prevents unauthorised intrusions into the private network and provides tunnelling capabilities and private data encryption
security header	header that contains information that can be used to ensure that the message is from a trusted source
security hole; security flaw; security loophole	weakness in an information system or in a part of it
security identity module	<i>See SIM card</i>
security log	log in which the security events, such as successful or failed attempts to log into the element manager, are gathered
security loophole	<i>See security hole</i>
security management	feature that provides the basic operational security functions, such as authentication services, authorisation services, user information management, key management, and audit trail
security management	set of functions which enable TMN to change passwords and alter the identifications and security classes of communication channels
security mode control	<i>See security mode control procedure</i>
security mode control procedure; security mode control	elementary procedure for allowing the core network to pass cipher and integrity mode information to the radio access network (RAN)

security module; module	module to prevent unauthorised use of a mobile station
security module (WIM) general PIN code	<i>See module PIN</i>
security module PIN	<i>See module PIN</i>
security of the premises; premises security; security arrangements on the premises	physical security used to provide physical protection for the premises
security parameter index; SPI	identifier providing a part of the identification needed to distinguish between different security associations
security policy	policy that covers security technology, its usage, and the organisation using it to maximise network security
security policy database; SPD; SPDB	database for storing the information about the security level needed for IP traffic, containing the criteria for the protection offered to different datagrams
security policy domain	<i>See realm</i>
security policy management	process of developing, configuring, and maintaining security policies
security policy server	server which maintains access control lists and other user-related information that the security gateway uses to determine which traffic is authorised
security protocol	protocol that is used to establish a security association between two entities
security reporting	information security mechanism that collects security-related information, and informs the operator about the use of security related operations and possible security violations
security server	server used for the security functions of the network
Security Sockets Layer	<i>See Secure Sockets Layer</i>

security-client header	SIP header that a client adds to a request addressed to its first-hop proxy to establish some type of security, and that a server uses in its response to include any necessary security-related information
security-enhanced Linux; SELinux	version of the Linux kernel and utilities that contains support for mandatory access control
security-server header	SIP header in which a server lists the security mechanisms it can support
SEE	<i>See service execution environment</i>
SEE	<i>See software engineering environment</i>
SEE subscriber	subscriber whose subscriptions are treated as operator services in a service execution environment (SEE)
seed	deployed opportunity driven multiple access (ODMA) relay node with or without a display/keypad
SEG	<i>See segment</i>
SEG	<i>See security gateway</i>
SEG	<i>See segment</i>
segment; SEG	cell that can include one or more base transceiver stations (BTS)
segment; SEG	radio network object that is used in multi BCF control and common BCCH control and that consists of several base transceiver station objects
segment	part of the executable code of a program block containing the application code, the application static data, and possibly other data, such as version information
segment encoding law	<i>See segmented encoding law</i>
segment identifier; audio segment identifier; SID	uniform resource identifier (URI) which identifies an audio segment
segmentation; segmenting	function performed by a sending entity of a layer to map one service data unit into multiple protocol data units or to map a network protocol data unit (N-PDU) into one or more subnetwork protocol data units (SN-PDU)

segmentation and reassembly function	in the segmentation and reassembly sublayer (SAR), a function that divides protocol data units from the convergence sublayer into smaller units and adds a header or trailer field, depending on the traffic type, to form SAR protocol data units
segmentation and reassembly sublayer; SAR	part of ATM adaptation layer that segments and reassembles the protocol data units (PDUs) in the ATM cells
segmentation message; SGM	signalling message which conveys an additional segment of an overlong message
segmented encoding law	encoding law in which an approximation to a smooth law is obtained by a number of linear segments
segmenting	<i>See segmentation</i>
seizing	<i>See seizure</i>
seizing acknowledgement signal	<i>See seizure acknowledgement line signal</i>
seizure; seizing	successful bid (a bid is a single attempt to obtain the service of a resource)
seizure acknowledgement	<i>See seizure acknowledgement line signal</i>
seizure acknowledgement line signal; seizing acknowledgement signal; seizure acknowledgement	in signalling system R2, a line signal that the terminating exchange uses to indicate that it has recognised a seizure sent from the originating exchange
seizure point	information included in subdestination about the number of dialled digits after the receiving of which an outgoing circuit is reserved
seizures per circuit per hour; SCH	indication of the average number of times, in a specified time interval, that each circuit group is seized
SEL	<i>See system log</i>
SELECT mouse button	<i>See mouse button</i>

select mouse button	<i>See mouse button</i>
select route analysis	analysis that is used by call control programs and that is made after the digit analysis to find a subdestination alternative that meets the requirements set for the route
selectable service	service that the user can activate and deactivate
selected codec	codec that is selected for use in the network node interface connection
selected PLMN; selected public land mobile network	public land mobile network (PLMN) that has been selected by the non-access stratum, either manually or automatically
selected public land mobile network	<i>See selected PLMN</i>
selection	part of a document that has been highlighted or selected and that an operation will affect
selection	<i>See dialling</i>
selection method; hunting method	method for selecting a circuit from the group of free circuits of the circuit group
selective acknowledge	<i>See selective acknowledgement</i>
selective acknowledge; selective acknowledge; SACK	supervisory frame that a logical link entity (LLE) uses to acknowledge a single frame or multiple information frames
selective ARQ protocol; selective repeat ARQ protocol	ARQ protocol where the receiver can request a retransmission of certain blocks out of the sequence of blocks transmitted
selective call forwarding; SCF	IN service which permits the user to have his incoming calls addressed to another number, no matter what the called party line status is, if the calling line identity is included in, or excluded from, a screening list
selective call forwarding announcement	announcement which the mobile services switching centre (MSC) gives to inform the calling user about the forwarded call

selective cell discard	part of congestion control by which a congested network element may discard cells which belong to a non-compliant ATM connection, or have cell loss priority (CLP) 1
selective circuit reservation	<i>See selective trunk reservation</i>
selective fading	fading which affects unequally the components of a modulated wave
selective reject; SREJ	response that is used by the receiver to request retransmission of a single frame identified by its sequence number and to simultaneously acknowledge satisfactory reception of all preceding information frames
selective repeat ARQ protocol	<i>See selective ARQ protocol</i>
selective ringback tone; colour ringback tone; color ringback tone /US/; SRBT; CRBT	end-user service that allows the calling party to hear a customised ringing tone while the called party is being alerted
selective trunk reservation; selective circuit reservation; SCR	circuit reservation in which a certain amount of circuit group circuits are reserved for primary traffic or for other purposes
selector	device that based on the information it receives connects an incoming circuit, or multiple incoming circuits, to an outgoing circuit
selector	field in the header of an IP packet which can be used as a search key to the security policy database (SPD)
selector	identifier pointing to a descriptor location
selector channel; SC; SCC	I/O channel designed to operate with only one I/O device at a time once the I/O device is selected
self	predefined variable of type Pid which refers to the very process instance using the variable
self service	<i>See self-service</i>
self service management using SMS and USSD messages	<i>See SMS/USSD self service management</i>
self-care portal	portal which provides self-service access for the end users to access and modify their access control lists

self-check routine	<i>See self-checking routine</i>
self-checking routine; self-check routine	routine through which a device monitors its own performance and searches for possible faults
self-delineating block	block with the property that its endpoints can be identified examining the block itself. A defined pattern or flag at the beginning of each block might serve to demarcate the block
self-delineating labelled interface	interface whose entire serial bit stream consists of a self-delineating labelled multiplexing
self-diagnostic	equipment-internal supervision and fault detection by using in-service self-checking routines
self-healing ring	protection method where transmission in a ring automatically recovers from one failure
self-management interface	interface for user management and self-monitoring
self-management portal	<i>See self-service portal</i>
self-monitoring	monitoring that a system carries out to observe its own functions
self-monitoring framework	framework that provides several self-management interfaces for monitoring Open EMS Suite
self-monitoring interface	interface that a system uses to monitor its own performance management and fault management functions
self-monitoring, analysis, and reporting technology	<i>See SMART</i>
self-organising map; self-organizing map / US; SOM	unsupervised non-parametric regression process which represents nonlinear high-dimensional data on a low-dimensional illustrative display
self-organizing map /US/	<i>See self-organising map</i>
self-provisioning	service that allows subscribers to define a variety of preferences
self-provisioning message	short message with which an end-user's settings are sent to the mobile station

self-provisioning request	short message with which end-users request their settings to be sent to the mobile station
self-routing	routing in which the hardware forwards ATM cells to the target output port based on the given output port address, and in which the correct cell sequence at the output port is guaranteed
self-service	method by which end users can manage their own services
self-service API; SSA	application programming interface (API) through which end users can manage their own services
self-service management; SSM	part of subscription manager which provides an end-user with the means to manage their own service subscriptions
self-service portal; self-management portal	portal that allows end users to manage their services
self-service user	user of the self-service management system having a unique user name and password which enable login to the management application
SELinux	<i>See security-enhanced Linux</i>
semantic check	check to make sure that the values of the given parameters are permitted
semantic error printout	error print-out which indicates the error in the value of a given parameter
semantic integrity	measure of the extent to which data is in a meaningful state compared to other data
semantic integrity constraint; general constraint; general semantic integrity constraint	integrity constraint that specifies conditions that must be satisfied for data to reflect the real world correctly or for data to fit real-world rules
semaphore	variable type of an operating system used for synchronising processes which work together
SEMF	<i>See synchronous equipment management functions</i>
semi-dynamic process; SDP	process which is declared when a system starts, but actually created with memory allocations and priority assignment when called

semi-fixed logical file	See <i>semipermanent logical file</i>
semi-octet representation	representation in which each field consists of a number of complete octets and possibly one half octet, each half octet in the field representing one decimal digit
semi-passive state	state where a process only acknowledges first supervision messages, changeover commands, and warm-up requests
semiautomatic configuration	method which enables the management application to configure several network interfaces and their IP addresses and the static routes of several computer units within a network element using only one command
semiconductor laser; diode laser; injection laser diode; ILD	laser device fabricated using semiconductor materials with a PN junction
semiduplex	describing a communication circuit where one end is duplex and the other end (usually a minor or mobile station) is simplex
semifixed database	database in the DX 200 multidatabase system which has a backup copy on disk
semipermanent circuit group	circuit group which can be reserved for a specific purpose for a certain period of time
semipermanent connection	connection that is established part-time for the use of one user and may be released and used in handling traffic of the switched network
semipermanent cross-connection	cross-connection through an ATM network element between physical network interfaces
semipermanent leased line; SPL	permanent connection provided between two user-network interfaces routed through the local exchange
semipermanent logical file; semi-fixed logical file	in the DX 200 system, a file format for logical files which can be created by the program or with MML commands and is saved to a disk, and which can be deleted
semipermanent trunk circuit group	group of trunk circuits connected via the group switch to other trunk circuits or equipment. The creation and deletion of semipermanent connections on the circuit group concerned are controlled by the operation and maintenance computer (DX 200)
semipermanent virtual connection; S-PVC	virtual connection established for temporary use of one user

send charging information; <i>SendChargingInformation</i> operation; <i>SendChargingInformation</i> procedure; <i>SCI</i>	operation which is used to send E parameters and the tariff switch-over time from the service control function (SCF) to the service switching function (SSF) and to instruct SSF on the charging information to be sent
send routing information; <i>SRI</i>	mobile application part (MAP) message which the gateway MSC uses to obtain the routing information when terminating the call set-up
send routing information acknowledgement; <i>SRI ACK</i>	message that is used as an acknowledgement for send routing information and that contains a routing number and the necessary prefix to the called subscriber number
SendChargingInformation operation	<i>See send charging information</i>
SendChargingInformation procedure	<i>See send charging information</i>
sender	predefined variable of type PId which refers to the sender of the latest message received from the signal queue
sender binding reference	information element that indicates the bearer identifier of the sending multimedia gateway
sender report	<i>See RTCP sender report</i>
sending of pulses	part of generation of charging which makes it possible to send charging pulses to the incoming circuit
sensing circuit; <i>detector circuit;</i> <i>detection circuit</i>	circuit in a signalling unit which detects the potential of the speech lines and converts it into digital form when necessary
sensitivity	<i>See receiver sensitivity</i>
sensor data record; <i>SDR</i>	data record that provides platform management sensor type, locations, event generation, and access information
SEP	<i>See service execution platform</i>
SEP	<i>See signalling end point</i>

separate data unit	piece of a file, that is, a field or a continuous set of fields, or a record or a continuous set of records, containing all the fields of the file written and read by a process during transition
separate delivery; separate delivery method	digital rights management (DRM) method that enables the delivery of content as encrypted files and separately from the usage rights, which are delivered via a different channel
separate delivery method	<i>See separate delivery</i>
separated; SE	state of a functional unit where it is blocked. In this state a plug-in unit can be removed from the subrack
separated - no hardware; separated, no hardware; SE-NH	functional state of a computer unit which a computer must be in when it is removed from a network element
separated, no hardware	<i>See separated - no hardware</i>
separated, out of use; SE-OU	state of a functional unit when it is separated and out of use
separation	identification of multiple protocol data units (PDU) which are contained in one service data unit (SDU)
separator	<i>See menu separator</i>
separator	special character or symbol used to delimit syntax elements, such as data fields or data items
sequence number; SQN	in the context of authentication, a number consisting of 48 bits which both the authentication centre (AuC) and the IM services identity module (ISIM) maintain, and which the AuC uses to produce the authentication vector
sequence number; SQN; SN	four-octet field in a resource management cell defined by the ITU-T in recommendation I.371 to sequence such cells
sequence number counter; SNC	counter which is used to ensure that not more than predefined number of datagrams are received out of order, thus prohibiting replays of old datagrams
sequence number flag; S	field in a GTP header indicating the presence of the sequence number field when it is set to '1'
sequence numbering	end-to-end delivery service which the RTP/RTCP protocol provides for data with real-time characteristics to detect the packet loss due to isochronous operation

sequenced data PDU; <i>SD PDU</i>	signalling ATM adaptation layer (SAAL) message that is used to transfer, across a Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP) connection, sequentially numbered protocol data units (PDU) containing information fields provided by the SSCOP user
sequenced delivery	delivery of data in which the received data is handled in the order it has been sent
sequencing	function performed by a layer to preserve the order of service data units that were submitted to the layer
sequential hunting	hunting where the selection of a free access always starts with the same access and then continues in fixed order
sequential search	search in which each item of an array is examined in turn until the desired item is found
Sequoia	modular IP router that is based on the IPSO platform
SerDes	<i>See serializer/deserializer</i>
serial communication controller; <i>SCC</i>	communications circuit which reads the bytes to be sent in parallel format from the buffer memory, converts them into serial format, adds start, stop, and parity bits, and sends them via the line interface circuit to the transmission line; and in the receive direction converts the data received via the line interface circuit into parallel format, checks the parity, and gives an interrupt request for the received byte with the delay set in the delay counter
serial data channel inside Flexbus; <i>serial IO</i>; <i>SIO</i>	full-duplex data channel inside Flexbus, which is used, for example, in transmitting Ethernet payload traffic between indoor unit and microwave radio outdoor unit
serial gigabit media-independent interface	<i>See SGMII</i>
serial interface; <i>SI</i>	port that sends or receives the 8 bits in each byte one by one
serial IO	<i>See serial data channel inside Flexbus</i>
Serial Line Internet Protocol; <i>SLIP</i>	standard protocol for point-to-point serial connections using a variation of TCP/IP
serial management controller; <i>SMC</i>	lower-performance version of the serial communication controller (SCC) with limited functions, which is used in serial debug ports and low-throughput serial protocols

serial media-independent interface	<i>See SMII</i>
serial over LAN; SOL	feature that is used to transmit serial data over a local area network (LAN), using the intelligent platform management interface with LAN packets
serial peripheral interface; SPI	serial interface in which a master device supplies clock pulses to exchange data serially with a slave over two data wires, that is, master-slave and slave-master wires
serial port; communication port; communications port; COM port; COM	input/output port through which data is transmitted and received serially
serial processing	processing of data in a serial order
serial rapid I/O; SRIO	serial bus architecture that provides high-speed interconnections for telecom and computer equipment
serial rapidIO	<i>See serial rapid I/O</i>
serial read-only memory	<i>See serial ROM</i>
serial ROM; serial read-only memory; SROM	read-only memory (ROM) that contains low-level diagnostic and initialization routines, and is read by the microprocessor after reset
Serial SCSI Protocol; SSP	SCSI Protocol that is used to transfer data to and from mass storage devices, using the serial-attached SCSI
serial transmission	transmission at successive intervals of signal elements constituting the same telegraph or data signal
serial-attached SCSI; SAS	small computer system interface (SCSI) that implements a serial interface for accessing peripheral devices
serial-GMII	<i>See SGMII</i>
serialisable	<i>See serialisable read</i>
serialisable read; serialisable; serializable /US/	isolation level that allows a transaction to read only committed data, and that prevents other users from updating or inserting rows into the data set until the transaction is complete

serializability	ability of the simultaneous execution of operations belonging to one event group to produce some consistent end status corresponding to a sequential execution of events from a certain consistent start-up status
serializable /US/	<i>See serialisable read</i>
serializer/ deserializer; SerDes	transceiver that converts parallel data to serial data and vice versa
series split connection	split connection where the test access is connected in a series with the transmission direction to be tested
served call	<i>See handled call</i>
served mobile subscriber	mobile subscriber who has subscribed to the service
served PoC user	PoC user who obtains PoC service from a PoC server that is located in the home PoC network
served subscriber; served user	subscriber who is using the GSM network
served user	<i>See served subscriber</i>
server	computer that serves other computers in the same network by operating as the other computers request
server	<i>See real server</i>
server application	application that runs on a server
server application	application that consists of server-side code that executes business domain specific logic in an operations support system on behalf of the client programs
server assignment type	information that indicates if the Server-Assignment-Request/Answer (SAR/SAA) message pair is related to the registration or deregistration of a user, to a session termination for a user that is not registered, or to a user profile download
server authentication	authentication which allows the user to confirm a server's identity
server certif.	<i>See server certificate</i>

server certificate; server certif.	certificate sent to the mobile station by the server so that the mobile station can authenticate the server in secure connection establishment and establish a server-authenticated secure connection
server configuration	description of the type of a network connection, hard disk configuration and the number and type of servers
server controller	core logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which initialises, starts, and stops other components of DLS, and is responsible for HTTP request dispatching
server dispatcher; SD	dispatcher that receives information from a non-blocking request handler (NRH) and passes this information to the management application server (MAS), and vice versa
server hotel	organisation unit or location where servers used by other organisations have been gathered for handling
server load balancer; SLB	application or set of applications that permits client connections to be distributed across one or more servers
server manager	logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which integrates DLS to the management client and provides configuration and statistics to it
server number	number indicating a specific server to which the client tries to connect when accessing the network via short message service (SMS) or unstructured supplementary service data (USSD)
server platform	IP-platform-based platform that is used in the connection processing server (CPS) and home subscriber server (HSS)
server pool	group of two or more servers configured so that they behave like a single server with respect to navigation and search, and object and link consistency
server side includes; SSI	directive placed on a web page, and evaluated on the server while the pages are being served, allowing the user to add dynamically-generated content to an existing web page without having to serve the entire page via a CGI application or other dynamic technology
server signal fail; SSF	alarm message, indicating that the server signal has failed and that there is thus a severe fault upstream
server skeleton	<i>See skeleton</i>
Server-Assignment-Answer	<i>See Server-Assignment-Answer message</i>

Server-Assignment-Answer message; Server-Assignment-Answer; SAA	Diameter command message that a server sends as a response to a previously received Server-Assignment-Request message
Server-Assignment-Request	<i>See Server-Assignment-Request message</i>
Server-Assignment-Request message; Server-Assignment-Request; SAR	Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia client sends to a Diameter multimedia server to request the server to store the name of the server that is currently serving a user
service; <i>silent service</i>	item at the block interface used for defining how the operational features of the block can be used
service; <i>svc</i>	intangible product that consists of activities between the service provider and the customer to meet the customer needs
service & subscriber cache	<i>See service and subscription cache</i>
service & subscription repository	<i>See service and subscription repository</i>
service ability	<i>See service profile</i>
service access	set of service access points which have the same access point name
service access control; SAC	access control that gives system administrators a view of network element users and tools for managing their rights and profiles
service access point; SAP	access point through which services are provided and which can be used to implement service awareness
service access point address	identifier of the location where a service access point may be found
service access point group; SAP group	set of service access points for which service availability is measured and reported

service access point identifier; service access point indicator; SAPI	identifier of the point where the logical link control (LLC) of the link layer provides services to higher layers
service access point indicator	<i>See service access point identifier</i>
service activation	<i>See activation</i>
service activation API	<i>See OSS service activation API</i>
service activation model	model that describes the methods for activating a service for a user
service administration	administrative operations done by system administrator relating to services, for example, the changing of the state of a service and the defining of interactions and priorities between different services
service administrator	user who manages a service once it has been deployed
service and subscription cache; service & subscriber cache; SSC	temporary storage in the connection processing server (CPS) including the SIP service and subscription data needed for SIP service execution
service and subscription cache distributor; SSCD	connection processing server's (CPS) service execution environment (SEE) subsystem that acts as a proxy or gateway between one or multiple instances of a service and subscription cache (SSC) and one or multiple instances of an Xc interface in the application protocols system component
service and subscription management interface; SSMi; SSMI	open interface based on CORBA and XML technologies that is used to handle service and subscription data in core network registers
service and subscription repository; service & subscription repository; SSR	repository for service and subscription-specific application data which provides Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) service data management functions

service application prefix; SAP	beginning of the destination address of a short message service request
service area; network service area; cellular service area	area in which a mobile station is obtainable by a calling subscriber without the subscriber's knowledge of the actual location of the mobile station within the area
Service Area Broadcast Protocol; SABP	protocol between the cell broadcast centre (CBC) and the radio network controller (RNC) for providing CBC applications
service area code; SAC	in 3G networks, a part of the service area identifier (SAI) which uniquely identifies a service area within a location area
service area identifier; SAI	identifier consisting of a mobile country code (MCC), mobile network code (MNC), location area code (LAC) and service area code (SAC)
service attribute; telecommunication service attribute	specified characteristic of a telecommunication service
service availability	<i>See service availability performance</i>
service availability performance; service availability	ratio of the aggregate time during which satisfactory or tolerable service can be provided to the total observation period
service awareness; SA	function that is used to differentiate the user-plane traffic based on the individual subscribers, services, and service providers, so that the various parts of the user-plane traffic can be charged, controlled, provisioned and delivered differently
service bit	bit which conveys information about the service of equipment
service bit rate	bit rate which is available to a user for the transfer of user information
service block; SEB	part of the implementation of a system block offering certain system block services to others and a number of services used within the system block
service block code control list; code control list; CCL	list of the program block names and versions, and the handles and computer units to which a program block is connected

service block implementation	entity consisting of program blocks or database files and internal declarations of a service block
service bundling	<i>See service-specific bundling</i>
service bus	<i>See management bus</i>
service capabilities	bearer services defined by parameters or mechanisms needed to realise services
service capability feature; SCF	feature, offered by the service capabilities, that is accessible via the standardised application interface
service capability interaction manager; SCIM	in an application server, a function which performs interaction management between other application servers
service capability server; SCS	network server providing open interface towards the features which the service capabilities offer
service catalog	general service which helps the user to find the desired service and often also connects the user to the service
service catalogue	<i>See NSM service catalogue</i>
service catalogue	list of available services with all the metadata that is needed to provide them
service category; service class	user service described by a set of performance parameters and their specified values, limits, or ranges
service centre time stamp; SCTS	information element which offers to the recipient of a short message the information about the time when the message arrived at the transfer layer of short message service centre (SM-TL)
service change and UDI fallback; SCUDIF	feature of unrestricted digital information (UDI) and restricted digital information (RDI) based multimedia calls that allows the users to achieve successful call establishment when the use of end-to-end circuit-switched multimedia is not possible or when signalling of the feature is not possible in the network, and that allows the users to swap between a multimedia service and basic speech during an established call
service charging	<i>See service profile charging</i>
service class	<i>See service category</i>
service class template; SCT	collection of ATM configuration parameter settings that are stored in a single file and can be applied to multiple lines or ports

service code; SC	string of digits used in a subscriber control procedure to identify the service to be used
service component	building block of a service, which comprises a hierarchy of reusable components
service component developer	user who creates and verifies service components
service concept	service set consisting of IN supported services and functional entities that the service provider can provide as a commercial service
service configuration	network-element-specific or service-specific configuration data that comes from the intelligent service configurator (ISC) with the purpose of implementing a particular service
service configuration file	configuration file that describes all the configured services in the network element
service continuity	means of providing services seamlessly to users during changes in the coverage area or network technology
service control	means to determine what a particular service does
service control function; SCF	application of service logic to control functional entities in providing intelligent network supported services
service control function identifier; SCFID	identifier that indicates the service control function and enables the assisting GSM service switching function to identify to which service control function the assist request instructions should be sent
service control point; service execution point; SCP	physical entity in the telecommunication network which implements a service control function (SCF) and has access to data and logic for controlling the processing of a call in order to provide a service
service control point charging record; SCP charging record; SCP CDR	charging record generated in the service control point (SCP)
service creation	process that is a part of the service life cycle where the functional definition elements are combined to create an IN supported service
service creation environment; SCE	entity that allows the creation of services in a network

service creation environment function; SCEF	set of functions that support the service creation process, the output of which includes both service logic programmes and service data
service creation licence; service creation license / US/	licence that Nokia offers to network operators to enable them to use the service creation tool to create services
service creation license /US/	<i>See service creation licence</i>
service cross-connect; SXC	high-capacity service which provides both TDMA and frame relay connections
service data	customer and/or network information required for the proper functioning of a service
service data function; SDF	set of functions that provides for the management of service data in accordance with a service data template
service data point; SDP	physical entity used for information storage in the intelligent network
service data template	data template related to a specific service logic program
service data unit; SDU	amount of (N)-interface data whose identity is preserved from one end of an (N)-connection to the other
service data unit; SDU	information unit that passes from one protocol layer to another
service data unit error probability	<i>See SDU error probability</i>
service data unit loss probability	<i>See SDU loss probability</i>
service data unit misdelivery probability	<i>See SDU misdelivery probability</i>
service data unit transfer delay	<i>See SDU transfer delay</i>
service data unit transfer rate	<i>See SDU transfer rate</i>
service definition	formal definition of a service which describes its direct and environment-independent interface

service delay	time elapsed from the invocation of the service request to the corresponding service request indication at the service receiver, indicating the arrival of application data
service deletion	<i>See service removal</i>
service denial	action in which the traffic belonging to a certain service is not let through
service deployer	user who installs a service and service-deployment-related parameters in a specific environment
service deployment	<i>See deployment</i>
service deployment environment; SDE	environment that enables service providers to deploy value-added services
service deployment interface	service interface that is offered to the client side to deploy and use an active service
service description file	file describing what kind of data information will be offered in a service
service descriptor; SD	descriptor which provides the names of the service provider and the service in text form together with the service type
service detail record; SDR	charging record which contains call-related information collected during the call set-up phase in the service control point (SCP)
service developer; developer	one who designs and implements new features or services based on (open) software interfaces
service developer	user who creates and verifies services in a service development environment
service digits; overhead digits / US/	digits that are added to a digital signal at the sending end of a digital link, normally at regular intervals, and removed at the receiving end of that link and used to provide ancillary facilities
service distributor node; SDN	in a connection processing server, a client node that acts as a distributor that knows to which signalling and services node a subscriber belongs
service driver; SD	software which is responsible for communication between Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) and external entities
service editor	tool that is used to define the service topology

service element	specific group of functions
service event	completion of a service request received at a service number by an attendant
service execution environment; <i>SEE</i>	environment in which an application or a program is authorised to perform a number of functions
service execution platform; <i>SEP</i>	platform capable of executing operator-provided services under real-time conditions
service execution point	<i>See service control point</i>
service feature	<i>See IN feature</i>
service fee	charge that is related to the provisioned IN supported service independently of the calls made and that is applicable to prepaid payments only
service filtering	function of core INAP which the service control point (SCP) uses to ask the service switching point (SSP) to perform televoting
service find	component in the Nokia event processor that fetches the information regarding the service from the database, writes it into the context, and defines which rating engine is used
service flow	set of packet flows
service greeting	recorded announcement given to a calling subscriber when the subscriber enters a service. The announcement can be service-specific or attendant-specific
service group	group of services under a single name given as additional alternatives
service handler	logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which handles the communication between mobile services and DLS
service handling protocol; <i>SHP</i>	protocol which determines whether a basic telephony call or an ISDN call protocol is to be used
service hierarchy	hierarchical classification of services in which the services are at the leaf level of the hierarchy and the service classes, which the operator can define, are at the higher nodes of the hierarchy
service home page; <i>service homepage</i>	home page for using a particular service

service homepage	<i>See service home page</i>
service ID	<i>See service identification number</i>
service ID	<i>See service identification</i>
service identification; service ID	unique identifier for a service component within an STM server, which consists of a service configuration element
service identification number; service ID	number that the client uses to access the services of a call
service identifier	unique identifier of a service that is visible to the customer
service identifier	internal encoding of a service number, which is used to indicate service number information and to determine the operator's capacity to provide services
service implementation capabilities; SIC	set of technical domain specific implementation capabilities required to enable a mobile station to support a set of service capabilities
service implementer	user who manages services and is responsible for creating, modifying, and deleting services and components
service indication	<i>See WAP push service indication</i>
service indicator; SI	information within a signalling message identifying the user part to which the message belongs
service indicator code; SIC	code which indicates the data transmission rate and the rate adaptation scheme
service information	data that is stored, shared, and used by different network elements in order to apply the required traffic handling and treatment to service flows according to the definition of offered network services
service information	<i>See service information octet</i>
service information message; SIM	message which is used to transfer the closed user group (CUG) parameters or unrestricted digital information (UDI)

service information octet; service information; SIO	eight bits, contained in a message signal unit, comprising the service indicator and the sub-service field
service information structure; ICD service information structure	logical definition of the service data in an intelligent content delivery (ICD) network
service instance	temporary occurrence of a service logic program created when the service control point (SCP) receives an InitialDP message from the service switching point (SSP)
service instance	service that has been created for a customer
service instance; SI	service workload that the high-availability service has assigned to a recovery unit
service instance type; SIT	category of service instances in which all service instances share the same characteristics
service interaction	<i>See interaction</i>
service interaction indicator; SII	indicator that provides a mechanism to control the interaction between the IN-supported and network-based supplementary services by enabling the IN-supported service to allow, deny, or modify supplementary service execution
service interface; management interface; network management interface; SI	interface through which network elements are managed, either locally or remotely by a Service Terminal, a TMC or a TMS-MD, and connected to the management bus
service interface	interface through which service definitions can be seen in their environment
service interrogation; interrogation	process which enables a user to request notification from the network of the present state and registered data for a given service
service interworking; SI	interworking required when the teleservices at the calling and called terminals are different
service inventory	Nokia Profile Manager component that manages the service catalogue, including service definitions, parties, and profiles, and keeps track of planned, subscribed, and provisioned services

service inventory API	<i>See OSS service inventory API</i>
service invocation	<i>See invocation</i>
service key; SKEY	code which is used to discriminate between the services that are offered by the same service control point (SCP)
service LED	light emitting diode (LED) which indicates that there is a specific type of alarm in or outside the equipment or that a service terminal is connected to the equipment
service level agreement	<i>See service-level agreement</i>
service level parameter; service parameter	functional definition element (FDE) that affects the logic of the commercial service
service level specification; SLS	contract between a service provider and a customer that guarantees a specific level of performance and reliability at a certain cost
Service Location Protocol; SLP	protocol that provides a scalable framework for the discovery and selection of network services
service locator; service locator design pattern	design pattern that centralises distributed service object lookups, acts as a cache that eliminates redundant lookups, provides a central point of control, and encapsulates any vendor-specific features of the lookup process
service locator design pattern	<i>See service locator</i>
service logic; service-specific logic; SL	sequence of processes or functions that constitute a specific service
service logic execution distributor; SLED	part of the service execution environment providing service location and distribution functions among existing service logic execution environments (SLEE)
service logic execution environment; SLEE	execution environment that provides a functionally consistent interface to service logic processing programs (SLP)
service logic execution language; SLEL	language interpreted by the service logic execution environment (SLEE) and used for describing the logic of the service

service logic interface	interface through which detailed information about each configuration request being processed in the system is transmitted to the customisable service logic module
service logic processing program	<i>See service logic program</i>
service logic program; service logic processing program; SLP	software program that contains service logic and runs on the service control point (SCP)
service management	activity performed to make a service function in accordance with the user's requirements
service management	<i>See IN service management</i>
service management access function; service management agent function; SMAF	functional interface between network operators and/or subscribers and service management functional entities
service management access point; SMAP	access point that allows the use of an external interface to input, view, and update subscription data in the database cluster
service management agent function	<i>See service management access function</i>
service management framework; SMFr	platform which enables the building of a system which hides the network complexity from the operator and offers one interface to an operator's customer care and billing system (CCB) to do all the operations needed
service management function; SMF	set of processes that support the management of user and/or network information, including service data and service logic programs that are required for the proper operation of a service
service management interface; SMI	application programming interface (API) to the IN subscriber database in the service management point (SMP)
service management interface server	<i>See SMI server</i>

service management point; <i>SMP</i>	physical entity that implements a service management function (SMF)
service management system; <i>SMS</i>	system which is in charge of managing several service control points
service manager	graphical user interface of the intelligent service configurator (ISC) for managing services, service operators, and deployment targets
service measurement	measurement which provides the number and main characteristics of service invocations per application server
service measurement	<i>See subscriber facility measurement</i>
service message	message sent to a mobile phone by the service provider to indicate downloadable content
service model	management view of the service information structure
service monitor	tool which enables the operator to monitor the status of the services online in the network
service name	keyword or alias of a service
service negotiation	<i>See quality of service negotiation</i>
service network	<i>See management network</i>
service network	<i>See service interface</i>
service No.	<i>See service number</i>
service node	external hardware platform used to implement a service
service not supported	cause value indicating that the requested service is not supported
service number	number of an area service access point, for example, area emergency centre or taxi service
service number; <i>service No.</i>	telephone network directory number the use of which makes a service offered by the attendant services platform available to customers
service operation	use of a service during a call
service operator; <i>SO</i>	telecommunications company that offers users telecommunications services

service package	set of services offered and provided to end users as a package
service package management	service management which concerns all the services in a service package
service page	web page, or other information page, where a service or a link to the service is located
service parameter	<i>See service level parameter</i>
service plane; <i>IN service plane; SP</i>	plane in the intelligent network concept model (INCM) that contains services, service entities, and their relationships
service point of interest; <i>SPI</i>	point in the session initiation protocol (SIP) signalling that causes the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) to send or proxy the SIP message to an application server (AS)
service point trigger; <i>SPT</i>	point in the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) signalling in which filter criteria can be set
service pool	set of applications supported in a certain unit
service portability	function which allows end users to retain telephone numbers when switching from one telecommunication service to another service provided by the same service provider
service position	position where an attendant logs in
service prefix	prefix that indicates that an IN-supported service is needed and identifies the service to be used
service processing	execution of service control and basic call processing functions to provide a service
service profile	profile that includes information about a service
service profile	<i>See UPT service profile</i>
service profile; <i>service ability</i>	group of services offered by an attendant
service profile charging; <i>service charging</i>	part of charging of operator calls where the charging zone to be used is defined by the phase of the call
service profile management	management of service profiles
service provider; <i>SP</i>	company that provides or hosts services or content either for end users or for other entities such as other service providers

service provider code; <i>SP code; SPC</i>	code which refers to a service provider
service provider code group; <i>SP code group</i>	combination of the service provider code and the associated network code
service provider customer administration access	customer care access that includes the provisioning and maintenance of subscriber information on behalf of the subscriber using HTTP access, and the creation of services and packages using HTTPS access
service provider identification; <i>SPID</i>	information that uniquely identifies the service provider
service provider interface; <i>SPI</i>	application programming interface (API) which allows third parties to create new services and integrate them into the system in the same way as the built-in services
service provider location	identifier that indicates whether the service is implemented in the DX 200 or outside it by using external software and hardware
service provider personalisation; <i>SP personalisation</i>	personalisation of a mobile station so that it can only be used with particular service provider's SIM
service provider separation	function that provides network operators with the means to allow service providers to manage their own subscription data in the IN database
service provision	<i>See provision</i>
service provisioning and creation environment; <i>SPACE</i>	programming language that converts computer programs written in a text format into computer code
service quality manager; <i>SQM</i>	tool for calculating and displaying service levels, prioritising fault investigation, providing customer care information, and tracking important customer segments
service quality manager rule; <i>SQM rule</i>	rule that is developed using service quality manager core utilities
service receiver	entity which receives the service request indication primitive, containing the service data unit (SDU)

service record	<i>See SRV resource record</i>
service relationship	association between two or more entities engaged in the provision of services
service removal; service deletion	part of service life cycle where a commercial service is permanently deleted from the system
service request; service request message; request message; request	message or signal that requires service from a program
service request log; SRL	event log that the MSC/HLR database applications use to save the service requests of the database
service request log stream	<i>See event log stream</i>
service request message	<i>See service request</i>
service request number	serial number of a service request given by a service request log (SRL) manager
service request table	data structure that contains information related to creating, releasing, and modifying services
service requester	feature for selecting the quality of service parameters in general packet radio service (GPRS)
service restriction in the outgoing direction, fully subscriber controlled and selected	<i>See outgoing call barring</i>
service retainability	ability of a service, once obtained, to continue to be provided under given condition for a requested duration
service retainability performance	<i>See service retainability</i>
service routing administrator	user who is able to manage routable service information
service routing register; SRR	network element that contains the routing data database and provides MNP-SRF/MATF functions (signalling relay function for support of mobile number portability/MAP application terminating function)

service session	session in which a temporary relationship to execute, control, and manage services is formed between nodes that provide services for the user
service set; <i>SSET</i>	component by which triggers are combined together and by which several triggers can be attached to one routing component without wasting memory
Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol; <i>SSCOP</i>	part of the service-specific convergence sublayer (SSCS) that provides assured data delivery between AAL connection endpoints
service specific coordination function; <i>SSCF</i>	part of the service specific convergence sublayer (SSCS) performing a coordination function between the service required by the signalling layer user and the service provided by the service specific connection oriented protocol (SSCOP)
service specific coordination function - network node interface	See <i>SSCF-NNI</i>
service specification	specification which describes the requirements and possibly a business case or use case for a service
service status	set of attributes that describes the services provided by an object, for example the service state. The service status of an object is a subset of the global status of the object
service subscriber	entity that contracts for services offered by service providers
service subscription	one activation and configuration of a service
service subsystem	set of network elements which is needed to provide capabilities to support operator-specific services (OSS)
service switch	feature which enables changing subscriber services via the management system, instead of switching the physical connection cables
service switching	switching of IP flows within a PDP context between context access points (CAP) and service access points (SAP) according to a predefined service definition
service switching and control point; <i>SSCP</i>	physical entity that contains the service control function, service data function and the service switching/call control functions

service switching function; <i>SSF</i>	set of processes that provide for interaction between a call control function and a service control function
service switching point; <i>SSP</i>	physical entity that implements a service switching function
service template	template that consists of predefined service attributes and that defines the set of attributes for a certain service
service terminal; <i>ST</i>	terminal which can be connected to a system for operation and maintenance purposes
service terminal command	command which provides a service terminal with various functions that are controlled using command parameters
service terminal command line editor	line editor that is used only by an MML program which establishes a remote session from an MML session to the service terminal
Service Terminal Emulator; <i>STE</i>	NMS application allowing the user to communicate directly with the Nokia PDH network elements
service terminal extension; <i>STE</i>	program that implements a service terminal command
service terminal interface	interface via which a service terminal can be attached to a network element for temporary service operations
service terminal log	log that records the sessions and events of a service terminal
service terminal program	program that consists of service terminal software and service terminal extensions
service terminal session	mutual communication connection between a computer unit and a user through service terminal software
service terminal software	interface between a user and a computer unit either through a service terminal or an MML session
service tester	user who is responsible for testing a service in a system and configuring the system according to service needs
service ticket; <i>ST</i>	credentials that the client uses for authenticating the user to the server
service time; <i>servicing time</i>	in the ticket service method, the sum of the ticket waiting time and the time the ticket is busy
service to user information; <i>STUI</i>	information element from the service to the indicated user

service topology manager	<i>See intelligent service configurator</i>
service trigger; trigger; trigger criteria	impulse the conditions of which have to be fulfilled in order to start a service
service type	information that indicates the type of a functional definition element and that is given to an IN supported service upon service creation
service type	type, connected with area service number, which classifies the service numbers into different categories
service URI	uniform resource identifier (URI) that refers to an application server or a service in it
service user; client	entity external to the network that uses one or more of its services
service viewer	management role where a user opens the intelligent service configurator (ISC) to get information about the services
service withdrawal; withdrawal	process which is a part of service life cycle and by which all data related to the service is removed from one or several users
service-aware CDR; SA-CDR	charging record (CDR) that includes charging information related to a specific service and a specific user
service-aware GGSN; SA-GGSN; saGGSN	gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) that employs service awareness in service switching and charging and provides the SA-GGSN function for the Nokia Intelligent Service Node
service-based cell reselection; service-based NCCR	inter-system network-controlled cell reselection that is based on the use of priority tables that direct services to the most suitable system
service-based handover; service-based inter-system handover; SBISHO	handover that is based on the information about the core network's preferences regarding what type of radio access network should be used for a particular call
service-based inter-system handover	<i>See service-based handover</i>

service-based local policy; SBLP	architecture for flow-based policing which controls the quality of service and charging in the connections between end-user applications
service-based NCCR	<i>See service-based cell reselection</i>
service-level agreement; service level agreement; SLA	agreement between a user and a service provider, defining the service content, the responsibilities of both parties, and the metrics and related target levels for service performance
service-route header; P-service-route header	SIP private header which contains routing information that directs requests through a specific sequence of proxies
service-specific account	account whose use is restricted to a certain service based on the nature of the service, called subscriber number, or time of day, for example
service-specific assured data transfer sublayer; SSADT	part of the service-specific convergence sublayer (SSCS) that provides the capability to transfer SSADT service data units between its users through the common part sublayer
service-specific bundling; service bundling	bundling in which a configurable amount of service usage is offered to a user as a package at a certain price
service-specific convergence sublayer; SSCS	portion of the convergence sublayer of an AAL that is dependent upon the type of traffic that is being converted
service-specific logic	<i>See service logic</i>
service-specific segmentation and reassembly	<i>See service-specific segmentation and reassembly sublayer</i>
service-specific segmentation and reassembly sublayer; service-specific segmentation and reassembly; SSSAR	segmentation and reassembly sublayer (SAR) which enables the transfer of service data units (SDU) between its users through the common part sublayer (CPS)
service-specific sponsoring	sponsoring a certain service or services to subscribers or to a selected group of subscribers

service-specific transmission error detection	<i>See service-specific transmission error detection sublayer</i>
service-specific transmission error detection sublayer; service-specific transmission error detection; SSTED	part of the service-specific convergence sublayer (SSCS) that provides the capability to transfer SSTED service data units between its users through the common part sublayer
servicealarm; S-alarm; SA	alarm generated at maintenance entities at which the service originates and/or terminates to indicate that the particular service is no longer available
services	on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading for complementary services
services configuration file	<i>See NSM services configuration file</i>
servicing	<i>See maintenance</i>
servicing time	<i>See service time</i>
serving ASN gateway	ASN gateway that is connected to the serving base transceiver station
serving BTS	base transceiver station (BTS) which manages radio bearers, radio access bearers, and radio connections, and terminates the core network data stream
serving call state control function; serving CSCF; S-CSCF	role of the call state control function (CSCF) which is used for mobile-originated communications and for supporting mobile-terminated communications
serving cell	cell containing the serving base transceiver station (BTS)
serving CSCF	<i>See serving call state control function</i>
serving data path function; serving DPF; serving DP function	data path function that is located at the end of a data path and that has the association with the serving physical layer medium access control function, taking charge of transmission of all messages that are associated with the corresponding mobile terminal
serving DP function	<i>See serving data path function</i>
serving DPF	<i>See serving data path function</i>

serving environment	environment that delivers services to the subscriber
serving GPRS support node; SGSN; SGN	GPRS support node that serves GPRS mobile stations by sending or receiving packets via a base station subsystem or a radio access network
serving GPRS support node - call detail record	<i>See SGSN charging record</i>
serving mobile location center / US/	<i>See serving mobile location centre</i>
serving mobile location centre; serving mobile location center / US/; SMLC	node that manages the overall co-ordination and scheduling of resources required to perform the positioning of a mobile terminal, and calculates the final location estimate and accuracy
serving network; SN	network that provides the user with access to the services of home environment
serving node; SN	node that acts as a gateway between two network domains, or provides the interface with switched circuit networks, or provides a transit function towards another node
serving profile database; SPD	subscriber database of the connection processing server (CPS), containing data on subscribers currently registered in the CPS
serving radio network controller; serving RNC; SRNC	radio network controller of a serving radio network subsystem (SRNS), performing macro diversity combining and splitting of the radio frames
serving radio network subsystem	<i>See serving RNS</i>
serving radio network subsystem relocation	<i>See SRNS relocation</i>
serving RNC	<i>See serving radio network controller</i>

serving RNS; serving radio network subsystem; SRNS	radio network subsystem (RNS) in charge of the radio resource control (RRC) connection between a mobile station (MS) and the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN)
serving RNS relocation	<i>See SRNS relocation</i>
servlet	applet executed in a server
servlet container	Java application that provides a working environment for servlets
servlet engine	part of a web server which provides services for a servlet, including instantiation and execution
servlet SLEE	service logic execution environment (SLEE) for executing Java SIP servlet services
SES	<i>See severely errored second</i>
SES	<i>See source end station</i>
SESR	<i>See severely errored second ratio</i>
session	connection or connections between users or between users and applications during which any type of data can be transferred between the participants
session	<i>See browsing session</i>
session	consequent execution of interactive data processing
session accounting	feature that enables the rating the use of the network and services in several charging records (CDR) related to a session at one time by using aggregation
session and mobility management; SMM	protocols which update various parameters to the logical link control layer (LLC) and command the logical link control layer to enter certain states of operation
session authorisation policy element; session authorization policy element / US/	information which supports policy-based per-session authorisation and admission control by conveying information about the resources authorised for use in a session

session authorization policy element / US/	<i>See session authorisation policy element</i>
session bean	enterprise bean that is created by a client and that usually exists only for the duration of a single client/server session
session border controller; <i>SBC</i>	router function that enables interactive communication across the borders or boundaries of different IP networks
session case	information that is used as a filter criteria class to indicate if the filter should be used by the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) handling the originating services, terminating services, or terminating for an unregistered end-user services
session charging function; <i>SCF</i>	function which performs charging of sessions based on session resource usage requests received from the network and controls the sessions, that is, grants or denies session set-up requests and terminates existing sessions
session control; <i>SC</i>	control of the flows associated with a session established through the session initiation protocol (SIP) entering the IP multimedia bearer network
session controller; <i>SC</i>	in a connection processing engine, a subsystem which provides control over SIP transactions and dialogues at the user level in a SIP transaction
session database; <i>SDB</i>	database that can fetch the end user's mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) on the basis of the IP address, or vice versa
session description	configuration information of application sessions in the set-up protocols
Session Description Protocol; <i>SDP</i>	protocol which conveys information about media streams in multimedia sessions to allow the recipients of a session description to participate in the session
session hijacking; <i>IP hijacking</i>	attack in which someone on a link between the two communicating parties waits for authentication to be completed, and then impersonates one of the parties and continues the connection with the other party
Session Initiation Protocol; <i>SIP</i>	application-layer control protocol for creating, modifying, and terminating sessions with one or more participants
session initiation request; <i>SIR</i>	message that the push proxy gateway (PPG) uses to request the mobile terminal to establish a push session or an active TCP connection using a specific bearer
session initiator	user that initiates the session

session key; symmetric key	cryptographic key that is used to ensure the security between a user and a computer, or between two computers and that is randomly generated for the duration of a communication session
session layer	layer 5 within the OSI model allowing presentation entities to organise and synchronise their dialogue and to manage their data exchange
session management; SM	layer in the GPRS radio interface that supports the procedures needed for session management procedures between the mobile station (MS) and the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
session manager	Network Element Management Unit (NEMU) platform service that controls client sessions
session multiplexing	set of connection processing server functions that allows multiple PoC sessions to be bundled to use one PDP context for the user plane traffic
session object	data structure that holds all required information about an HTTP session
session on hold	<i>See PoC session on hold</i>
session progress message	session initiation protocol (SIP) message which the called party uses as a response to the invite message
session protocol	<i>See ISO Session Protocol</i>
session time-out; session timeout	automatic closure of a session, which happens after a defined idle time during which there is no interaction between the participants
session timeout	<i>See session time-out</i>
session-mode IM	<i>See session-mode instant messaging</i>
session-mode instant messaging; session-mode IM	instant messaging in which messages are treated as a normal media stream in a session with a definite start and end
SET	<i>See SUPL enabled terminal</i>
SET	<i>See SDH Exchange Terminal</i>
set	activate timers
set asynchronous balanced mode; SABM	command which is used to place the addressed mobile station or SGSN in the asynchronous balanced mode (ABM) where all control fields are one octet long

set ID	unique identifier (ID) of an implicitly registered ID set within the IMS subscription which the operator defines and which indicates the implicitly registered ID set to which the public identity belongs
set time dialogue	dialogue of the graphical user interface which is used for defining time limits
SETPI	<i>See synchronous equipment timing physical interface</i>
setQuiescent	operation that sets a supplementary service into a quiescent state
SETS	<i>See SDH equipment timing source</i>
setter	Java object that defines the code which is called to modify the value of a property
setting; <i>software setting</i>	parameter value that determines the operation mode of an entity
setting delay	<i>See alarm-setting delay</i>
settlement	payment of amounts resulting from the accounting process
seven-layer reference model	<i>See open systems interconnection reference model</i>
severe error	in digital signal processing (DSP), a failure of a single process that prevents the DSP application from working but does not crash the DSP platform
severely disturbed period; <i>SDP</i>	period during which the network loses its ability to transport bits
severely errored cell block ratio; <i>SECBR</i>	cell error ratio of severely errored cells to total number of cells in a transmission
severely errored second; <i>SES</i>	one-second period which contains 30 % or more errored blocks or at least one severely disturbed period (SDP)
severely errored second ratio; <i>SESR</i>	ratio of severely errored seconds (SES) to the total seconds in available time during a fixed measurement interval
SEVM	<i>See simple executive virtual machine</i>
SF	<i>See spreading factor</i>
SF	<i>See shortest free</i>

SF	<i>See signal fail</i>
SF	<i>See status field</i>
SFH	<i>See slow frequency hopping</i>
SFN	<i>See system frame number</i>
SFS	<i>See Shadows file system</i>
SFTP	<i>See secure file transfer protocol</i>
SFTP	<i>See SSH file transfer protocol</i>
SFTP server; SSH file transfer protocol server	server in which the SSH file transfer protocol is used to provide a secure bidirectional communication channel to interact with the client
SG	<i>See signalling gateway</i>
SGID	<i>See SGSN identifier</i>
SGM	<i>See segmentation message</i>
SGMF	<i>See subscriber and group management function</i>
SGMII; serial gigabit media-independent interface; serial-GMII	gigabit media-independent interface (GMII) that carries traffic at speeds of 10 Mbit/s, 100 Mbit/s, and 1 Gbit/s in serial format
SGML; standard generalised markup language; standard generalized markup language /US/	language for document representation that formalises markup and frees it of system and processing dependencies
SGML application	rules that apply standard generalised markup language (SGML) to a text processing application
SGML comment	markup declaration that contains explanations or remarks intended to aid persons working with the document
SGML declaration	declaration specifying characteristics of the document type definition (DTD) and the document instance
SGN	<i>See serving GPRS support node</i>

SGP	<i>See signalling gateway process</i>
SGSN	<i>See serving GPRS support node</i>
SGSN area restricted flag	flag that is set in the home location register when a location update is performed in a serving GPRS support node (SGSN) to indicate that roaming is restricted in the whole SGSN area
SGSN cause	information element for statistics purposes, that expresses the procedure and the phase in which the error occurred, and the cause of the error
SGSN CDR	<i>See SGSN charging record</i>
SGSN charging	SGSN functions which collect information from multiple entities within the SGSN concerned with radio network resources, build charging records (CDRs) from this information, and send them over the IP backbone to the charging gateway or directly to the billing system
SGSN charging record; serving GPRS support node - call detail record; SGSN CDR; S-CDR	charging record generated by the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), containing information on the subscriber's PDP context, such as its duration
SGSN ID	<i>See SGSN identifier</i>
SGSN identifier; SGSN ID	identifier that is used to identify the signalling address for the serving GPRS support node
SGSN measurement	<i>See SGSN statistics measurement</i>
SGSN mobility management	GPRS mobility management where the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) collects information each time the mobile station is attached to the SGSN when the collection of mobile station mobility management data is enabled
SGSN number	signalling system No.7 (SS7) address of the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
SGSN statistics; GPRS SGSN statistics	feature which collects statistical data about the performance and the service level of the GPRS network and especially from the serving GPRS support node and thus allows the network operator to optimise network effectiveness, minimise costs, and maximise service quality to the subscriber

SGSN statistics measurement; SGSN measurement; measurement	measurement that provides information to SGSN statistics
SGW	<i>See signalling gateway</i>
Sh interface	intra-operator interface between the home subscriber server (HSS) and SIP application servers, and between the HSS and OSA service capability servers
SHA	<i>See secure hash algorithm</i>
SHA-1	<i>See secure hash algorithm 1</i>
shadow area	<i>See shadow region</i>
shadow fading	<i>See slow fading</i>
shadow paging	system which provides a mechanism to take an absolutely consistent snapshot of the disks of a computer unit
shadow password	password that is stored in an encrypted form in a system file that is available only to those who have access to the system's root directory
shadow region; shadow area; dead region	region within the coverage area in which effective radio reception of signals is improbable
shadowing	<i>See slow fading</i>
Shadows file system; Shadows filesystem; SFS	POSIX compliant file system which is based on shadow paging
Shadows filesystem	<i>See Shadows file system</i>
shaper	device that performs shaping
shaping	process of delaying packets within a traffic stream to cause it to conform to some defined traffic profile
shared channel	channel that can be shared dynamically between several mobile stations
shared counter	counter that can be used in separate charges
shared data	<i>See global data</i>
shared directory	directory shared for use by a number of users

shared disk cluster	architecture where multiple computers share a disk drive
shared information and data model; <i>shared information/data model; SID</i>	tool for translating business terms and concepts into other domains
shared information/data model	<i>See shared information and data model</i>
shared interworking function server; <i>SIWF server; SIWFS</i>	server that provides the network function that may be used by any mobile services switching centre (MSC) in the same PLMN to ensure interworking for data and fax calls
shared IWF	function whereby several multimedia gateways that are located outside MSC server premises may share one common interworking function (IWF) that is integrated into the MSC server
shared library	library which is loaded separately for any program using it
shared list	PoC group member list or PoC presence subscription list that several PoC users share
shared list retrieval interface	open interface that a PoC call processor uses to retrieve the contents of a list that several users share
shared lock; <i>read lock</i>	lock that several applications can use at the same time
shared MB	<i>See shared message bus</i>
shared memory	memory that can be accessed by more than one processor or, in a multitasking operating system, by more than one process
shared message bus	multipoint messaging bus where several computers can receive, but only one computer can transmit, at a time and the computers that are connected to the bus share the transfer capacity of the bus
shared network area; <i>SNA</i>	area that corresponds to one or more location areas within a single public land mobile network (PLMN) and to which access with a mobile terminal can be controlled
shared network information	information element that provides the shared network areas to which the location area belongs

shared operator position	<i>See multi-tenant operator</i>
shared plan; advanced shared plan	plan in which a group of subscribers share service features
shared profile; shared user profile	user profile that is the same for several users or terminals
shared protection	protection architecture whose capacity is used by several entities
shared secret	cryptographic system used when the sender and receiver of a message both know and use the same secret key to encrypt and decrypt the message
shared user profile	<i>See shared profile</i>
shared WEP key	WEP key which is shared by all wireless stations using the network or subnetwork
shared-service line subscriber; party-line subscriber	subscriber having an own call number but whose telephone has been connected to the same subscriber line with another subscriber
shareware	software that is available for a free tryout, but for which the author or developer requests payment if the user decides to keep the software
SHDSL	<i>See single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line</i>
shelf manager	functional block that is responsible for managing the power and cooling, and that interconnects with electronic keying in an AdvancedTCA shelf
shell; operating system shell	piece of software, usually a separate program, that provides direct communication between the user and the operating system
shell command	command that performs an operating system call with the given string as its argument
shell script	script that consists of operating system commands in the order they are needed for execution
shift JIS; SJIS	most common character encoding method used on Japanese PCs
shift register; shifting register	register in which shifts are performed
shifting register	<i>See shift register</i>

SHO	<i>See soft handover</i>
SHO area	<i>See soft handover area</i>
SHO overhead	extra resources needed due to soft handovers
short code; channelisation code; channelization code /US/; SC	spreading code whose period is symbol period or a little less
short code	<i>See private number</i>
short message; SMS message; SMS; SM	message of limited length which may be sent between mobile stations which support the short message service, or between mobile stations, e-mail systems, computers, and voice frequency phones which support the service
short message application layer; SM-AL	application layer in SMSC
short message centre	<i>See short message service centre</i>
short message charging	<i>See SMS charging</i>
short message class 0	<i>See class 0 short message</i>
short message database	short message service centre (SMSC) database where all short messages are stored until delivery to the recipient has succeeded
short message entity; SME	terminal which can receive and send short messages
short message entity interface; SME-IF	interface through which a short message entity (SME) is connected with a short message service centre (SMSC)
short message mobile forwarded	<i>See mobile-forwarded short message</i>
short message mobile originated	<i>See mobile-originated short message</i>
short message mobile terminated	<i>See mobile-terminated short message</i>

Short Message Peer to Peer Protocol; <i>SMPP</i>	protocol used in the interworking between the non-PLMN short message entities (SME) and the short message service centre (SMSC)
short message relay layer; <i>SM-RL</i>	relay layer in SMSC
short message relay service element; <i>SMRSE</i>	Nokia OSI protocol responsible for passing messages from the short message service centre (SMSC) to the common application service elements that reside in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
short message service; <i>SMS</i>	telecommunication service for sending and receiving short messages
short message service CAMEL subscription information; <i>mobile-originating short message service CAMEL subscription information; SMS-CSI; MO-SMS-CSI</i>	CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having mobile-originated short message CAMEL service
short message service cell broadcast; <i>cell broadcast short message service; cell broadcast service; SMS cell broadcast; SMS-CB; SMSCB; CBS</i>	service where a short message is sent in one direction to several subscribers, for example to the mobile stations in a certain base station area or cell
short message service centre; <i>short message centre; SMSC</i>	network element through which short messages are transmitted and in which they can be stored for later transmission if the recipient is not reached
short message service centre interface	<i>See SMSC interface</i>
short message service charging	<i>See SMS charging</i>

short message service charging centre; SMS charging centre; SMSCC	charging centre which enables charging of short messages of prepaid subscribers
short message service charging record; SMS-CDR	charging record that contains information on the short messages sent by the subscriber
short message service gateway	<i>See SMS gateway</i>
short message service number	number by means of which text messages are routed to short message services in mobile networks
short message transport layer; SM-TL	transfer layer in the short message service centre (SMSC)
short number	<i>See abbreviated number</i>
short number	<i>See private number</i>
short number identifier	identifier used in front of dialled virtual private network (VPN) short numbers to separate short numbers from other numbers such as emergency numbers
short passive bus	passive bus in which the TE devices may be connected at random points along the full length of the cable
short ring	<i>See ring-splash</i>
short start-up method	Start-up of an MML macro by using command characters shown in the menu
short term counter	statistical counter for measurement of short duration, such as an hour or a week
short term denial	denial when a CCBS or CCNR request has been rejected but the activation may be successful later
short time	time to perform the offline mechanism that is used for accounting
short-distance call	<i>See local call</i>
shortest free; SF	hunting method in which the hunting starts from the shortest free number
shortest path first; SPF	algorithm used in the route calculation with open shortest path first (OSPF) protocol

shortest path tree; SPT	structure where the routers are connected to each other with the minimum distance, as seen from the root
shorthand notation	concrete syntax notation providing a more compact representation implicitly referring to basic SDL concepts
SHP	<i>See service handling protocol</i>
SHUTDOWN	<i>See shutdown association</i>
shutdown	<i>See shutdown phase</i>
shutdown association; SHUTDOWN	data chunk which an endpoint of an SCTP association uses to initiate a graceful close of the association with its peer
shutdown phase; shutdown	phase in which a system stops handling traffic, releases reserved resources, and releases connections to resources it has used
SI	<i>See screening indicator</i>
SI	<i>See standard socket interface</i>
SI	<i>See stream identifier</i>
SI	<i>See WAP push service indication</i>
SI	<i>See service instance</i>
SI	<i>See service indicator</i>
SI	<i>See service interworking</i>
SI	<i>See SIM card</i>
SI	<i>See service interface</i>
SI	<i>See serial interface</i>
Si interface	interface between the home subscriber server and the IP multimedia service switching function
SI message	<i>See system information message</i>
SIB	<i>See system information block</i>
SIC	<i>See service implementation capabilities</i>
SIC	<i>See service indicator code</i>
SID	<i>See silence insertion descriptor</i>

SID	<i>See segment identifier</i>
SID	<i>See shared information and data model</i>
SID code word	fixed bit pattern that labels a traffic frame as a silence insertion descriptor (SID)
SID frame	<i>See silence insertion descriptor</i>
side lobe; <i>minor lobe</i>	any lobe other than the main or back lobes
side mode	additional, unwanted wavelength
side mode suppression ratio	in a single-longitudinal mode laser transmitter, the ratio of the main wavelength amplitude to the side mode wavelength amplitudes
side selection signal	signal the state of which shows the active half of a duplicated unit
sideband	frequency band at either the upper or lower side of the carrier frequency within which fall the spectral components produced by the process of modulation
SIF	<i>See SUPL initiation function</i>
SIF	<i>See signalling information field</i>
SigComp	<i>See Signalling Compression</i>
SIGCOMP	<i>See Signalling Compression</i>
signal	flow of data conveying information to a process
signal	phenomenon varying in time and comprising information
signal definition	definition of a named signal type associating a list of zero or more type identifiers with the signal name. This allows signals to carry values
signal degrade; <i>SD; DEG</i>	condition in which a signal has been degraded beyond prescribed limits
signal descriptor; <i>signals descriptor</i>	descriptor that contains a number of signals and sequential signal lists in which the signals are named with the package name and a signal identifier
signal element	part of a digital signal, characterised by its discrete timing and its discrete value, and used to represent a digit
signal fail; <i>signal failure; SF</i>	state in which the incoming signal is either completely missing or is otherwise not available

signal failure	<i>See signal fail</i>
signal imitation	unwanted signal produced within the signalling band by speech or other currents which are not genuine signals causing the response of a signal receiver
signal label; <i>SL</i>	byte or part thereof which is carried in the path overhead (POH) of each virtual channel (VC) and which transports information on the payload type, that is, on how the signal is constructed
signal label mismatch; <i>SLM</i>	alarm caused by the received signal label not matching with the expected one
signal level	magnitude of signal compared to an arbitrary reference magnitude
signal line	line for connecting an input-output pair between two processes
signal list	list of signal identifiers used in channel and signal route definitions to indicate all the signals which may be conveyed by the channel or signal route in one direction
signal loss	<i>See loss of signal</i>
signal mask for the eye diagram	<i>See eye pattern mask</i>
signal processing	set of electronic functions for the transformation of an input signal into some other desirable form
signal processing function; <i>SPF</i>	electronic function that processes an input signal into an output signal in a desired format
signal processing network equipment; <i>SPNE</i>	equipment that contains one or more signal processing functions on speech channels that pass through it
signal processing platform; <i>SPP</i>	platform which consists of signal processing resource management software, digital signal processing (DSP) platform software, DSP application software for speech transcoding and macro diversity combining, and a pool of Configurable Dynamic Signal Processing Platform (CDSP) plug-in units
signal processing resource management; <i>SPRM</i>	set of functions that is responsible for managing and supervising signal processing resources, provides an application-independent interface to them, and provides a dynamic way to control and reconfigure signal processing units
signal processing resource manager; <i>SPRM</i>	in the A-series, a resource manager that has the overall control of the applications and connections in the CDSP plug-in units and the control of configuration of features within applications

signal processing resource manager	<i>See DSP resource manager</i>
signal processor; signalling processor; signaling processor /US/	electronic circuit that removes information from a signal as quantifiable units for further analysis
signal spectrum	<i>See transmit signal spectrum</i>
signal spill-over	that part of a voice frequency signal which passes in band from one link to the other in a multi-link connection before the connection between the links has been split at the incoming end
signal strength	<i>See signal strength indicator</i>
signal strength criterion; signal strength threshold criterion	cell reselection criterion for hierarchical cell structures that is used to decide whether the cell is qualified for prioritised cell reselection
signal strength indicator; signal strength	indicator that shows the strength and quality of the radio signal between a wireless LAN card and an access point in the current location
signal strength receiver; SR	part of the base station, providing measurement of radio frequency signal strength on the channel ordered from the supervisory unit of the base station
signal strength threshold criterion	<i>See signal strength criterion</i>
signal to interference ratio	<i>See signal-to-interference ratio</i>
signal trail	trail carrying a payload
signal transfer point	<i>See signalling transfer point</i>
signal unit; SU	group of bits that forms a separately transferable entity and is used to convey information on a signalling link
signal unit error rate monitoring; SUERM	procedure by which the error rate of an active signalling link is measured on the basis of a count of correctly checking and erroneous signal units

signal unit sequence control	procedures that is used at level 2 to ensure that message signal units are transported in sequence, without loss or duplication, over a particular signalling link
signal-to-crosstalk ratio	ratio between the intensity of a signal and the intensity of an interfering signal, when the latter is due to crosstalk
signal-to-disturbance ratio	ratio (in dB) between the intensity of a signal and the intensity of an interfering signal
signal-to-interference ratio; signal to interference ratio; SIR	ratio of the power of the required signal to that of the interference
signal-to-noise ratio; signal/noise ratio; S/N; SNR	ratio of the power of the required signal to that of the unwanted noise
signal/noise ratio	<i>See signal-to-noise ratio</i>
signaling /US/	<i>See signalling</i>
signaling application /US/	<i>See signalling application</i>
signaling area/network code /US/	<i>See signalling area/network code</i>
signaling code /US/	<i>See signalling code</i>
Signaling Compression /US/	<i>See Signalling Compression</i>
signaling congestion control /US/	<i>See signalling congestion control</i>
signaling connection /US/	<i>See signalling connection</i>
signaling connection control part /US/	<i>See signalling connection control part</i>
signaling data link /US/	<i>See signalling data link</i>

signaling data link connection order message /US/	<i>See signalling data link connection order message</i>
signaling destination point /US/	<i>See signalling destination point</i>
signaling device /US/	<i>See signalling device</i>
signaling end point /US/	<i>See signalling end point</i>
signaling equipment /US/	<i>See signalling equipment</i>
signaling information field /US/	<i>See signalling information field</i>
signaling interworking /US/	<i>See signalling interworking</i>
signaling link /US/	<i>See signalling link</i>
signaling link activation /US/	<i>See signalling link activation</i>
signaling link blocking /US/	<i>See signalling link blocking</i>
signaling link code /US/	<i>See signalling link code</i>
signaling link deactivation /US/	<i>See signalling link deactivation</i>
signaling link error monitoring /US/	<i>See signalling link error monitoring</i>
signaling link failure /US/	<i>See signalling link failure</i>
signaling link group /US/	<i>See signalling link group</i>
signaling link inhibiting /US/	<i>See signalling link inhibition</i>

signaling link inhibition /US/	<i>See signalling link inhibition</i>
signaling link management functions /US/	<i>See signalling link management functions</i>
signaling link restoration /US/	<i>See signalling link restoration</i>
signaling link selection /US/	<i>See signalling link selection</i>
signaling link selection field / US/	<i>See signalling link selection field</i>
signaling link set / US/	<i>See signalling link set</i>
signaling link terminal /US/	<i>See signalling link terminal</i>
signaling link unblocking /US/	<i>See signalling link unblocking</i>
signaling management application process /US/	<i>See signalling management application process</i>
signaling message /US/	<i>See signalling message</i>
signaling message handling /US/	<i>See signalling message handling</i>
signaling message route / US/	<i>See message route</i>
signaling message routing / US/	<i>See message routing</i>
signaling message transfer delay /US/	<i>See signalling message transfer delay</i>
signaling module /US/	<i>See signalling module</i>

signaling network /US/	<i>See signalling network</i>
signaling network components /US/	<i>See signalling network components</i>
signaling network functions /US/	<i>See signalling network functions</i>
signaling originating point /US/	<i>See signalling originating point</i>
signaling plan /US/	<i>See signalling plan</i>
signaling point /US/	<i>See signalling point</i>
signaling point code /US/	<i>See signalling point code</i>
signaling point numbering plan /US/	<i>See signalling point numbering plan</i>
signaling point restart /US/	<i>See signalling point restart</i>
signaling point with SCCP relay function /US/	<i>See signalling point with SCCP relay function</i>
signaling processor /US/	<i>See signal processor</i>
signaling protocol /US/	<i>See signalling protocol</i>
signaling radio bearer /US/	<i>See signalling radio bearer</i>
signaling route /US/	<i>See signalling route</i>
signaling route management functions /US/	<i>See signalling route management functions</i>
signaling route set /US/	<i>See signalling route set</i>

signaling route-set-test procedure /US/	<i>See signalling route-set-test procedure</i>
signaling system /US/	<i>See signalling system</i>
signaling system R2 /US/	<i>See signalling system R2</i>
signaling traffic flow control /US/	<i>See signalling traffic flow control</i>
signaling traffic management functions /US/	<i>See signalling traffic management functions</i>
signaling transfer point /US/	<i>See signalling transfer point</i>
signaling virtual channel /US/	<i>See signalling virtual channel</i>
signalling; signaling /US/	exchange of information specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections, and with management, in a telecommunication network
Signalling AAL UNI signalling link	<i>See SAAL UNI signalling link</i>
signalling and services node; SSN	in a connection processing server, the main client node that performs most of the processing, including session control, charging, and statistics
signalling application; signaling application /US/	combination of included and/or excluded properties of a signalling system visible to the call control block of the DX 200 exchange
signalling area/network code; signaling area/network code /US/; SANC	field in the international signalling point code that identifies the zone and national signalling area or network. It consists of a code for the world geographical zone (3-bit) and a code for the area or network in a specific zone (8-bit)
signalling ATM adaptation layer; SAAL	ATM adaptation layer (AAL) providing reliable transport of messages over the ATM layer, for example, between an ATM switch and a host

signalling ATM adaptation layer - network node interface; SAAL-NNI	signalling ATM adaptation layer (SAAL) which consists of the service specific coordination function (SSCF), Service-Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP), and ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL5)
signalling bit	bit which conveys signalling information
signalling channel; SCH	data channel in combination with the associated signalling terminal equipment at each end
signalling channel broker	service which a client uses to find information of the signalling link and information of the resources serving the signalling link
signalling code; signaling code / US/	coded signal which is used to carry signalling information under a specific signalling system
signalling command	command that is used to activate or release a channel, or to request an indication or confirmation of channel activation or release
signalling common transport protocol; SCTP	protocol specifically designed to transport signalling protocols, which require a telecom carrier-grade quality of service, over IP networks
Signalling Compression; Signaling Compression /US/ ; SigComp; SIGCOMP	protocol for compressing messages that are generated by application protocols
signalling congestion control; signaling congestion control /US/; SCC	method that is used to restrict traffic to the destination point code where the congestion is indicated in the congestion indicator primitive at message transfer part level
signalling connection; signaling connection /US/	connection that is created for signalling purposes
signalling connection control part; signaling connection control part /US/; SCCP	additional functions to the message transfer part (MTP) to cater for both connectionless, as well as connection-oriented, network service and to achieve an open systems interconnection (OSI) compatible network service

signalling control	control of the media gateway controller and external media gateway by different signalling protocols
signalling data link; <i>signaling data link /US/</i>	bidirectional transmission path for signalling, comprising two data channels operating together in opposite directions at the same data rate
signalling data link connection order message; <i>DLC message; signaling data link connection order message /US/; DLM</i>	message reporting to the remote end the identity of the signalling data link to be used for a particular signalling link
signalling destination point; <i>destination point; signaling destination point /US/</i>	signalling point to which a message is destined
signalling device; <i>signaling device /US/</i>	device which can be used to send and receive signalling
signalling end point; <i>signaling end point /US/; SEP</i>	node in a signalling network associated with a call originating local exchange, terminating local exchange, or gateway exchange
signalling entity	function that transfers or receives signalling messages in a particular signalling association by using a particular service access point
signalling equipment; <i>signaling equipment /US/</i>	equipment which converts signalling in an analogue switching system into line signalling and vice versa
signalling gateway; <i>SGW; SG</i>	gateway which provides the signalling mediation function between the IP domain and the circuit-switched networks domain
signalling gateway process; <i>SGP</i>	process instance which serves as an active, back-up, load sharing, or broadcast process of a signalling gateway

signalling information field; <i>signaling information field / US; SIF</i>	bits of a message signal unit which transfer information related to a specific user function and always contain a routing label
signalling interface unit; <i>SIU</i>	interface unit containing the signalling system No.7 (SS7) interface cards which allow the connection to the signalling network via signalling links
signalling interworking; <i>signaling interworking /US/</i>	function required to connect the signalling protocols used in different networks to each other
signalling link; <i>signaling link /US/</i>	means of transmission consisting of a signalling data link and the signalling link terminal related to it
signalling link activation; <i>signaling link activation /US/; LSLA</i>	process of making a signalling link ready to carry signalling traffic
signalling link blocking; <i>signaling link blocking /US/</i>	event that causes the unavailability of a signalling link
signalling link code; <i>signaling link code /US/; SLC</i>	field of the label in the signalling network management messages, which indicates the particular signalling link to which the message refers among those interconnecting the two involved signalling points
signalling link deactivation; <i>signaling link deactivation /US/; LSLD</i>	procedure by which a signalling link is taken out of service
signalling link error monitoring; <i>signaling link error monitoring / US/</i>	initial alignment error rate monitoring and signal unit error rate monitoring
signalling link failure; <i>signaling link failure /US/</i>	event causing the unavailability of a signalling link

signalling link group; <i>signaling link group</i> /US/	set of signalling links directly connecting two signalling points and having the same physical characteristics (for example, bit rate and propagation delay)
signalling link inhibiting	See <i>signalling link inhibition</i>
signalling link inhibition; <i>signaling link inhibiting; signaling link inhibition</i> /US/; <i>signaling link inhibiting</i> /US/	process of blocking a signalling link from the signalling traffic of the user part so that the transfer of maintenance and test messages is still possible
signalling link management functions; <i>signaling link management functions</i> /US/	functions that control and take actions, when required, to preserve integrity of locally connected signalling links, for example, by reconfiguration of the signalling link sets
signalling link restoration; <i>signaling link restoration</i> /US/; <i>LSLR</i>	event that consists of the completion of the initial alignment procedure on a signalling link after the removal of the causes of previous failures if no other cause of unavailability exists (that is, a signalling link blocked condition), then the signalling link becomes available
signalling link selection; <i>signaling link selection</i> /US/; <i>SLS</i>	message transfer part level 3 value that is used to determine the link that is used to send a message
signalling link selection field; <i>signaling link selection field</i> /US/; <i>SLS</i>	routing label field that is typically used by the message routing function to perform load sharing among different signalling links
signalling link service	service that is used to create and modify dedicated signalling link channels for user equipment
signalling link set; <i>signaling link set</i> /US/	set of signalling links directly connecting two signalling points

signalling link terminal; <i>signaling link terminal /US/</i>	entity that consists of hardware and software by means of which a reliable transfer of a signalling message is implemented
signalling link unblocking; <i>signaling link unblocking /US/</i>	event that consists of the removal of the causes of previous signalling link blocking. If no other cause of unavailability exists (that is, a signalling link failed condition), then the signalling link becomes available
signalling management application process; <i>signaling management application process /US/; SMAP</i>	application process that is associated with the operation, administration, and management of the signalling system No. 7
signalling measurement	measurement which collects the events from signalling channels to counters
signalling mediation function	mediation function which maps between signalling in the IP domain and signalling in the circuit-switched networks domain
signalling message; <i>signaling message /US/; MSU</i>	message that consists of signalling information that is transferred as an entity
signalling message handling; <i>signaling message handling /US/; SMH</i>	signalling network functions that consist of message routing, discrimination, and distribution, which are performed at each signalling point in the signalling network
signalling message route	<i>See message route</i>
signalling message routing	<i>See message routing</i>
signalling message transfer delay; <i>signaling message transfer delay /US/</i>	time it will take for a message to pass through the signalling network

signalling message transport technology	technology based on protocols which provide a reliable, in-sequence end-to-end signalling message transport
signalling module; <i>signaling module /US/</i>	module for dimensioning the inter-exchange signalling
signalling monitoring tool; <i>SiMo</i>	application that receives, stores, and visualises signalling monitoring data from the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or MSC server
signalling network; <i>signaling network /US/; SN</i>	network that is used for signalling and that consists of signalling points and of common channel signalling links connecting the points
signalling network components; <i>signaling network components /US/</i>	components which make up the signalling network, such as signalling points and common channel signalling links
signalling network functions; <i>signaling network functions /US/</i>	functions which are performed by the message transfer part at level 3 and are common to, and independent of, the operation of individual signalling links. They include the signalling message handling functions and the signalling network management functions
signalling network management; <i>signaling network management functions</i>	functions that, on the basis of predetermined data and information about the status of the signalling network, control the current message routing and configuration of signalling network facilities
signalling network management functions	<i>See signalling network management</i>
signalling network protocols function class; <i>NPRFCL</i>	function class that contains the lower parts of the D-channel signalling system in Digital Private Network Signalling System No 1 (DPNSS 1)

signalling originating point; originating point; signaling originating point / US/	signalling point at which a message is generated
signalling phase	call phase before the end-of-selection (EOS) analysis is performed and the sending of the calling signal to the called party is started
signalling plan; signaling plan / US/	plan that defines the message transfer part (MTP) configuration of the exchange, the signalling links and routes, and the signalling point code (SPC) numbers and name
signalling plane	plane that consists of protocols for the control and support of the transmission plane functions
signalling point; signaling point / US/; SP	node in a signalling network which both originates and receives signalling messages, and transfers signalling messages from one signalling link to another
signalling point code; signaling point code /US/; SPC	binary code that uniquely identifies a signalling point in a signalling network
signalling point management cluster; SPMC	set of application servers presented to the signalling system No.7 (SS7) network under a single message transfer part (MTP) entity in one specific network appearance
signalling point numbering plan; signaling point numbering plan / US/	formal description of the method of translating end-user provided address information into an address understandable by the signalling network
signalling point restart; signaling point restart /US/	procedure that allows a graceful increase of traffic to a restarting node
signalling point with SCCP relay function; signaling point with SCCP relay function /US/; SPR	node in a signalling network with signalling connection control part (SCCP) relay functions
signalling processor	<i>See signal processor</i>

signalling protection	configuration in which additional hardware is reserved for conveying signalling information in case another piece of hardware fails
signalling protocol; signaling protocol /US/	protocol used for effecting the exchange of signalling information between network service users, or between exchanges and/or other network entities
signalling radio bearer; signaling radio bearer /US/; SRB	radio bearer that is available for radio resource control messages on the associated control channel and common control channel
signalling relation	possibility of information interchange between the corresponding user part functions of any two signalling points
signalling relay function; SRF	function that intercepts the signalling connection control part (SCCP) messages, and modifies the destination of the SCCP messages, allowing the messages to be rerouted
signalling relay function for support of MNP	<i>See MNP-signalling relay function</i>
signalling route; signaling route /US/	chain of signalling link sets and signalling transfer points which can be used as a path by the signalling point when routing a message towards a specific signalling point
signalling route management functions; signaling route management functions /US/	functions that transfer information about changes in the availability of signalling routes in the signalling network
signalling route set; signaling route set /US/	combination of all permitted signalling routes that may be used to pass signalling messages from a signalling point to a specific destination
signalling route-set-test procedure; signaling route-set-test procedure /US/; RST	procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to test the availability of a given signalling route, previously declared unavailable
signalling service; SS	service that adapts the incoming and outgoing signalling systems to the unit's internal signalling format

signalling system; <i>signaling system</i> /US/; SS	procedures for the interpretation and use of a repertoire of signals together with the hardware and/or software needed for the generation, transmission, and reception of these signals
signalling system No.7; SS7; SS NO.7; CCS7; ITU-T No. 7	internationally standardised general-purpose common channel signalling system optimised for operation in digital telecommunications networks
signalling system R1; <i>R1 signalling</i>	internationally standardised multi-frequency signalling system that uses a set of register signals for addressing
signalling system R2; <i>signaling system R2</i> /US/; <i>R2 signalling</i>	internationally standardised inter-register signalling system used in national systems and internationally on a regional basis
signalling terminal; <i>STER</i>	name of a functional unit that is used to process the E1, T1, or J1 signalling channels inside the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) frame
signalling time-slot	time-slot that occupies a specific position in a frame and is allocated to the transmission of signalling
signalling traffic flow control; <i>signaling traffic flow control</i> /US/	actions and procedures that are intended to limit signalling traffic at its source if the signalling network is not capable of transferring all signalling traffic offered by the user parts, because of network failures or overload
signalling traffic management functions; <i>signaling traffic management functions</i> /US/	functions that control and, when required, modify routing information used by the message routing function and control the transfer of signalling traffic in a manner that avoids irregularities in message flow
signalling transcoding measurement	network-element-specific measurement which collects information on the use of codecs when transferring digital signals from one type of digital representation to another, and on the possible errors that may occur when using different codecs in a multimedia gateway (MGW)
signalling transfer point; <i>signal transfer point</i>; <i>signaling transfer point</i> /US/; STP	signalling point at which a message received on a signalling link is transferred to another link (that is, neither the location of the source nor the receiving user part function.)
signalling transport	<i>See IETF signalling transmission</i>
signalling transport	signalling link or network that connects two signalling entities

signalling transport converter; <i>STC</i>	sublayer on top of the message transfer part (MTP), providing the service that the generic signalling transport service requests
signalling virtual channel; <i>signaling virtual channel /US/; SVC</i>	virtual channel for transporting signalling information
signals descriptor	<i>See signal descriptor</i>
SignalsDescriptor	<i>See signal descriptor</i>
signature	<i>See digital signature</i>
signed response; <i>signed response authentication; SRES</i>	response to a challenge in the challenge response protocol
signed response authentication	<i>See signed response</i>
significant condition of a digital signal	<i>See significant state of a digital signal</i>
significant instant	<i>See significant instant of a digital signal</i>
significant instant of a digital signal; <i>significant instant</i>	instant at which a signal element commences in a discretely-timed signal
significant state of a digital signal; <i>significant condition of a digital signal</i>	state of a signal element the meaning of which is defined by an appropriate code and which can be used for recording or further processing
signing algorithm	<i>See digital signature algorithm</i>
signing PIN; <i>digital signing PIN; digital signature PIN; non-repudiation PIN code; non-repudiation code; non-repudiation PIN; PIN-NR</i>	personal identification number (PIN) with which the sender of data is provided with a proof of delivery and the recipient is assured of the sender's identity, so that neither can later deny having processed the data
SIGTRAN	<i>See IETF signalling transmission</i>

SIGTRAN	<i>See SIGTRAN protocol</i>
SIGTRAN protocol; SIGTRAN	protocol which the IETF signalling transmission (SIGTRAN) working group has designed to carry signalling messages for voice over IP services
SIGTRAN signalling unit; SSU	signalling hardware element which enables access to the SIGTRAN network, that is, an IP-based SS7 network
SII	<i>See static invocation interface</i>
SII	<i>See service interaction indicator</i>
SIIT	<i>See stateless IP/ICMP translator</i>
silence descriptor frame	<i>See silence insertion descriptor</i>
silence indicator	<i>See silence insertion descriptor</i>
silence insertion descriptor; silence descriptor frame; silence indicator; SID	compressed representation of the audio background noise that can be sent during silent intervals
silence suppression	feature that is used to encode the start and stop times of silence in order to eliminate wasted bandwidth when sending voice over a packet-switched system
silent mode	operational mode of an application in which the application window remains hidden all the time the application runs
silent service	<i>See service</i>
SIM	<i>See service information message</i>
SIM	<i>See SIM card</i>
SIM application toolkit; SIM toolkit; SIM toolkit application; SAT	set of applications described in the GSM Technical Specification which allows applications existing in the SIM (subscriber identity module) to interact and operate with any mobile station which supports the specific mechanisms required by the application
SIM authentication	<i>See SIM-based authentication</i>

SIM card; subscriber identity module; SIM; SI	security module that is inserted into a piece of mobile equipment for subscriber identification and other security related information
SIM code	code which refers to a SIM
SIM code group	combination of the SIM code and the associated network subset and network codes
SIM personalisation	personalisation of a mobile station so that it can only be used with particular SIMs
SIM roaming	roaming used in places in which a digital network with appropriate technology is present but operating at different frequencies from the user's home network
SIM toolkit	<i>See SIM application toolkit</i>
SIM toolkit application	<i>See SIM application toolkit</i>
SIM-based authentication; SIM authentication	authentication in which a user is identified using an international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) identifier
SIMF	<i>See subscriber installation management function</i>
SIMless call; SIMless E911 call /US/	call which is sent to the public safety answering point (PSAP) without the SIM attach
SIMless E911 call /US/	<i>See SIMless call</i>
SiMo	<i>See signalling monitoring tool</i>
SIMO	<i>See single input multiple outputs</i>
SIMPLE	<i>See SIP for instant messaging and presence leveraging extensions</i>
simple and efficient adaptation layer	<i>See ATM adaptation layer type 5</i>
simple API for XML; SAX	application programming interface (API) for event-based XML parsing

simple certificate enrollment protocol /US/	<i>See simple certificate enrolment protocol</i>
simple certificate enrolment protocol; <i>simple certificate enrollment protocol /US/; SCEP</i>	public key infrastructure (PKI) communication protocol which enhances existing technology by using public key cryptographies 7 and 10 (PKCS#7 and PKCS#10) with the goal of supporting the secure issuance of certificates to network devices in a scalable manner
Simple Control Transport Protocol	<i>See Stream Control Transmission Protocol</i>
simple executive virtual machine; SEVM	virtual machine that runs on an operating system to provide service environment and related performance
simple file transfer protocol	<i>See secure file transfer protocol</i>
simple key management for Internet protocols; SKIP	key management protocol that does not require set-up in the beginning of each session
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol; SMTP	Internet protocol which provides e-mail services
simple MSISDN dialling	MSISDN dialling in which the system adds an operator-configurable default domain to the TEL uniform resource identifier (URI) to form a SIP uniform resource identifier that is used in push to talk over cellular (PoC) session establishment
Simple Network Management Protocol; SNMP	network management protocol that primarily defines the functions of network management software and describes the way in which the reports are defined and sent
Simple Network Time Protocol; SNTP	simplified adaptation of the Network Time Protocol (NTP) which can be used when the ultimate performance of full NTP implementation is not needed or justified
Simple Object Access Protocol; SOAP	XML/HTTP-based protocol that defines client-server interaction across a network, used for accessing services, objects, and servers in a platform-independent manner
simple segmentation	procedure in which the segmentation message is used to convey an additional segment of an overlength message

simple tariffing	tariffing in which the tariff analysis is done in the service control point (SCP) by using the Charging Tariff Control functional definition element (FDE) and different conditions
simplex	communication between terminals one direction at a time
simplex operation	method of operation whereby transmission is made possible alternately in each direction, for example, by means of manual control
simulate	to represent, by imitation, the functions of one system or process by means of another
simulation result	report in which the results of simulation are presented
simulator; <i>system simulator</i>; <i>SS</i>	device or program designed to simulate a system in order to study its performance or for training purposes
Simultaneous Peripheral Operation On-Line	<i>See spool</i>
simultaneous talk bursts; <i>STB</i>	number of speech items which occur at the same time
simultaneous use of services	concurrent use of a circuit-switched services, which can be voice or data, and packet-switched services by a single mobile station
single access point	feature that allows the handling of multiple services by one context access point
single association control function; <i>SACF</i>	function that represents the rules for controlling the relationship between service primitives in which application service elements are involved and service primitives in which the presentation entities are involved
single channel per carrier; <i>SCPC</i>	satellite communications system in which each radio frequency carrier contains one audio channel
single data rate random access memory; <i>single data rate SDRAM</i>; <i>SDR-SDRAM</i>; <i>SDR-RAM</i>	random access memory (RAM) or synchronised dynamic random access memory (SDRAM) that transfers data on only one clock transition, usually on the rising edge
single data rate SDRAM	<i>See single data rate random access memory</i>

single data rate synchronous dynamic random access memory	<i>See single data rate random access memory</i>
single input multiple outputs; SIMO	wireless communication method in which a single radio transmitter and multiple radio receivers are used to improve the performance
single input single output; SISO	wireless communication method in which a single radio transmitter and a single radio receiver are used
single log-in	<i>See single sign-on</i>
single log-on	<i>See single sign-on</i>
single network management protocol	<i>See Simple Network Management Protocol</i>
single numbering	<i>See single numbering scheme</i>
single numbering scheme; single numbering; SNS	numbering scheme in which only one number is used for receiving all types of calls
single point of control	control principle applied to the intelligent network (IN) meaning that the service switching point (SSP) can receive instructions from only one service control point (SCP) connection at a time, inside one basic call state model (BCSM)
single point of failure; SPOF	hardware or software that, if it fails, causes the entire system to fail, leading to unplanned downtime
single sign-on; single log-in; single log-on; SSO	login after which the user can, during the same session, use all the resources which are available through the system he has logged into
single use	operation during which the communication is not protected against propagation and equipment faults
single-antenna interference cancellation; SAIC	downlink technique that cancels interference with only one receiver antenna in the mobile terminal
single-board computer; SBC	complete computer that is built on a single printed circuit board so that its whole design is centred around a microprocessor

single-ended switching	protection switching method which takes switching action only at the affected end of the protected entity, for example, trail, subnetwork connection, in the case of a unidirectional failure
single-ended synchronisation; single-ended synchronization / US/	method of synchronising a specified synchronisation node with respect to another synchronisation node in which synchronisation information at the specified node is derived from the phase difference between the local clock and the incoming digital signal from the other node
single-ended synchronization / US/	<i>See single-ended synchronisation</i>
single-fee charging	pulse train charging in which the price of the call is independent from the length of the call
single-homing	association where communication between two endpoints is possible by only one transport address
single-host SMS centre	<i>See single-node SMS centre</i>
single-line number portability	number portability in which a single subscriber is transferred to another operator without changing the subscriber number
single-longitudinal mode laser transmitter; SLM laser transmitter	laser transmitter that transmits one peak clearly noticeable in the optical frequency/wavelength band
single-mode fibre; singlemode fibre; SM fibre; SMF	optical fibre in which only one bound mode can propagate at a given wavelength and numerical aperture
single-node SMS centre	short message service centre (SMSC) that forms its own stand-alone entity and consists of all the elements necessary to make it a fully operable SMSC
single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line; SHDSL; G.SHDSL	DSL technology for transporting data symmetrically at data rates from 192 kbit/s to 2.3 Mbit/s using a single copper-wire pair
single-session operation	operational mode of a PoC terminal in which the user can only participate in one PoC session at a time

single-step operation; <i>step-by-step operation</i>	working method where an operator starts the execution of each command or part of a command manually
single-valued attribute	attribute that is constrained to have only one value
singlehoming	<i>See single-homing</i>
singlemode fibre	<i>See single-mode fibre</i>
singleton	object that is the only one belonging to a certain managed object class
SIO	<i>See serial data channel inside Flexbus</i>
SIO	<i>See service information octet</i>
SIP	<i>See Session Initiation Protocol</i>
SIP application	application that uses the session initiation protocol (SIP) stack
SIP application layer gateway; <i>SIP-ALG</i>	application layer gateway that processes the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) signalling, controls the media proxy through a control interface, and rewrites the Session Description Protocol (SDP) signalling to correspond to the network address translation of the media packets in the media proxy
SIP application server; <i>SIP AS; SAS</i>	application server that implements the service logic for SIP sessions and that is able to host and execute services
SIP AS	<i>See SIP application server</i>
SIP client	network element that sends SIP requests and receives SIP responses
SIP compression	process in which the Signalling Compression is used to compress SIP messages to reduce the call set-up delays that mostly come from the limitations of the low-bandwidth radio interface
SIP dialog /US/	<i>See SIP dialogue</i>
SIP dialogue; <i>SIP dialog /US/</i>	peer-to-peer Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) relationship between two endpoints that persists for a defined period of time and facilitates request routing between the endpoints
SIP event package; <i>event package</i>	specification which defines a set of state information which a user agent generating notify messages needs to report to a subscriber
SIP extension	extension to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) which has the purpose of defining an additional SIP method

SIP for instant messaging and presence leveraging extensions; <i>SIP/SIMPLE; SIMPLE</i>	protocol that shares both presence and instant messaging information across different service providers' networks
SIP for telephony; <i>SIP-T</i>	version of the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) which is used in the Nc interface to establish user plane connections over the IP network
SIP forking; <i>forking</i>	ability of a SIP proxy to send SIP requests to multiple destinations at the same time
SIP header	header of a session initiation protocol (SIP) message
SIP INVITE	<i>See invite message</i>
SIP INVITE method; <i>INVITE</i>	SIP method that is used to establish a session between participants
SIP load balancing service; <i>LBSSIP</i>	part of the load balancing system which is responsible for the distribution of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) based traffic between the server processes in a cluster
SIP LSM	<i>See local SIP service and subscription management</i>
SIP message	message with a structure corresponding to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), sent as a request from client to server, or as a response from server to client
SIP MESSAGE	<i>See SIP MESSAGE method</i>
SIP MESSAGE method; <i>SIP MESSAGE</i>	SIP method whereby the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) can be used to transmit instant messages separately
SIP method	primary function that is invoked by a session initiation protocol (SIP) request in a server
SIP network interface; <i>SIP trunk interface</i>	interface that is based on the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and that is used for communication between network elements
SIP NOTIFY message; <i>NOTIFY</i>	SIP message which is sent to a subscriber to inform them about a change in the state of a subscription
SIP OPTIONS method; <i>OPTIONS</i>	SIP method that allows a user agent to query another user agent or a SIP proxy about its capabilities

SIP over GPRS; SoG	protocol that provides non-real-time session initiation protocol (SIP) services for general packet radio service (GPRS) subscribers
SIP private header; <i>P-header</i>	SIP header which is developed for the use of the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP) to satisfy a specific requirement that the IP multimedia subsystem has set
SIP protocol measurement	protocol measurement that provides information about Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) request/response pairs on signalling unit and interface level
SIP provisional response; <i>provisional response</i>	SIP response that the server uses to indicate the progress of a SIP transaction while the transaction continues
SIP proxy; <i>SIP proxy server, SPS</i>	intermediary program that acts as both a server and a client for the purpose of making session initiation protocol (SIP) based requests on behalf of other clients
SIP proxy server	<i>See SIP proxy</i>
SIP PUBLISH message; <i>PUBLISH</i>	SIP message which is used for publishing a SIP event state
SIP PUBLISH method; <i>PUBLISH method</i>	SIP method that allows presence information to be published to a presence agent on behalf of a user
SIP re-INVITE; <i>re-INVITE</i>	invite message that is sent within an existing SIP dialogue
SIP REFER message; <i>REFER</i>	SIP message which indicates that the recipient should contact a third party using the contact information provided in the request
SIP REFER method; <i>REFER method</i>	SIP method that allows the party sending the SIP REFER message to be notified of the outcome of the referenced request
SIP register message; <i>register message, REGISTER</i>	session initiation protocol (SIP) message which is used in application level registration
SIP REGISTER method; <i>REGISTER method</i>	SIP method that is used to register a user agent in the network

SIP registrar; registrar	server that accepts SIP register messages and places the information it receives in those requests into the location service for the domain it handles
SIP registration; user registration; SIPR	action in which a user registers with a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) based network
SIP request	SIP message that a client sends to a server with the purpose of invoking a particular operation
SIP response	SIP message that a server sends to a client to indicate the status of a request that the client has sent to the server
SIP security; SIPSEC	security mechanisms used by the session initiation protocol (SIP) for hop-by-hop and end-to-end protection
SIP server	server that uses the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for user authentication, redirection, and registration services, and that supports traditional telephony features such as user mobility, routing, and call forwarding based on the geographical location of the called user
SIP service; SIP-based service	service based on the session initiation protocol (SIP) which is available to an end user via the SIP service subscription
SIP service logic execution engine	<i>See script SLEE</i>
SIP service subscription; SIP subscription	part of a subscription that enables a subscriber to use a SIP service
SIP servlet API	standard and open interface for creating services on top of the session initiation protocol (SIP) sessions
SIP session	session that is created, modified, and terminated by using the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP)
SIP SUBSCRIBE message; SUBSCRIBE	SIP message which is used to request notification of an event or a set of events at a later time
SIP SUBSCRIBE method; SUBSCRIBE method	SIP method that is used to request the current state and state updates from a remote node
SIP subscription	<i>See SIP service subscription</i>

SIP subscription profile; SIP user profile	subscription profile in a structural form defining the SIP services to be invoked and executed which is interpreted by the service execution environment (SEE)
SIP to SMS group advertisement interface	interface that the operator uses to send group advertisement SIP messages to the called party by using the short message service (SMS)
SIP transaction	transaction that consists of a SIP request and the corresponding response that are sent between a client and a server
SIP trunk interface	<i>See SIP network interface</i>
SIP uniform resource identifier; SIP URI	uniform resource identifier that is used within a session initiation protocol (SIP) message to indicate the originator, current destination, and final recipient of an SIP request, and to specify redirection addresses
SIP uniform resource locator	<i>See SIP uniform resource identifier</i>
SIP UPDATE method; UPDATE	SIP method that allows a client to update session parameters but has no impact on the state of a SIP dialogue
SIP URI	<i>See SIP uniform resource identifier</i>
SIP URI-list service; URI-list service	application service that receives a SIP request with a list of uniform resource identifiers (URI) and generates a similar SIP request to each of the uniform resource identifiers on the list
SIP URL	<i>See SIP uniform resource identifier</i>
SIP user agent	user agent that performs Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) signalling
SIP user profile	<i>See SIP subscription profile</i>
SIP-ALG	<i>See SIP application layer gateway</i>
SIP-based service	<i>See SIP service</i>
SIP-I	Session Initiation Protocol for ISDN user part (ISUP)
SIP-T	<i>See SIP for telephony</i>
SIP/IP core; SIP/IP core network	core network that is based on an IP multimedia subsystem and that includes a number of SIP proxies and SIP registrars
SIP/IP core network	<i>See SIP/IP core</i>
SIP/SIMPLE	<i>See SIP for instant messaging and presence leveraging extensions</i>

SIP/SIMPLE client interface	<i>See PoC presence SIP/SIMPLE client interface</i>
SIP/SIMPLE PoC presence update interface	web services interface that implements PoC presence by enabling push to talk over cellular (PoC) users to see the availability of other PoC users
SIPR	<i>See SIP registration</i>
SIPS	<i>See secure SIP</i>
SIPS uniform resource identifier; <i>SIPS URI</i>	SIP uniform resource identifier that can be used when a resource needs to be contacted securely
SIPS URI	<i>See SIPS uniform resource identifier</i>
SIPSEC	<i>See SIP security</i>
SIR	<i>See signal-to-interference ratio</i>
SIR	<i>See subscriber identification resolution</i>
SIR	<i>See speech item request</i>
SIR	<i>See session initiation request</i>
SIS	<i>See Symbian Installation System</i>
SIS	<i>See subscriber identity security</i>
SIS download	download model which is used when applications are installed in terminals that use the Symbian operating system
SIS file	file that contains an installation package that consists of all the files to be installed for a software component in a device based on the Symbian operating system
SISO	<i>See single input single output</i>
SIT	<i>See service instance type</i>
SIT	<i>See special information tone</i>
site	<i>See base transceiver station</i>
site	location where network elements or other telecommunication equipment have been installed

site acquisition	service for finding, surveying, and leasing sites, acquiring permits, or advising the operator on the technical evaluation of the sites
site application	telecommunication solution for the planned area in network planning
site commissioning file	<i>See commissioning file</i>
site configuration file; SCF	file, typically in XML format, which contains the information necessary to configure a site
site configuration tool; SCT	tool which takes care of storing the configuration files in XML format
site connectivity	set of connections between network elements on a site
site group	in NMS, a geographical area that contains sites
site interconnection	set of connections between sites that uses backbone networks or direct links between the sites
site LAN; site local area network	local area network (LAN) that is located on the operator's premises and connects all the network elements of a site
site local area network	<i>See site LAN</i>
site map	in a web site, a structured or graphical representation describing the structure of the site
site object	managed object which represents the physical location where at least one network element is installed
site router	router that is used to connect different sites to each other and to the IP backbone network
site selection diversity transmission	<i>See site selection diversity transmit power control</i>
site selection diversity transmit power control; site selection diversity transmission; SSDT	macro diversity combining method for the user equipment (UE) in soft handover whereby the UE selects one of the cells from its active set to be primary, and all the others are classed as non-primary

site survey	part of network planning carried out to obtain detailed information from a site to serve as a basis for installation planning
site survey	survey that has the objective of gathering information that is necessary for detailed installation planning
site synchronisation	optional feature that automates recovery if the base transceiver stations in a chain are synchronised and the clock signal is lost and regained
site wizard	wizard that supports the network operator with the installation of the configuration plans during the roll-out of network elements to a site
site-local address	IP address that is used for addressing within a site when global addresses are not wanted
site-specific control list	site-specific software control list which also contains the version data of software components
site-specific file	file which has been specially made for a certain exchange
site-specific software building list	list of the software components that are part of the specific software build of the specific exchange, including version data
SIU	<i>See signalling interface unit</i>
SIU	<i>See system interface unit</i>
SIWF server	<i>See shared interworking function server</i>
SIWFS	<i>See shared interworking function server</i>
SJIS	<i>See shift JIS</i>
skeleton; server skeleton	server-side C++ file which is generated by the interface definition language (IDL) compiler
SKEY	<i>See service key</i>
SKIP	<i>See simple key management for Internet protocols</i>
skip	<i>See skipping</i>
skipping; skip	ignoring one or more instructions in a sequence of instructions
Skype	<i>See Internet call service</i>
SL	<i>See service logic</i>
SL	<i>See signal label</i>

SLA	<i>See service-level agreement</i>
slave clock	<i>See secondary clock</i>
slave DNS	<i>See secondary server</i>
slave DNS server	<i>See secondary server</i>
slave server	<i>See secondary server</i>
slave station	<i>See loop monitor</i>
SLB	<i>See server load balancer</i>
SLB administrator	administrator that configures and manages content servers and other Internet services and their loads on the server load balancing (SLB) menus
SLB operator	operator that manages content servers and configures options on the server load balancing (SLB) menus, but not filters
SLC	<i>See SUPL location centre</i>
SLC	<i>See signalling link code</i>
SLED	<i>See service logic execution distributor</i>
SLEE	<i>See service logic execution environment</i>
SLEL	<i>See service logic execution language</i>
SLF	<i>See subscription locator function</i>
SLF database; SLF DB	database which the subscription locator function (SLF) uses to store the user identity (ID), user ID type, and address index of the user mobility server, to be able to find the address information required from it
SLF DB	<i>See SLF database</i>
SLIA	<i>See standard location immediate answer</i>
SLIC	<i>See subscriber line interface circuit</i>
slice	<i>See program slice</i>
slice	set of functional units formed by a logical division of units in a network element
slice	constant part of a resource (for example, of a memory or processing time) which is given for the execution of a task at a time T

slice barrier	logical barrier between slices which isolates them from each other and makes them as independent as possible
slide in unit	<i>See plug-in unit</i>
slider	control that enables the user to set a value in a given range
SLIP	<i>See Serial Line Internet Protocol</i>
slip	<i>See controlled slip</i>
slip	<i>See uncontrolled slip</i>
SLIR	<i>See standard location immediate request</i>
SLM	<i>See signal label mismatch</i>
SLM laser transmitter	<i>See single-longitudinal mode laser transmitter</i>
SLOG	<i>See system log</i>
slope equaliser	device or circuit used to compensate for the linear slope of the amplitude distortion in a transmission channel
slot	in a physical memory, a storage area that contains all Chorus system dump information related to one reset
slow ACCH	<i>See slow associated control channel</i>
slow associated control channel; slow ACCH; SACCH	associated control channel of which one frame is available for control signalling in the direction that the assigned channel is carrying traffic
slow fading; shadow fading; shadowing	fading that represents an average drop in received signal level over a given amount of time and that tends to change slowly, especially for slow-moving users
slow frequency hopping; SFH	frequency hopping in which the frequency change rate is slower than the modulation rate
slow start	congestion control algorithm that the Transmission Control Protocol uses before beginning transmission in unknown conditions, to probe the network for available capacity
slow start threshold; ssthresh	stream control transport protocol (SCTP) variable which the endpoint uses as a threshold to determine whether to perform slow start or congestion avoidance on a particular destination transport address

SLP	<i>See Service Location Protocol</i>
SLP	<i>See SUPL location platform</i>
SLP	<i>See service logic program</i>
SLS	<i>See service level specification</i>
SLS	<i>See signalling link selection</i>
SLS	<i>See signalling link selection field</i>
SLT	<i>See system-level trace</i>
SM	<i>See NMS system management</i>
SM	<i>See short message</i>
SM	<i>See session management</i>
SM fibre	<i>See single-mode fibre</i>
SM MO	<i>See mobile-originated short message</i>
SM MT	<i>See mobile-terminated short message</i>
SM-AL	<i>See short message application layer</i>
SM-RL	<i>See short message relay layer</i>
SM-TL	<i>See short message transport layer</i>
SM2M	<i>See 2 Mbit/s submultiplexer</i>
SMAE	<i>See system management application entity</i>
SMAF	<i>See service management access function</i>
small cell technology	cellular technology in which each base station has a small coverage area (radius from 1 to 6 km) (Small cell technology requires that low power levels are used both in base stations and in mobile stations.)
small computer system interface; SCSI	device-independent interface that is used to connect different peripheral devices, such as disk drives, tape drives, and scanners, to computers
small integrated services private branch exchange	<i>See small ISPBX</i>

small ISPBX; small integrated services private branch exchange	integrated services digital PABX (ISPBX) connected to a network using ISDN basic rate access
SMAP	<i>See service management access point</i>
SMAP	<i>See system management application process</i>
SMAP	<i>See signalling management application process</i>
SMART; self- monitoring, analysis, and reporting technology	feature built in to the hard disk that predicts a failure condition in a disk drive
smart card	card used in multimedia receivers to give access to encrypted TV channels
smart card; chip card; integrated circuit card; ICC	module with an embedded integrated circuit (IC) which provides a secure medium for storing and transporting information
smart card reader	device that reads the information from the integrated circuit of a smart card
smart message	message which the operator uses to send configuration information over the wireless network to those terminals that support the smart messaging specification
smart messaging; Nokia smart messaging	Nokia specification for bearer-independent messaging between mobile terminals which provides application developers with an extensible set of message formats
smart radio concept; SRC	feature and solution based on four-way branch diversity reception for uplink enhancements and transmitter diversity in the downlink
SMASE	<i>See systems management application service element</i>
SMBus	<i>See system management bus</i>
SMC	<i>See serial management controller</i>
SMDS	<i>See switched multi-megabit data service</i>
SME	<i>See short message entity</i>
SME-IF	<i>See short message entity interface</i>
SMF	<i>See state machine framework</i>

SMF	<i>See single-mode fibre</i>
SMF	<i>See service management function</i>
SMF component	library that contains a collection of state machine types
SMF loader	executable which the state machine framework (SMF) provides for state-machine based applications
SMFr	<i>See service management framework</i>
SMH	<i>See signalling message handling</i>
SMI	<i>See structure of management information</i>
SMI	<i>See service management interface</i>
SMI	<i>See system management interface</i>
SMI server; service management interface server	dedicated network element in the IN system that is used for service and subscriber management
SMID	<i>See statistics session-level hand identifier</i>
SMII; serial media- independent interface	media-independent interface that reduces signalling by multiplexing data and control information into a single transmit signal and a single receive signal
SMIL	<i>See synchronised multimedia integration language</i>
smiley; emoticon	string of text characters that, when viewed sideways, form a face expressing a particular emotion
SMLC	<i>See serving mobile location centre</i>
SMLC Peer Protocol; SMLCPP	protocol used in the SMLC-p interface for providing radio interface timing (RIT) information and for sending the deciphering keys to other SMLC clients in the same location area
SMLC-b	<i>See SMLC-b interface</i>
SMLC-b interface; SMLC-b	logical interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and an IP base station (IP-BTS)
SMLC-I	<i>See SMLC-I interface</i>
SMLC-I interface; SMLC-I	logical interface between the serving mobile location centre (SMLC) and location measurement unit (LMU)

SMLC-p	<i>See SMLC-p interface</i>
SMLC-p interface; SMLC-p	logical interface between serving mobile location centres (SMLC)
SMLCPP	<i>See SMLC Peer Protocol</i>
SMM	<i>See subscriber management mediator</i>
SMM	<i>See streaming media module</i>
SMM	<i>See session and mobility management</i>
SMMF	<i>See mobile-forwarded short message</i>
SMMO	<i>See mobile-originated short message</i>
SMMT	<i>See mobile-terminated short message</i>
SMN	<i>See SDH management network</i>
smooth scrolling	scrolling by moving the display image in small steps so that the movement of the image seems continuous
smoothed round-trip time; smoothed RTT; SRTT	state variable of a round-trip time (RTT) which is calculated from the RTT using a certain function, and which the Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP) sender uses to compute the current retransmission timeout (RTO)
smoothed RTT	<i>See smoothed round-trip time</i>
SMP	<i>See symmetric multiprocessing</i>
SMP	<i>See service management point</i>
SMPP	<i>See Short Message Peer to Peer Protocol</i>
SMPP gateway	gateway which allows applications based on the short message peer to peer protocol (SMPP) to be connected directly to the short message service centre (SMSC)
SMpSDU	<i>See support mode for predefined SDU size</i>
SMR	<i>See system model repository</i>
SMR-bind	operation which the party who has established the application association invokes to make the use of remaining short message relay service element (SMRSE) services possible
SMRSE	<i>See short message relay service element</i>

SMS	<i>See system management server</i>
SMS	<i>See system management software</i>
SMS	<i>See short message service</i>
SMS	<i>See short message</i>
SMS	<i>See service management system</i>
SMS	<i>See SDH management sub-network</i>
SMS adapter	software component of the delivery server which integrates the delivery server with short message service centres (SMSC), push proxy gateways (PPG) and messaging gateways (MGW)
SMS and USSD self service management	<i>See SMS/USSD self service management</i>
SMS cell broadcast	<i>See short message service cell broadcast</i>
SMS charging; short message service charging; short message charging	process of charging for the short message traffic
SMS charging centre	<i>See short message service charging centre</i>
SMS CIR	connection initiation request that uses the short message service as the communication method
SMS command	short message transfer protocol data unit which enables a mobile station to invoke an operation at the short message service centre (SMSC)
SMS connector	transaction handler's subcomponent which is used for receiving SMS content orders and for sending short messages and WAP push messages
SMS content order; SMS order message; SMS order	download work order received via short message service (SMS)
SMS deliver	short message transfer protocol data unit containing user data (the short message) sent from a short message service centre (SMSC) to a mobile station

SMS detection point	detection point that allows users to manage the short message service
SMS download request	short message sent to request the specified content
SMS forwarding	end-user service that allows the forwarding of short messages to another phone
SMS gateway; short message service gateway; SMSGW	proxy between the short message service centre (SMSC) and service provider which transforms the complex telecommunications protocol interfaces to more simple interfaces used by the content providers
SMS IN	short message service controlled by intelligent network logic
SMS interface; SMSIF	interface of the short message service centre (SMSC) for providing the short message service (SMS)
SMS keyword	keyword which the customer sends to a unique short message service (SMS) number identifying the delivery server for initiating a download transaction directly from the delivery server
SMS message	<i>See short message</i>
SMS message	<i>See text message</i>
SMS order	<i>See SMS content order</i>
SMS order message	<i>See SMS content order</i>
SMS point-to-point	<i>See point-to-point short message service</i>
SMS pull	pull service for ordering specific services by sending a text message to the operator
SMS restriction	<i>See operative SMS restriction</i>
SMS SS	<i>See SMS subsystem</i>
SMS subsystem; SMS SS	subsystem that is responsible for the short message service (SMS)
SMS support	feature that provides the mechanism for a mobile station to submit and receive short messages
SMS-CB	<i>See short message service cell broadcast</i>
SMS-CDR	<i>See short message service charging record</i>

SMS-CSI	<i>See short message service CAMEL subscription information</i>
SMS-GMSC	<i>See gateway MSC for short message service</i>
SMS-IWMSC	<i>See interworking MSC for short message service</i>
SMS-requested named configuration	provisioning in which a short message is sent by the end-user to request a particular named configuration
SMS-requested provisioning	provisioning in which a short message is sent by the end-user to a predefined mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) to request provisioning
SMS-status report; <i>status report; SR</i>	report that the short message service centre (SMSC) uses to inform the originating mobile station of the outcome of a short message submitted to a short message entity (SME)
SMS-submit	primitive which is used in the mobile originated short message
SMS-TMSC	<i>See transit MSC for short message service</i>
SMS/PP	<i>See point-to-point short message service</i>
SMS/USSD self service management; <i>SMS and USSD self service management; self service management using SMS and USSD messages</i>	IN supported service that allows prepaid subscribers to manage their prepaid accounts by sending SMS or USSD messages to a service number
SMSC	<i>See short message service centre</i>
SMSC interface; <i>short message service centre interface</i>	interface which connects a network element to the short message service centre (SMSC)
SMSC-GT-1	<i>See logical SMSC address</i>
SMSC-GT-2	<i>See physical SMSC address</i>
SMSCB	<i>See short message service cell broadcast</i>
SMSCC	<i>See short message service charging centre</i>
SMSGW	<i>See SMS gateway</i>

SMSIF	<i>See SMS interface</i>
SMTP	<i>See Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</i>
SN	<i>See serving network</i>
SN	<i>See serving node</i>
SN	<i>See signalling network</i>
SN	<i>See subscriber number</i>
SN	<i>See sequence number</i>
SN+ redundancy; load sharing	redundancy scheme in which all the units of the same unit type act as a resource pool and the load is shared among these units on a per task basis
SN-PDU	<i>See subnetwork protocol data unit</i>
SN-PDU type bit; T bit	bit which indicates the format of the subnetwork protocol data unit (SN-PDU)
SNA	<i>See Subscribe-Notifications-Answer message</i>
SNA	<i>See shared network area</i>
SNA access information	information element that provides information on the shared network areas (SNA) within the public land mobile network (PLMN) that the mobile terminal is authorised to access
SNAP	<i>See subnetwork access protocol</i>
SNAP	<i>See logical link control/subnetwork attachment point</i>
snap-shot	<i>See database snapshot</i>
snapshot	<i>See database snapshot</i>
SNARL	<i>See subnets are local flag</i>
SNAT	<i>See secure network address translation</i>
SNC	<i>See subnetwork connection</i>
SNC	<i>See sequence number counter</i>
SNC protection	<i>See subnetwork connection protection</i>
SNCP	<i>See subnetwork connection protection</i>

SNDCF	<i>See subnetwork dependent convergence function</i>
SNDCP	<i>See subnetwork dependent convergence protocol</i>
SNDCP PDU	<i>See subnetwork protocol data unit</i>
SNI	<i>See subscriber network interface</i>
sniffer port	<i>See analysis port</i>
sniffing	recording the traffic flowing through the network
SNMP	<i>See Simple Network Management Protocol</i>
SNMP adaptation file; <i>SNMP file</i>	adaptation file that contains configuration information for the SNMP mediator
SNMP agent	agent that utilises the simple network management protocol (SNMP) to report events and statistical data to the network management system (NMS) by using SNMP traps
SNMP agent	<i>See SNMP daemon</i>
SNMP browser	simple network management protocol (SNMP) entity assuming an operational role to generate requests, retrieve and modify management information, receive responses to requests, or receive event reports
SNMP client	application that issues Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) requests to remote nodes to gather information about the node or to set some aspect of the node's status
SNMP counter	counter with a non-negative integer value which increases monotonically until it reaches a maximum value and wraps back to zero
SNMP daemon; <i>SNMP agent; SNMPD</i>	simple network management protocol (SNMP) entity assuming an operational role to receive, process, and respond to requests, and to generate event reports
SNMP file	<i>See SNMP adaptation file</i>
SNMP FM adaptation	part of the O&M modelling language that provides an adaptation interface for defining the mapping between SNMP traps and Open EMS Suite alarms
SNMP GET	protocol data unit (PDU) that requests a particular management information base (MIB) instance from the SNMP agent
SNMP GET-BULK	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used for querying a network entity for information

SNMP GETNEXT	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used for querying a variable that is lexicographically next to the given object identifier in the remote entity's management information base (MIB)
SNMP integration toolkit	set of tools to integrate simple network management protocol (SNMP) capable third-party equipment into the network management system (NMS)
SNMP integration toolkit process administration; <i>ProcessAdmin</i>	administrative tool for changing the configuration of Nokia SNMP management and for debugging the SNMP integration toolkit
SNMP interface	network management interface that is based on the use of Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
SNMP management information base; <i>SNMP MIB</i>	management information base that is accessed using the simple network management protocol (SNMP)
SNMP manager	part of the network management system that provides the user interface and holds the database of device information
SNMP mediator	feature which provides the simple network management protocol (SNMP) used for SNMP manager functions in the DX 200 system
SNMP MIB	<i>See SNMP management information base</i>
SNMP platform	platform that provides a possibility to manage resources of a network element using the single network management protocol (SNMP) between the managed network element and the network management system (NMS)
SNMP SET	protocol data unit (PDU) that the SNMP manager issues to change the value of a particular management information base (MIB) instance
SNMP trap	<i>See trap</i>
SNMP version 3; <i>SNMPv3</i>	extensible simple network management protocol (SNMP) which supplements the SNMP framework by supporting a new message format, security for messages, access control, and remote configuration of SNMP parameters
SNMPD	<i>See SNMP daemon</i>
SNMPv2c	<i>See community-based SNMP version 2</i>
SNMPv3	<i>See SNMP version 3</i>

SNPA	<i>See subnetwork point of attachment</i>
SNPA	<i>See subnetwork point of access</i>
SNPA address	network address (extension number) of an extension
SNR	<i>See signal-to-noise ratio</i>
SNR	<i>See Subscribe-Notifications-Request message</i>
SNS	<i>See single numbering scheme</i>
SNTP	<i>See Simple Network Time Protocol</i>
SO	<i>See service operator</i>
SOA	<i>See suppress outgoing access</i>
SOA	<i>See start of authority record</i>
SOAP	<i>See Simple Object Access Protocol</i>
SOAP notification interface	interface between the Nokia-Siemens Subscriber Repository and the operator's provisioning system
SOAP server	server that is capable of receiving and handling requests based on the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)
socket	end point to which connections can be attached from the bottom (network side) and to which processes can be attached from the top (the user side)
socket call	system call performed in order to create a socket
socket descriptor	handle to the communication resources that are allocated to a process when it creates a socket
socket interface	<i>See standard socket interface</i>
socket library	library that provides software developers with a de facto standard application programming interface (API) to the TCP/IP protocol stack
SOCKS	proxy protocol for TCP/IP-based networking applications, providing a framework for developing secure communications by integrating other security technologies
soft blocking	blocking in which the capacity of the frequency hopping network is limited by the carrier-to-interference ratio if frequencies are reused tightly
soft channel capacity	feature whereby the limit of the number of traffic channels per base station controller is doubled

soft DTX	discontinuous transmission (DTX) in which the level variations of the inserted comfort noise modelled from the background noise are softened during speech pauses when the mobile terminal switches off the transmitter
soft handoff /US/	<i>See soft handover</i>
soft handover; soft handoff /US/ SHO	handover that occurs between different base transceiver stations and in which the radio links are added and abandoned in such a manner that the user equipment always keeps at least one radio link to the radio access network (RAN)
soft handover area; SHO area	in radio network planning, the geographical area where soft handovers (SHO) are predicted to occur
soft key; softkey	key which does not have a fixed function nor a function label printed on it
soft permanent virtual circuit; soft permanent virtual connection; soft PVC; SPVC	virtual circuit of which portions are switched, while other portions are permanent
soft permanent virtual connection	<i>See soft permanent virtual circuit</i>
soft PVC	<i>See soft permanent virtual circuit</i>
soft reset	reset which initialises the internal logic while maintaining the system configuration
soft switch; software switch	switch that has a distributed, layered software architecture and is meant for the public network infrastructure for data, video, and voice communications
soft-territory method	method in which the capacity reserved for real-time (RT) traffic can also be used by non-real-time (NRT) traffic, when the amount of real-time traffic is lower than the set threshold
softer handoff	<i>See softer handover</i>
softer handover; softer handoff	intra-frequency handover that occurs between sectors or cells within one base transceiver station and where the radio links are added and abandoned in such manner that the user equipment always keeps at least two radio links to the base transceiver station
softkey	<i>See soft key</i>
software; SW	programs, procedures, rules, and any integrated documentation pertaining to the operation of a computer system

software activation; <i>SW activation</i>	loading the installed software modules from the hard disk to the memory of the active unit of the network element
software archive	centralised network element software storage for network element releases and change deliveries
software block	See <i>block</i>
software build; <i>SW build; build</i>	collection of programs and files operating in a certain system
software build change mark	information in the event log indicating the change of software build
software build identifier; <i>SW build ID</i>	identity string that is used for identifying unambiguously the different software builds on the disk of a network element
software build identity	information for identifying the software build stored in a network element
software build management system	system which provides means for remote transfer of software builds from one network element to another
software build master file; <i>master file</i>	file which lists all the load modules included in the software build and their identity data and version data
software build status; <i>status of SW build</i>	activity state of a software build located on disk and created with management commands
software build type; <i>build type</i>	information indicating the different kind of software build
software building; <i>SW building</i>	process where software modules are compiled into a certain entity and a content suitable for the parameters and files used by programs is defined
software building; <i>building</i>	compilation of the software build of a release by means of building procedure and according to configuration options and parameters which specify the product structure and compilation parameters
software component; <i>component</i>	part of a software system that has a well-defined interface to the rest of the system and can be developed, tested, and deployed separately
software configuration	part of system configuration describing software

software configuration management; <i>SCM</i>	configuration management for identifying the configuration of the software at given points in time, systematically controlling changes to the configuration, and maintaining the integrity and traceability of the configuration throughout the software life cycle
software configuration management file	management file that contains all management information of packages created in the system
software configuration register; <i>software register</i>	up-to-date register containing software configuration information on the supported network elements
software configuration resource manager	resource manager that monitors ongoing software configuration management operations
software control list; <i>control list; COL</i>	list of software components belonging to a certain software build, together with version data
software delivery	delivery that consists of one or more subsystems and that is specified in a software delivery description file
software delivery media; <i>SW delivery media</i>	delivery media that contain software items, including documentation and installation tools, and that are shipped to the customer
software development kit; <i>SDK</i>	set of programming tools for creating applications and enhancing the use of certain software
Software Development Kit; <i>Open EMS Suite Software Development Kit; SDK</i>	Nokia Siemens Networks product that provides a software development kit containing tools, documentation, and end-to-end application examples that support the development of applications, mediations, and adaptations on top of Open EMS Suite
software enabler; <i>enabler</i>	software that provides certain functions to the applications to extend their use
software engineering environment; <i>SEE</i>	set of management and technical tools to support software development, usually integrated in a coherent framework
software entity	file-specific routines compiled as one operation
software image	<i>See software image file</i>

software image file; <i>software image</i>	file that contains the operating system of a switch
software installation; <i>SW installation</i>	installing the software modules in the hard disk of a network element, enabling the activation of the software
software interrupt	interrupt caused by a program
software level	development level of software which implements a certain level of features
software licence key	<i>See licence key</i>
software maintenance	software updates and software maintenance services for the delivered software
software management; <i>SW management; SWM</i>	set of functions which provide a strictly controlled means for manipulating the software, and allow scalable updating from the level of one individual software component up to the entire software build
software package	<i>See software build</i>
software package identity	<i>See software build identity</i>
software package management system	<i>See software build management system</i>
software package master file	<i>See software build master file</i>
software platform	<i>See SW platform</i>
software register	<i>See software configuration register</i>
software repository; <i>SW repository</i>	part of the software management system providing a permanent archive for software and related documentation
software set	set of subsystems that are required for a given software release
software setting	<i>See setting</i>
software supervision	supervision, based on watchdog timers and supervision messages, which reveals the error conditions where the control of the program is lost
software switch	<i>See soft switch</i>

software tool	program that is used to facilitate the development of other programs
software trial part; trial side	in trial configuration, those spare functional units of an exchange which have been chosen for a trial
software update; update	corrections and enhancements to the delivered Nokia software that are part of software maintenance
software upgrade	<i>See change delivery</i>
software upgrade; SW upgrade	part of a release upgrade in which a software change is deployed in a network element
software upgrade phase	set of software upgrade steps which are performed during a certain phase of the release upgrade
software upgrade step	holistic integration tester (HIT) macro, which executes man-machine language (MML) and service terminal commands, analyses data, and guides the user during a release upgrade
software version management	set of functions that provides a means for commissioning and upgrading software
software version number; SVN	part of the international mobile station equipment identity and software version number (IMEISV) that identifies the software version of a mobile device
software-only driver	<i>See pseudo-device driver</i>
SoG	<i>See SIP over GPRS</i>
SOG	<i>See subsystem out of service grant</i>
SOH	<i>See section overhead</i>
SOL	<i>See serial over LAN</i>
solicited information indicator	indicator sent in an information message to indicate whether the message is a response to an information request message
solicited status response PDU; STAT PDU	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to respond to a status request PDU received from a peer Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP) entity
solicited-node multicast address	link-local scope multicast address computed as a function of the solicited target's address
solid	<i>See solid database</i>

solid database; solid	disk-based database that can be cached into memory for faster access
SoLSA	<i>See support of localised service area</i>
SOM	<i>See self-organising map</i>
SONET	<i>See synchronous optical network</i>
SONET APS	<i>See SONET automatic protection switching</i>
SONET automatic protection switching; SONET APS	automatic protection switching which provides switchover of traffic from a working line to a dedicated protection line in SONET networks
SONET/SDH protection group measurement	measurement that provides information on the switchover events between the working SONET/SDH link and the protection SONET/SDH link in one protection group
SOR	<i>See support of optimal routing</i>
SOR	<i>See subsystem out of service request</i>
sort triangle	up or down arrow in a header of a table column, indicating the current sort criterion and sort direction (ascending or descending)
sorter	process of the post office which sends messages to the bus
sound retrieval service	on-demand (user-initiated) retrieval service of music or other audio information
source address	in systems with source-destination architecture, the address of the unit or memory location from which data is being transferred
source class	class that represents the parent instance and can contain one or several targets
source code	set of instructions written in a programming language, that must be translated to machine instructions before the program can be run on a computer
source code module	<i>See source module</i>
source data	data that regroups in tabular form the data and parameters to be set in the exchange in order to implement the different network plans
source description; SDES	RTCP packet composed of a header and zero or more chunks, each of which is composed of items describing the source identified in that chunk

source directory	directory from which data is to be stored or copied to another directory
source end station; SES	end station that is the source of ATM messages of a connection, and is used as a reference point for available bit rate (ABR) services
source file	<i>See source module</i>
source HLR	home location register (HLR) in which the subscriber data to be moved in HLR splitting exists
source language	language from which statements are translated
source module; source file; source code module	source language program module which is ready to be translated
source MSC	mobile services switching centre (MSC) which is in charge of the cell before the handover
source port number	in a stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) datagram header, the SCTP sender's port number
source quench message	<i>See ICMP source quench message</i>
source RNC	radio network controller (RNC) that belongs to the radio network subsystem that initiates the SRNS relocation
source SGSN	serving GPRS support node (SGSN) that indicates the location of the subscriber before a routing area update (RAU)
source synchronous serial media-independent interface	<i>See SSSMII</i>
source synchronous/serial media independent interface	<i>See SSSMII</i>
source system	system from which a connection is created in a remote session
source unit	unit from whose subrack a hardware alarm is wired
source-controlled rate operation; SCR	operational mode of an AMR speech codec in which the input signal is encoded at a rate that is lower than the average rate by taking speech inactivity into account

south mediation interface	interface via which data from network elements is imported into the Open EMS Suite database
southbound interface; <i>SBI</i>	interface to a network element, mediator, or lower-layer network management system (NMS)
southbound mediation	mediation component that implements the southbound interface of a system based on Open EMS Suite
SP	<i>See telecommunications service provider</i>
SP	<i>See stack pointer</i>
SP	<i>See spare</i>
SP	<i>See service provider</i>
SP	<i>See signalling point</i>
SP	<i>See service plane</i>
SP code	<i>See service provider code</i>
SP code group	<i>See service provider code group</i>
SP personalisation	<i>See service provider personalisation</i>
SP-idle	state of an N+1 redundant functional unit for which, during the start-up, the empty database files are created in RAM
SP-LAN	<i>See spare LAN</i>
SP-MIDI	<i>See scalable polyphony MIDI</i>
SPACE	<i>See service provisioning and creation environment</i>
space	<i>See memory space</i>
space	transmission medium in which manufactured structures are not used for guiding electromagnetic energy
space diversity; <i>spatial diversity; SD</i>	propagation protection that is employed to minimise the effects of fading by simultaneous use of two or more antennas spaced a number of wavelengths apart
space division	separation in the space domain of a plurality of transmission channels between two points
space division switching	switching of inlets to outlets using space division techniques

space vehicle	<i>See GPS satellite</i>
space-time interference rejection combining; STIRC	interference rejection combining that uses space-time processing to handle co-channel interference from transmitters that support transmit diversity
spam; junk mail; spiced ham	from the recipients' point of view, undesirable news group mail or electronic mail which is often sent to a large recipient group for commercial purposes
SPAN	<i>See Switched Port Analyzer</i>
Spanning Tree Protocol; STP	protocol for deactivating links between networks so that packets are channelled along one route and do not search for the destination endlessly
spare; SP	state of a functional unit acting as a spare unit, where the unit is constantly ready to perform its tasks, but does not take part in the operation
spare LAN; SP-LAN	passive Ethernet interface of a redundant local area network (LAN) connection
spare logical file	logical file that is used to back up permanent and semi-permanent logical files
spare unit	unit that can be put in the place of a removed unit
spatial diversity	<i>See space diversity</i>
spatial multicasting	ATM multicasting in which the output ATM links appear on two or more physical output interfaces and there is only one ATM link per interface
spatial sound	multichannel sound by means of which the impression of space is created
SPC	<i>See service provider code</i>
SPC	<i>See suppress preferential CUG</i>
SPC	<i>See SUPL positioning centre</i>
SPC	<i>See signalling point code</i>
SPC exchange	<i>See stored-program-controlled exchange</i>
SPCF	<i>See SUPL position calculation function</i>
SPD	<i>See serving profile database</i>
SPD	<i>See security policy database</i>
SPD	<i>See speech decoder</i>

SPDB	<i>See security policy database</i>
SPE	<i>See speech encoder</i>
SPE	<i>See synchronous payload envelope</i>
special arrangement	service based on an arrangement between a customer and a public network operator whereby customer-supplied connected numbers are not screened by the public ISDN network
special authority	authority which permits a user to use all commands, including blocked commands, and all terminals
special day; special day in peak hour measurement	working day during which the traffic load is exceptionally heavy
special day in peak hour measurement	<i>See special day</i>
special destination	<i>See special route</i>
special dial tone	dialling tone advising that the exchange is ready to receive call information and inviting the user to start sending call information, at the same time reminding the user that special conditions apply to the termination from which the call is being made
special direction	<i>See special route</i>
special information tone; number unobtainable tone; interception tone; SIT	tone advising the caller that the called number cannot be reached for administrative or technical reasons
special route; special direction; special destination; SPR	analysis component that is determined by the received digit sequence and that requires special procedures, for example, number modification
special service key	service key whose value indicates that the originating services are executed in detection point 3 (DP3)
specialisation; specialization / US/	technique of deriving new managed object classes from an existing class by the addition of new capabilities, such as new attributes or notifications

specialised resource function; <i>specialized resource function</i> /US/; SRF	set of functions that provide for the control and access to resources used in providing services in the intelligent network
specialised resource point; <i>specialized resource point</i> / US/; SRP	physical entity that implements the intelligent network specialised resource function
specialised resources function	<i>See specialised resource function</i>
specialization / US/	<i>See specialisation</i>
specialized resource function /US/	<i>See specialised resource function</i>
specialized resource point / US/	<i>See specialised resource point</i>
specialized resources function /US/	<i>See specialised resource function</i>
SpecializedResourceReport	<i>See SpecializedResourceReport procedure</i>
SpecializedResourceReport procedure; <i>SpecializedResourceReport;</i> SRR	procedure by which the specialised resources function (SRF) returns a response to the PlayAnnouncement procedure to the service control point (SCP) after the announcement completed indication is set
specification and description language; SDL	language used in the presentation of the functional specification and functional description of the internal logic processes in a stored programmed control switching system
spectral density	limiting value of the ratio between the effective amplitude of oscillation and the bandwidth, when the bandwidth approaches zero
spectral efficiency	measure of the ability of a wireless system to deliver information within a given amount of radio spectrum with regard to system capacity

spectrum	<i>See spectrum mask</i>
spectrum mask; spectrum	graphical representation of the required power distribution as a function of frequency for a modulated transmission
speech bit	bit for transferring a voice-frequency signal
speech burst	<i>See talk burst</i>
speech channel; voice channel; talking channel	communications channel that is designed to occupy a very narrow bandwidth equivalent to the range of sounds necessary for humans to speak to one another
speech codec; voice codec	codec that converts speech into digital code and vice versa
speech coding	<i>See speech transcoding</i>
speech compression	compression method in which certain frequency components of speech signals are eliminated to permit transmission over a narrower frequency band without noticeably affecting intelligibility
speech decoder; SPD	decoder that translates digital signals into speech
speech digit signaling /US/	<i>See speech digit signalling</i>
speech digit signalling; speech digit signaling /US/	type of channel-associated signalling in which digit time-slots used primarily for the transmission of encoded speech are periodically used for signalling
speech encoder; SPE	encoder which digitally processes and encodes speech for the error control during the transmission through the communication channel
speech enhancement	signal processing that aims to produce better speech quality
speech frame	block of data which is processed from a group of speech samples and represents the speech in compressed form
speech item	<i>See talk burst</i>
speech item request; SIR	request that a user who belongs to a group sends in order to get a speech item
speech packet	<i>See voice packet</i>
speech path	part of a telecommunication circuit in which speech is transferred

speech path continuity test	<i>See through-connection test</i>
speech phase	<i>See conversation phase</i>
speech sample file	file containing speech samples of which announcements are created by combining them in various ways in verbal announcement generator's (VANG) sample memory
speech signal; voice signal	electrical analogue signal representing human speech and used to convey speech information as electromagnetic waves
speech time-slot	time slot allocated to the transmission of speech
speech transcoding; speech coding; voice coding	conversion of analogue voice into a digital signal
speech transmission optimisation; STO	feature that enhances speech quality and aims to save transcoding resources and transmission capacity by using the most optimal codec configuration available in the network
speed	performance criterion that describes the time interval required to perform a function or the rate at which the function is performed
speed calling /US/	<i>See abbreviated dialling</i>
speed dialling; one-touch dialling; one-touch dialing /US/ ; 1-touch dialing /US/	telecommunication service or a telephone's function which is used to set up a connection by pressing a function key once
SPF	<i>See shortest path first</i>
SPF	<i>See SUPL privacy function</i>
SPF	<i>See signal processing function</i>
SPI	<i>See subsequent protocol identifier</i>
SPI	<i>See security parameter index</i>
SPI	<i>See service point of interest</i>
SPI	<i>See service provider interface</i>
SPI	<i>See serial peripheral interface</i>

SPI	<i>See SDH physical interface</i>
spiced ham	<i>See spam</i>
SPID	<i>See service provider identification</i>
spider; search agent; search robot; web robot; bot	search engine that is able to function independently without direct control
spin box; spinner; stepper buttons	UI control with a fixed set of values, such as dates, that lets users move ("spin") through them
spinner	<i>See spin box</i>
spiral	SIP request that is routed to a proxy and forwarded onwards, and that then arrives again at the same proxy, but in a way that results in a different processing decision from the original request
splash screen	full or part-screen window that can be seen when launching an application or entering a web site
SPLC	<i>See split charging</i>
split charging; SPLC	IN service which allows for a separation of charges for a specific call, the calling and the called party being each charged for one part of the call
split connection	connection which can be monitored and to which test signals can also be sent
split of exchange	forming a trial configuration by splitting an exchange into a traffic side and a trial side
split RNC	in RNS split, the radio network controller (RNC) from whose control one or more BTS sites are moved
split screen display	display where the surface is divided into several separately scrollable icons
split-access	switching mechanism for terminating a virtual container in an incoming signal and inserting a test signal in the corresponding virtual container of the outgoing signal
SplitLeg	<i>See SplitLeg procedure</i>
SplitLeg procedure; SplitLeg	procedure that the GSM service control function uses to request the GSM service switching function to separate one party from the source call segment and place it in a new target call segment

splitter	<i>See splitter bar</i>
splitter	router function that is used to create multiple independent messages from the original message
splitter	analogue device for dividing one input signal into two output signals or combining two input signals into one output signal
splitter bar; splitter	in graphical user interfaces, an element between panes in an application window that allows users to resize the panes
splitting	temporary division of a network element into separate systems
SPLL	<i>See semipermanent leased line</i>
SPMC	<i>See signalling point management cluster</i>
SPNE	<i>See signal processing network equipment</i>
SPNP	<i>See private numbering plan</i>
SPOF	<i>See single point of failure</i>
sponsoring	charging mode that allows one subscriber to pay for charges generated by one or several other subscribers
spontaneous operation	operation which the service control function (SCF) can send any time during the dialogue with the service switching function (SSF) without stopping the call control function (CCF) at any detection point
spontaneous restart	computer restart which is not activated by the recovery system
spoofing attack	<i>See IP spoofing</i>
spoofing filter	filter that discards any IP packet that has an internal IP source address but comes from the outside
spool; Simultaneous Peripheral Operation On-Line	reading of input data, or writing of output data, to auxiliary or main storage for later processing or output, in order to permit input/output devices to operate concurrently with job execution
spooler	program that serves as a temporary holding area or buffer for information waiting to be processed by a device
SPP	<i>See signal processing platform</i>
SPQ	<i>See strict priority queuing</i>

SPR	<i>See special route</i>
SPR	<i>See signalling point with SCCP relay function</i>
spread spectrum technique	<i>See spread-spectrum technique</i>
spread-spectrum code	<i>See spreading code</i>
spread-spectrum technique; <i>spread spectrum technique</i>	technique in which the average energy of the transmitted signal is spread over a bandwidth which is much wider than the information bandwidth
spreading	process in which the signal is modulated with the spreading code to get a wideband signal for multipath propagation in spread-spectrum systems
spreading code; <i>spread-spectrum code</i>	code that is used for spreading and despreading a signal in spread-spectrum communications
spreading factor; <i>SF</i>	ratio between the chip rate and the symbol rate
SPRM	<i>See signal processing resource manager</i>
SPRM	<i>See DSP resource manager</i>
SPRM	<i>See signal processing resource management</i>
SPS	<i>See SIP proxy</i>
SPS	<i>See standard positioning service</i>
SPT	<i>See shortest path tree</i>
SPT	<i>See service point trigger</i>
spurious emission	<i>See spurious emission of a transmitting station</i>
spurious emission of a transmitting station; <i>spurious emission</i>	emission on a frequency or frequencies outside the necessary bandwidth and whose level may be reduced without affecting the corresponding transmission of information
spurious signal	<i>See interfering signal</i>
SPVC	<i>See soft permanent virtual circuit</i>

SQL	<i>See structured query language</i>
SQL *Plus	interactive program for accessing a database
SQL access interface	internal interface between a service control point and the database cluster that is used to fetch subscriber data from the database cluster during the call
SQL database	database which is created, maintained, and viewed by using the structured query language (SQL)
SQL interface	interface that allows data exchange with an SQL server
SQL script	script which consists of structured query language (SQL) statements
SQL server	database management system that can respond to queries formatted in the structured query language (SQL)
SQLaccess interface	<i>See SQL access interface</i>
SQM	<i>See service quality manager</i>
SQM rule	<i>See service quality manager rule</i>
SQN	<i>See sequence number</i>
SQN	<i>See sequence number</i>
SR	<i>See SMS-status report</i>
SR	<i>See RTCP sender report</i>
SR	<i>See signal strength receiver</i>
SR TRX	<i>See super-reuse transceiver</i>
SR-SM	<i>See status report short message</i>
SRA	<i>See subrack</i>
SRAM	<i>See static RAM</i>
SRB	<i>See signalling radio bearer</i>
SRBT	<i>See selective ringback tone</i>
SRC	<i>See smart radio concept</i>
SREJ	<i>See selective reject</i>

SRES	<i>See signed response</i>
SRF	<i>See signalling relay function</i>
SRF	<i>See specialised resource function</i>
SRI	<i>See send routing information</i>
SRI ACK	<i>See send routing information acknowledgement</i>
SRIO	<i>See serial rapid I/O</i>
sRIO	<i>See serial rapid I/O</i>
SRL	<i>See service request log</i>
SRL manager	software that manages a service request log (SRL)
SRL stream	<i>See event log stream</i>
SRLIA	<i>See standard roaming location immediate answer</i>
SRLIR	<i>See standard roaming location immediate request</i>
SRNC	<i>See serving radio network controller</i>
SRNC radio network temporary identifier; SRNC radio network temporary identity; S-RNTI	mobile station identifier which is allocated by the serving radio network controller (SRNC) and is unique within that SRNC
SRNC radio network temporary identity	<i>See SRNC radio network temporary identifier</i>
SRNS	<i>See serving RNS</i>
SRNS context forwarding	elementary procedure for transferring serving RNS (SRNS) contexts from a source RNC to the packet-switched core network (PS CN) domain, or from the PS CN domain to the target RNC in the case of a handover via the core network
SRNS context transfer procedure	procedure that triggers the transfer of serving RNS (SRNS) contexts from the source radio network controller (RNC) to the packet-switched domain in the core network

SRNS data forwarding initiation procedure	<i>See SRNS data forwarding procedure</i>
SRNS data forwarding procedure; SRNS data forwarding initiation procedure	procedure that triggers the transfer of network protocol data units (N-PDU) from the radio network controller (RNC) to the packet-switched domain in the core network
SRNS relocation; serving RNS relocation; serving radio network subsystem relocation	change of Iu interface and transfer of the serving radio network subsystem (SRNS) role to another radio network subsystem (RNS)
SROM	<i>See serial ROM</i>
SRP	<i>See specialised resource point</i>
SRP platform	platform that integrates a series of products which provide service management, voice processing, call control, and operation and maintenance functions for value-added services
SRR	<i>See service routing register</i>
SRR	<i>See SpecializedResourceReport procedure</i>
SRR	<i>See status report request</i>
SRRF	<i>See SUPL reference retrieval function</i>
SRSF	<i>See SUPL roaming support function</i>
SRTP	<i>See Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol</i>
SRTS	<i>See synchronous residual time stamp</i>
SRTT	<i>See smoothed round-trip time</i>
SRV resource record; service record; DNS SRV RR; SRV RR	resource record that specifies the location of the domain name servers (DNS) for a specific protocol and domain
SRV RR	<i>See SRV resource record</i>

SRVT	<i>See SCCP routing verification test</i>
SS	<i>See signalling system</i>
SS	<i>See signalling service</i>
SS	<i>See subsystem</i>
SS	<i>See simulator</i>
SS	<i>See supplementary service</i>
SS	<i>See Standby Server</i>
SS	<i>See system server</i>
SS CDR	<i>See supplementary service charging record</i>
SS NO.7	<i>See signalling system No.7</i>
SS-CSI	<i>See supplementary service notification CAMEL subscription information</i>
SS-SMII	<i>See SSSMII</i>
SS7	<i>See signalling system No.7</i>
SS7 application identification	network-specific identification which indicates the SS7 recommendation followed in the given signalling network
SS7 application part; SS7 application protocol; S7AP	general term that covers all the application parts of the signalling system No.7 (SS7)
SS7 application protocol	<i>See SS7 application part</i>
SS7 monitor	tool that is used to configure, monitor, and control signalling system No.7 (SS7) network entities
SS7 MTP2-user adaptation layer; M2UA	protocol for backhauling the message transfer part level 2 (MTP2) user signalling messages over IP using the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)
SS7 MTP3-user adaptation layer; MTP3 user adaptation layer; M3UA	protocol which is a part of the IETF signalling transport (SIGTRAN) stack for the transport of any signalling system No.7 (SS7) MTP3-user signalling over IP using the services of the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)

SS7 network; SS7 signalling network	within the public switched telephone network (PSTN), a separate data network which implements signalling system No.7 (SS7) and is used solely for network control, and in which the only data sent consists of signalling messages
SS7 network congestion; SCON	signalling message that a signalling gateway sends to all concerned application server processes (ASP) to indicate that the congestion level of one or more destinations in the signalling system No.7 (SS7) network has changed
SS7 SCCP-user adaptation layer; SCCP-user adaptation layer; SUA	protocol for the transport of SS7 SCCP-user signalling over an IP network using the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP)
SS7 signalling measurement	<i>See SS7 signalling performance measurement</i>
SS7 signalling network	<i>See SS7 network</i>
SS7 signalling network management message; SSNM	signalling message related to the availability of signalling system No.7 (SS7) network elements which a signalling gateway sends to an application server process (ASP)
SS7 signalling performance measurement; SS7 signalling measurement	measurement that provides the statistical information about the SS7 network covering all signalling links, signalling points, and subsystems that are related to the local signalling point
SS7 stack selection	trigger data which defines the transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) and signalling connection control part (SCCP) stacks that can be used
SS7 tracing	tracing short message traffic on different signalling system No.7 (SS7) protocol levels such as the signalling connection control part (SCCP) and mobile application part (MAP)
SS7/SIGTRAN load-balancing service	load-balancing service for the distributed SS7/SIGTRAN system
SSA	<i>See local service area</i>
SSA	<i>See subsystem-allowed</i>
SSA	<i>See self-service API</i>

SSADT	<i>See service-specific assured data transfer sublayer</i>
SSAP	<i>See supplementary service application part</i>
SSC	<i>See service and subscription cache</i>
SSC	<i>See synchronize state complete message</i>
SSCD	<i>See service and subscription cache distributor</i>
SSCF	<i>See service specific coordination function</i>
SSCF-NNI; service specific coordination function - network node interface	service specific coordination function (SSCF) that supports signalling at the network-node interface (NNI)
SSCF-UNI	service specific coordination function (SSCF) that supports signalling at the user-network interface (UNI)
SSCOP	<i>See Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol</i>
SSCP	<i>See service switching and control point</i>
SSCS	<i>See service-specific convergence sublayer</i>
SSDT	<i>See site selection diversity transmit power control</i>
SSET	<i>See service set</i>
SSF	<i>See SUPL security function</i>
SSF	<i>See subservice field</i>
SSF	<i>See service switching function</i>
SSF	<i>See server signal fail</i>
SSH	<i>See Secure Shell</i>
SSH file transfer protocol; SFTP	version of the file transfer protocol (FTP) that uses an encrypted network connection that Secure Shell (SSH) provides
SSH file transfer protocol server	<i>See SFTP server</i>
SSH IKE	<i>See SSH Internet key exchange</i>

SSH Internet key exchange; <i>SSH IKE</i>	development toolkit for adding advanced key management to an Internet protocol security (IPSec) product
SSH IPSEC Express	toolkit for Internet protocol security (IPSec), Internet key exchange (IKE), and X.509 certificate management
SSH key	public key used for authentication and encryption in the secure shell (SSH)
SSH server	<i>See Secure Shell server</i>
SSI	<i>See server side includes</i>
SSI	<i>See incoming signalling</i>
SSL	<i>See Secure Sockets Layer</i>
SSL Record Protocol	lower layer of the Secure Sockets Layer that is layered on top of a reliable transport protocol and used to encapsulate higher-level protocols
SSL2	version 2 of the secure sockets layer (SSL) protocol
SSL3	version 3 of the secure sockets layer (SSL) protocol
SSM	<i>See self-service management</i>
SSM	<i>See synchronisation status message</i>
SSMF	<i>See SUPL service management function</i>
SSMi	<i>See service and subscription management interface</i>
SSMI	<i>See service and subscription management interface</i>
SSMI CORBA	<i>See SSMI CORBA interface</i>
SSMI CORBA interface; <i>SSMI CORBA</i>	interface that is used to manage and maintain subscriber information
SSMI file interface	interface that is used to add subscribers to the Online Service Controller (OSC) database
SSMI LDAP	<i>See SSMI LDAP interface</i>
SSMI LDAP interface; <i>SSMI LDAP</i>	interface that is used to transfer large numbers of subscribers from the Nokia Profile Manager to the Online Service Controller (OSC) database
SSN	<i>See signalling and services node</i>

SSN	<i>See subsystem number</i>
SSNM	<i>See SS7 signalling network management message</i>
SSO	<i>See single sign-on</i>
SSO	<i>See stateful switchover</i>
SSO	<i>See outgoing signalling</i>
SSP	<i>See subsystem-prohibited</i>
SSP	<i>See Serial SCSI Protocol</i>
SSP	<i>See service switching point</i>
SSP charging	application of charging providing a service interface for charging control for the service control point (SCP)
SSP direction code	code which is used to route the call to the service switching point (SSP)
SSPF	<i>See SUPL SET provisioning function</i>
SSQ	<i>See synchronize state request message</i>
SSR	<i>See service and subscription repository</i>
SSRC	<i>See synchronisation source</i>
SSRC identifier	<i>See synchronisation source identifier</i>
SSRI	<i>See subscriber's service routing information</i>
SSRLIA	<i>See standard SUPL roaming location immediate answer</i>
SSRLIR	<i>See standard SUPL roaming location immediate request</i>
SSRP	<i>See standard SUPL roaming position</i>
SSSAR	<i>See service-specific segmentation and reassembly sublayer</i>
SSSMII; source synchronous serial media-independent interface	serial media-independent interface (SMII) that provides four additional signals compared to the SMII
SST	<i>See subsystem-status-test</i>
SSTED	<i>See service-specific transmission error detection sublayer</i>

ssthresh	<i>See slow start threshold</i>
SSU	<i>See subscriber signalling unit</i>
SSU	<i>See building integrated timing supply</i>
SSU	<i>See SIGTRAN signalling unit</i>
ST	<i>See service terminal</i>
ST	<i>See service ticket</i>
ST signal	<i>See end-of-pulsing signal</i>
stability; <i>stability of a clock</i>	ability of a clock to maintain a constant frequency
stability of a clock	<i>See stability</i>
stable state	steady state of a service
stack; <i>push-down list</i>	structure in which items are added at the end of a sequential list and can only be retrieved from the same end
stack pointer; <i>SP</i>	memory location that holds the address of the most recently stored item in a stack
staging area; <i>SA</i>	master file system structure from which the version of the file system directory structure, which the nodes access, is created during a software update
staling	using a cryptographic key for so long that the security level of the system decreases
stand alone dedicated control channel	<i>See stand-alone dedicated control channel</i>
stand-alone; <i>standalone</i>	capable of operating independently of any other device or system
stand-alone A-GPS SMLC; <i>SAS</i>	serving mobile location centre that interconnects to the radio network controller (RNC) over the Iupc interface via the position calculation application part (PCAP)
stand-alone AXC; <i>standalone AXC; S-AXC; SAXC</i>	ATM cross-connect (AXC) that is implemented as an independent network element

stand-alone dedicated control channel; <i>stand alone dedicated control channel; standalone dedicated control channel; SDCCH</i>	logical channel on the radio interface that is used for sending short messages, and during connection set-up used for identification and authentication procedures, and for starting the ciphering
stand-alone network element; <i>independent network element</i>	network element that is capable of operating without a connection to other network elements
stand-alone PoC	PoC system in which a SIP proxy within the PoC call processor handles the tasks of the IP multimedia subsystem
stand-alone program	program that runs independently
stand-alone SMLC; <i>S/A SMLC; SAS</i>	serving mobile location centre that is connected to the BSC via the Lb interface
stand-alone synchronisation equipment	<i>See building integrated timing supply</i>
stand-by time	<i>See standby time</i>
stand-by time-slot	time-slot protecting another time-slot carrying ISDN or PSTN signalling
standalone	<i>See stand-alone</i>
standalone	<i>See offline</i>
standalone AXC	<i>See stand-alone AXC</i>
standalone dedicated control channel	<i>See stand-alone dedicated control channel</i>
standard C library	library which implements the interfaces defined in the ANSI C and POSIX 1003.1 standards
standard document query language; <i>SDQL</i>	query language based on document style semantics and specification language (DSSSL)
standard family; <i>normal family</i>	process family whose master and hands have been implemented as real processes

standard generalised markup language	See <i>SGML</i>
standard generalized markup language /US/	See <i>SGML</i>
standard I/O	See <i>standard input/output</i>
standard input/output; <i>standard I/O</i>; <i>STDIO</i>	predefined input/output channel with which every UNIX process is initialised
standard location immediate answer; <i>SLIA</i>	message which is sent from the location server to the location services client and which is used to give the location of one or more mobile subscribers
standard location immediate request; <i>SLIR</i>	message which is sent from the location services client to the location server and which is used to request the location of one or more mobile subscribers
standard positioning service; <i>SPS</i>	positioning and timing service which will be available to all GPS users on a continuous, worldwide basis with no direct charge
standard program	computer program written in a general, task-oriented programming language
standard query language	See <i>structured query language</i>
standard roaming location immediate answer; <i>SRLIA</i>	message which is sent from the location server to the location services client and which is used to give the location of a mobile subscriber while roaming
standard roaming location immediate request; <i>SRLIR</i>	message which is sent from the location services client to the location server and which is used to request the location of a mobile subscriber while roaming
standard socket interface; <i>socket interface</i>; <i>SI</i>	application programming interface (API) for generating the user datagram protocol (UDP) and Internet protocol (IP) messages
standard SUPL roaming location immediate answer; <i>SSRLIA</i>	message which is sent from the visited SUPL location platform to the home SUPL location platform and which is used to transfer secure user plane location (SUPL) messages between two SUPL enabled networks to determine the location of a mobile subscriber while roaming

standard SUPL roaming location immediate request; <i>SSRLIR</i>	message which is sent from the home SUPL location platform to the visited SUPL location platform and which is used to transfer secure user plane location (SUPL) messages between two SUPL enabled networks to determine the location of a mobile subscriber while roaming
standard SUPL roaming position; <i>SSRP</i>	message which is sent from the visited SUPL location platform to the home SUPL location platform and which carries the position result
standard TBF release	<i>See TBF release</i>
standard template library; <i>STL</i>	C++ library of container classes, algorithms, and iterators, which provides many of the basic algorithms and data structures of computer science
standard tone	<i>See monophonic ringing tone</i>
standardised digital signal; <i>standardized digital signal /US/</i>	digital signal having a digit rate standardised by ITU-T, primarily for use in the standardised digital multiplex hierarchy
standardized digital signal /US/	<i>See standardised digital signal</i>
standby	<i>See standby state</i>
standby redundancy	redundancy wherein one means for performing a required function is intended to operate, while the alternative means are inoperative until needed
standby redundant logical file	file which backs up logical files
Standby Server; <i>SBS</i>	in NMS, a server that monitors the Communications and Database Server and replaces it in case of server failure
standby state; <i>standby</i>	state in which a resource is not providing service, but is ready to do that
standby time; <i>stand-by time</i>	time frame that the phone is in standby mode (ready for phone calls) with a fully charged battery without recharging the battery
standby unit	unit that starts to operate when the active unit stops
standby-time	<i>See standby time</i>
standing-wave ratio; <i>SWR</i>	ratio, along a transmission line, of a maximum to an adjacent minimum magnitude of a particular field component of a standing wave

Stanford University network - remote procedure call	<i>See open network computing remote procedure call</i>
StaPIC	<i>See statistical point in call</i>
StaPIC service	service in which the specific call party is requested to give an indication that the statistical point in call is met, and the required data items for updating operations
star; star interface	interface in which signals to and from a number of equipment are brought to corresponding ports on one piece of equipment
star interface	<i>See star</i>
star topology; hub-and-spoke topology	network topology which has direct connections between a traffic collection point (for example, transmission hub) and several remote BTS sites
star-configuration radio network	<i>See star-network</i>
star-network; star-configuration radio network	network structure in which a number of base stations are each connected to an exchange in the middle
start	action which initialises a process instance
start address	absolute address of a block or the starting point of a program
start block	<i>See CML start block</i>
start character	character used for calling the main macro
start field; STF	in a common part sublayer protocol data unit (CPS-PDU), a field which consists of an offset field, sequence number, and parity bits
start of authority	<i>See start of authority record</i>
start of authority record; SOA	resource record that indicates that a particular domain name server contains authoritative data for a domain name
start page	web page which is loaded first when the browser is started
start point	termination point identifier at the external interface of the radio network controller (RNC) or multimedia gateway (MGW)
start-stop transmission	asynchronous transmission so that each group of signals representing a character is preceded by a start signal and followed by a stop signal

start-up computer	<i>See system start-up computer</i>
start-up message	message which indicates the phase of the functional unit start-up
start-up phase; starting phase	four different phases into which the recovery system divides the starting of the computer
start-up time; restart time; reset time	time from starting a network element to the moment when all working units are in working executing (WO-EX) state and the network element is ready to establish a connection
starter actor	actor which handles the loading and starting of actors, and preprocessor supervision
starting and warming of processes	feature which provides the basic services concerning the functional unit start-up and the control of process families after the boot loading and initial loading
starting phase	<i>See start-up phase</i>
stat mux	<i>See statistical multiplexing</i>
STAT PDU	<i>See solicited status response PDU</i>
Stat report	<i>See statistical report</i>
state administration	part of fault recovery and state administration of interface computers which manages the working states of the interface and host computers, including the creation and removal of units
state automaton	<i>See finite state automaton</i>
state change request	message which is used to request a functional unit to change its state
state control mechanism	mechanism which is used to direct the system units to the required state
state handler	component of Signalling Compression which is responsible for accessing and storing state information once the application grants the permission
state machine	<i>See finite state automaton</i>
state machine application framework	<i>See state machine framework</i>

state machine framework; framework for state machine based applications; state machine application framework; SMF; FSMA	class library which provides support for the creation of applications that utilise the concept of asynchronously communicating state machines
state management	set of functions for maintaining and distributing the state of the managed objects in the system
state model	model of operational requirements in terms of actors and their associated use cases
state sharing	method of storing and sharing process state information via permanent data storage, such as databases, directories or files
state transition	transition between the possible states of a system or component
state-of-the-art security technology	latest and most advanced available technology for deploying and managing security systems and relationships across an enterprise
state-transition diagram; STD	diagram that shows the set of possible states of an item and the possible one-step transitions between the states
stateful procedure	procedure which contains a finite state automaton, allowing the implementation of a reusable message interface
stateful proxy; transaction stateful proxy	SIP proxy that maintains the client and server transaction state machines during the processing of a request
stateful redundancy	redundancy scheme in which every possible state of a network element is copied to the protecting network element
stateful switchover; SSO	function of a router which provides protection for network edge devices with redundant processors that represent a single point of failure in the network design, and where an outage might result in loss of service for customers
stateless address autoconfiguration	address autoconfiguration for IPv6 hosts to form link-local addresses for themselves
stateless FR	<i>See generic relay function</i>
stateless functional relay	<i>See generic relay function</i>

stateless IP/ICMP translator; <i>SIIT</i>	mechanism which allows an IPv6-only node to talk with an IPv4-only node by translating the packet headers between IPv4 and IPv6
stateless proxy; <i>transaction stateless proxy</i>	SIP proxy that forwards every request it receives downstream and every response it receives upstream, and does not maintain the client or server transaction state machines when it processes requests
statement	structural part of a programming language which has a defined structure and meaning
static address; <i>static PDP address</i>	address belonging to the operator addressing space that is given to the mobile station at subscription
static attribute	attribute that needs to be created and whose value needs to be set before it is used
static capacity	capacity of a network element or a system expressed as the amount of data that is relevant for its operation
static compression	message compression process which is based on Signalling Compression and in which received messages are used to improve compression efficiency
static computer group	permanent computer group forming a recovery system
static deployment	<i>See static deployment data</i>
static deployment data; <i>static deployment</i>	in the context of FlexiServer, deployment data that is independent of the cluster runtime structure and size and remains the same in any kind of cluster
static executable script	executable service script that only has static data for different subscribers and that can be executed without further information
static invocation interface; <i>stub invocation interface; SII</i>	client-side application programming interface (API) for generating network messages, based on the stubs that are code-generated by the interface description language (IDL) compiler for a given IDL interface
static IP configuration	Gb over IP configuration in which there is a fixed configuration between the base station controllers and serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN), and in which the network service virtual connections are configured manually to both the base station subsystem and the SGSN
static library	library which is a simple archive of object files
static load sharing	load sharing that uses information about the average system behaviour and that usually divides the traffic equally between devices or routes

static memory	memory whose content remains unaltered without refreshing
static memory management	management of memory based on addresses defined outside an object computer
static mobile address	IP address that is allocated for a mobile station and stored in the user profile in the home location register (HLR)
static node	node that is independent of data sources, that is, it does not include a reference to a data source
static payload type	payload type that has fixed mapping between the payload format and the payload type number
static PDP address	<i>See static address</i>
static RAM; static random access memory; SRAM	random access memory (RAM) that retains its contents for as long as power is supplied
static random access memory	<i>See static RAM</i>
static rate control	feature that allows the operator to define that the reserved high-speed downlink packet access (HSDPA) bandwidth in an N-CID virtual channel connection is divided equally among all the HSDPA users in the virtual channel connection, thereby guaranteeing that the users stay within the reserved HSDPA bandwidth
static route	route that is explicitly configured and entered into the routing table
static routing	use of manually entered routing information to determine routes
statically armed detection point; statically armed DP	detection point that is permanently armed within the basic call state model (BCSM)
statically armed DP	<i>See statically armed detection point</i>
statically linked library	library whose address in the process address space is known when the library is linked to the process
statically partitioned file	work file of a set of processes each of which writes only to a data unit or to a set of data units (to a file partition) in that file. After initialisation of the set of processes there is a one to one correspondence between the processes and the file partitions

station	<i>See transmission equipment station</i>
statistical counter; <i>statistics counter</i>	counter which is used when storing statistical information for the purpose of monitoring traffic
statistical database	database which is used for statistical analysis purposes
statistical measurement; <i>statistics measurement</i>	measurement which the network management system uses to collect information on the traffic and network events in a network element
statistical multiplexing; <i>statistical time-division multiplexing; dynamical multiplexing; stat mux</i>	time-division multiplexing in which information from multiple logical channels is multiplexed into a single physical channel and in which bandwidth is dynamically allocated only to active input channels so that packets may be queued for varying periods of time
statistical multiplexing gain	gain which is achieved by exploiting the statistical properties of traffic and which indicates that bandwidth has been saved
statistical network optimisation	network optimisation that is based on analysing the measured network performance and making changes to the actual element configurations to achieve the defined performance target
statistical observation	part of traffic observation in which individual calls can be monitored by taking a sample of every Nth call or call attempt
statistical point in call; <i>StaPIC</i>	point in call (PIC) where statistical operations take place
statistical report; <i>statistics report</i>	report that the network management system produces for the network operator on the basis of statistical measurements
statistical time-division multiplexing	<i>See statistical multiplexing</i>
statistics administration	<i>See measurement administration</i>
statistics call identifier; <i>SCID</i>	identifier that is common to sessions belonging to the same call and that contains the address of the statistical items that take care of collecting statistics-related data for a given SIP dialogue

statistics collector	service that supports the collection and reporting of information about server activity
statistics counter	<i>See statistical counter</i>
statistics loader	component in the Online Service Controller (OSC) that gathers statistical and process monitoring data
statistics measurement	<i>See statistical measurement</i>
statistics measurement result file	<i>See measurement result file</i>
statistics report	<i>See statistical report</i>
statistics session-level hand identifier; <i>SMID</i>	identifier that indicates the address of the hand to which statistical report messages are sent
statistics traffic administration	<i>See measurement administration</i>
status	set of attributes necessary to describe an object at a particular time for a particular purpose
status bar	bar at the bottom of the window, informing the user in many ways, for example it clarifies the function of a certain menu command, gives instructions for performing a task, shows the co-ordinates of the cursor in the text, or indicates the state of a toggle key command
status check	<i>See feature status check</i>
status field; <i>SF</i>	bits of a link status signal unit which indicate one of the major signalling link states
status message; <i>status text</i>	short text string that gives a free form description of a presence service user's presence status
status monitor	software that provides a snapshot of the client's current configuration and working status
status of SW build	<i>See software build status</i>
status of working state	<i>See working status</i>
status register	register whose content describes the status of the system
status report	<i>See SMS-status report</i>

status report request; <i>SRR</i>	command for short message service (SMS) users that provides the originator of a message with a means to request status or delivery report for the sent message by using a command embedded in the message text
status report short message; <i>SR-SM</i>	short message which informs a subscriber of the status of a short message previously submitted by the subscriber
status request PDU; <i>POLL PDU</i>	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to request, across a Service Specific Connection Oriented Protocol (SSCOP) connection, status information about the peer
status text	<i>See status message</i>
statusbar	<i>See status bar</i>
STB	<i>See simultaneous talk bursts</i>
STC	<i>See streaming class</i>
STC	<i>See signalling transport converter</i>
STD	<i>See state-transition diagram</i>
STDIO	<i>See standard input/output</i>
STE	<i>See service terminal extension</i>
STE	<i>See Service Terminal Emulator</i>
step	executable program which is managed by the CG/File Transfer Manager (CG/FTM)
step	<i>See software upgrade step</i>
step index fibre	optical fibre having a step index profile
step index profile	refractive index profile characterised by a constant refractive index within the core and a sharp decrease in the refractive index at the core/cladding interface
step-by-step operation	<i>See single-step operation</i>
stepper buttons	<i>See spin box</i>
STER	<i>See signalling terminal</i>
STF	<i>See start field</i>
STIRC	<i>See space-time interference rejection combining</i>

STL	<i>See standard template library</i>
STM	<i>See intelligent service configurator</i>
STM	<i>See synchronous transfer mode</i>
STM	<i>See synchronous transport module</i>
STM server	in an intelligent service configurator, a server that contains a master copy of the service configurations
STM service repository	in an intelligent service configurator (ISC), a repository which contains the specifications and components for services, service provider information, and templates as well as deployment and verification rules
STM-0	<i>See synchronous transport module 0</i>
STM-1	<i>See synchronous transport module 1</i>
STM-1 frame	signal structure which can be described as a twodimensional array of 9 x 270 bytes and which is used for transferring basic-rate signals in an SDH network
STM-1 interface measurement	<i>See STM-1 measurement</i>
STM-1 measurement; STM-1 interface measurement	physical layer performance measurement which gives information about the SDH and STM-1 interfaces
STM-4	<i>See synchronous transport module 4</i>
STM-n	reference to all different forms of synchronous transfer mode (STM) units
STM-N frame	signal structure consisting of N STM-1 frames
STO	<i>See speech transmission optimisation</i>
stop	action which terminates a process instance
stop band	frequency band throughout which the attenuation is greater than a specified value
stop bit	in asynchronous transmission, the last bit used to indicate the end of a character
stop-and-wait ARQ; SAW	ARQ protocol that expects each packet or frame to be acknowledged before the next is sent
storage	<i>See memory</i>

storage area	storage location or a group of locations with sequential addresses
storage area network; SAN	solution for simplified memory management, scalability, flexibility, and availability, and improved data access, movement, and backup copying
storage block; memory block	coherent memory area which a process can reserve and release by using an operating system command, used in memory allocation
storage location	<i>See memory location</i>
storage of charging	part of charging which consists of subscriber charging, detailed charging, PABX charging, trunk circuit charging, charging observation charging, and back-up copying of counters
storage of charging data	part of charging in which the subscriber-specific charging data is sent from the Packet Processing Unit (PAPU) to the Marker and Charging Unit (MCHU), where the charging records are stored to MCHU's disks in a ring file system where the size and number of files are adjustable
storage of charging data	part of charging in which the subscriber-specific charging data is sent from the Packet Processing Unit (PAPU) to the Marker and Charging Unit (MCHU), where the charging records are stored to MCHU's disks in a ring file system where the size and number of files are adjustable
storage of charging records	part of detailed charging which stores the detailed charging records
storage space	<i>See memory space</i>
storage system	<i>See external storage system</i>
store	to keep in a memory or other data medium
store	<i>See memory</i>
store and forward	<i>See store-and-forward message handling</i>
store-and-forward message handling; store and forward	method where a messaging centre receives a message from the message originator, stores it in the database, and forwards it to the recipient
store-and-forward switch	switch that stores the entire frame, calculates the checksum, reads the destination address, and moves the frame to the destination port
stored digits	digits which are not transmitted by trunk circuits between exchanges and which, for example, for digit analysis and statistics, are added in front of a digit sequence received from a circuit

stored-program-controlled exchange; SPC exchange	exchange the control of which is based on computer programs stored in the control computer memories
STP	<i>See Spanning Tree Protocol</i>
STP	<i>See Streaming Transport Protocol</i>
STP	<i>See signalling transfer point</i>
STR	<i>See string trigger</i>
strategy	long-term plan which is based on the vision and strategic intent, and which lists the strategic objectives and their implementation route
stratum	logical division within the TMN management hierarchy with a 'q' type reference point between different stratum.
stream	unidirectional logical channel between associated stream control transport protocol (SCTP) endpoints, within which all user messages are delivered in sequence, except messages for those submitted to the unordered delivery service
stream	bidirectional media or control flow that a media gateway receives or sends as part of a call or conference
stream cipher	bit by bit binary addition of cleartext bit stream and cipherkey bit stream
stream conditioning function	media gateway (MGW) function which transfers the media streams between the IP domain and the switched circuit network (SCN) domain, including transcoding and echo cancellation
Stream Control Transmission Protocol; Simple Control Transport Protocol; SCTP	application-level datagram transfer protocol which operates on top of an unreliable routed packet-switched network such as IP
stream control transmission protocol management information base; SCTP MIB	management information base which describes the minimum set of managed objects needed to control the implementation of the stream control transmission protocol
stream descriptor	descriptor that specifies a single bidirectional media stream and that can contain additional session descriptions as alternatives
stream ID	<i>See stream identifier</i>

stream identifier; stream ID; SI	information element (IE) that consists of 16 bits, indicating the stream to which the following user data belongs
stream mode	data transmission mode in which data is carried transparently in logical frames from the source to the destination
stream sequence number	sequence number used internally by the stream control transport protocol (SCTP) to assure sequenced delivery of the user datagrams within a given stream
stream socket	socket that may successfully connect only once to change its association, the connection of which is made with a connect call
streaming	simultaneous transmission and usage of data in which the use begins before all the data is transmitted to the user
streaming class; streaming traffic class; streaming RT; STC	quality of service class for real-time (RT) stream applications characterised by preserved delay variation between information entities, such as samples or packets, within a flow
streaming FTP transfer; strFTP	transfer method where the file transfer protocol (FTP) is used in streaming
streaming media module; SMM	software module which controls streaming sessions between the streaming server and the terminal
streaming music	streaming that involves real-time listening of a music broadcast over the mobile network in a digital form
streaming QoS	<i>See streaming class</i>
streaming RT	<i>See streaming class</i>
streaming server	server that enables streaming to clients across the Internet
streaming session	session during which the transferred data is used immediately as it arrives at the client's terminal
streaming traffic class	<i>See streaming class</i>
Streaming Transport Protocol; STP	lightweight proprietary Nokia version of the Real-Time Transport Protocol (RTP), in which the header is shortened from 12 bytes to 2 bytes
strFTP	<i>See streaming FTP transfer</i>

strict priority queuing; <i>SPQ</i>	queuing that allows delay-sensitive data, such as voice, to be dequeued and sent first, giving delay-sensitive data preferential treatment over other traffic
strict priority scheduler	scheduler that ensures that the highest priority packets are always served ahead of all other traffic
strict routing	routing in which the exact route the packet is to take is specified in the header
strict single inheritance	inheritance by a subclass of all characteristics of a single superclass
string	linear sequence of elements
string trigger; <i>STR</i>	service trigger that consists of a digit string that is compared to the called party number or to its beginning
strong authentication	authentication that relies on cryptography techniques
STRUCT	<i>See structure</i>
structure; <i>record</i>; <i>STRUCT</i>	predefined type generator which contains several values of different types, which can all be in use at the same time
structure of management information; <i>SMI</i>	rules for defining the objects that can be accessed via a network management protocol
structured CES	circuit emulation service (CES) that emulates a point-to-point fractional E1/JT1/T1 circuit in which case only the timeslots filled by the TDM signals are transported within ATM cells
structured data transfer; <i>SDT</i>	transfer mode in AAL1 in which data is structured into blocks and then segmented into cells for transfer
structured query language; <i>standard query language</i>; <i>SQL</i>	standard language for creating, updating and querying relational database management systems
STS	<i>See synchronous transport signal</i>
STS-1	<i>See synchronous transport signal level 1</i>
STS-3; <i>synchronous transport signal, level 3</i>	synchronous transport signal (STS) that is an ATM physical layer implementation equivalent to an optical carrier level 3 (OC-3) signal of 155.52 Mbit/s

STS-3c; synchronous transport signal, level 3, concatenated	synchronous transport signal (STS) that specifies the synchronous optical network (SONET) frame structure for the 155.52 Mbit/s lines used to carry ATM cells
stub; <i>client stub</i>	client-side C++ file which is generated by the interface definition language (IDL) compiler
stub	proxy for a remote object which is responsible for forwarding method invocations on remote objects to the server where the actual remote object implementation resides
stub area	OSPF area that has only one exit point, or has multiple exit points but routing out of the area does not have to take the shortest path
stub invocation interface	<i>See static invocation interface</i>
stub library	library which contains synchronous wrapper routines for remote services
stuffable digit time-slot	<i>See justifiable digit time-slot</i>
stuffing bit	<i>See filling bit</i>
stuffing digit	<i>See justifying digit</i>
stuffing ratio	<i>See justification ratio</i>
stuffing service digit	<i>See justification service digit</i>
STUI	<i>See service to user information</i>
style sheet; stylesheet	template that specifies the appearance of a document
stylesheet	<i>See style sheet</i>
SU	<i>See supervisory unit</i>
SU	<i>See signal unit</i>
SUA	<i>See SS7 SCCP-user adaptation layer</i>
SUB	<i>See sub-addressing</i>
sub-address; SA	expansion of addressing to identify individual users, processes or group of users within a larger group of users or processes that are identified by a single network number

sub-addressing; subaddressing; SUB	service which allows a called user to expand his/her addressing capacity beyond the one given by the ISDN number
sub-area	logical unit that is used to divide a platform into smaller pieces for responsibility sharing and reporting of tests
sub-channel number; SCN	one of the parameters defining a particular physical channel in a base station (BS)
sub-multiplexing; submultiplexing	multiplexing in which a number of subchannels are mapped in a single bearer channel
sub-network service layer	<i>See subnetwork service layer</i>
sub-QCIF	video format with 128 by 96 pixels, which is required for H.263 and optional for H.261
sub-time-slot; SUB-TSL	dedicated 16 kbit/s time-slot that is allocated from the base transceiver station to the transcoder
SUB-TSL	<i>See sub-time-slot</i>
SUBA	<i>See submultiplexing address bus</i>
subaddressing	<i>See sub-addressing</i>
subanalysis	<i>See partial analysis of origin attribute</i>
subanalysis default result	<i>See default result of subanalysis</i>
subanalysis result	<i>See result of subanalysis</i>
subanalysis unknown result	<i>See unknown result of subanalysis</i>
subautomaton	part of a process which cannot operate concurrently with the other subautomata in the same process
subclass	managed object class derived from another class by refinement
subcommand	command in a command file used for calling another command file
subconnection	in the A-series, an ATM cross-connection between two termination points with equal traffic parameters
subdatabase	work database which contains data of one main database in the form of a remote copy

subdestination	routing data needed for guidance of traffic, obtained as a result of digit analysis
subdestination alternative; alternative	single subdestination which can be used when a destination contains several subdestinations
subfeature	part of a feature
subfolder	portion of a folder which in itself constitutes an entire folder and can be used for creating smaller closed user groups within an organisation and making pre-configured cross-fleeting arrangements
subframe	sequence of non-contiguous time-slots within a frame, each occurring at n times the frame repetition rate, where n is an integer greater than 1
subharmonic frequency	<i>See subharmonic signal</i>
subharmonic signal; subharmonic frequency	fractional multiple (=submultiple) of the fundamental frequency
subject header	SIP header which provides a summary or indicates the nature of the call, and so allows call filtering without having to parse the session description
submacro	MML macro which is called either from the main macro or from another submacro
submit report	positive acknowledgement which the short message service centre (SMSC) sends back to the network after it has successfully received a short message
submultiplexing	<i>See sub-multiplexing</i>
submultiplexing address bus; SUBA	address bus that the transcoder controller uses to control the traffic channel routing function of each digital signal processor in real time
subnet mask; subnetwork mask; address mask; netmask	bit mask used to select bits from an Internet address for subnet addressing
subnets are local	<i>See subnets are local flag</i>
subnets are local flag; subnets are local; SNARL	flag which specifies whether or not the client may assume that all subnetworks of the IP network to which the client is connected use the same maximum transmission unit (MTU) as the subnetwork of that network to which the client is directly connected

subnetwork	portion of a network, which may be a physically independent network segment, which shares a network address with other parts of the network and is distinguished by a subnet number
subnetwork access protocol; SNAP	form of LLC frame used on LANs where multiplexing is done using a five byte Protocol ID field
subnetwork attachment point	<i>See logical link control/subnetwork attachment point</i>
subnetwork connection; SNC	transport entity which transfers information across a subnetwork, and which is formed by the association of ports on the boundary of the subnetwork
subnetwork connection protection; SNC protection; SNCP	function that is used to replace a defective subnetwork connection
subnetwork dependent convergence function; SDCF	function which provides underlying connectionless service in case where a real subnetwork does not inherently provide the connectionless service assumed by the protocol
subnetwork dependent convergence protocol; SDCP	layer which provides convergence functions between the lower-level GPRS protocols and the various network-level protocols, and which compresses user data to improve channel efficiency
subnetwork dependent convergence protocol's protocol data unit	<i>See subnetwork protocol data unit</i>
subnetwork management function	management function for a set of network elements constituting a clearly defined sub-network
subnetwork mask	<i>See subnet mask</i>
subnetwork point of access; SNPA	data terminal equipment address given by the network operator
subnetwork point of attachment; SNPA	point at which a real end system, interworking unit, or real subnetwork is attached to a real subnetwork, and a conceptual point at which a subnetwork service is offered within an end or intermediate system

subnetwork protocol data unit; subnetwork dependent convergence protocol's protocol data unit; SN-PDU; Sndcp PDU	protocol data unit that contains network protocol data units (N-PDU) that are segmented by the subnetwork dependent convergence protocol (Sndcp) and then encapsulated into one or several LLC frames
subnetwork service layer	part of the network service which provides a communication service to the network service control peer entities
subnumber	<i>See extension number</i>
subordinate managed object; child	managed object instance further from the root in the naming tree, contained within a superior managed object and named within the scope of its superior managed objects
subprocedure	part of a distributed database procedure which is executed on a specific database node
subprogram	<i>See subroutine</i>
subrack; chassis	mechanical construction which forms a solid frame for plug-in units and other equipment, and also contains the connective parts and wires needed to attach and connect the equipment to the frame
subrack communication channel	channel via which the control block communicates with the other units
subrecord	group of fields within a record which may be treated as an entity
subroute; hunted route	number of circuit groups in a route in which the hunting is attempted
subroutine; subprogram	sequence of statements which as an entity may be used in one or more programs and at one or more points in a program, as required for repetitive occurrence of the same task
subschema	part of the database schema constituting in itself a database schema more concise than the original one
SUBSCRIBE	<i>See SIP SUBSCRIBE message</i>
SUBSCRIBE method	<i>See SIP SUBSCRIBE method</i>

Subscribe-Notifications-Answer	<i>See Subscribe-Notifications-Answer message</i>
Subscribe-Notifications-Answer message; Subscribe-Notifications-Answer; SNA	Diameter message that a server sends as a response to the Subscribe-Notifications-Request
Subscribe-Notifications-Request	<i>See Subscribe-Notifications-Request message</i>
Subscribe-Notifications-Request message; Subscribe-Notifications-Request; SNR	Diameter message that a client sends to a Diameter server to request notifications of changes in user data
subscribed PDP context	PDP context which is located in the home location register (HLR) and which is used for setting limits to parameter negotiation performed when establishing an active PDP context
subscribed QoS; subscribed quality of service	quality of service (QoS) that has been agreed in the service contract
subscribed quality of service	<i>See subscribed QoS</i>
subscriber	user of a telecommunication service, based on a contract with the service provider
subscriber	in the context of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), a user agent which receives SIP NOTIFY messages from notifiers, and which typically generates SIP SUBSCRIBE messages and sends them to notifiers to create subscriptions
subscriber A	<i>See calling party</i>
subscriber access management function; SAMF	group of functions for managing the subscriber access and communication with other management functions in other operating systems
subscriber adapter	software component which is used to integrate a network element to the subscriber management system

subscriber administration; subscriber data management; subscription management	functions which are used for managing, for example creating, querying, modifying, deleting, and printing, subscriber data stored in the network element
subscriber and group management function; SGMF	PoC subsystem which stores subscriber and talk group information in the repository
subscriber authentication key; authentication key; Ki; SAK	subscriber-specific confidential information used with A3 and A8 algorithms in subscriber authentication and in the cipherkey generation process
subscriber B	<i>See called party</i>
subscriber brokering system	<i>See subscription manager</i>
subscriber C; third party; forwarded-to user; remote party; redirected party	subscriber that acts as an additional call party and that is introduced to an ongoing call or that is the receiver of a forwarded call
subscriber call charge meter	<i>See subscriber's check meter</i>
subscriber call charge meter service; subscriber call charge meter showing call charge units debited; private metering	facility whereby a subscriber can obtain a meter which shows call charge units debited
subscriber call charge meter showing call charge units debited	<i>See subscriber call charge meter service</i>
subscriber category; subscriber class	parameter in subscriber data that can be used to divide the subscribers into different classes as required

subscriber certificate enrollment /US/	<i>See subscriber certificate enrolment</i>
subscriber certificate enrolment; subscriber certificate enrollment /US/	procedure in which the user equipment sends a certification request to the public key infrastructure (PKI) portal and the portal issues a certificate to the user equipment
subscriber charging; subscriber-specific charging	part of storage of charging which stores the charging pulses generated during a call onto the subscriber's meters, and forms a charging record from all the calls made by the subscriber concerned
subscriber class	<i>See subscriber category</i>
subscriber connection; subscriber line	point in a telecommunication network which has an interface for terminal equipment
subscriber content charging function; SCCF	function that handles charging requests from the content provider charging function (CPCF); finds the account of the subscriber; initiates a procedure to get a charging confirmation from the subscriber, if such is needed; and debits or credits a certain amount from or to the account of the subscriber
subscriber control procedure	sequence of dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) digits dialled by a user in order to activate, deactivate, or interrogate a service
subscriber creation	<i>See creation of subscriber</i>
subscriber customer report	customer report generated with the customer reporting interface that gives information on a particular subscription
subscriber data	information concerning a specific mobile terminal which is required for service provisions, identification, authentication, routing, call handling, charging, and operation and maintenance purposes
subscriber data feed from VLR	feature that enables the sending of a set of subscriber data to any external network element that is connected to the network via an IP connection
subscriber data import interface; SDI	interface for continuous uploads of subscriber data from the customer care and billing system (CCB)
subscriber data management	<i>See subscriber administration</i>

subscriber database	database that contains subscriber data
subscriber database API; NPJAPI	application programming interface (API) for managing and obtaining information on subscribers and subscriber-specific services
subscriber database connection	feature which provides the possibility to connect the terminal management server to an external subscriber database
subscriber database interface; SUDBIF	interface which enables access to subscriber database services
subscriber facility	possibility for the subscriber to make use of special connections
subscriber facility field reporting	<i>See subscriber facility measurement</i>
subscriber facility measurement; subscriber facility field reporting; service measurement; field reporting of subscriber facility	part of field reporting that gives information on the events which are directed to subscriber facilities
subscriber fraud detection and limitation	feature that is used to set subscriber-specific duration limits for different types of mobile calls, and to observe the call transfer invocations and call forwarding registrations
subscriber fraud limitation	feature that is used to limit the duration of the calls and the number of parallel call transfers per individual subscriber
subscriber fraud management	<i>See subscriber-specific fraud management</i>
subscriber fraud observation; fraud observation	feature that enables the operator to detect fraudulent subscribers and cloned subscriber identity module (SIM) cards in a GSM/DCS network
subscriber identification	identification made on the basis of international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) or temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) obtained in subscriber number analysis
subscriber identification device	<i>See SIM card</i>

subscriber identification module	<i>See SIM card</i>
subscriber identification resolution; <i>SIR</i>	WAP subsystem providing the subscriber identifier based on the temporary IP address
subscriber identifier	product of subscriber number analysis which designates the subscriber entry in the database
subscriber identity authentication	corroboration by the fixed part of the public land mobile network (PLMN) that the subscriber identity (international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI), temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI)), transferred by the mobile subscriber within the authentication procedure at the radio path, is the one claimed
subscriber identity confidentiality	service by which the subscriber identity (IMSI) is not made available or is not disclosed on the radio interface
subscriber identity module	<i>See SIM card</i>
subscriber identity security; <i>SIS</i>	facility in NMT-based systems by means of which the identification of the called and calling party is secured and the subscriber numbers are kept secret in radio communication between the base station and the mobile station
subscriber installation management function; <i>SIMF</i>	group of dedicated functions contained within the functional groups of the subscriber installation
subscriber interface	user interface through which the subscriber makes use of facilities or ISDN supplementary services
subscriber interface unit	interface unit within 2 Mbit/s equipment for converting a signal from an analogue subscriber interface into digital form before sending it with subscriber signalling to a digital transmission path
subscriber key element	data structure which contains all subscriber data stored in the AUC
subscriber level	undermost abstraction level of the call file describing the type of one object and its connection to the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
subscriber line	<i>See subscriber connection</i>

subscriber line interface circuit; SLIC	interface which gives a subscriber access to the telecommunications network
subscriber line observation; line observation; maintenance supervision	part of traffic observation in which a traffic observation report of calls of a single subscriber is composed
subscriber loop	pair of wires providing a circuit from a subscriber's telephone instrument or private automatic branch exchange to the central office
subscriber management	means of controlling the subscriber data stored in the subscriber data registers of different network elements
subscriber management mediator; SMM	feature that offers near real-time replication of home location register (HLR) and service routing register (SRR) databases in image form and relational database form, and that provides an open interface for subscriber data mass queries
subscriber management system	system which is responsible for handling subscriber and end-user-related information
subscriber meter	total pulse or trunk pulse meter to which the metering pulses of a single subscriber are collected
subscriber metering	service where a metering pulse is sent to the subscriber
subscriber module	part of an exchange to which a limited number of subscribers can be connected and where subscriber- specific facilities are performed independent of each other
subscriber module channel	transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection between a 386 computer and a subscriber module
subscriber module measurement; traffic measurement on subscriber module; subscriber-module-specific measurement	part of traffic measurement which gives information on traffic which the subscriber module transmits

subscriber network interface; SNi	interface for switched multi-megabit data service (SMDS) based networks that connects customer premises equipment (CPE) and an SMDS switch
subscriber number; directory number; SN	number sequence used as the user identification on a certain numbering area or mobile network code area
subscriber number analysis; SAN	analysis of the number of called subscriber, whereby the physical location of the subscriber within the exchange or within the exchange concentrator area is revealed
subscriber phone bill limit	real-time supervision service which enables the user to define a maximum telephone bill he is willing to pay
subscriber profile; default subscriber profile	model subscriber with a certain set of basic and supplementary services, used for creating new subscribers
subscriber profile database	<i>See serving profile database</i>
subscriber provisioning infrastructure	infrastructure that is responsible for service provisioning, end-user profiling, and storing and managing end-user information
subscriber routing category	parameter in subscriber data that is used for routing control
subscriber security report	security report that indicates the security events related to a specific subscriber
subscriber segmentation in dual band; subscriber segmentation in dual band networks	feature that enables the operator to differentiate charging between single and dual band mobile equipment (ME) and between GSM900 or GSM1800 bands
subscriber segmentation in dual band networks	<i>See subscriber segmentation in dual band</i>
subscriber service area	<i>See local service area</i>
subscriber signaling /US/	<i>See subscriber signalling</i>

subscriber signalling; subscriber signaling /US/	signalling between the exchange and the subscribers carried out on the subscriber line
subscriber signalling unit; SSU	unit that controls the access network interfaces by performing subscriber signalling and call control functions
subscriber space	number of subscribers whose information can be stored in a database or databases of a network element regardless of the transaction capacity
subscriber status	indication of the status of a subscriber that is determined by the state of the subscriber's mobile terminal
subscriber trace; subscriber tracing	tracing that is based on the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) and that is defined in the home location register (HLR)
subscriber tracing	<i>See subscriber trace</i>
subscriber traffic measurement	part of traffic measurement which produces information on traffic on a single subscriber number destination
subscriber user groups; <i>SUG</i>	in a short message service centre, an optional feature that supports the personalisation of the short message service for different user groups
subscriber without contract	subscriber who has no agreement with a telecommunications company or operator on directing traffic or charging or both for trunk traffic or international traffic
subscriber X	<i>See user X</i>
subscriber Y	<i>See user Y</i>
subscriber Z	<i>See user Z</i>
subscriber's check meter; subscriber call charge meter	device by the subscriber which displays the number of metering pulses
subscriber's service routing information; <i>SSRI</i>	part of a subscriber's application level service profile which describes the address of the subscriber's serving IP-based service architecture (IPSA)
subscriber-controlled barring; <i>SCB</i>	barring that the subscriber sets and controls

subscriber-module-specific measurement	<i>See subscriber module measurement</i>
subscriber-sensitive default configuration	configuration settings that the Nokia Terminal Management Server sends, and which depend on the mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) of the subscriber using the terminal
subscriber-specific charging	<i>See subscriber charging</i>
subscriber-specific data	information that is stored only in the database cluster and changes frequently
subscriber-specific fraud management; subscriber fraud management	fraud management that gives the subscriber a choice of approaches to detect and prevent fraud based on the fraud profile
subscriber-specific sponsoring	service-specific sponsoring where a certain subscriber's service or services are sponsored
subscriberpop table	in the online service controller (OSC), a database that contains barring status information for each access server
subscription	in the context of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP), a set of application states that includes a pointer to the associated SIP dialogue, the event package name, and possibly an identification token which is associated with a SIP dialogue
subscription	contract between a service provider and a subscriber in which a charging relationship is formed
subscription administrator	user who creates subscriptions for new subscribers and manages the subscription data
subscription area restriction; AAD function	mobile communication system feature by means of which the use of the system can be restricted to a specific area concerning specific subscribers, for example in a certain location area
subscription brokering server	<i>See subscription manager</i>
subscription brokering system	<i>See subscription manager</i>
subscription checking	method of checking the subscribers rights to use a teleservice or a bearer service (for example a data call)

subscription data repository	repository that is used as a central provisioning point and a backup repository
subscription expiry	prepaid expiry that defines a certain time period when the subscription is active
subscription expiry date	date when a subscription is no longer valid
subscription key	key that uniquely identifies a subscription
subscription locator function; SLF	function which enables the interrogating and serving call state control functions (I-CSCF and S-CSCF) to locate the address of the user mobility server that holds the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) subscriber data for a given user identity
subscription management	<i>See subscriber administration</i>
subscription manager	mediator system that provides tools and interfaces for service subscription management for databases and repositories
subscription network	network which provides the subscriber's services for a specific mobile subscriber international ISDN number (MSISDN) based on the subscription
subscription profile	profile that is used to indicate services that a subscriber can use
subscription to conference state event package	<i>See group participant information</i>
subscription-based network access	feature by which the operator can prevent or allow roaming in certain visitor location register (VLR) or SGSN areas
subscription-related notification	notification delivered to the prepaid subscriber that does not relate to a specific prepaid call but gives information about the subscription
SubscriptionExpired state	state in which the prepaid subscriber is put at subscription expiry
subsequent address message; SAM	signalling message that may be sent in the forward direction following an initial address message, to convey additional called party number information

subsequent handover	procedure in which a call is handed over from a mobile services switching centre (MSC) under which the call was not originated to another MSC after the basic handover
subsequent protocol identifier; SPI	identifier that is coded into the first byte of the user data field of the incoming call packet and that is used to identify the higher layer protocols
subservice	part of a service which is used together with other services to make up a service package
subservice field; SSF	part of the service information octet which facilitates the distinction between national and international signalling messages
substitutability	characteristic of an entity that allows for a replacement of the entity, provided the environment cannot detect a difference and a set of criteria is met
subsystem; platform service; SS	coherent piece of a system that can be treated as an abstract single unit
subsystem	direct user of signalling connection control part (SCCP) of signalling system No.7
subsystem	functional unit of a system
subsystem build	software build for a subsystem
subsystem number; SSN	number to identify a subsystem using the signalling connection control part (SCCP) either directly, like the ISDN user part, or indirectly via the transaction capabilities like the operations, maintenance, and administration part (OMAP)
subsystem out of service grant; SOG	message that is sent, in response to a subsystem-out-of-service-request message, to the requesting signalling connection control point (SCCP) if both the requested SCCP and the backup of the affected subsystem agree to the request
subsystem out of service request; SOR	message that is sent between the signalling connection control part (SCCP) at the subsystem's node and the SCCP at the duplicate subsystem's node when a subsystem wishes to go out of service
subsystem-allowed; SSA	message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) management service to inform the destinations concerned that a subsystem which was formerly prohibited is now allowed
subsystem-prohibited; SSP	message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) management service to inform the SCCP management in the destinations concerned about a failure in a subsystem

subsystem-status-test; SST	message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) management service to verify the status of a subsystem marked as 'prohibited' or the status of an SCCP marked as 'unavailable'
subtariff	within a tariff sequence, a charge unit per time unit
subtotal charges	charging information which is sent to the subscriber during the call and indicates the charges recorded for the call so far
subtransaction	part of a distributed transaction located on a specific network site
subtree	part of an analysis tree which can constitute in itself a smaller analysis tree
success indicator	indicator which shows whether an action has been performed successfully or not
success probability	<i>See success ratio</i>
success ratio; success probability	ratio of the number of successful events to the number of all events
successful call attempt	<i>See fully routed call attempt</i>
SUDBIF	<i>See subscriber database interface</i>
SUERM	<i>See signal unit error rate monitoring</i>
suffix	sequence number added to the destination address to produce a unique key for a message
suffix suppression	configuration method for removing the suffix from the destination address
SUG	<i>See subscriber user groups</i>
suitable cell	cell on which the mobile station may camp and which must satisfy certain conditions
summing	simple combination of two or more electronic signals into one either analogically or digitally
SUN-RPC	<i>See open network computing remote procedure call</i>
super class	<i>See superclass</i>
super layer; super-reuse layer	frequency group in a multilayer mobile network that can be used by mobile terminals with a good carrier-to-interference ratio

super user	<i>See superuser</i>
super-charger	feature that optimises signalling associated with subscriber data management by retaining subscription data in previously visited visitor location registers (VLR), where possible
super-reuse frequency	frequency which is reused very intensively to provide extended capacity
super-reuse layer	<i>See super layer</i>
super-reuse transceiver; super-reuse TRX; SR TRX	transceiver that uses radio frequencies that belong to super-reuse frequencies
super-reuse TRX	<i>See super-reuse transceiver</i>
super-reused transceiver	<i>See super-reuse transceiver</i>
superclass; super class	managed object class used in deriving another class by refinement
superdistribution	forwarding a content object from one terminal to another terminal
superior managed object; parent	managed object instance closer to the root in the naming tree, containing one or more subordinate managed objects
superterminal	MML terminal which has no command authority restrictions and to which the terminal's user authority restrictions do not apply
superuser; super user	user who has special authority
supervised network element	network element whose timing is under the supervision of a supervising network element
supervising network element	network element that is supervising the time of other network elements
supervising unit	<i>See supervisor unit</i>
supervision	functions used for monitoring the system functions or the system's load
supervision block; SB	group of fault supervision, measurement, and control objects
supervision bus; SBUS	interface between Clock and Alarm Buffer (CLAB) and Hardware Alarm Terminal (HWAT)

supervision cycle; <i>supervision interval</i>	period of time after which a certain supervision action or event is repeated
supervision entity	set of programs supervising the operation of physical connections
supervision framework	framework that provides a means to monitor the network management system and to generate an internal alarm to inform the user if a specified piece of hardware or software requires attention or maintenance
supervision interval	<i>See supervision cycle</i>
supervision message; <i>process supervision message;</i> <i>supervisory message</i>	message that is used to indicate the activity and the alarm states of a resource
supervision of call error ratio	<i>See call error ratio supervision</i>
supervision of circuit group availability; <i>circuit group availability supervision</i>	part of maintenance supervision which supervises the circuit group availability in relation to the limit defined by the user and gives an alarm if the availability of circuit group falls below the limit
supervision of circuit seizure	part of maintenance supervision which supervises the length of circuit seizure in comparison with the limit set by the user and gives an alarm if the average lengths of calls on a circuit under supervision is less than the limit defined by the user
supervision of circuit seizure	part of maintenance supervision which produces a report at the end of the supervision period on those circuits that have become permanently busy or that have not been seized even once during the supervision period
supervision of error ratio in circuit groups	<i>See circuit group error ratio supervision</i>
supervision of error ratio in circuit groups and control units	part of maintenance supervision that supervises the error ratio in circuit groups and control units by using the limits defined by the user and gives an alarm if the limit is exceeded

supervision of error ratio in control units	part of maintenance supervision that supervises the error ratio in control units by using the limits defined by the user and gives an alarm if the limit is exceeded
supervision of exchange overload	<i>See exchange overload supervision</i>
supervision of functional units	feature that is used to supervise functional units to ensure that an automatic recovery procedure is activated when a fault is detected
supervision packet	packet which is periodically sent to the local area network (LAN) and expected to be received back from the router
supervision parameter	parameter which affects the functions used in monitoring of the system functions or the system's load
supervision report on circuit seizure	supervision report which shows the circuits that have been free or reserved during the entire supervision period
supervision service	<i>See application supervision service</i>
supervisor	attendant who has the rights to control the operation of an attendant services platform
supervisor actor	actor that runs in supervisor mode and shares a common address space with the operating system and other actors
supervisor unit; supervising unit	functional unit that has a message bus address and a LAN interface, and supervises a switching unit
supervisor workstation	workstation for controlling the assistant services platform and for supervising it in real time
supervisory message	<i>See supervision message</i>
supervisory signal	out-band pilot signal (approximately 4000 Hz) to supervise the transmission on the traffic channel during conversation
supervisory signaling /US/	<i>See supervisory signalling</i>
supervisory signalling; supervisory signaling /US/	data transmission via trunk circuits between exchanges indicating information associated with the reserving and releasing of the line, as well as charging and operator facilities

supervisory unit; SU	part of the base station, providing the interface between the signal strength receiver on the one side, and the mobile telephone exchange (MTX) or control unit (CU) on the other side
SUPL	<i>See secure user plane location</i>
SUPL assistance delivery function; SADF	function that is supported by the SUPL positioning centre and that generates and delivers available assistance data which is used for the measurement or calculation of the position of an SUPL enabled terminal
SUPL charging function; SCF	SUPL location centre function which is responsible for charging activities within the SUPL location platform (SLP)
SUPL enabled terminal; SET	device that is capable of communicating with a secure user plane location (SUPL) network using the SUPL interface
SUPL initiation function; SIF	SUPL location centre function which provides a mechanism for a secure user plane location (SUPL) network to start a transaction with an SUPL enabled terminal
SUPL location center /US/	<i>See SUPL location centre</i>
SUPL location centre; SUPL location center / US/; SLC	subsystem in the SUPL location platform which coordinates the operations of the secure user plane location (SUPL) in the network and interacts with the SUPL enabled terminal over the user plane bearer
SUPL location platform; SLP	entity in the secure user plane location (SUPL) network which consists of an SUPL location centre and an SUPL positioning centre, and which is responsible for SUPL service management and positioning determination
SUPL position calculation function; SPCF	SUPL location centre function which calculates the position of an SUPL enabled terminal (SET) and which is supported by the SUPL positioning centre
SUPL positioning center /US/	<i>See SUPL positioning centre</i>
SUPL positioning centre; SUPL positioning center /US/; SPC	subsystem in the SUPL location platform which is responsible for all the messages and procedures required for position calculation and for the delivery of assistance data
SUPL privacy function; SPF	SUPL location centre function which ensures that the privacy of an SUPL enabled terminal (SET) user is honoured
SUPL reference retrieval function; SRRF	function which retrieves GPS reference data from a GPS reference network and which is supported by the SUPL positioning centre

SUPL roaming support function; SRSF	SUPL location centre function which is used when an SUPL enabled terminal leaves the service area of its home SUPL location platform
SUPL security function; SSF	SUPL location centre function which enables the secure user plane location (SUPL) network to authenticate and authorise the SUPL enabled terminal and vice versa and which the SUPL positioning centre supports
SUPL service management function; SSMF	SUPL location centre function which manages the locations of the SUPL enabled terminals (SET) by storing, extracting, and modifying the location information of a target SET
SUPL SET provisioning function; SSPF	function which manages the provisioning of the SUPL enabled terminal (SET) and which is supported by the SET
supplementary service; SUPS; SS	telecommunication service that must be subscribed to separately or is intentionally brought into use
supplementary service application part; SSAP	protocol for the automatic recall (CCBS) procedures on the interface between originating and destination networks
supplementary service CDR	<i>See supplementary service charging record</i>
supplementary service charging record; supplementary service CDR; SUPS CDR; SS CDR	charging record that contains information related to supplementary services
supplementary service detection point; supplementary services management detection point	detection point that allows the operator to manage the interaction between the GSM supplementary services and the IN supported services
supplementary service invocation notification	notification that a mobile services switching centre or home location register sends to the GSM service control function when the subscriber invokes a supplementary service

supplementary service notification CAMEL subscription information; SS-CSI	CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having supplementary service invocation notification CAMEL services
supplementary services interworking	interworking between the same supplementary services in different networks
supplementary services management detection point	<i>See supplementary service detection point</i>
supplier replica	replica that serves as the master copy or database and supplies other databases or servers with replicas
support for multiple call forwardings	call forwarding which allows a call to be forwarded to another predefined number if the originally called number is not reachable
support interface	subsystem interface that provides control features to the subsystem logic and access to the service features of the subsystem
support mode	<i>See support mode for predefined SDU size</i>
support mode for predefined SDU size; support mode; SMpSDU	operational mode of the lu user plane protocol that provides the user data transfer, initialisation, rate control, time alignment, and error event handling protocol procedures
support object	object defined to support the functions of managing a network. Support objects do not exist independently of the act of network management.
support of localised service area; SoLSA	mechanism which can be used as a platform for providing special tariffs and a special set of IN (intelligent network) features for subscribers within a regionally restricted area or areas
support of optimal routing; SOR	feature which enables the calls directed to a mobile subscriber to be routed directly to the mobile subscriber's actual location, or to the forwarded-to destination
support of private numbering plans	<i>See private numbering plan</i>
support rule; alarm support rule	rule in the alarm system rulebase that determines which notice or fault hypothesis is supported by a notice, a disturbance observation, or a fault observation and how strongly

supported codec set; SCS	set of different codec modes that are supported by the system
suppress outgoing access; SOA	optional feature that enables a call to be established without indicating a closed user group (CUG) with outgoing access
suppress preferential closed user group	<i>See suppress preferential CUG</i>
suppress preferential CUG; suppress preferential closed user group; SPC	optional feature that enables a call to be established as a normal call, although a preferential CUG has been defined
suppression	part of alarm correlation where lower priority alarms are not shown to the user when there is a higher priority alarm active
SUPS	<i>See supplementary service</i>
SUPS CDR	<i>See supplementary service charging record</i>
surfing	<i>See browsing</i>
surge current	heavy current that flows initially into a capacitor when a charging voltage is applied
surrogate	process that hosts component object model (COM) components
surrounding base station	<i>See neighbouring base station</i>
surveillance	monitoring the work of the system by a surveillance team or individuals
SUS	<i>See suspend message</i>
suspend	to halt a call for a certain time
suspend indicator	parameter of a suspend message which indicates whether the suspend was initiated by an ISDN subscriber or by the network
suspend message; SUS	signalling message which indicates that the calling or called subscriber has been temporarily disconnected
suspend request	message sent by the user to request the network to halt a call

suspend request	extension header transmitted at inter-SGSN handover, when a dual transfer mode (DTM) capable mobile station has an ongoing circuit call and it moves to a cell that does not support DTM, under the domain of a new 2G SGSN
suspended CCBS request	CCBS request which cannot be fulfilled even if the called subscriber is idle, because the calling subscriber is CCBS busy or not reachable or he is idle and ignores the CCBS recall
sustainable cell rate; <i>SCR</i>	upper bound on the conforming average rate of an ATM connection over time scales which are long relative to those for which the PCR (peak cell rate) is defined
SVC	<i>See switched virtual circuit</i>
SVC	<i>See signalling virtual channel</i>
svc	<i>See service</i>
SVC connection	<i>See switched virtual channel connection</i>
SVCC	<i>See switched virtual channel connection</i>
SVN	<i>See software version number</i>
SW	<i>See software</i>
SW activation	<i>See software activation</i>
SW build	<i>See software build</i>
SW build ID	<i>See software build identifier</i>
SW building	<i>See software building</i>
SW delivery media	<i>See software delivery media</i>
SW installation	<i>See software installation</i>
SW licence key	<i>See licence key</i>
SW management	<i>See software management</i>
SW platform; <i>software platform</i>	platform that forms a standard software base for an integrated support environment and includes software (SW) services common to applications
SW repository	<i>See software repository</i>
SW upgrade	<i>See software upgrade</i>

SW version management	feature which defines version control in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU), and implements the VersionViewer application that shows and verifies the software (SW) configuration of NEMU
swap file	auxiliary storage into which an application moves part of a program from the main memory so that another piece of program may be moved from the auxiliary storage to the main memory
swap size	<i>See swap space</i>
swap space; swap size	memory space that needs to be reserved for a swapping operation
swapping	process that interchanges the contents of an area of main storage with the contents of an area of auxiliary storage
Swing	graphical user interface (GUI) component set that is included in the Java Foundation Classes (JFC)
switch	network device that selects a path or circuit for sending a unit of data to its next destination
switch	<i>See exchange</i>
switch charging	<i>See PABX charging</i>
switch fabric	<i>See switching fabric</i>
switch matrix	unit supporting user port connections to another service, like a plain old telephone service (POTS) to ISDN service connection
switch-based charging; switching-centre-based charging	part of call-related charging where the charging of the IN calls is entirely controlled and handled by the switching centre
switch-based service	<i>See switching-centre-based service</i>
switch-over time	<i>See tariff switch-over time</i>
switched call; connected call	call which has come through the automatic call distribution and which an attendant has switched to a subscriber number
switched circuit group	circuit group which can be reserved according to dialling
switched circuit network; SCN	public or private telecommunication network that uses circuit switching technologies for the support of voice calls

switched connection; switched-circuit connection; circuit-switched connection	connection that is established by means of switching
switched connection element; switched ISDN connection element	ISDN connection element that is established by means of switching
switched ISDN connection element	<i>See switched connection element</i>
switched multi-megabit data service; SMDS	connectionless service used to connect LANs, MANs and WANs to exchange data
switched multi-slot service	service which enables n x 64 kBit/s switched connections
Switched Port Analyzer; SPAN	feature which selects network traffic for analysis by a network analyser such as a remote monitoring probe
switched service	service which is connected through the network based on the selected telephone number
switched trunk circuit group	circuit group consisting of trunk circuits used for circuit switched data transmission between exchanges. Traffic is directed to this on the basis of the received call number.
switched virtual channel	<i>See switched virtual circuit</i>
switched virtual channel connection; SVC connection; SVCC	virtual channel connection which is established and taken down dynamically through control signalling
switched virtual circuit; switched virtual connection; switched virtual channel; SVC	virtual circuit dynamically established on demand and ended when transmission is complete

switched virtual connection	<i>See switched virtual circuit</i>
switched-circuit connection	<i>See switched connection</i>
switching	process of interconnecting functional units, transmission channels or telecommunication circuits for as long as it is required to convey signals
switching by order	<i>See ticket call</i>
switching call in progress	<i>See handover</i>
switching capacity	ability of a network element to carry out the task that it is designed for
switching centre	<i>See exchange</i>
switching data warehouse; SDW	UNIX-based data warehouse for the development and optimisation of switching core networks delivered by Nokia
switching delay	time interval from the request of the ticket from the access window to the reception of the ticket
switching equipment	equipment used to effect the onward transmission of information through connections of circuits, loops, channels or trunks
switching exchange	<i>See exchange</i>
switching fabric; switch fabric	combination of hardware and software that moves data coming into a network node out by the correct port to the next node in the network
switching matrix	array of crosspoints in a space division exchange which, from a traffic point of view, operates as a switch
switching memory	memory section in a switching unit, into which the PCM time-slots are continuously being written in a cyclical manner at the rate of the incoming PCM frames
switching network; GSW	switching stages of a telecommunication exchange taken collectively
switching node; node; SWN	point at which switching occurs
switching order	dialled order used within a service

switching part	part of DX 200 switching system that connects incoming and outgoing parties together when establishing a call through a switching system
switching platform	software that transforms the multipurpose computing platform to switching system
switching stage	aggregate of switching devices constituting a subset of the switching network in an exchange
switching system	any electronic or digital system which processes any incoming call to any output port
switching unit; SWU	unit that contains a connection matrix and its control (connection table)
switching-centre-based charging	<i>See switch-based charging</i>
switching-centre-based service; switch-based service	telecommunication service provided by the mobile services switching centre (MSC) or the fixed switching centre (FSC)
switchover; folder switchover	in push to talk over cellular (PoC), moving a provisioned user or group from one folder to another
switchover; changeover	transfer of a function or operation to an alternative component or standby equipment in the event of a failure
switchover	<i>See cutover</i>
switchover logic	logic of the central processing unit (CPU), controlling which unit is working and which is spare
SWM	<i>See software management</i>
SWN	<i>See switching node</i>
SWR	<i>See standing-wave ratio</i>
SWU	<i>See switching unit</i>
SXC	<i>See service cross-connect</i>
SXC T	digital cross-connect which includes cross-connect functions based on Time Division Multiplexing (TDM)
SYM	<i>See system maintenance computer</i>
SYM computer	<i>See system maintenance computer</i>

Symbian Installation System; SIS	installation file format used to install application, data and configuration files on a Symbian platform
Symbian operating system	<i>See Symbian OS</i>
Symbian OS; Symbian operating system	operating system, application framework, and application suite optimised for the needs of wireless information devices such as smartphones and communicators, and for handheld, battery-powered, computers
symbol	terminal in the concrete syntaxes
symbol period	length of a symbol in time
symbolic variable	variable that can take a set of arbitrary values
symmetric algorithm	cryptographic algorithm which is used in combination with identical encryption and decryption keys
symmetric configuration	configuration in which the IMA group is required to configure all links in both the transmit and receive directions
symmetric cryptography; two-way cryptography	cryptography in which devices share the same secret key in combination with algorithms
symmetric digital subscriber line; SDSL	form of digital subscriber line similar to high bit rate digital subscriber line (HDSL) but providing T1 or E1 connections over a single twisted-pair copper line
symmetric encryption	encryption where the same key is used for both encryption and decryption
symmetric high-bit-rate digital subscriber line	<i>See single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line</i>
symmetric high-bit-rate digital subscriber loop	<i>See single-pair high-speed digital subscriber line</i>
symmetric key	<i>See session key</i>
symmetric multiprocessing; SMP	multiprocessing in which more than one processor can execute kernel level code at the same time
symmetric operation	operation mode in which the IMA group is only required to carry ATM layer cells on links that are active in both transmit and receive directions

symmetric pair	uniform transmission line that consists of two identical metallic conductors, symmetrically arranged in relation to earth and to other circuits
symmetrical binary code	pulse code in which the sign of the quantised value, is represented by one digit, and in which remaining digital constitute a binary number representing the magnitude (In a particular symmetrical binary code, the order of the digits and the use made of symbols 0 and 1 in the various digit positions must be specified.)
symmetrical current-controlled interface; <i>SCC interface</i>	interface in which the current's direction defines the state of the signal
Sync	<i>See synchronisation</i>
SYNC	<i>See synchronous service</i>
synch	<i>See synch state</i>
synch state; <i>synch</i>	part of cell delineation process, in which the checked header error control (HEC) value is correct
synchronic interface	<i>See synchronous interface</i>
synchronisation; <i>synchronization / US; Sync</i>	process of adjusting the corresponding significant instances of signals to obtain the desired phase relationship between these instances
synchronisation burst; <i>synchronization burst /US; SB</i>	period of RF carrier less than one time-slot whose modulation bit stream carries information for the mobile station (MS) to synchronise its time-frame start to that of the received signal
synchronisation chain; <i>synchronization chain /US/</i>	active interconnection of synchronisation nodes and links
synchronisation channel; <i>synchronization channel /US; SCH</i>	channel that carries information for frame synchronisation of the mobile station and identification of a base transceiver station
synchronisation frequency; <i>synchronization frequency /US/</i>	synchronisation signal by means of which the output signal is synchronised

synchronisation information; synchronization information /US/	information that indicates the relationship between the timing of two or more signals
synchronisation interface	interface for external timing reference signals
synchronisation link; synchronization link /US/	link between two synchronisation nodes over which synchronisation information is transmitted
synchronisation manager; synchronization manager /US/	process which exchanges synchronisation status messages by using synchronisation interfaces and protocols
synchronisation network; synchronization network /US/	arrangement of synchronisation nodes and synchronisation links provided in order to synchronise the clocks at, or connected to, those nodes
synchronisation node; synchronization node /US/	point in a synchronised network at which synchronisation information is derived, sent or received
synchronisation planning	part of detailed network planning that determines the synchronisation of each network node, taking into consideration all aspects of network synchronisation and providing for the best possible recovery from failure situations
synchronisation reference; synchronization reference /US/	signal that can be used as the source for synchronisation
synchronisation reference chain; synchronization reference chain /US/	specific synchronisation chain to form the basis for simulations of jitter and wander in the synchronisation network
synchronisation reference input; synchronization reference input /US/	2048 kHz and/or 2048 kbit/s synchronisation input port provided by an external equipment for use by network element

synchronisation reference output; synchronization reference output / US/	2048 kHz and/or 2048 kbit/s synchronisation output port provided by a network element for use by external equipment
synchronisation reference source; synchronization reference source / US/	source which is used for synchronisation
synchronisation source; synchronization source /US/; SSRC	source of a stream of RTP packets which is identified by a 32-bit numeric identifier carried in the RTP header and which is independent of the network address
synchronisation source; synchronization source /US/	source of timing in a synchronisation trail
synchronisation source identifier; SSRC identifier	randomly chosen value meant to be globally unique within a particular RTP session
synchronisation status message; synchronization status message / US/; SSM	coding of the reference level of the timing source as specified in ITU-T Recommendation G.707
synchronisation supply unit	<i>See building integrated timing supply</i>
synchronisation trail; synchronization trail /US/	complete connectivity between synchronisation element and a network element, or between two synchronisation elements
synchronised dynamic random access memory	<i>See synchronous DRAM</i>
synchronised multimedia integration language; SMIL	markup language developed by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) to enable web developers to divide multimedia content into separate files and streams, such as audio, video, text, and images, send them to a user's computer individually, and then have them displayed together as if they were a single multimedia stream

synchronised network; synchronized network /US/; synchronous network	network in which the corresponding significant instants of nominated signals are adjusted to make them synchronous
synchronising signal; synchronizing signal /US/	signal which indicates the phase relationship between two cyclic time-scales or a significant variation of this relationship
synchronising signal input priority	number which determines the used synchronising signal input
synchronising signal input state	information that describes the state of the synchronising signal input
synchronising signal malfunction tolerance time	time after which the synchronising signal input is marked faulty and a new input is selected
synchronization / US/	<i>See synchronisation</i>
synchronization and timing manager	feature which is used to manage the synchronisation of the network and to distribute the timing signal of a network element
synchronization burst /US/	<i>See synchronisation burst</i>
synchronization chain /US/	<i>See synchronisation chain</i>
synchronization channel /US/	<i>See synchronisation channel</i>
synchronization frequency /US/	<i>See synchronisation frequency</i>
synchronization information /US/	<i>See synchronisation information</i>
synchronization link /US/	<i>See synchronisation link</i>
synchronization manager /US/	<i>See synchronisation manager</i>

synchronization network /US/	<i>See synchronisation network</i>
synchronization node /US/	<i>See synchronisation node</i>
synchronization output squelch	process of turning off the output to prevent a poor quality clock from being used by the next equipment
synchronization reference /US/	<i>See synchronisation reference</i>
synchronization reference chain / US/	<i>See synchronisation reference chain</i>
synchronization reference input / US/	<i>See synchronisation reference input</i>
synchronization reference output / US/	<i>See synchronisation reference output</i>
synchronization reference source / US/	<i>See synchronisation reference source</i>
synchronization source /US/	<i>See synchronisation source</i>
synchronization source /US/	<i>See synchronisation source</i>
synchronization status message / US/	<i>See synchronisation status message</i>
synchronization trail /US/	<i>See synchronisation trail</i>
synchronize state	<i>See synchronize state request message</i>
synchronize state complete	<i>See synchronize state complete message</i>
synchronize state complete message; synchronize state complete; SSC	COPS protocol based message which the policy enforcement point (PEP) sends to the policy decision point (PDP) after the PDP has sent a synchronize state request message (SSQ) and the PEP has finished synchronisation

synchronize state request	<i>See synchronize state request message</i>
synchronize state request message; synchronize state request; synchronize state; SSQ	COPS protocol based message which the policy decision point (PDP) sends to the policy enforcement point (PEP) to indicate that the remote PDP wishes the client to re-send its state
synchronized network /US/	<i>See synchronised network</i>
synchronizing signal /US/	<i>See synchronising signal</i>
synchronous	using a common timing source as a reference
synchronous announcement	announcement in which the speech path connection is aligned with the beginning of a phrase by adjusting the moment of through-connection or phrase start
synchronous application	application which can handle only one message at a time
synchronous bearer service	bearer service where the transmitting and receiving data terminals are bit-synchronised
synchronous charging	time charging in which the generation of metering pulses is synchronised with the start moment of a call
synchronous data link control; SDLC	bit-oriented protocol for controlling synchronous transmission over data links
synchronous digital hierarchy; SDH	transfer mode in which there are specified limits to the timing relationship of the corresponding significant instants of a signal
synchronous DRAM; synchronous dynamic random access memory; SDRAM	dynamic random access memory (DRAM) in which access cycles are synchronised with the central processing unit's (CPU) clock in order to eliminate wait time associated with memory fetches between the random access memory and the CPU
synchronous dynamic random access memory	<i>See synchronous DRAM</i>

synchronous equipment management functions; <i>SEMF</i>	function that provides the means through which the synchronous network element function (NEF) is managed by an internal or external manager
synchronous equipment timing physical interface; <i>SETPI</i>	function that provides a physical interface for an external synchronisation signal and/or for a synchronisation output signal
synchronous equipment timing source	<i>See SDH equipment timing source</i>
synchronous floating-mode mapping	synchronous mapping in which a tributary unit (TU) pointer is used to mark the position of a virtual container in an STM-1 frame
synchronous interface	interface through which the applications call the database procedures by calling library routines or other similar functions
synchronous locked-mode mapping	synchronous mapping in which a virtual container has a fixed position in an STM-1 frame and does not require a TU pointer
synchronous mapping	SDH mapping in which justification bits are not required
synchronous mode; <i>hierarchical mode</i>	operational mode of the Clock Synchronization Unit (CLSU) in which it is synchronised to one of the synchronisation signal inputs
synchronous network	<i>See synchronised network</i>
synchronous optical network; <i>SONET</i>	transfer mode standardised by ANSI that is a variation of the SDH international standard, designed to run on optical fiber
synchronous payload envelope; <i>SPE</i>	part of the synchronous optical network (SONET) frame format that is used to carry the synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) signal divided into a payload section and a transport overhead system
synchronous physical interface	<i>See SDH physical interface</i>
synchronous residual time stamp; <i>SRTS</i>	clock recovery technique in which difference signals between source timing and network reference timing signal are transmitted to allow reconstruction of the source timing at the destination

synchronous service; <i>SYNC</i>	service which has been implemented as a subroutine call
synchronous service invocation	service invocation in which the client of the call waits for a response to the request thus blocking communication for a while
synchronous services of memory files	feature which provides the applications with a synchronous interface for managing memory files and their disk copies
synchronous tandem coding	transcoding of the form ADPCM-PCM-ADPCM in the absence of transmission errors and when the integrity of the bit stream is preserved
synchronous time division multiplexing	multiplexing technique supporting the synchronous transfer mode (STM)
synchronous transfer mode; <i>STM</i>	transfer mode which offers periodically to each connection a fixed-length word
synchronous transmission	data transmission in which the time of occurrence of each signal representing a bit is related to a fixed time base
synchronous transport module; <i>STM</i>	signal following the structure of an STM-N frame
synchronous transport module 0; <i>STM-0</i>	synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH) radio transport module with medium capacity 51,840 Mbit/s AU-3 equivalent
synchronous transport module 1; <i>STM-1</i>	synchronous transport module with the lowest transmission rate (155.52 Mbit/s) for the synchronous digital hierarchy (SDH)
synchronous transport module 4; <i>STM-4</i>	synchronous transport module (STM) with a 622.08 megabits per second transmission rate for the synchronous digital hierarchy
synchronous transport signal; <i>STS</i>	electrical equivalent of synchronous optical network (SONET) optical carrier (OC)
synchronous transport signal 1	<i>See synchronous transport signal level 1</i>
synchronous transport signal level 1; <i>STS-1</i>	synchronous transport signal that is equivalent to the optical carrier level 1 (OC-1) signal of 51.84 Mbps

synchronous transport signal, level 3	<i>See STS-3</i>
synchronous transport signal, level 3, concatenated	<i>See STS-3c</i>
SyncML	open industry standard for universal synchronisation of remote data and personal information across multiple networks, platforms, and devices
SyncML device management; SyncML DM	SyncML protocol which allows third parties to carry out device and mobile terminal configuration tasks on behalf of the user
SyncML DM	<i>See SyncML device management</i>
SyncML interface	interface used for communicating with terminals that support the SyncML device management protocol
synonym	<i>See constant</i>
synonym BRAS	<i>See term broadband remote access server</i>
syntax	<i>See LDAP syntax</i>
syntax analyser	analyser which checks the syntax of a command
syntax check	check to make sure that a command given by a user is formally correct
syntax-defined macro command	macro command that is given by keying in the start character and the name of the macro
synthesised frequency hopping	<i>See radio frequency hopping</i>
syscode	15-bit system identity code transmitted on the control channel of a base station
syslog	standard UNIX way of sending log information to a host computer that collects log information
syslog daemon	server process that provides a syslog message logging facility for application and system processes
syslog facility	information field that is associated with a syslog message with the purpose of providing a rough clue from which part of a system the message is originated

system /US/	<i>See network</i>
system actor	actor which acts as a part of the operating system
system administration manager; SAM	tool with a graphical user interface that is used to perform system administration tasks
system and database server; SDS	combined server used in small network management configurations, which runs the system and database package
system architecture; architecture	set of rules and guidelines of a system or a plan that illustrates its division into subsystems and further into software and hardware components and the subsystem interfaces
system area	collection of service areas covered by mobile networks using the same mobile communication system
system backup	backup copy that contains system data and can be used to restore the system
system block	hierarchically the highest block in the DX 200 system which offers a defined number of related services and implements a defined number of functions
system block implementation	entity consisting of service blocks and internal declarations of a system block
system call	<i>See operating system call</i>
system clock	clock that delivers the timing signal where it is needed
system component; SC	collection of subsystems that covers specific functions of the system
system component server; SCS	server that functions as a communications gateway between the workstation network and other network elements
system configuration; configuration	description of how the hardware and software of a system are arranged at a given point of time
system configuration administration	DX 200 command class
system configuration management	set of O&M functions used for controlling either the hardware or software configuration of the system

system configuration window	user interface window which allows a user who has access rights to search, view, edit, and create backups of the configuration files
system context diagram; <i>SCD</i>	diagram which establishes the information boundary between the system being implemented and the environment in which the system is to operate
system credential access API	access API that provides a client application with access to the system resources that require authentication with a clear-text password
system credential management interface	self-management interface that provides functions for adding new system resource user accounts and credential types to the credential service, and for changing the passwords of existing system resource user accounts in the credential service
system deployer	user who commissions and upgrades the hardware and software of a system, including the databases
system description language; <i>SDL</i>	modified STD
system device unit; <i>SD unit; SDU</i>	mass memory unit of the operation and maintenance unit (OMU) and the marker and charging unit (MCHU)
system dimensioning	part of the system design process which aims at achieving balanced dimensioning of resources, so that capacity and performance requirements are met at the same time
system directory	directory that contains the currently active software delivery
system disk	disk storage which contains the system's loadable files and MML programs (DX 200)
system distinguished name	<i>See local distinguished name</i>
system dump	dump that contains the stored kernel log from the moment just before the unit restart
system environment	<i>See environment of a system</i>
system event log	<i>See system log</i>
system feature	feature that provides network or system-wide functions
system file system	general registry that contains NetBeans platform configuration information that is built from layer files

system frame number; <i>SFN</i>	cyclic frame number which is used for numbering a frame within a range between zero and a defined maximum
system image	image partition that contains the base platform software and all the application-specific software
system image	<i>See bootable archive</i>
system information block; <i>SIB</i>	block in which the radio access network broadcasts system information to the mobile terminals
system information message; <i>SI message</i>	message that is sent by a base transceiver station and that includes information of the broadcast control channel
system interface unit; <i>SIU</i>	interface unit that controls system start-up, initialisation, operation, and protection, and the external system bus
system level upgrade	change in the system level of a network element
system library	in DMX operating system, a library that supports the master's tasks such as family initialisation, creating and destroying of hands, reservation of hands and time supervision of hands
system log; <i>system event log; SLOG; SEL</i>	log of all system events, for example about system start-ups and system shutdowns
system maintenance	functions and actions for handling fault situations and user-initiated configuration management tasks in the system hardware and software in such a way that all the availability performance requirements for the system and for individual customers are met
system maintenance computer; <i>maintenance computer; SYM computer; SYM</i>	computer unit in which the centralised part of the alarm system, the recovery system, and the diagnostics are located
system management	<i>See NMS system management</i>
system management application entity; <i>SMAE</i>	aspect of system management application process involved with communication

system management application process; <i>SMAP</i>	set of functions which collectively encompass system management
system management bus	serial interface through which system components can communicate with each other and with the rest of the system
system management interface; <i>SMI</i>	administration user interface which allows system components to be configured and monitored via a web browser
system management server; <i>SMS</i>	comprehensive management facility providing a set of tools
system management software; <i>SMS</i>	software that enables the proactive monitoring of network performance by capturing network alerts, paging technicians, and reducing downtime
system manager	in Nokia ATCA Blade hardware, an operations and maintenance computer
system menu	menu from which different program functions can be chosen
system mode	<i>See kernel mode</i>
system model repository; <i>SMR</i>	in FlexiServer high availability services (HAS) system software, a subsystem maintaining a set of XML files that store configuration information on the part of the system that is visible for HAS
system module	module that supplies the main processing capacity
system outage	situation, where either all lines lose their originating or terminating service, all incoming or all outgoing trunks are lost, or all stable calls are lost
system package server	host that currently runs the system package and has the global disks locally mounted
system parameter	<i>See parameter</i>
system platform	a group of platforms that consists of switching platform, computing platform and hardware platform to which the necessary applications can be added in the DX 200 system
system program	program which belongs to system software
system protection	action of minimising the effect of failure of a managed entity by blocking or changeover to other entities (as a result the failed entity is excluded from operation)

system restart	process of restarting all those functional units of a network element that can be restarted
system rule	original alarm system rulebase rule defined by the manufacturer
system security	<i>See NMS system security</i>
system server	in the network management system (NMS), a server that runs system-level services and provides background processes or database services
system service / US/	<i>See network service</i>
system simulator	<i>See simulator</i>
system software	programs that form part of a computer operating system or its support utilities
system start-up	process of loading the operating system and necessary applications from a memory to the system
system start-up computer; <i>start-up computer</i>	computer that has a local hard disk and that can be started in the normal state without any guidance from outside
system start-up trace	tool which can be used to report how the system start-up proceeds, giving information on the starting order of program blocks and on the bottlenecks in the system
system startup	<i>See system start-up</i>
system supervision	DX 200 command class
system support functions; <i>debugging operations</i>	DX 200 command class
system value	attenuation of radio relay equipment between the transmitter output and receiver input ports when the bit error ratio is normally 1×10^{-3}
system variable	global configuration environment variable containing information about a computer and its role in the system
system-critical unit	unit whose restart causes a full system restart
system-level trace; <i>trace; SLT</i>	function that uses tracing to detect problems that affect the service level in the network

systems management application service element; SMASE	application service element providing systems management services
systems management function	group of systems management services which satisfy a set of logically related user requirements
systems management functional unit	named set of systems management services defined for the purpose of identifying specific sets of functions where there is a requirement to establish or negotiate the use of such functions between end systems or for reference purposes in other standards
systems management process	application process participating in systems management
systems management service	named set of service primitives that provide a service for use in systems management
Sz	<i>See Sz interface</i>
Sz interface; Sz	optimised LDAP interface that is used between the Nokia-Siemens Subscriber Repository and a non-Nokia home location register

2.22 T

T	<i>See transparent transmission</i>
T	<i>See transparent</i>
T 1	<i>See T1</i>
T 1 system	<i>See T1</i>
T bit	<i>See SN-PDU type bit</i>
T reference point; reference point T	protocol reference point between customer site switching equipment (NT2) and the local loop termination (NT1)
T-BCSM	<i>See terminating basic call state model</i>
T-CSCF	<i>See terminating call state control function</i>
T-CSI	<i>See terminating CAMEL subscription information</i>

T-interface	in ISDN, the four-wire physical interface at the T-reference point, between NT1 and NT2
T-PDU	<i>See tunnelled protocol data unit</i>
T-reference point	<i>See T reference point</i>
T-SGW	<i>See signalling gateway</i>
T1; T 1; T 1 system	American PCM system that carries 24 channels in a 193-bit frame transmitted at 1.544 Mbit/s basic multiplex rate
T3	North American standard for 44.736 Mbit/s transmission which is capable of handling 672 channels simultaneously
T9	<i>See predictive text input</i>
T9 text input	<i>See predictive text input</i>
TA	<i>See timing advance</i>
TA	<i>See terminal address</i>
TA	<i>See transport address</i>
TA	<i>See traffic analyser</i>
TA	<i>See type approval</i>
TA	<i>See traffic area</i>
TA	<i>See location area</i>
TA CDR; traffic analyser charging record	charging record (CDR) that is created by the intelligent service node traffic analyser (ISN-TA) for each service
TA profile	service package that the traffic analyser (TA) uses to describe a set of classifiers
TA rule editor	<i>See traffic analyser rule editor</i>
TA value	<i>See timing advance value</i>
tab	part of a tabbed pane that is clicked to view the tabbed section
tablespace	database storage unit
tabular data stream; TDS	application-level protocol for communication between client applications and structured query language (SQL) server

TAC	<i>See type allocation code</i>
TAC	<i>See terminal access code</i>
TACACS	<i>See terminal access controller access control system</i>
TAF	<i>See transparent application failover</i>
TAF	<i>See time alignment frame</i>
TAF	<i>See terminal adaptation function</i>
tag	<i>See label</i>
tag	to attach a label to a piece of data in a data-flow computer that specifies where the information is to be used in the program
tag library descriptor; TLD	XML document that contains information about a JavaServer Pages library as a whole and about each custom tag contained in the library
tag-length-value coding	<i>See type-length-value coding</i>
tagged text markup language; TTML	markup language used in wireless communication between the mobile user and an Internet server
taglib	<i>See JSP tag library</i>
taglib directive	declaration that states that a JavaServer Page (JSP) uses custom tags, names the JSP tag library that defines the custom tags, and specifies their tag prefix
TAI	<i>See timing advance index</i>
tail bits	bits that are added to the end of an information stream to allow the use of a convolutional code to build a (non-systematic) block code while preserving the minimum distance properties
talk burst; speech item; talkburst	continuous flow of media, for example speech transmission, from one sender to one or more recipients
talk burst control	<i>See floor control</i>
talk burst control protocol	<i>See floor control protocol</i>
talk group	<i>See PoC group</i>
talk session	<i>See PoC session</i>

talk time; <i>talk-time</i>	time frame that the user can talk with a fully charged battery without recharging the battery
talk-time	<i>See talk time</i>
talkburst	<i>See talk burst</i>
talker identification	procedure by which the current talker's identity is determined and made known to listeners in a PoC session
talkgroup	<i>See PoC group</i>
talking channel	<i>See speech channel</i>
talking party identification; <i>TPI</i>	feature which enables all parties of a group call to receive the identity of the talking party
talking user identity	indication of the identity of the user who is currently talking that is shown to the receiving user
talkspurt	<i>See talk burst</i>
tandem connection	arbitrary series of contiguous link connections and/or subnetwork connections
tandem Davies-Meyer method	method which enables one-way encryption by using a two-way encryption algorithm
tandem traffic	<i>See transit traffic</i>
tandem-free operation; <i>TFO</i>	configuration of a voice or multimedia call for which transcoders are physically present in the communication path but transcoding functions are disabled or partially disabled in order to avoid multiple transcoding
TAO; <i>The ACE ORB</i>	freely available, open-source, and standards-compliant real-time implementation of Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA), which provides efficient, predictable, and scalable end-to-end quality of service
TAP	<i>See transferred account procedure</i>
TAP	<i>See Telocator Alphanumeric Protocol</i>
tape archive	<i>See tape archive format</i>
tape archive format; <i>tape archiver; tape archive; tar archive; TAR; tar</i>	format for archiving files on tape

tape archiver	<i>See tape archive format</i>
tape drive	<i>See magnetic tape unit</i>
TAR	<i>See tape archive format</i>
tar	<i>See tape archive format</i>
tar archive	<i>See tape archive format</i>
tar GNU zip	<i>See TGZ format</i>
Tardis	<i>See Tardis 2000</i>
Tardis 2000; Tardis	shareware that is used to ensure that a computer clock shows the right time
target	output device or logical file to which another logical file is connected
target ASN gateway	ASN gateway that is connected to the target base transceiver station
target class	class that represents a child instance and is managed by a source instance
target data path function; <i>target DP function; new serving DP function</i>	data path function that is associated with the target base transceiver station and communicates with the anchor data path function to prepare a data path to replace the current path after the completion of the handover
target DP function	<i>See target data path function</i>
target file	<i>See target module</i>
target HLR	home location register (HLR) to which the subscriber data is moved in HLR splitting
target language	<i>See object language</i>
target module; target file	program module which has been translated
target MSC; <i>MSC-T</i>	mobile services switching centre (MSC) which is in charge of the cell after the inter-MSC handover
target PAPU	<i>See incoming PAPU</i>
target program	<i>See object program</i>

target queue	process or logic that co-ordinates all the target requests in one home location register (HLR)
target request	request in the home location register (HLR) B belonging to the called subscriber against whom the service was activated
target RNC	in RNS split, the radio network controller (RNC) which receives the control of one or more BTS sites
target SGSN	serving GPRS support node (SGSN) that indicates the location to which the subscriber is moving
target system	system which is connected in a remote session
target unit	<i>See object unit</i>
target user	called subscriber who is currently busy or does not answer
tariff	information needed for charging about the charge rate or the number of pulses in the pulse train or both
tariff and charging administration	<i>See charging administration</i>
tariff area information	parameter which is used to indicate the price range of a call
tariff based charging	<i>See tariff changing according to call duration</i>
tariff change; tariff switch; TSW	process of changing the charging tariff
tariff changing according to call duration; tariff based charging	part of generation of charging in which either an ascending or a descending tariff according to the call duration can be defined for calls
tariff class; TC	service-based rating included in a charging record's (CDR) data content, used in external billing to calculate the fee for service usage
tariff handling	feature that offers a way to manage the tariffs in the serving GPRS support node (SGSN)
tariff management	set of actions that comprise the creation and modification of the tariff models that are used during the call to determine the price of the call
tariff matrix	part of tariff model that defines how a call from a particular numbering area to another numbering area is charged

tariff model	model that contains data of charging and that is used in the service control point (SCP) to define the tariff of the call
tariff period	part of a calendar day during which a particular tariff is applied
tariff plan	<i>See price plan</i>
tariff rate	part of tariff model that defines the price of a charge rate period with reference to a standard or scale
tariff rule	part of tariff model that contains the date and time range and tariff rate information of a day class in a certain tariff table
tariff switch	<i>See tariff change</i>
tariff switch-over time; <i>switch-over time</i>	moment when a new tariff replaces the current tariff
tariff type	data informing which form of traffic or service the charging has been based on
tariff zone	<i>See charging zone</i>
tariffing functions	functions relating to the administration of tariffing
TAS	<i>See telecommunication application server</i>
task	action within a transition containing either a sequence of assignment statements or a synchronous service call. The interpretation of a task depends on and may act on information held by the system
task state segment; <i>TSS</i>	segment that contains information on a task so that the operating system kernel can use it for task management
task switching; <i>context switching</i>	switching between active applications without opening or closing any of them
TAXI	<i>See transparent asynchronous transmitter/receiver interface</i>
TB	<i>See transmission buffer</i>
TBC	<i>See time-based charging</i>
TBCP	<i>See floor control protocol</i>
TBCSM	<i>See terminating basic call state model</i>
TBF	<i>See temporary block flow</i>

TBF allocation; temporary block flow allocation	procedure in which a base transceiver station is selected and a channel allocated for a temporary block flow
TBF multiplexing	dynamic allocation of general packet radio service (GPRS) and enhanced general packet radio service (EGPRS) temporary block flows (TBF) on the same time-slot
TBF release; standard TBF release	release of a temporary block flow on the packet data traffic channel (PDTCH) when there is no data to be sent or the radio resources are congested
TBF reservation; temporary block flow reservation	reservation of a packet data traffic channel (PDTCH) that ends when all the RLC/MAC blocks of one temporary block flow have been sent successfully
TBRL	<i>See transhybrid loss</i>
TC	<i>See quality of service class</i>
TC	<i>See transmission convergence</i>
TC	<i>See traffic channel</i>
TC	<i>See transcoder</i>
TC	<i>See transaction capabilities</i>
TC	<i>See remote control</i>
TC	<i>See trunk code</i>
TC	<i>See tariff class</i>
TC adapter	<i>See TC adaptor</i>
TC adaptor; TC adaptor	managed entity in the ATM network responsible for generating alarms that report the ability of the managed entity to delineate ATM cells from the payload of a terminated digital transmission path
TC band	<i>See traffic channel band</i>
TC measurement	<i>See transmission convergence measurement</i>
TC message	<i>See transaction capabilities message</i>
TC user	functional part of the telephony application which is located in the application layer (layer 7) within the OSI model, using the services of the transaction capabilities (TC)

TCAP	<i>See transaction capabilities application part</i>
TCAP API	application programming interface (API) provided by Hewlett-Packard (HP) for writing applications on top of the transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) layer
TCAP message	<i>See transaction capabilities message</i>
TCB	<i>See transmission control block</i>
TCDB	<i>See terminal capabilities database</i>
TCH	<i>See traffic channel</i>
TCH/F	<i>See full-rate traffic channel</i>
TCH/H	<i>See half-rate traffic channel</i>
TCI	<i>See test connection indicator</i>
TCL	<i>See tool command language</i>
TCL	<i>See terminal coupling loss</i>
TCM	<i>See trellis coded modulation</i>
TCP	<i>See Transmission Control Protocol</i>
TCP mux	<i>See TCP port service multiplexer</i>
TCP port multiplexer	<i>See TCP port service multiplexer</i>
TCP port service multiplexer; TCP port multiplexer	protocol that is used to contact multiple services on a single well-known TCP port using a service name instead of a well-known number
TCP/IP; transmission control protocol/Internet protocol	basic communication protocol used to transmit data over networks, on the Internet as well as on private networks
TCP/IP configuration; TCP/IP management	feature which can be used to configure the TCP/IP stacks in DMX and Chorus units
TCP/IP management	<i>See TCP/IP configuration</i>

TCP/IP protocol measurement	measurement that provides information on the TCP/IP stack in different units of the network element
TCPdump; <i>tcpdump</i>	program that captures and copies transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) packets and displays the contents of the packets
tcpdump	<i>See TCPdump</i>
TCPMUX	<i>See TCP port service multiplexer</i>
TCR	<i>See time controlled routing</i>
TCR data	<i>See time controlled routing data</i>
TCS	<i>See temperature control system</i>
TCS	<i>See teleconference</i>
TCS	<i>See terminating call screening</i>
Tcs	<i>See message transfer time at signalling transfer points</i>
TCS	<i>See transmission convergence sublayer</i>
TCSM	<i>See transcoder submultiplexer</i>
TCSM channel	transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection in the system between a 386 computer and a TCSM2 unit
TCTT	<i>See transmission convergence trail termination point</i>
TD	<i>See fax/modem tone detector</i>
TD-CDMA	<i>See time division/code division multiple access</i>
TD-SCDMA	<i>See Time Division-Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access</i>
TD/CDMA	<i>See time division/code division multiple access</i>
TDD	<i>See time division duplex</i>
TDL data model; <i>TDL model</i>	TDL language based data model that contains features from the ER model, relational data model, and functional data model
TDL model	<i>See TDL data model</i>
TDL runtime library; <i>TDLRUN</i>	library containing routines that maintain the database files
TDLRUN	<i>See TDL runtime library</i>

TDM	<i>See time-division multiplexing</i>
TDM backbone; TDM BB	backbone in which data transmission is based on time-division multiplexing (TDM)
TDM BB	<i>See TDM backbone</i>
TDM connection	synchronous connection that is based on time-division multiplexing (TDM)
TDM cross-connect; drop and insert; drop/insert function	equipment for digitally connecting channels from one T1 or E1 facility to channels on another T1 or E1 facility
TDM interface	plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH) interface for connecting a multimedia gateway to a second generation mobile services switching centre (2G MSC)
TDM network	telecommunication network in which data is transmitted over the communications medium in time-division multiplexed form
TDM route; route	route where the transmission path is based on time-division multiplexing (TDM)
TDM termination	physical termination that includes preconfigured PCM time-slots for the use of TDM resources
TDM-optimised MGW; TDM-optimized MGW / US/	multimedia gateway (MGW) configuration which is designed specifically for the 2G networks by increasing the number of TDM interfaces
TDM-optimized MGW /US/	<i>See TDM-optimised MGW</i>
TDMA	<i>See time division multiple access</i>
TDMA/CDMA	<i>See time division/code division multiple access</i>
TDOA	<i>See time difference of arrival</i>
TDP	<i>See trigger detection point</i>
TDP-N service	service of an event detection point which includes an active trigger detection point notification (TDP- N) that has been statically armed for an IN supported service
TDP-R	<i>See trigger detection point request</i>

TDP-R service	service of an event detection point which includes an active trigger detection point request (TDP-R) that has been statically armed for an IN supported service
TDR	<i>See time dependent routing</i>
TDS	<i>See tabular data stream</i>
TE	<i>See transit exchange</i>
TE	<i>See test</i>
TE	<i>See terminal equipment</i>
TE	<i>See transmission equipment</i>
tear-off menu	pull-down menu that can be detached from its original position on the display and taken to a better position
teaser	unit that consists of a headline and text field, plus a link that leads to more information
technology	application of practical sciences to industry or commerce
TEI	<i>See terminal endpoint identifier</i>
TEI	<i>See tunnel endpoint identifier</i>
TEID	<i>See tunnel endpoint identifier</i>
tel	<i>See telephone</i>
TEL URL	URL address which identifies a connection to a terminal that handles normal voice telephone calls, a voice mailbox or other voice messaging system, or a service that can be operated using DTMF tones
tele adapter; fixed network adapter	adapter which transforms the two-wire switching of the fixed network telephone into a user interface of a standard radio telephone and vice versa
tele/trial	<i>See trial configuration</i>
telecom interface	<i>See GSM/GPRS interface</i>
telecommand	<i>See remote control</i>
telecommunication; telecommunications	transmission based communication using electromagnetic systems

telecommunication application server; <i>TAS</i>	MSC server which serves the IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) subscriber's originating and terminating telecommunication services when the IMS subscribers also have a subscription in the home location register
telecommunication circuit; <i>circuit</i>	combination of two transmission channels permitting bidirectional transmission of signals between two points, to support a single communication
telecommunication network; <i>telecommunications network; communication network</i>	set of nodes and links that provides connections between two or more defined points to facilitate telecommunication between them
telecommunication path; <i>path</i>	continuous course taken by a transmission signal between two points. This may be, for example, a physical transmission medium, a frequency band in a frequency multiplex, or a time slot in a time division multiplex. The path includes the transmission media and the means used for connecting them together
telecommunication service; <i>telecommunications service</i>	service that is offered by a telecommunications company, for example a network operator, to its customers to satisfy a specific telecommunication requirement
telecommunication service attribute	<i>See service attribute</i>
telecommunication terminal	<i>See terminal equipment</i>
telecommunication terminal equipment	<i>See terminal equipment</i>
telecommunications	<i>See telecommunication</i>
telecommunications management network; <i>TMN</i>	network used to transfer and process information which is related to the management of telecommunication
telecommunications network	<i>See telecommunication network</i>
telecommunications service	<i>See telecommunication service</i>

telecommunications service provider; <i>SP</i>	telecommunications company which provides teleservices to users
telecommunications technology	part of information technology encompassing telecommunication systems and techniques as well as knowledge of their application
telecommunications traffic; <i>teletraffic; traffic</i>	process of arrivals and releases of demands for resources in a network
teleconference; <i>teleconference service; TCS</i>	telecommunications service by means of which a conference call connection can be established between participants from different locations via telecommunications network
teleconference service	<i>See teleconference</i>
telecontrol	control of operational equipment at a distance using a combination of telemetry and telecommande
telefax	<i>See fax</i>
telefax automatic group 3	<i>See automatic facsimile group 3 service</i>
telematic service; <i>telematic svc</i>	computer-aided telecommunication service
telematic svc	<i>See telematic service</i>
telematics	that part of the information technology which is a combination of telecommunications and data processing technology
telemetering	<i>See telemetry</i>
telemetric subscriber; <i>TmS</i>	subscriber category which has only short message service (SMS) or unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) traffic and data calls, no speech calls except emergency calls
telemetry; <i>telemetry; remote metering; remote measurement</i>	process in which measurements are made at some remote location and the results are transmitted by telecommunication
telemetry word; <i>TLM</i>	part of the GPS navigation message that includes a synchronisation pattern
telephone; <i>telephone set; tel</i>	terminal equipment that is intended primarily for speech connection

telephone answer-back device	<i>See telephone answering set</i>
telephone answering device	<i>See telephone answering set</i>
telephone answering machine	<i>See telephone answering set</i>
telephone answering set; <i>telephone answering machine;</i> <i>answering machine;</i> <i>telephone answering device;</i> <i>telephone answer-back device</i>	device that enables incoming phone calls to be answered and gives a pre-recorded message
telephone communication	<i>See telephone traffic</i>
telephone exchange	<i>See exchange</i>
telephone network	telecommunication network which is primarily used for transmission of speech
telephone set	<i>See telephone</i>
telephone traffic; <i>telephone communication;</i> <i>telephony</i>	telecommunication which uses telephones as terminal equipment
telephone user part; <i>telephony user part; TUP</i>	user part of the messages transferred by message transfer part (MTP) specified for telephone services
telephone user part signaling / US/	<i>See telephone user part signalling</i>

telephone user part signalling; telephone user part signaling / US/	signalling that enables messaging between an exchange and a telephone user part through the message transfer part, for call control
telephony	<i>See telephone traffic</i>
telephony routing over IP; TRIP	inter-domain application-layer control protocol which supports the discovery and exchange of IP telephony gateway routing tables between gateways to support IP telephony routing
telephony user part	<i>See telephone user part</i>
teleport	service centre which offers long distance connections
teleservice	part of telecommunication service which forms all or part of the message transmission or switching in a telecommunications network
teleservices function class; TELFCL	function class that contains a call control part that analyses call attempt requests and the dialling received from the Digital Private Network Signalling System No 1 (DPNSS 1) signalling service and starts the outgoing connection according to the results of the analysis
teletraffic	<i>See telecommunications traffic</i>
televoting; VOT	IN service which allows the subscriber to propose a phone voting, the user being asked, either to ring a specific number according to his choice, or to ring a unique number and, after prompting, to give his choice by keyboard or by voice dialogue
TELFCL	<i>See teleservices function class</i>
Telnet	virtual terminal protocol in the Internet suite of protocols, allowing users of one host to log into a remote host and act as normal terminal users of that host
Telocator Alphanumeric Protocol; TAP	ASCII-based, half-duplex protocol that allows the submission of alphanumeric messages to send requests to a pager service
Telocator Network Paging Protocol; TNPP	protocol that provides a standard mechanism to transfer paging and other information between paging terminals, regardless of the manufacturer
temperature control system; TCS	set of devices and the software for monitoring and controlling the internal temperature, as well as for providing the air circulation, of a network element

template	virtual recipe or algorithm that is used to preset several aspects of an entity when it is created
template profile	set of intelligent content delivery (ICD) service definitions, which can be used as a template to minimise the data stored for subscriptions
temporary; temporary mode	wireless application protocol (WAP) session mode that is a more unreliable data transfer method than permanent mode because if data is lost, it will lead to a connection error
temporary block flow; temporary GPRS connection block flow; TBF	physical connection where multiple mobile stations share one traffic channel, but the traffic channel is dedicated to one mobile station at a time, meaning that one mobile station is transmitting or receiving at a time.
temporary block flow allocation	<i>See TBF allocation</i>
temporary block flow reservation	<i>See TBF reservation</i>
temporary buffer	buffer that is created only when needed, and that is destroyed automatically immediately after use
temporary dial-out group; temporary talk group; ad hoc PoC group; ad hoc instant talk group	dial-out group that is created for the duration of a PoC call and for which the calling party selects the participants from the catalogue of the terminal
temporary flow identifier	<i>See temporary flow identity</i>
temporary flow identity; TFI	identifier that is included in every radio link control (RLC) header belonging to a particular temporary block flow (TBF) and in the control messages associated to the LLC frame transfer in order to address the peer RLC entities
temporary GPRS connection block flow	<i>See temporary block flow</i>
temporary group	group that is created for immediate use, and is not saved in the group repository as such
temporary IMS public identity	<i>See temporary public user identity</i>

temporary IP address	IP address that is assigned for temporary use only, and ceases when the specified need for the use is over
temporary link level identity	<i>See temporary logical link identity</i>
temporary logical file	logical file created by the system or with MML commands, which is deleted automatically after the session has ended
temporary logical link identity; temporary link level identity; TLLI	temporary identifier which unambiguously identifies the logical link between GPRS mobile station and serving GPRS support node (SGSN) within one routing area in the logical link control (LLC) level
temporary mobile station identity	<i>See temporary mobile subscriber identity</i>
temporary mobile subscriber identity; TMSI	unique identity temporarily allocated to visiting mobile subscribers by the visitor location register (VLR) in order to support the subscriber identity confidentiality service
temporary mode	<i>See temporary</i>
temporary public user identity; TIMPU	public user identity that is derived from the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI) for a user with a UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM) for the initial registrations
temporary talk group	<i>See temporary dial-out group</i>
temporary trunk blocking; TTB	blocking of circuits on a route for a predetermined period to reduce traffic to an exchange which has invoked load control
temporary user account	cached copy of a remote user account, copied from a lightweight directory access protocol (LDAP) directory
temporary user profile	data record of the cache file in a network element, containing the user profile data and username found from the directory server and saved to the cache until the user logs out
term broadband remote access server; synonym BRAS	server that terminates remote users at the corporate network or Internet users at the Internet service provider (ISP) network, and that provides firewall, authentication, and routing services
TERM_ID	<i>See termination ID</i>
TERMID	<i>See termination ID</i>
terminal	termination point of a particular telecommunication session

terminal access code; TAC	code for the selection of terminal equipment which enables a user to assign individual numbers into terminals connected to ISDN access
terminal access controller access control system; TACACS	authentication protocol that provides remote access authentication and related services, such as event logging
terminal adaptation function; TAF	functional entity that is associated with a mobile station and that permits interworking between a mobile termination and terminal equipment
terminal adaptation receiver	function that maps the lower level Virtual Container signals from the tributary interface group to a C-4 container
terminal adaptation transmitter	function that demaps the lower level Virtual Container signals from the C-4 container
terminal address; TA	number used to identify a unique terminal or a fixed network access point on a network
terminal application	application that runs on a terminal
terminal balance return loss	<i>See transhybrid loss</i>
terminal capabilities database; TCDB	in the MMS Center, a set of XML files in which the information concerning terminal capabilities is stored
terminal capability	ability of a terminal to perform tasks assigned to it
terminal congestion	signalling message that is sent when access to the endpoint is congested and there are no network rerouting options available to avoid the congestion
terminal connection	<i>See exchange connection</i>
terminal coupling loss; TCL	frequency-dependent coupling loss between the receiving port and the sending port of a terminal, due to acoustical coupling, electrical coupling, and seismic coupling
terminal detection interface	interface used to detect and receive information about the terminals using the operator's network

terminal endpoint identifier; <i>TEI</i>	identifier of the terminal used by the D-channel
terminal equipment; <i>TE</i>	equipment that provides the functions necessary for the operation of the access protocols by the user
terminal exchange	exchange that receives incoming traffic directed solely to its own subscribers
terminal file	logical file whose read and write operations are meant to be routed to a terminal device
terminal function	function that resides in a terminal which controls the network layer functions of the ISDN and the terminal equipment attached to it
terminal interface	menu-based interface that operators use for system initialisation and diagnostics
terminal management	<i>See continuous provisioning</i>
terminal management server	server that allows the operator or the mobile station's end-user to set the original set of parameters or modify the existing set of parameters in the mobile station
terminal management support	optional mobile services switching centre (MSC) feature which allows the visitor location registers (VLR) in the network to inform Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS) about terminals that are using the network
terminal mobility	ability of a terminal to access telecommunication services from different locations and while in motion, and the capability of the network to identify and locate that terminal
terminal multiplexer; <i>TM</i>	multiplexer used to insert the incoming signals to an STM-N frame
terminal operations	using the computer through a terminal or a terminal emulator so that all processing functions are executed in servers
terminal portability; <i>TP</i>	service which allows a user to interrupt and restore connection between a terminal and an exchange during a call without releasing network connection
terminal re-authentication	<i>See re-authentication</i>
terminal repeater	digital repeater located at one end of the digital line equipment
terminating application	application which is the destination of application-terminated (AT) messages

terminating basic call state model; terminating BCSM; T-BCSM; TBCSM	basic call state model which models the forwarding of a call to the terminating CS
terminating BCSM	<i>See terminating basic call state model</i>
terminating call	in ATM, a call which comes from the network node interface (NNI) and goes to the user-network interface (UNI)
terminating call query on digit analysis; TQoD	feature which is used to support the routing of the mobile-terminating (MT) calls in the gateway MSC (GMSC)
terminating call screening; TCS	call screening that allows the subscriber to specify that incoming calls are either restricted or allowed
terminating call state control function; terminating CSCF; T-CSCF	serving call state control function (S-CSCF) that requests the called party's profile and transport address from the serving profile database (SPD) and routes the call towards the called party
terminating CAMEL interrogation call attempt CDR	<i>See CAMEL terminated call CDR</i>
terminating CAMEL subscription information; terminating CSI; T-CSI	CAMEL subscription information that identifies the subscriber as having terminating CAMEL services
terminating CSCF	<i>See terminating call state control function</i>
terminating CSI	<i>See terminating CAMEL subscription information</i>
terminating IN category key; TICK	IN category key that identifies a subscriber who has terminating IN-supported services with routing ability to a service switching point
terminating media gateway; terminating MGW; MGW-T	media gateway to which the called party's physical termination is connected
terminating MGW	<i>See terminating media gateway</i>

terminating network	network that in co-operation with a GSM PLMN provides telecommunication services between their respective users. Examples of terminating networks are the PSTN, the ISDN, public data networks (PDNs), and GSM PLMNs
terminating P-CSCF; <i>answering P-CSCF</i>	proxy call state control function (P-CSCF) in which the SDP answerer has registered
terminating PoC service point trigger	service point trigger that contains filter criteria for a SIP request that initiates a dialogue to a PoC SIP user agent
terminating service	service type which applies to called subscriber's services
terminating signalling point	signalling point that receives the signalling message
terminating traffic	traffic destined for sinks located within the network considered, whatever its origin
terminating transaction request	transaction request that a signalling unit sends to a base station subsystem
termination	within H.248, an object that sources and sinks media streams
termination ID; <i>termination identifier, TERM_ID, TERMID</i>	reference of a termination, which is an arbitrary schema chosen by the media gateway (MGW)
termination identifier	<i>See termination ID</i>
termination point; <i>TP</i>	in the A-series, a physical point at an internal or external interface, and in the B-series, a time slot of pulse code modulation (PCM/TSL) or an IP address or port number
termination point control	administrative state and Operations, Administrations and Maintenance (OAM) control or any functions which handle individual termination points
termination point identifier; <i>TPI</i>	unique identifier of an ATM termination point
termination point local index; <i>TP local index</i>	identifier of a virtual path link termination point (with virtual path switching) or a virtual channel link termination point (with virtual channel switching) inside a functional unit

termination provider	object or objects in the control channel link, which provide services for the control channel
termination sink	transport processing function which accepts the characteristic information of the layer network at its input, removes the information related to monitoring and presents the remaining information at its output
termination source	transport processing function which accepts adapted characteristic information from a client layer network at its input, adds information to allow monitoring and presents the characteristic information of the layer network at its output
ternary digital signal; <i>ternary signal</i>	digital signal having three significant conditions
ternary signal	<i>See ternary digital signal</i>
terrain clearance angle	<i>See clearance angle</i>
terrestrial broadcasting	<i>See terrestrial transmission</i>
terrestrial transmission; <i>terrestrial broadcasting</i>	broadcasting by means of radio waves transmitted using earth stations
Terrestrial Trunked Radio; <i>TETRA</i>	standard by ETSI which defines a digital system for land mobile radio communication
territory border; <i>territory boundary</i>	boundary that defines which channels are allocated for circuit-switched traffic and which are allocated for packet-switched traffic
territory boundary	<i>See territory border</i>
territory method	method in which the base station controller dynamically divides time-slots in a cell to form a circuit-switched territory and a GPRS or EGPRS territory
territory update guard time	<i>See GPRS territory update guard time</i>
test; <i>in test</i>; <i>test state</i>; <i>TE</i>	state of a functional unit, where it only performs internal testing
test access	access which is used for testing the lines and connections of a cross-connection node
test access relay	<i>See line test relay</i>

test analysis; <i>analysis test state</i>	analysis of test calls set in a test state
test call	<i>See test call feature</i>
test call category	call category that the test call facilities use
test call feature; <i>test call</i>	feature which receives information on call events from the program blocks, and depending on the call event and test case concerned sends commands affecting call control and collects information on the progress of the call
test case	record that contains the controls of one test call class
test case file	file that contains test cases and that the MML program uses
test cell	<i>See ATM test cell</i>
test connection	connection where two units of the same type are connected to each other, one of them sending the test signals and the other receiving them
test connection indicator; <i>TCI</i>	parameter that indicates that the AAL type 2 connection that is to be established is a test connection
test hunting	hunting method which allows reservation of a circuit for test traffic without disturbing the normal call traffic
test log	log that records the characteristics and results of each test run
test loop; <i>TL</i>	mechanism incorporated into a terminal or into the network whereby the transmit path of a communication may be connected back to the receive path
test number	subscriber number reserved for maintenance and testing
test program	<i>See diagnosis program</i>
test state	<i>See test</i>
test TCP; <i>TTCP</i>	socket-based benchmarking tool for measuring the transmission control protocol (TCP) and user datagram protocol (UDP) performance between two systems
test traffic; <i>artificial traffic</i>	traffic generated by automatic means and used to test the performance of exchanges

testing and test control notation; tree and tabular combined notation; TTCN	language which can be applied to the specification of all types of reactive system tests over a variety of communication interfaces
testing phase	part of a software upgrade that consists of the creation of a trial configuration by loading the new software version into the redundant units, and the execution of the tests that validate the functioning of the new software in a specific hardware and data environment
testing point	point where the line signalling, switching and interregister signalling or transmission associated with international circuits are tested
TETRA	<i>See Terrestrial Trunked Radio</i>
text announcement	fixed-content announcement that can be shown on the display of a terminal
text extension symbol	container of text which belongs to the graphical symbol to which the text extension symbol is attached
text message; SMS message	short message comprised only of alphanumeric and special characters
text message service	<i>See short message service</i>
text output	output in text format which can be output as such
text telephone	<i>See text telephony</i>
text telephone package	package which is an extension to the H.248.1 gateway control protocol and which defines the control of a PSTN text telephone session in any of the modes supported by the automoding text telephone according to ITU-T V.18
text telephony; text telephone; TTY	feature that enables text-based communication over a speech bearer
text to speech; TTS	software that is capable of reading text
TF	<i>See transport format</i>
TF	<i>See transmit fail</i>
TFA	<i>See transfer-allowed procedure</i>
TFC	<i>See transport format combination</i>

TFC	<i>See transfer-controlled procedure</i>
TFCI	<i>See transport format combination indicator</i>
TFCS	<i>See transport format combination set</i>
TFI	<i>See temporary flow identity</i>
TFI	<i>See transport format identification</i>
TFO	<i>See tandem-free operation</i>
TFP	<i>See transfer-prohibited procedure</i>
TFR	<i>See transfer-restricted procedure</i>
TFRC	<i>See transport format and resource combination</i>
TFRI	<i>See transport format and resource indicator</i>
TFS	<i>See transport format set</i>
TFT	<i>See traffic flow template</i>
TFTP	<i>See Trivial File Transfer Protocol</i>
TFTP acknowledge- ment packet; ACK packet	trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet by which the TFTP DATA packet is acknowledged
TFTP blocksize option; blocksize option	trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) option which allows the client and server to negotiate a blocksize applicable to the network medium
TFTP client	<i>See trivial file transfer protocol client</i>
TFTP DATA packet; DATA packet	trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet by which the data (file context) is sent across the network
TFTP option extension	extension to the trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) which allows file transfer options to be negotiated prior to the transfer
TFTP read request packet; RRQ packet	trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet which requests the reading of a file from a foreign file system
TFTP server	<i>See trivial file transfer protocol server</i>

TFTP timeout interval	trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) option which allows the client and server to negotiate a suitable timeout interval
TFTP transfer size option	trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) option which allows the client or server which receives a file to determine the ultimate size of the transfer before it begins
TFTP write request packet; WRQ packet	trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP) packet which requests writing onto a foreign file system
TFTPC	<i>See trivial file transfer protocol client</i>
TFTPS	<i>See trivial file transfer protocol server</i>
TGIFIL	<i>See trigger information file</i>
TGT	<i>See ticket granting ticket</i>
tgz	<i>See TGZ format</i>
TGZ format; tar GNU zip; tgz	format for a file or directory which has been archived with tape archive (TAR) and then compressed with GNU zip (gzip)
The ACE ORB	<i>See TAO</i>
The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.; IEEE	non-profit, technical professional association which is an authority in technical areas ranging from computer engineering, biomedical technology and telecommunications, to electric power, aerospace and consumer electronics, among others
thermometer	program block that detects if an application or an individual process using the DX 200 redundancy support feature drops out of synchronism
THIG	<i>See topology hiding inter-network gateway</i>
third additional charging zone	<i>See outgoing accounting zone</i>
third generation mobile services switching centre	<i>See 3G MSC</i>
third line maintenance; 3rd line maintenance	level of maintenance which refers to the complex resolution of system problems, possibly design faults, normally with the supplier or designer of the system
third party	<i>See subscriber C</i>

third party call control; 3pcc	call control in which one party sets up and manages a communications relationship between two or more other parties
third party registration	registration that the serving call state control function (S-CSCF) performs for the application servers to inform them about user registrations that match a certain trigger
third-order multiplex equipment	multiplex equipment which combines a number of tributary signals into and separates them from one 34368 kbit/s signal
third-party SDK	extension to the Software Development Kit (SDK) that is created by the user
THL	<i>See transhybrid loss</i>
thousand group	group of subscribers the subscriber numbers of which have the same digits except for the three last ones
THP	<i>See traffic handling priority</i>
thread	within an actor a unit executing the application code, having its own execution context
thread pooling	technique where application-level threads are run in operating system kernel threads so that there are fewer kernel threads than application level threads
threading; multithreading	method of sharing a single processor between multiple threads to minimise the time required to switch threads
three party connection	<i>See three-way conversation</i>
three party service; three-way calling; 3PTY	ISDN service that enables a user who is involved in at least two calls, one active call and at least one call on hold, to establish a three-party connection
three party service, full	service by which a user can establish a new call without disconnecting the ongoing call, shuttle between both calls without the third party hearing, establish a conference between the three parties, or transfer the incoming or outgoing call to the third party
three party service, full	service by which the subscriber can establish a new call without disconnecting the ongoing call, shuttle between both calls without the third party hearing, establish a conference between the three parties or transfer the incoming or outgoing call to the third party
three-state line signal	<i>See tristate line signal</i>

three-way calling	<i>See three party service</i>
three-way conversation; three party connection	conference call between three subscribers established in connection with three party service
threshold	in intelligent network application protocol (INAP) services, the portion of the subscriber's account that the service control point (SCP) assigns to the service switching point (SSP) while monitoring the subscriber's credit
threshold alarm	<i>See performance alarm</i>
threshold comparison	<i>See threshold monitoring</i>
threshold counter	counter with a predefined value that triggers a specified event
Threshold Engine	part of the Performance Management Platform that monitors the incoming performance management data and generates fault events in case the performance management data exceeds defined limits
threshold monitoring; thresholding; threshold comparison	process of decision-making in performance management that compares the actual value of a parameter or the averaged measurement result with a predetermined value of a parameter, in order to decide whether an action needs to be initiated or the alarm system needs to be activated
threshold notification	alarm that indicates that the capacity of a system is reached
thresholding	<i>See threshold monitoring</i>
through connection	connection made between an outgoing and an incoming circuit
through traffic	<i>See transit traffic</i>
through-connected time-slot	time-slot that is not transcoded or submultiplexed by the transcoder and the through connection of which is identified with the circuit from the highway PCM and the circuit from transcoder PCM (TC_PCM)
through-connection	process that is performed by control and switching equipment to establish a connection to an exchange
through-connection delay	interval from the instant at which the information required for setting up a through-connection in an exchange is available for processing in the exchange to the instant that the switching network through-connection is established and available for carrying traffic between the incoming and outgoing 64 kBit/s circuits

through-connection test; speech path continuity test	test that is used to supervise the switching matrix during the connection set-up and to fault localisation
through-switch connection	connection from the base transceiver station (via the lub interface) through the radio network controller (RNC) to another RNC (via the lur interface) or to the core network (via the lu interface)
throughput	number of data bits contained in a block successfully transferred in one direction across a section per unit time
throughput KPI	key performance indicator that indicates the total number of octets carried over an interface
TI	<i>See transaction identifier</i>
TICK	<i>See terminating IN category key</i>
ticket	access control document in the Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) database used for creating a download transaction
ticket authentication	authentication which is based on the valid ticket identifier of a download request and in which the user is generally anonymous
ticket call; switching by order	operation initiated when the attendant receives and stores the calling subscriber's call order and completed when the attendant contacts the called subscriber and the calling subscriber and switches the call between the two subscribers
ticket creation request	request that the content management module (CMM) sends to the delivery server core (DLSC), containing the ticket parameters necessary for creating the ticket
ticket granting ticket; TGT	credentials that the client gets from the key distribution centre (KDC) when authenticating the user
ticket group	set of tickets which share one licence for one user
ticket method	<i>See ticket service method</i>
ticket pool	pool from which the ticket service method reserves and releases tickets for transactions
ticket service	software that implements the ticket service method
ticket service method; ticket method; flag method	method in overload handling in which tickets are reserved and released in order to control the access to the system

ticket URL	URL address pointing to a single ticket stored in Nokia Delivery Server (DLS)
TID	<i>See tunnel identifier</i>
TID	<i>See transaction identifier</i>
TIE	<i>See time interval error</i>
TIF	<i>See translation information flag</i>
TIF-CSI	<i>See translation information flag CAMEL subscription information</i>
tightly-coupled application; mPlatform application	application that uses the mPlatform advanced application programming interface (API) and is at least two-level integrated
tightly-coupled service	web service that is integrated with mPlatform through the platform integration interface
tiled usage of subcarriers; TUSC	in orthogonal frequency-division multiple access (OFDMA), a subcarrier allocation mode that spans over a few consecutive OFDMA symbols in a downlink frame
tilt	scrolling in a vertical direction
TIM	<i>See trace identifier mismatch</i>
time	predefined data type which denotes absolute time
time alignment	<i>See time alignment procedure</i>
time alignment frame; TAF	frame that a radio network controller sends to a transcoder in the time alignment procedure so that it can adjust the timing of the speech data transmission in the downlink direction
time alignment procedure; time alignment	procedure for minimising the buffer delay in the radio network controller (RNC) by controlling the downlink transmission timing in the peer lu user plane (UP) protocol layer entity
time charging	<i>See time-based charging</i>
time congestion	probability that a system is congested over any particular time period
time control	<i>See time supervision</i>
time controlled destination; time controlled route destination	route destination used in time controlled routing when necessary, in which case digit analysis leads to different route destinations at different times

time controlled route destination	<i>See time controlled destination</i>
time controlled routing; TCR	routing in which digit analysis leads to different route destinations at different times according to a schedule
time controlled routing data; TCR data	data about time-controlled routing, change times, and destinations per day class
time cutter	time application principle in the packet switched network connections, according to which a timer is started after the sending of each packet
time dependent routing; TDR	IN service feature which allows for the routing of calls according to time or date
time difference of arrival; TDOA	positioning method in which the location of a mobile terminal is calculated based on the time difference between the signal reception at multiple receivers
time division	separation in the time domain of a plurality of transmission channels between two points
time division CDMA	<i>See time division/code division multiple access</i>
time division duplex; TDD	duplex in which several signals are interleaved in time for transmission over a common frequency channel
time division multiple access; TDMA	digital transmission technique in which several signals are interleaved in time for transmission over a common channel
time division switching	switching of inlets to outlets using time division multiplexing techniques
Time Division Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access	<i>See Time Division-Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access</i>
time division-code division multiple access	<i>See time division/code division multiple access</i>

Time Division-Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access; <i>Time Division Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access; TD-SCDMA</i>	mobile telephone communication standard for wireless network operators who want to move from a second-generation (2G) wireless network to a third-generation (3G) one
time division/code division multiple access; <i>time division-code division multiple access; time division CDMA; TDMA/CDMA; TD/CDMA; TD-CDMA</i>	technique that is a combination of time division multiple access (TDMA) and code division multiple access (CDMA)
time domain processing	speech enhancement in which speech signals are first decoded to linear speech samples by using G.711, then processed appropriately to achieve the required enhancements, and finally encoded back to the original coding
time exceeded message	<i>See ICMP time exceeded message</i>
time exceeded tone	audible indication that the terminal gives when the maximum talkburst time has been exceeded, indicating that the talkburst is interrupted
time input	input started by a certain moment of time
time interval error; <i>TIE</i>	total difference over a specified interval of time in the significant instants of a digital signal from their ideal positions in time
time limit; <i>time-out; time-out interval; time-out period</i>	specified period of time allowed to elapse in a system before a specified event takes place, unless another specified event occurs first
time management	application used for displaying, monitoring, and adjusting the time in the network element clocks
time monitoring	time supervision function that checks the times of network elements at regular intervals and generates an alarm if the value exceeds the alarm threshold

time of arrival; TOA	positioning method in which the location of a mobile terminal is calculated based on the time taken for a signal to travel from a mobile terminal to the antenna
time of day service	service which tells the subscriber the time of day
time quantised control; <i>time quantized control</i> /US/	synchronisation control in which each clock control signal is derived or utilised only at a number of discrete instants, which may or may not be equally separated in time
time quantized control /US/	<i>See time quantised control</i>
time queue	queue in which calendar tasks are on the basis of their execution times
time RAIM; <i>TRAIM</i>	receiver autonomous integrity monitoring (RAIM) that is used to check the integrity of the time solution in the global positioning system (GPS)
time server	in NMS, an external time source to which the user or the system defines the address to keep accurate time
time sharing	<i>See time slicing</i>
time sharing; <i>TS</i>	mode of operation of a data processing system that provides for the interleaving in time of two or more processes in one processor
time slicing	mode of operation in which two or more processes are assigned quanta of time on the same processor
time slot	<i>See time-slot</i>
time stage	<i>See time switching stage</i>
time stamp	information added to a record or other form of data showing the date and time it was processed and possibly the user
time stamping; <i>timestamping</i>	end-to-end delivery service in which the RTP/RTCP protocol provides for data with real-time characteristics the time stamps for synchronisation of media streams
time supervision; <i>time-out</i>	method for supervising that the events occur within the predetermined time limit
time supervision for the additional digit	<i>See additional digit time supervision</i>

time switch	part of time switching stage in a time division network used for shifting the channels (time slots) in time, with a certain delay, in relation to a certain time reference (frame)
time switching stage; <i>time stage</i>	part of time division network consisting of parallel time switches
time tariff; <i>fixed time based tariff</i>	tariff which informs the price of the call in currency units per second
time to first fix; <i>TTF</i>	period between the moment when a global positioning system (GPS) receiver is switched on and the moment when it defines its position for the first time
time to fix first	<i>See time to first fix</i>
time to live; <i>TTL</i>	IP packet field which shows how long a packet is considered valid
time-based billing	<i>See time-based charging</i>
time-based charging; <i>time charging; duration-based charging; TBC</i>	charging that is based on the time a connection is used
time-based frame numbering	frame numbering scheme in which the frame number is incremented for each lu timing interval (ITI) unit as specified in the initialisation frame
time-division multiplexing; <i>TDM</i>	multiplexing technique in which two or more lower bandwidth communications channels are combined into a higher bandwidth channel by allocating frequency time slots in turn to each of the lower bandwidth communications
time-limited licence	licence that has an actual expiry date
time-out	situation where the time supervision set by a process is exceeded and the process is informed of this
time-out	<i>See time supervision</i>
time-out	<i>See time limit</i>
time-out control; <i>timeout control</i>	criterion for rejecting old transaction requests in connection with the window access control gate
time-out interval	<i>See time limit</i>
time-out period	<i>See time limit</i>

time-shared control channel; TSCC	control channel that several base stations use sequentially
time-slot; time slot; timeslot; TS; ts; TSL	cyclic time interval that can be recognised and defined uniquely
time-slot interleaving	in a multichannel system with time division, the forming of a cycle containing one time-slot from each channel
time-slot monitoring	method used to monitor time-slots in interfaces where either cross-connections or control bits have been created
time-slot number; timeslot number; TSL number	number that identifies a particular time-slot and that is used to control the alignment of transmitted signals
time-slot sequence integrity	assurance that the digital information contained in the time slots of a multislot connection arrives at the output (or terminal) in the same sequence as it was introduced
time-slot-specific access number	digit sequence that is used to specify a number for each time slot of the branch exchange circuit group for charging administration
time-space-time switch; TST-switch	time division switching network that has a time-space-time architecture
timed diagnosis job	diagnosis job that is started on a set date and time for one or several plug-in units of a functional unit
timeout control	<i>See time-out control</i>
timer	area for storing a variable whose value is decremented at certain intervals by the real time process of the operating system
timer	object, owned by a process instance, that can be active or inactive. An active timer returns a timer signal to the owning process instance at a specified time
timer composite unit; timer_CU	maximum delay for an incomplete ATM cell to be transmitted in ATM adaptation layer type 2 (AAL2), the value of which is needed to limit the cell assembly delay
timer for C-number list	time supervision set to determine when a call is forwarded to the next subscriber on the C-number list
timer service	method of time supervision in which timers are located in the memory region of the process that requested the service

timer_CU	<i>See timer composite unit</i>
timeslot	<i>See time-slot</i>
timeslot number	<i>See time-slot number</i>
timestamp message	<i>See ICMP timestamp request message</i>
timestamp reply message	<i>See ICMP timestamp reply message</i>
timestamp request message	<i>See ICMP timestamp request message</i>
timestamping	<i>See time stamping</i>
timing	act of regulating the order and time of occurrence of the different functions of a device or a system
timing advance; TA	value that the base station calculates from access bursts and sends to the mobile station (MS), enabling the MS to advance the timing of its transmissions to the BS to compensate for propagation delay
timing advance index; TAI	value that determines the position of the subchannel on the packet timing control channel and that the mobile terminal uses to send an access burst from which the network can derive the timing advance
timing advance value; TA value	field in an information element that indicates the timing advance
timing extraction	<i>See timing recovery</i>
timing protection source	protective, secondary synchronisation source
timing recovery	derivation of a timing signal from a received signal
timing reference	<i>See timing signal</i>
timing reference link; TRL	one of the physical links of the IMA group from which the IDCR (IMA data cell rate) is derived
timing reference signal	<i>See timing signal</i>
timing signal; timing reference signal; timing reference	cyclic signal used to control the timing of operations

timing signal generator	<i>See building integrated timing supply</i>
timing source fallback list	list which is preset by a user for possible failures in the main synchronisation reference, so that the reference source with the highest priority and quality is selected
TIMPU	<i>See temporary public user identity</i>
tip	information on some secrets for using a mobile phone more efficiently
TIRR CDR	<i>See CAMEL terminated call CDR</i>
title bar	top edge of a window containing the name of the window and the control buttons of the window's basic functions
TL	<i>See test loop</i>
TLD	<i>See tag library descriptor</i>
TLLI	<i>See temporary logical link identity</i>
TLM	<i>See telemetry word</i>
TLS	<i>See Transport Layer Security Protocol</i>
TLV	<i>See type-length-value coding</i>
TLV coding	<i>See type-length-value coding</i>
TM	<i>See traffic management</i>
TM	<i>See terminal multiplexer</i>
TM4 rack	CEPT A type slim rack
TMC	<i>See transmission management computer</i>
TMN	<i>See telecommunications management network</i>
TMN architecture	means of organising and representing knowledge within network management
TMN data communication network; DCN	communication network within a TMN which supports data communication functions (DCF) at the reference point q3
TMN fault correction	part of fault management which provides functions for automatic fault correction

TMN function	constituent part of the functional architecture of a telecommunications management network (TMN) providing the TMN general functions which enable a TMN to perform the TMN management services
TMN functional architecture	description of appropriate distribution of functions that allows for the creation of functional blocks from which a telecommunications management network (TMN) of any complexity can be implemented. These function blocks are separated by reference points and lead to the requirements for the TMN- recommended interface specifications
TMN functional model	layered structure of functions and their logical interfaces representing the telecommunications management network (TMN). The functional model is implementation independent and does not imply any allocation of functions to physical entities.
TMN general function	function which provides support for the TMN application functions
TMN information architecture; information architecture	architecture based on an object-oriented approach that gives the rationale for the application of OSI systems management principles to the TMN principles. The OSI systems management principles are mapped onto the TMN principles and are expanded to fit the TMN environment where necessary
TMN management function; TMN MF	access mechanism to the managed resources, which provide the capability of acting upon the managed resources
TMN management service; TMN MS	service offering fulfilling specific telecommunications management needs of the TMN user
TMN management service components; TMN MSC	constituent part of a TMN management service, stating the requirements for actions to be performed on the managed resources
TMN MF	<i>See TMN management function</i>
TMN MS	<i>See TMN management service</i>
TMN MSC	<i>See TMN management service components</i>
TMN physical architecture	description of realisable interfaces and examples of physical components (hardware and software) that make up the TMN.
TMN testing	part of fault management where a TMN can either direct or carry out testing procedures
TMN user	that which exercises the TMN management service for the purpose of fulfilling its management objectives

Tmr	<i>See message transfer part receiving time</i>
TMR	<i>See transmission medium requirement</i>
TMS	<i>See transmission management system protocol</i>
TmS	<i>See telemetric subscriber</i>
Tms	<i>See message transfer part sending time</i>
TMS	<i>See transmission management system</i>
TMS protocol	<i>See transmission management system protocol</i>
TMSC	<i>See transit MSC</i>
TMSI	<i>See temporary mobile subscriber identity</i>
TMSI reallocation	mobility management procedure in which the mobile station's temporary mobile subscriber identity (TMSI) is changed continuously
TN	<i>See time-slot number</i>
TN	<i>See transmission network</i>
TNM	<i>See trunk network maintenance</i>
TNPP	<i>See Telocator Network Paging Protocol</i>
TNS	<i>See transit network selection</i>
TNSDL	software design and description language used by NOKIA and based on the SDL language (SDL) as defined by the ITU-T
TO call	<i>See trunk-originating call</i>
TOA	<i>See time of arrival</i>
TOA	<i>See type of number</i>
TOC	<i>See trunk-originating call</i>
toggle	program or setting in a program, operating as a toggle switch with only two positions, the use of which alternately sets a function on and off
toggle	activate or deactivate a function or a mode
toggle button	push button that switches between two states
token	ticket with which a call can pass through the gapping gate

token	amount of the volume or duration of the data transmission that the GSM service control function grants for every request
token bank	reserve which allows small traffic bursts to go through, even if the pace of those calls would be higher than adjusted bound rate
token card	one-time password card programmed to a specific user, each user having a unique PIN number that can generate a password keyed strictly to the corresponding card
toll network /US/	<i>See trunk circuit network</i>
toll ticket	trunk-originated call charging record (CDR) in the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
toll-free network	network that is kept free of charge
TON	<i>See type of number</i>
tone announcement; audible-tone announcement	announcement that uses a tone to inform the user of a specific event
tone detection	process of analysing the frequency, amplitude, and start phase of a received signal
tone detection package	<i>See multifrequency tone detection package</i>
tone detection package	H.248 package that defines the events that are required to detect audio tones
tone disabler	2100 Hz tone with periodic phase reversals that disables the echo canceller
tone generator	rotary machine, oscillator, or solid state digital tone synthesiser which produces the information and advice tones needed for telephone service
tone generator package	H.248 package that defines the signals that are required to generate audio tones
tone on hold	<i>See queue tone</i>
tone pager	<i>See tone-only receiver</i>
tone paging; tone-only call	paging where the paging message is a tone signal given by the pager

tone paging receiver	<i>See tone-only receiver</i>
tone ringing	<i>See voice-frequency ringing</i>
tone-only call	<i>See tone paging</i>
tone-only receiver; <i>tone pager; tone paging receiver; beeper</i>	pager which indicates the message in tone signals
tones and graphics	on the Club Nokia web pages, a main heading leading to pages where users may select graphics and ringing tones
tool box	square box containing the tools used to create or change a drawing
tool command language; <i>TCL</i>	freeware HTML script language developed by John Ousterhout at UC Berkeley
tool tip	<i>See tooltip</i>
toolbelt	in a graphical user interface (GUI), a set of tools that are needed frequently in conjunction for fulfilling the needs of particular user roles
tooltip; <i>tool tip</i>	embedded user assistance that displays text describing a graphical user interface component when the pointer is placed above the component or when the user enters incorrect input in a field, for example
top	managed object class of which every other object class is a subclass
top-level user interface	user interface that contains graphical views of the managed network, in which network elements are represented by view objects
top-up	<i>See recharge</i>
top-up event	<i>See recharge</i>
top-up procedure	<i>See recharge</i>
top-up system	system that allows subscribers to add credit to their prepaid accounts
topology	hierarchy of connections between functional units in the network element
topology	<i>See topology descriptor</i>
topology change notification	<i>See topology change notification BPDU</i>

topology change notification BPDU; topology change notification	protocol data unit (PDU) that a bridge uses to notify the root that there has been a topology change somewhere in the network
topology descriptor; topology	within H.248, a descriptor which is used to specify the flow directions between terminations in a context
topology event	event containing information about the changes in network topology
topology event forwarding	topology management function which updates the information about regional network management system (NMS) objects to the global cluster database as soon as changes have occurred and the information about those changes has been stored in the regional NMS database
topology event interface	real-time event transfer interface which is used to send topology events from an adaptor in the external system to the manager as soon as they are generated in the external system
topology hiding inter-network gateway; THIG; I-CSCF (THIG)	in the interrogating call state control function (I-CSCF), a subfunction which performs all the tasks related to network configuration hiding
topology interface	part of the RPC interface which is used to transfer network-topology-related data
topology management	set of functions used to manage the topology of the network and to keep track of the system configuration
topology management	<i>See LAN topology management</i>
topology upload	operation where the information on the current object hierarchy of the external system is transmitted to the network management system (NMS)
topology upload interface	interface for performing topology upload for managed objects from the adaptor to the network management system (NMS)
ToS	<i>See type of service</i>
total charges	charging information, which is sent to the subscriber after the termination of the call, indicating the charges recorded for the call
total diagnosis	group of diagnostic programs executed in a sequence for determining the condition of the functional unit

total load observation	part of load observation through which the total amount of traffic transmitted by the exchange (in Erlangs) is obtained
total load observation report	report which provides information on the total traffic and number of calls switched by the exchange
total loading	loading mode in which data is loaded into the system from the memory of an external unit
total received cell count related to the CLP-0 user cell flow; TRCC-0; TRCC0	field that carries the value of a running counter which indicates the total number of received user cells with cell loss priority value zero (CLP=0)
total received cell count related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow; TRCC-0+1; TRCC0+1	field that carries the value of a running counter which indicates the total number of received user cells with cell loss priority value zero plus one (CLP=0+1)
total report	<i>See total report of peak hour measurement</i>
total report of peak hour measurement; total report	peak hour report which includes circuit-group-specific data that has been collected after the previous total report was output
total user cell number related to the CLP-0 user cell flow; TUC-0; TUCN0	field that indicates the current value of a running counter related to the total number of transmitted user cells with cell loss priority value zero (CLP=0) when the forward monitoring cell is inserted
total user cell number related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow; TUC-0+1; TUCN0+1	field that indicates the current value of a running counter related to the total number of transmitted user cells with cell loss priority value zero plus one (CLP=0+1) when the forward monitoring cell is inserted
totally stubby area	stub area the entry point of which does not advertise inter-area routes and summaries
touch pad	touch-sensitive pad used as a pointing device
TP	<i>See transport protocol</i>
TP	<i>See terminal portability</i>
Tp	<i>See data channel propagation time</i>

TP	<i>See termination point</i>
TP local index	<i>See termination point local index</i>
TPC	<i>See transmit power control</i>
TPD	<i>See trailing packet discard</i>
TPDU	<i>See transport protocol data unit</i>
TPG	<i>See transcoding processor group</i>
TPI	<i>See talking party identification</i>
TPI	<i>See termination point identifier</i>
TPKT	<i>See transport protocol data unit packet</i>
TPQ	<i>See trigger processing queue</i>
TPQM	<i>See trigger processing queue manager</i>
TPS	<i>See transactions per second</i>
TPU	<i>See transport pipe user</i>
TQoD	<i>See terminating call query on digit analysis</i>
TRA	<i>See trailer label</i>
TRA CDR	<i>See block trailer charging record</i>
trace	<i>See tracing</i>
trace	<i>See system-level trace</i>
trace	to store data related to program execution or addresses of executed commands during the running of a program to find out how the program works
trace control function	function that collects trace data within a network element and formats the data into trace reports
trace depth	level of detail of information that is gathered during a trace
trace file	file that is created each time an Oracle instance starts or an unexpected event occurs in a user process or background process
trace identifier mismatch; TIM	alarm that is caused by the reception of an incorrect trail trace identifier

trace log; <i>tracing log</i>	log that is used to store information relating to the tracing of an application's progress or a user's actions
trace management	set of functions for starting, stopping, and configuring trace sessions
trace observation	<i>See tracing</i>
trace record	set of traceable data that is collected from a network element as determined by the trace control and configuration parameters
trace recording session	time interval within a trace session during which a trace record is generated for the subscriber or mobile station being traced
trace recording session reference	unique identifier that identifies a trace recording session within a trace session
trace reference; <i>trace reference ID</i>	information element (IE) of fixed length providing a reference number for a trace
trace reference ID	<i>See trace reference</i>
trace report	report which includes information related to the subscriber or equipment and the event, with timestamps
trace session	time interval between the activation and deactivation of a specific session
trace trigger ID; <i>trigger ID</i>	information field in a trace report identifying the entity that triggered the trace
trace type	information element (IE) of fixed length indicating the type of trace information to be recorded, and the type of trace report to be generated
traceability	ability to trace events in a network
traceroute	transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) command which allows the user to determine the route packets are taking to a particular host
TraceViewer	in the Nokia NetAct™ framework, an application for tracing a user or a network element
tracing; <i>trace observation</i>	observation that a network operator performs to trace the activities and connections of subscribers and user equipment
tracing log	<i>See trace log</i>
track ball; <i>tracking ball; control ball</i>	data entry device consisting of a hand-operated sphere mounted in a small open-topped box. A trackball is most commonly used in the control of cursor and tracking-symbol movements

tracking; location tracking	positioning-based method that is used for transmitting the location information concerning an item and that can include the monitoring of the item
tracking ball	<i>See track ball</i>
traditional ringing tone	<i>See monophonic ringing tone</i>
traffic	<i>See telecommunications traffic</i>
traffic administration; traffic monitoring	functions which enable the follow-up of traffic switching, performance, availability and intensity of an exchange or part of an exchange
traffic administrative functions	part of performance control including the functions and activities in the exchange and operations system which relate to the support of the network management function
traffic analyser; traffic analyzer / US; TA	tool that detects and analyses the information downloaded to the customer
traffic analyser charging record	<i>See TA CDR</i>
traffic analyser rule editor; TA rule editor	editor that is used to manage traffic analyser rules, for example in the NSM directory
traffic analyzer / US/	<i>See traffic analyser</i>
traffic area; TA	group of base transceiver station areas, where paging information to mobile stations is sent simultaneously
traffic area	<i>See location area</i>
traffic balancing	balancing traffic load within or between cellular networks by tuning, for example, essential handover parameters
traffic capacity; traffic handling capacity; erlang capacity	maximum amount of traffic that a telecommunication system, subsystem, or device can carry over a given amount of time
traffic capacity limit	upper limit of the traffic capacity in a circuit group
traffic carried	traffic served by a pool of resources

traffic category	category determined on a call case basis
traffic category measurement	part of the traffic measurement that gives data on the traffic in each traffic category controlled by the exchange
traffic category measurement report	measurement report which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts handled by the exchange for each traffic category during the results accumulation period
traffic channel; <i>TCH; TC</i>	logical channel that is assigned to a base transceiver station and is primarily intended for conversation
traffic channel band; <i>TC band</i>	the frequency band in use for traffic channels
traffic channel queuing	queuing where the base station controller (BSC) puts the circuit switched traffic channel request to queue because the radio time-slot requested in the GPRS territory is involved in a GPRS territory upgrade procedure that has not been completed yet
traffic class	<i>See quality of service class</i>
traffic concentrator	<i>See exchange concentrator</i>
traffic conditioning	mechanism used in a boundary node in order to implement a differentiated service (DS) to support the required forwarding behaviour
traffic contract	requested quality of service for any given ATM connection and the maximum call delay variation tolerance allocated to the customer equipment
traffic control	operation of the exchange to establish the desired connection (from the incoming circuit to the outgoing circuit) and to specify the information related to the supervision of the connection
traffic control functions	part of performance control that relates to application, modification and removal of manual and automatic network management traffic controls
traffic density	characteristic of traffic expressed, for example, in kilobits per second per square kilometre (kbit/s/km ²) or in erlangs per square kilometre (Erl/km ²)
traffic descriptor	definition of the characteristic of the traffic that any given requested connection may offer
traffic directivity measurement	part of traffic measurement which is used in determining the traffic intensity of each defined pair of a circuit group and a destination and each destination pair during the results accumulation period

traffic engineering; <i>TrE</i>	process of analysing traffic behaviour within transmission networks and associated network elements, and creating solutions as the basis of system design for those system functions that control or process traffic streams
traffic engineering community	<i>See network operator traffic engineering community</i>
traffic flow template; <i>TFT</i>	information that the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) uses for multiplexing downlink data packets onto several secondary PDP contexts
traffic grooming	<i>See grooming</i>
traffic handling capacity	<i>See traffic capacity</i>
traffic handling priority; <i>THP</i>	parameter for traffic that belongs to the interactive class, indicating the priority level according to which the data must be handled
traffic intensity; <i>carried traffic intensity; traffic load</i>	amount of traffic carried over a given interval of time
traffic load	<i>See traffic intensity</i>
traffic load measurements	set of measurements that provides information on the traffic distribution in a network element
traffic maintenance supervision	maintenance supervision of the duration of trunk circuit calls, of trunk circuits that are always reserved and trunk circuits that cannot be seized, and the error ratio of the exchange equipment and processes
traffic management; <i>TM</i>	process that protects the network and the end system from congestion in order to achieve network performance objectives, and promotes the efficient use of network resources
traffic management unit	computer unit in which ATM cells are buffered and scheduled
traffic manager	graphical tool that provides the independent allocation of the BTS transmission capacity
traffic measurement	functions of traffic administration giving information on the intensity and distribution of traffic in a network element during different times of the day and the week

traffic measurement for the internal announcement device; <i>traffic measurement for VANG; internal announcement measurement</i>	part of traffic measurement which gives information on how many and what type of announcements have been given with the integrated announcement device during the result collection period
traffic measurement for VANG	<i>See traffic measurement for the internal announcement device</i>
traffic measurement on announcement channel; <i>announcement channel measurement</i>	part of traffic measurement that gives information on how many announcements have been given during the results accumulation period, and on which channel
traffic measurement on circuit groups	<i>See circuit group measurement</i>
traffic measurement on remote subscriber stage	<i>See remote subscriber stage measurement</i>
traffic measurement on subscriber module	<i>See subscriber module measurement</i>
traffic measurement report	measurement report which contains data stored by data collecting services about traffic intensity and distribution
traffic model	model that describes traffic patterns for continuous streams, and data packets with varying inter- arrival times and varying packet length
traffic monitoring	<i>See traffic administration</i>
traffic observation	traffic administration functions which observe individual calls and call attempts fulfilling triggering conditions
traffic observation report	output of traffic observation to printer or magnetic tape of operation and maintenance

traffic offered	traffic that would be carried by a pool of resources sufficiently large to serve that traffic without limitation
traffic parameter	parameter that is used in traffic shaping
traffic performance monitoring functions	part of performance monitoring providing the functions which relate for the assessment of the current performance of the network and the traffic being offered and carried
traffic policing	<i>See policing</i>
traffic profile	in differentiated service (DS), the profile used by a traffic conditioner, which defines the rules for determining whether packets are in-profile or out-of-profile.
traffic protection; transmission protection	protection method where traffic is protected against telecommunication path failure
traffic reason handover; TRHO	handover that controls traffic distribution between cells according to the traffic load
traffic scheduling; scheduling	function that controls the order in which individual ATM cells are served
traffic segregation	process of separating different types of traffic into different virtual paths based on traffic characteristics
traffic separation	traffic protection method in which traffic is isolated to improve security in the network
traffic service	service which is visible to the user, to which the user can subscribe, which the network can deny, and which can be defined with one or more chargeable service components by using layer 4 parameters and optionally a URL address
traffic shaping; TS	mechanism that alters the traffic characteristics of a stream of cells on a connection to achieve better network efficiency, or to ensure consistency at a subsequent interface
traffic side	<i>See traffic transmitting part</i>
traffic status monitoring functions	part of performance monitoring providing the functions for reporting the current status of the network and its major elements
traffic topology	spatial linking of the traffic management units by cell paths in the network element

traffic transmitting part; traffic side	in trial configuration, those functional units in an exchange which participate in switching operations
traffic usage tag	tag that specifies what kind of telecommunication traffic will be sent to a given interface
traffic volume	traffic carried by a pool of resources over a given interval, multiplied by the duration of the interval. The traffic volume is therefore equal to the sum of the durations of the occupations of the resources
traffic weight	weight, for example, an equal distribution or weighting based on morphographic types, assigned to traffic when distributing traffic in different areas
traffic-based charging	<i>See volume-based charging</i>
Traffica	<i>See Nokia NetAct™ Traffica</i>
trafficability performance	ability of an item to meet a traffic demand of a given size and other characteristics under given internal conditions
trail	part of the transport network between two reference points at the same layer
trail protection	function that is used to replace a defective trail
trail termination	function that ends the processing of a signal at one layer and modifies it for processing at another
trail termination point; TTP	permanent termination point in a network element
trail trace identifier; TTI	user-definable string of characters which is carried in the path overhead (POH) of a virtual container (VC) or in the regenerator section overhead (RSOH) of an STM-N signal and which can be used to make sure that the trails are routed correctly, for example, through multiple cross-connections
trailer	<i>See trailer label</i>
trailer	<i>See ATM cell trailer</i>
trailer label; trailer; TRA	label at the end of a file or volume
trailer RTP packet	RTP data packet that is always used at the end of a speech item
trailing packet	packet that indicates the end of a speech item

trailing packet discard; TPD	intelligent packet-discard mechanism that is used with ATM adaptation layer type 5 (AAL5) applications and that permits an ATM switch to control retransmissions
TRAIM	<i>See time RAIM</i>
Trans-European Trunked Radio	<i>See Terrestrial Trunked Radio</i>
Trans-European Trunked Radio Access	<i>See Terrestrial Trunked Radio</i>
transaction	<i>See download transaction</i>
transaction	<i>See database transaction</i>
transaction	<i>See SIP transaction</i>
transaction	<i>See H.248 transaction</i>
transaction	association between two TC users which is formed by the transaction capabilities application part (TCAP)
transaction active phase	phase of a database transaction in which it is not yet guaranteed that the completion of the transaction is possible
transaction capabilities; TC	functional part of the common channel signalling (CCS) system specified in the ITU-T recommendations Q.771 - 775 which contains the services of the OSI layers 4 - 6 and part of the services of the layer 7
transaction capabilities application part; TCAP	part of the transaction capabilities that resides in the application layer of the OSI protocol references model
transaction capabilities message; TC message; TCAP message	message that consists of a transaction portion that contains information elements used by the transaction sublayer, a component portion that contains information elements used by the component sublayer related to components, and an optional dialogue portion that contains the application context and user information
transaction completion phase	phase of a database transaction in which the transaction is committed or aborted
transaction execution service	asynchronous service provided by a database manager to execute database procedures in a database

transaction handler	logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which is responsible for the download delivery process including authorisation, file delivery, and charging information creation
transaction ID	<i>See transaction identifier</i>
transaction ID	system-wide unique identifier which refers to a transaction
transaction identifier; transaction identity; transaction ID; TI; TID	identifier that is independently assigned by each of the two nodes communicating via a transaction, enabling each node to uniquely identify the transaction and associate the entire contents of the message with that particular transaction
transaction identity	<i>See transaction identifier</i>
transaction initiator	logical component of Nokia Delivery Server (DLS) which handles the communication between the presentation service and DLS
transaction log	service request log containing the database transaction requests
transaction management	database management system task which includes securing the atomicity, durability, serialisability and isolation of events, recovery from error conditions and optimisation of the execution of tasks
transaction measurement	measurement which provides data about the register operations
transaction object	data object which contains all the information needed to process a download request
transaction portion	portion of the transaction capabilities application part (TCAP) message that identifies whether the transaction is expected to consist of single or multiple messages and provides a means to associate these messages with a specific transaction and to terminate a transaction. The part of TCAP messages dealing with the control of transactions
transaction request; transaction request message	new service request that arrives to a network element
transaction request message	<i>See transaction request</i>
transaction stateful proxy	<i>See stateful proxy</i>

transaction stateless proxy	<i>See stateless proxy</i>
transaction user; TU	layer of protocol processing that resides above the transaction layer
transaction-based charging; event-based charging	charging in which the charging records (CDR) are generated for certain transactions which are either executed by the connection processing server (CPS) or made by the subscriber
transactions per second; TPS	unit for measuring the performance of transaction-oriented systems
transceiver; transmitter-receiver, TRX	combination of transmitting and receiving equipment in a common housing
transcoder; transcoder unit; code converter, TC	device that converts digital signals in one code to the corresponding signals in a different code
transcoder at the edge	function in which out-of-band signalling is used to optimise the location of a transcoder in the public land mobile network (PLMN)
transcoder control interface; TRCI	bidirectional internal bus that transfers control messages and supervision messages between the transcoder controller and plug-in units
transcoder controller; TRCO	controller that controls the overall functions in the TCSM2A and TCSM2E
transcoder free operation	<i>See transcoder-free operation</i>
transcoder interface; TRI	interface that transfers the signals of the traffic channels and through-connected time-slots between the transcoder controller and the plug-in units
transcoder PCM	<i>See transcoder PCM circuit</i>
transcoder PCM circuit; transcoder PCM	PCM circuit on an A interface between the transcoder unit and the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
transcoder rate adapter unit	<i>See transcoding and rate adaptation unit</i>
transcoder submultiplexer; TCSM	part of a base station controller which performs transcoding and multiplexing

transcoder unit	<i>See transcoder</i>
transcoder-free operation; transcoder free operation; TrFO	configuration of a speech or multimedia call for which no transcoder device is physically present in the communication path and hence no control or conversion or other functions can be associated with it
transcoding	<i>See code conversion</i>
transcoding and rate adaptation unit; TRAU	unit that encodes and decodes speech and adapts the transmission rates of data calls
transcoding processor group; TPG	in a Transcoding Unit (TCU), a group of processors performing the distributed part of digital signal processor (DSP) resource management functions
transfer	<i>See data transmission</i>
transfer delay	characteristic of system performance that expresses the time delay in processing information through a data transmission system
transfer function	<i>See jitter transfer</i>
transfer mode	transmission, multiplexing, and switching in a telecommunications network
transfer of an established call	the part of the full three party service facility which enables the subscriber to transfer an established call
transfer of charging data	part of charging that involves transferring charging data to an external device
transfer of charging records; CDR transfer	part of transfer of charging data in which the charging records are transferred to a predefined storage device
transfer of counters	part of transfer of charging data which ensures that all counter files are transferred to the defined storage device
transfer of user data	<i>See transfer of user data procedure</i>
transfer of user data procedure; transfer of user data	procedure for the transfer of lu user plane (UP) frames between the two lu UP protocol layers at both ends of the lu interface
transfer point BTS	base transceiver station (BTS) which is closest to the radio network controller (RNC) in a chain of BTSs to be moved in BTS site rehosting
transfer protocol	protocol that is designed for the efficient delivery of chunks of data

transfer protocol data unit	<i>See transport protocol data unit</i>
transfer rate	<i>See transmission rate</i>
transfer-allowed procedure; TFA	procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to inform a signalling point that a signalling route has become available
transfer-controlled procedure; TFC	procedure included in signalling route management which does inform a signalling point of the congestion status of a signalling route
transfer-prohibited procedure; TFP	procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to inform a signalling point of the unavailability of a signalling route
transfer-restricted procedure; TFR	procedure included in signalling route management which does inform a signalling point of the restriction of a signalling route
transferred account procedure; TAP	process that allows a visited network operator to send the charging records of a roaming subscriber to the subscriber's respective home network operator
transferred call	<i>See diverted call</i>
transhybrid loss; terminal balance return loss; hybrid return loss; half-loop loss; THL; TBRL; HLL	loss between transmit and receive branches of a four-wire line, at a hybrid
transient echo	echo that has a high intensity and short duration
transient failure	task execution failure that might not reoccur
transit area	OSPF area which two routers connected with a virtual link have in common
transit call	call not originating from or terminating at a subscriber of the exchange in question
transit CN	<i>See transit core network</i>
transit core network; transit CN	network that is located on the communication path between the serving core network and the remote end party

transit delay; transmission delay	time difference between the instant at which the first bit of the address field of a frame crosses one designated boundary, and the instant at which the last bit of the closing flag of the frame crosses a second designated boundary
transit exchange; transit switching centre; TSC	exchange that is used primarily as a switching point for traffic between other exchanges
transit function	situation in which private branch exchanges (PBX) supplementary service is used between two PBXs belonging to the same private numbering plan (PNP)
transit media gateway; transit MGW	media gateway (MGW) that is located between the originating and terminating media gateways
transit MGW	<i>See transit media gateway</i>
transit mobile services switching centre	<i>See transit MSC</i>
transit mobile switching centre	<i>See transit MSC</i>
transit MSC; transit mobile services switching centre; transit mobile switching centre; TMSC	mobile services switching centre (MSC) which is primarily used as a switching point for traffic between other MSCs and as an intelligent gateway from fixed networks to the GSM network
transit MSC for short message service; SMS- TMSC	transit MSC that is capable of receiving short messages from other public land mobile networks and submits them to the recipient short message service centre
transit network selection; TNS	in ISUP signalling a nationally specific parameter which contains carrier access code (CAC) and which identifies the transit network requested for the call
transit node	network node which interfaces with other nodes and does not directly interface with customer equipment
transit node clock	clock signal coming from equipment fulfilling the requirements set in G.812 for transit node clock
transit serving node; TSN	functional entity which provides transit functions within one network using the bearer independent call control (BICC) protocol

transit switching centre	<i>See transit exchange</i>
transit traffic	traffic passing through the exchange considered, generated by exchanges outside it and destined for sinks outside it
transit trunk exchange	transit exchange of a trunk network
transition	active sequence which occurs when a process instance changes from one state to another
transition coding	coding for transitions in the signal state
transition option	variant of a decision statement where the conditional expression must be known during compilation
translation agent	agent that translates information from one form to another
translation information flag; TIF	flag which is a part of CAMEL subscription information indicating whether or not the home location register attempts to perform any translation or other checks when the subscriber registers a forwarded-to number
translation information flag CAMEL subscription information; TIF-CSI	CAMEL subscription information which indicates whether or not the home location register (HLR) attempts to perform any translation or other checks when the subscriber registers a forwarded-to number
translation result	<i>See global title translation result</i>
translation type; TT	one-octet field that is used to direct the message to the appropriate global title translation function
translation/mapping function	function that provides interworking between the mechanisms and parameters used within the UMTS bearer service and IP bearer service
translator	intermediate system that forwards RTP packets with their synchronisation source identifiers intact
translator	program that translates a program from one computer language to another
translator selector	combination of the values of the nature of address, translation type, encoding scheme, and numbering plan
transmission; data transmission; TX	action of conveying signals from one point to one or more other points

transmission buffer; <i>TB</i>	storage in the signalling link control for message signal units not yet transmitted
transmission channel; <i>channel; CH</i>	means of unidirectional transmission of signals between two points
transmission configuration	configuration data which describes the structure of a transmission network
transmission control block; <i>TCB; SCTP TCB</i>	data structure created by a stream control transport protocol (SCTP) endpoint, containing all the status and operational information for the endpoint to maintain and manage its existing SCTP associations to other SCTP endpoints
Transmission Control Protocol; <i>Transport Control Protocol; TCP</i>	protocol that provides the transport service located in the transport layer of the OSI model
transmission control protocol/ Internet protocol	<i>See TCP/IP</i>
transmission convergence; <i>TC</i>	process of transforming cells into bits for the actual transmission over physical medium and at the receiving end delineating the cells
transmission convergence measurement; <i>TC measurement</i>	measurement of an ATM subnetwork's ability to process and deliver incoming ATM cells
transmission convergence sublayer; <i>TCS</i>	part of physical layer that transforms cells into bits for the actual transmission over physical medium and at the receiving end delineates the cells
transmission convergence trail termination point; <i>TCTT</i>	trail termination point that provides an abstract view of the underlying transmission interfaces
transmission delay	<i>See transit delay</i>
transmission element	<i>See transmission network element</i>
transmission equipment; <i>TREQ; TE</i>	in NMS, a managed object that represents different types of plesiochronous digital hierarchy (PDH) transmission equipment

transmission equipment station; <i>transmission station; station</i>	in NMS, a set of PDH transmission equipment located at one or more sites
transmission error	error caused by distortion or disturbance on the transmission channel
transmission failed indicator	<i>See transmission failed tone</i>
transmission failed tone; <i>transmission failed indicator</i>	audible indication that the terminal gives to the user when a transmission attempt has failed
transmission frame structure	<i>See frame structure</i>
transmission gap	time period where nothing is transmitted
transmission gap pattern	L1 parameterisation unit containing one or two transmission gaps within a set of radio frames
transmission interface unit	interface unit that provides a physical connection to the network
transmission line	manufactured transmission medium used to convey electromagnetic energy between two points with a minimum of radiation
transmission line attenuation; <i>line attenuation</i>	attenuation that results from the signal power loss caused by the transmission line material itself and the line dimensions
transmission link; <i>link</i>	telecommunication path with specified characteristics between two points
transmission loader	application that allows a simultaneous software upgrade of Q1 network elements used in a transmission network, and thus helps to keep software in the transmission network elements up-to-date
transmission loop; <i>loop</i>	transmission network that consists of two or more separate transmission links, between individual transmission elements, where the links form a loop
transmission loss	reduction in power between any two points in a telecommunications system. Changes in power level are normally expressed in decibels
transmission management	in a transmission system, management functions such as supervision, alarms, statistics, and settings

transmission management computer; TMC	real-time computer for processing and providing user interface and transmission management system (TMS) functions to manage the network elements in the network
transmission management network	<i>See management network</i>
transmission management network	<i>See transmission management system</i>
transmission management SW agent	agent that collects data about the allocated and actual traffic from the network elements
transmission management system; TMS	network management system for equipment settings and for centralised retrieval of statistics and alarm information from transmission equipment connected to the system
transmission management system protocol; TMS protocol; TMS	communication protocol that is used for managing the transmission system
transmission media layer network	layer network that transfers information by making use of the physical transmission medium in a network
transmission mediator device	<i>See mediator device</i>
transmission medium	natural medium or manufactured structure through or over which a signal is conveyed
transmission medium requirement; TMR	information that is sent in the forward direction indicating the type of transmission medium required for the connection
transmission medium requirement prime	signalling parameter sent in the forward direction indicating the fallback connection type in case of fallback
transmission network; TN	telecommunications network used to transmit telecommunications signals from one point to another

transmission network element; <i>transmission element, TRE</i>	network element that is a constituent of the transmission network
transmission network management	part of network management which enables the network operator to manage transmission network elements and the connections between them, and to follow the current state of the transmission network and anticipate the network capacity increase and maintenance functions
transmission network plan	<i>See transmission plan</i>
transmission node; <i>transport node</i>	transmission equipment that includes interfaces and a cross-connect function and performs a variety of different transport tasks in WCDMA RAN networks
transmission path	course taken by a signal during its transmission between two points
transmission performance	level of reproduction of a signal offered to a telecommunications system under given conditions when this system is in an up state
transmission plan; <i>transmission network plan</i>	plan file which contains configuration for transmission, transport, and IP layers and for the TMN data communication network
transmission planner	graphical planning tool for transmission and switching networks
transmission platform	platform for transmission equipment that provides common transmission services for a variety of different transmission interfaces
transmission protection	<i>See traffic protection</i>
transmission rate; <i>information transfer rate; transfer rate; ITR</i>	rate at which a circuit or a communications channel transfers information from source to destination, as over a network or to and from a disk drive
transmission sequence number; <i>TSN</i>	sequence number used internally by the stream control transport protocol (SCTP), attached to each data chunk containing user data, to permit the receiving SCTP endpoint to acknowledge its receipt and detect duplicate deliveries
transmission station	<i>See transmission equipment station</i>

transmission statistics	feature which enables the network elements in a radio access network (RAN) to measure transmission performance for the network management system (NMS) to process and to store for post-processing
transmission system	whole of the means of transmission between two points, comprising the transmission medium, terminal equipment, any necessary intermediate equipment, and any equipment provided for such ancillary purposes as power feeding, supervision, and testing
transmission time interval; transmission timing interval; TTI	inter-arrival time to transmit a transport block set
transmission timing interval	<i>See transmission time interval</i>
transmission unit; TRU	equipment type that is used at a base transceiver station site to implement the Abis interface to a base station controller
transmission window	<i>See transmit window</i>
transmit fail; TF	defect caused by out-of-range transmit power
transmit power	power of a transmitted signal progressing from the transmit filter to the antenna, measured at the antenna port
transmit power control; TPC	procedure by which the transmit power of a transmitting element is continuously adjusted to meet the quality requirements of the connection
transmit signal spectrum; transmitted spectrum; signal spectrum	power distribution of a signal as a function of frequency
transmit to receive spacing	<i>See duplex frequency</i>
transmit window; transmission window	set of consecutive sequence numbers which the peer entity has authorised the transport entity to send at a given time on a given transport connection
transmit/receive transition gap; TTG	gap between the last sample of the downlink burst and the first sample of the subsequent uplink burst at the antenna port in a time division duplex transceiver
transmitted data	<i>See transmitted-data signal</i>

transmitted spectrum	<i>See transmit signal spectrum</i>
transmitted-data signal; transmitted data; TXD	signal which a data terminal equipment (DTE) uses to send data to the data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)
transmitter	<i>See radio transmitter</i>
transmitter antenna gain	maximum gain of the transmitter antenna in the horizontal plane
transmitter-receiver	<i>See transceiver</i>
transmitting antenna	antenna mainly designed to radiate an electromagnetic wave by the use of electrical energy and to create sufficiently strong electromagnetic forces at great distances
transmultiplexer	equipment which transforms a frequency-multiplexed signal (such as group or super group) into a corresponding time-division-multiplexed signal having the same structure as a signal derived from PCM multiplex equipment, and which also carries out the complementary function in the opposite direction of transmission
transparency	<i>See digital transparency</i>
transparent; T	pertaining to a network or facility that allows a signal to pass through it without a change
transparent access	connection from the gateway GPRS support node (GGSN) to external data networks where subscriber IP address is given from the GPRS operator's address space
transparent application failover; TAF	runtime mechanism that is used to switch a client from a server that fails to another server without losing the database connection
transparent asynchronous transmitter/receiver interface; TAXI	encoding scheme used for fibre distributed data interface (FDDI) LANs as well as for ATM, supporting speeds of up to 100 Mbps over multimode fibre
transparent bearer service; transparent service	bearer service where the transmitted data is unstructured, terminals take care of the error detection, and no error correction protocol is used in the radio interface

transparent connection	connection in which the data rate is the same throughout the connection because there is no error correction in the radio interface
transparent data	information element that a home subscriber server (HSS) understands syntactically but not semantically and that an application server can store in the HSS to support its service logic
transparent element	information element which is transferred through the base station controller and which the base station controller does not need to interpret
transparent loopback	loopback in which the signal transmitted beyond the loopback point (the forward signal) when the loopback is activated is the same as the received signal at the loopback point
transparent messaging	messaging service in which uniform methods are used to send uniform messages to all receivers, regardless of the location of the receiving computers in the computer network
transparent mode; <i>TrM</i>	operational mode of the Lu user plane protocol that provides only transparent user data transfer, but no other Lu protocol services
transparent no IWF	direct connection of the data channels through the switching network (GSW) without interworking function (IWF) resources
transparent service	<i>See transparent bearer service</i>
transparent transmission; <i>T</i>	data transmission which is error-prone, and has constant rate and small delay variation
transport	transfer of information from one point to another or to several other points
transport address; <i>TA</i>	combination of a network address and a port that identifies a transport-level endpoint
transport block; <i>MAC PDU</i>	basic unit that is passed down to the physical layer from the medium access control (MAC) for physical layer processing
transport block set; <i>MAC PDU set</i>	set of transport blocks that is passed to the physical layer from the medium access control (MAC) at the same time instance using the same transport channel
transport block set size	number of bits in a transport block set
transport block size	number of bits in a transport block
transport channel; <i>TrCH</i>	channel offered by the physical layer to the data link layer for data transport between peer physical layer entities

Transport Control Protocol	<i>See Transmission Control Protocol</i>
transport format; TF	format offered by the physical layer to the medium access control (MAC) for the delivery of a transport block set during a transmission time interval on a transport channel
transport format and resource combination; TFRC	combination that represents the modulation, number of high-speed physical downlink shared channel (HS-PDSCH) codes, and the transport block size
transport format and resource indicator; TFI	indicator that identifies the scheduled resource and the high-speed downlink shared channel (HS-DSCH) transport format, including transport block size and modulation scheme
transport format combination; TFC	combination of currently valid transport formats on all transport channels of the mobile station
transport format combination indicator; TFCI	representation of the current transport format combination
transport format combination set; TFCS	set of transport format combinations to be used by the mobile station
transport format identification; transport format indicator; TFI	label for a specific transport format within a transport format set
transport format indicator	<i>See transport format identification</i>
transport format set; TFS	set of transport formats which is formed when the transmission rate varies
transport layer	layer 4 within the OSI model using layers 1 to 3 to provide an end-to-end service with the required characteristics for the higher layer functions
transport layer address	IP address that is used for user plane transport in the packet-switched domain, and also in the circuit-switched domain to allow transport bearer establishment without the Access Link Control Application Protocol (ALCAP)
Transport Layer Security Protocol; TLS	protocol which provides communication privacy over the Internet by allowing the client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, or message forgery

transport mode	Internet protocol security (IPSec) usage mode where the application that generates the IP packets also encapsulates them with IPSec
transport network	network used to transfer information between users in SDH systems
transport network layer	part of a transport network solely concerned with the transfer of particular characteristic information, defined by data rate and format
transport network resource measurement	resource measurement that indicates how much of the transport network capacity is used and how the resources are shared between different services
transport node	<i>See transmission node</i>
transport pipe user; TPU	item using services that transport pipe provider offers
transport protocol; TP	protocol which provides end-to-end data integrity and service quality in a network
transport protocol data unit; transfer protocol data unit; TPDU	unit of data containing transport protocol control information which is processed by a transport protocol, and possibly, user data
transport protocol data unit packet; TPKT	packet that consists of a header and transport protocol data unit
transport resource manager; TRM	functional entity that applies a set of policies and mechanisms to a set of transport resources to ensure that those resources are allocated so that they are sufficient to enable transport flows with quality-of-service guarantees across the domain of control
transport signalling gateway	<i>See signalling gateway</i>
trap	<i>See trap message</i>
trap; trapping	hardware interrupt which cannot be stopped by using a program (as other interrupts)
trap; SNMP trap	alarm generated by network equipment provided with an SNMP agent to inform the network supervision of faults occurred in them
trap address	<i>See trap destination address</i>
trap destination	name or IP address of a computer, to which the SNMP service must send traps and community names

trap destination address; <i>trap address</i>	address to which a SNMP trap is sent
trap host	host that receives and logs trap messages
trap manager	manager that retrieves alarm information from the network elements and generates an alarm on the SNMP console
trap message; <i>trap</i>	message sent by an agent in response to the fulfilment of a certain condition and not in response to an actual request
trapping	<i>See trap</i>
TRAU	<i>See transcoding and rate adaptation unit</i>
TRCC-0	<i>See total received cell count related to the CLP-0 user cell flow</i>
TRCC-0+1	<i>See total received cell count related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow</i>
TRCC0	<i>See total received cell count related to the CLP-0 user cell flow</i>
TRCC0+1	<i>See total received cell count related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow</i>
TrCH	<i>See transport channel</i>
TRCI	<i>See transcoder control interface</i>
TRCO	<i>See transcoder controller</i>
TrE	<i>See traffic engineering</i>
TRE	<i>See transmission network element</i>
treatment class; <i>TREC</i>	value combination of the most useful quality of service (QoS) parameters, which defines the maximum allowed QoS profile for the given service flow
TREC	<i>See treatment class</i>
tree; <i>tree view</i>	view of a representation of hierarchical data (for example, directory and file names) as a graphical outline
tree and tabular combined notation	<i>See testing and test control notation</i>
tree network	complex form of bus network in which there are branches in the cable but only a single transmission path between any two stations
tree structure	<i>See tree structure of connections</i>

tree structure of connections; tree structure	structure in which logical files are connected one after the other, and each logical file is connected to a maximum of four devices
tree topology	network topology that resembles an interconnection of star networks in that individual peripheral nodes are required to transmit to and receive from one other node only, and are not required to act as repeaters or regenerators
tree view	<i>See tree</i>
trellis code modulation	<i>See trellis coded modulation</i>
trellis coded modulation; trellis code modulation; trellis coding modulation; TCM	quadrature amplitude modulation (QAM) in which sophisticated mathematics is used to predict the best fit between the incoming signal and a large set of possible combinations of amplitude and phase changes
trellis coding modulation	<i>See trellis coded modulation</i>
TREQ	<i>See transmission equipment</i>
TrFO	<i>See transcoder-free operation</i>
TrFO & TFO measurement	<i>See TrFO and TFO measurement</i>
TrFO and TFO measurement	network-element-specific measurement which collects information on the use of tandem-free operation (TFO), failures that occur during use, and on the number of connections in which tandem-free operation is used in a multimedia gateway (MGW)
TrFO break	event that occurs when a transcoder free operation (TrFO) must be interrupted at a certain point in the path to allow a media gateway (MGW) to access the user plane
TRHO	<i>See traffic reason handover</i>
TRI	<i>See transcoder interface</i>
trial	test situation in which a network element is set in a trial configuration and at least one unit of each unit type is set to the software trial part
trial configuration; tele/trial	functional division of a network element into two parts with package management commands, consisting of the traffic transmitting part (traffic side) and the software trial part (trial side)

trial licence; <i>trial license /US/</i>	non-sellable target-locked licence that is used in evaluation and testing until a given date and that has no commercial value
trial license /US/	<i>See trial licence</i>
trial logo	logo that is available on the prelogin page
trial promotion	method of offering a service to a user for trial use free of charge or at a discount for a certain period of time
trial side	<i>See software trial part</i>
trial wallpaper	wallpaper that is available on the prelogin page
tributary	side of the node that provides the interfaces towards the subscriber
tributary adaptation	combined function that contains VC-4 termination and adaptation functions
tributary adaptation group	group of tributary units connected to the same tributary adaptation function
tributary bit	frame bit that conveys data from a tributary of digital multiplex equipment
tributary bus	bus which connects data and signalling information from the tributary interfaces to the aggregate interface
tributary expander node	node type designed to be used with another node to provide more tributary interfaces
tributary interface	interface for tributary signals of multiplex equipment
tributary signal	incoming signal of higher order multiplex equipment
tributary unit; <i>TU</i>	unit that performs tasks that are related to the tributary of digital multiplex equipment
tributary unit; <i>TU</i>	structural part of an STM-1 frame that consists of a lower order virtual container and a tributary unit pointer
tributary unit group; <i>TUG</i>	tributary unit or group of tributary units with a fixed position in a higher order virtual container
tributary unit pointer; <i>TU pointer</i>	pointer that is added to a lower order virtual container for the location of information bits
trie	order preserving search structure that improves the object searches in ascending or descending order from the object collection

trigger; <i>network trigger</i>	provisioning request that contains all the information to be executed by the provisioning service driver
trigger	general name for software that is responsible for sending a message to the user
trigger	<i>See service trigger</i>
trigger activity	<i>See trigger activity data</i>
trigger activity data; <i>trigger activity</i>	data by which the operator can inactivate a service without removing the trigger
trigger criteria	<i>See service trigger</i>
trigger data	data which the call control uses to start executing an IN supported service
trigger detection point; <i>TDP</i>	detection point from which an event is reported to the service control point (SCP) for the first time
trigger detection point request; <i>triggering detection point - request; TDP-R</i>	trigger detection point in request mode that is statically armed and initiates a CAMEL control relationship when encountered
trigger handle; <i>trigger key</i>	index to a service set that resides in the trigger issuing point where the call control finds it
trigger handling	management of trigger data through a man-machine interface (MMI)
trigger ID	<i>See trace trigger ID</i>
trigger information file; <i>TGIFIL</i>	file that contains service triggers and service sets
trigger issuing point	<i>See issuing point</i>
trigger key	<i>See trigger handle</i>
trigger point	point in which a certain function is triggered when the status of an operation changes
trigger priority	obligatory trigger parameter which expresses the selection order for the triggers when several triggers in the same detection point are active at the same time

trigger processing queue; TPQ	thread that completes the triggers with all the necessary information and sends the fully completed triggers to the main trigger queue
trigger processing queue management	management that is responsible for limiting the load that the trigger producer system can occupy from the machine's resources
trigger processing queue manager; TPQM	software which handles provisioning requests and trigger processing queues (TPQ) and controls the load by controlling the machine's resources that the trigger producers can request
trigger producer; trigger source; TS	entity that pushes events to be served by the provisioning service drivers to Nokia Terminal Management Server (NTMS)
trigger queue	database table where the trigger producers place their incoming requests
trigger service thread; TST	thread that maintains the trigger under service (TUS) queue by fetching unassigned triggers from the trigger queue to the TUS queue
trigger service timeout period; TSTP	period of time obtained from the provisioning driver manager (PDM) during which the trigger should be served
trigger source	<i>See trigger producer</i>
trigger thread	thread that runs trigger processing
trigger under service queue; TUS queue	queue of triggers in which the triggers remain until the requested action has been successfully accomplished in the processing node
triggering detection point	<i>See trigger detection point</i>
triggering detection point - request	<i>See trigger detection point request</i>
triggering information	information that defines a triggering case and the method how each service is provided
triggering on location update	feature which enables the transfer of mobile-specific information from the MSC/SSP to the service control point and thus the development of IN supported services based on non-call related events
Trimble Standard Interface Protocol; TSIP	protocol which provides commands for configuring a global positioning system (GPS) receiver for optimum performance
TRIP	<i>See telephony routing over IP</i>

triple DES	<i>See 3DES</i>
triple-click	to click the left button of a mouse three times in quick succession
triplet	<i>See authentication triplet</i>
triplexer	unit of an antenna system which is used to combine GSM 900, GSM 1800 and WCDMA signals into a single antenna feedline in triple-band solutions
tristate line signal; three-state line signal	binary line signal which has three possible levels of voltage
Trivial File Transfer Protocol; TFTP	simplified version of FTP that transfers files but does not provide password protection or user-directory capability
trivial file transfer protocol client; TFTP client; TFTPc	client which supports the trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP)
trivial file transfer protocol server; TFTP server; TFTPcS	server which supports the trivial file transfer protocol (TFTP), enabling access to the files from every host without a network file system
TRL	<i>See timing reference link</i>
TrM	<i>See transparent mode</i>
TRM	<i>See transport resource manager</i>
Trojan	<i>See Trojan horse</i>
Trojan horse; Trojan	utility program or a program that is masked to look harmless or like a utility program, which contains hidden, malicious software
trouble administration	part of fault management which provides functions for trouble reporting
trouble management	<i>See fault management</i>
trouble shooting	<i>See troubleshooting</i>
trouble ticket system	system for managing user requests or problem reports in the system administration
troubleshooting; trouble shooting	detecting, tracing and eliminating mistakes in software

TRSR	<i>See trace recording session reference</i>
TRU	<i>See transmission unit</i>
truncated number	subscriber number which has been cut after the first few digits using the character %
trunk	physical and logical connection between network elements
trunk call; <i>long-distance call</i>	call to a point outside the local service area
trunk call barring	restriction category of the outgoing calls barring which enables prevention of trunk calls and international calls from a particular extension
trunk circuit; <i>inter-exchange circuit</i>	circuit that connects two exchanges or an exchange and a private automatic branch exchange (PABX), and that has a direction of incoming, outgoing, or bidirectional
trunk circuit charging	part of storage of charging which collects the observation data on the required charging cases and enables the observation of charging received from the outgoing circuit
trunk circuit counter	counter which stores circuit-specific data related to trunk call traffic
trunk circuit disturbance statistics; <i>disturbance statistics</i>	statistical data that is used to predict trunk circuit faults and service needs
trunk circuit network; <i>trunk network; toll network /US/; long-distance network /US/</i>	network whose nodes are trunk exchanges interconnected by trunk circuits
trunk code; <i>network destination code; network code; TC; NDC</i>	national destination code (not including the national prefix) characterising the called numbering area
trunk exchange	exchange primarily devoted to handling trunk calls
trunk network	<i>See trunk circuit network</i>

trunk network maintenance; TNM	network maintenance that supervises the trunk circuits, handles the error situations in them, and gathers statistics on their disturbances
trunk offering	<i>See intrusion</i>
trunk prefix	<i>See national prefix</i>
trunk reservation	<i>See trunk reservation algorithm</i>
trunk reservation algorithm; trunk reservation	algorithm that is used in traffic channel allocation to allow the shared use of traffic channel resources of a base transceiver station by GSM and microcellular network users
trunk signaling / US/	<i>See trunk signalling</i>
trunk signalling; trunk signaling / US/	signalling that is used between the exchanges inside the core network to establish, manage, or release the voice or data call paths
trunk-originated call	<i>See trunk-originating call</i>
trunk-originating call; trunk-originated call; TO call	call received on an incoming trunk at the mobile services switching centre (MSC)
trunked mobile network	<i>See trunked network</i>
trunked network; trunked mobile network	professional mobile radio (PMR) which by means of collective use of radio channels offers enterprise-specific radio network services for several groups of users
trunking	<i>See link aggregation</i>
trunking	technique by means of which the capacity of several radio channels is automatically distributed between several users
trust file	<i>See WAS trust file</i>
trust file	file of public-key certificates that the user trusts
trusted certificate	certificate that is trusted to belong to the owner of the certificate
trusted interface	interface that is configured to receive messages only from within the network in which it is located

trusted third party	security authority that the communicating entities trust with respect to specific security-related activities
truststore	<i>See truststore file</i>
truststore file	key database file that contains public keys for the target servers
TRX	<i>See transceiver</i>
TRX channel; TRX link; TRXSIG	signalling channel from the base station controller to the transceivers that is used, for example, for location updating, call control, handover and paging
TRX link	<i>See TRX channel</i>
TRX prioritisation	method by which broadcast control channel transceivers (TRX) are preferred when assigning calls
TRXSIG	<i>See TRX channel</i>
trying message	session initiation protocol (SIP) message which the IP telephony gateway receives from the call processing server (CPS) as an acknowledgement to the invite message
TS	<i>See time sharing</i>
TS	<i>See trigger producer</i>
TS	<i>See time-slot</i>
ts	<i>See time-slot</i>
TS	<i>See traffic shaping</i>
TSC	<i>See transit exchange</i>
TSCC	<i>See time-shared control channel</i>
TSIG	<i>See secret key transaction authentication for DNS</i>
TSIP	<i>See Trimble Standard Interface Protocol</i>
TSL	<i>See time-slot</i>
TSL number	<i>See time-slot number</i>
TSN	<i>See transmission sequence number</i>
TSN	<i>See transit serving node</i>
TSS	<i>See task state segment</i>

TSSF	<i>See TSSF timer</i>
TSSF timer; <i>TSSF</i>	timer that defines the time after which the GSM service switching function ends the dialogue with the GSM service control function if no response has been received
TST	<i>See trigger service thread</i>
TST-switch	<i>See time-space-time switch</i>
TSTP	<i>See trigger service timeout period</i>
TSW	<i>See tariff change</i>
TT	<i>See translation type</i>
TTB	<i>See temporary trunk blocking</i>
TTCN	<i>See testing and test control notation</i>
TTCP	<i>See test TCP</i>
TTFF	<i>See time to first fix</i>
TTG	<i>See transmit/receive transition gap</i>
TTI	<i>See transmission time interval</i>
TTI	<i>See trail trace identifier</i>
TTL	<i>See time to live</i>
TTML	<i>See tagged text markup language</i>
TTP	<i>See trail termination point</i>
TTS	<i>See text to speech</i>
TTY	<i>See text telephony</i>
TU	<i>See transaction user</i>
TU	<i>See tributary unit</i>
TU	<i>See tributary unit</i>
TU pointer	<i>See tributary unit pointer</i>
TU-m AIS	<i>See TU-m alarm indication signal</i>

TU-m alarm indication signal; TU-m AIS	STM-N signal at the network node interface (NNI) in which the entire capacity of a TU-m is set to logic "1"
TUC-0	See <i>total user cell number related to the CLP-0 user cell flow</i>
TUC-0+1	See <i>total user cell number related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow</i>
TUCN0	See <i>total user cell number related to the CLP-0 user cell flow</i>
TUCN0+1	See <i>total user cell number related to the CLP-0+1 user cell flow</i>
TUG	See <i>tributary unit group</i>
tun0c1	point-to-point interface used to collect all the Internet protocol version 6 (IPv6) packets coming from the access points
tun0c9	point-to-point interface used to collect all the Internet protocol version 4 (IPv4) packets coming from the access points
tunnel	point-to-point path between two GSNs, where only the tunnel endpoints are identified
tunnel	to transport foreign protocols transparently over an intermediate media by way of encapsulation
tunnel; interconnecting tunnel	channel for transporting foreign protocols transparently over an intermediate media by way of encapsulation
tunnel endpoint	last node of a tunnel where the tunnel related headers are removed from the packet, which is then passed on to the destination network
tunnel endpoint identifier; TEID; TEI	identifier that unambiguously identifies a tunnel endpoint in the receiving GPRS tunnelling protocol (GTP) entity
tunnel identifier; TID	identifier used between GPRS support nodes (GSN) in the GPRS tunnelling protocol to identify a PDP context
tunnel indication	indication that tunnelled data is sent from a media gateway
tunnel mode	Internet protocol security (IPSec) usage mode where the IP traffic from a unit is forwarded through another unit where the IP stack adds another IP header in front of the original one
tunnel protocol	See <i>GPRS Tunnelling Protocol</i>
tunneling /US/	See <i>tunnelling</i>
tunnelled PDU	See <i>tunnelled protocol data unit</i>

tunnelled protocol data unit; <i>tunnelled PDU</i>; <i>T-PDU</i>	protocol data unit of a bearer control protocol that is transported by the BICC bearer control tunnelling protocol
tunnelling	transfer of messages from the point of encapsulation to the point of decapsulation
tunnelling; <i>tunneling</i> /US/	act of transporting foreign protocols transparently over an intermediate media by way of encapsulation
TUP	<i>See telephone user part</i>
tuple	one entry in a relational database
tuple	<i>See search tuple</i>
turbo-charger	feature that optimises signalling associated with subscriber data management by assigning one MSC/VLR to perform the call control and mobility management functions while the subscriber remains attached or until signalling routes require further optimisation
TUS queue	<i>See trigger under service queue</i>
TUSC	<i>See tiled usage of subcarriers</i>
tutorial	program intended for computer-aided instruction
twin-frequency protection	equipment redundancy in which the signal is transmitted using one or several frequencies
twisted conductor pair	<i>See twisted pair</i>
twisted pair	relatively low-speed transmission medium that consists of two insulated wires arranged in a regular spiral pattern
two binary, one quaternary; <i>2B1Q</i>	line encoding technique which maps two bits of data into one quaternary symbol, with each symbol comprising one of four variations in amplitude and polarity over a circuit
two-bit byte; <i>doublet</i>	byte composed of two binary digits
two-branch diversity; <i>2-branch diversity</i>	mode of transmission in which two independent signals with different phase and amplitude, caused by multipath propagation, are received at the base station (BTS)
two-call state	call state in which the attendant has established a second call without terminating the first call

two-dimensional array	file which is divided into records and the records further to a fixed number of subrecords
two-phase access	network access mechanism in which the network responds to the packet channel request and reserves the uplink resources for transmitting the packet resource request
two-phase commit protocol; presumed nothing protocol; 2PC; PrN	commit protocol which is used for distributed transactions
two-phase commitment; 2PC	method for controlling commitment to transactions
two-phase locking; 2PL	concurrency control method where the data items used by transactions are locked from other transactions
two-phase shift keying	<i>See binary phase shift keying</i>
two-safe replication; 2-safe replication; two-way replication	replication in which changes can be made to the original files or databases on the master server or to any of the replicas on the other servers, and after commitment the changes exist both in the original files or databases and in the replicas
two-stage multiplexing structure	network topology where there are first stage multiplexers concentrating traffic from tributaries onto first stage aggregate links, which are then further concentrated at a second stage multiplexer onto a second stage aggregate
two-step activation	type of activation which is initiated by one command to invoke a sequence of actions to activate the digital line transmission system and continued by a second command to invoke a sequence of actions to activate the user-network interface
two-way	<i>See both-way</i>
two-way algorithm	<i>See two-way encryption algorithm</i>
two-way circuit group	<i>See both-way circuit group</i>
two-way counter	<i>See reversible counter</i>
two-way cryptography	<i>See symmetric cryptography</i>

two-way encryption algorithm; <i>two-way algorithm</i>	cryptographic algorithm than can be used for both coding and decoding, given the right keys
two-way password	password which is encrypted with a two-way encryption algorithm
two-way replication	<i>See two-safe replication</i>
two-way uplink diversity; <i>2-way uplink diversity</i>	function by which a base transceiver station (BTS) uses two antennas and two receivers simultaneously on a single channel to obtain improved overall BTS receiver sensitivity in an environment that is subject to random multipath fading
two-way wideband combining; <i>2-way wideband combining</i>	signal-combining technique in which transmitter signals from two transceivers are combined into one antenna using one wideband combiner
two-wire circuit	circuit using two conductors (or two groups of conductors in the case of a phantom circuit) to provide simultaneous transmission in both go and return directions in a common frequency band
two-wire switching	switching using the same path, frequency band, or time interval for both directions of transmission
twofish	block cipher method with a block size of 128 bits and a key length of up to 256 bits
TX	<i>See transmission</i>
Tx	<i>See radio transmitter</i>
TX	<i>See radio transmitter</i>
TXD	<i>See transmitted-data signal</i>
type	set of properties for entities
type allocation code; <i>TAC</i>	part of the international mobile equipment identity (IMEI) that identifies a particular model, and often a revision, of a mobile device that is used in a GSM, UMTS, or other IMEI-supporting wireless network
type approval	process that is used to demonstrate the conformity of a product with the relevant technical regulatory requirements, so that the product can get access to its target markets and can be used there

type of address	<i>See type of number</i>
type of number; number type; type of address; TON; TOA	code that tells the network equipment how to parse the dialled number
type of service; ToS	function between the IP layer and the upper layers to communicate on how tradeoffs in the IP layer should be made for a particular packet
type-length-value	<i>See type-length-value coding</i>
type-length-value coding; tag- length-value coding; TLV coding; type- length-value; type/length/value; TLV	encoding scheme in which the type field includes an unambiguous field identifier, the length field determines the length of the specific field, and the value field includes the content of the field
type/length/value	<i>See type-length-value coding</i>

2.23 U

U-anchor	<i>See U-anchor ASN gateway</i>
U-anchor ASN gateway; U-plane anchor; U-anchor	anchor ASN gateway in the user plane that implements mobile IP foreign agent, subscription-based rate limiting for downlink traffic, charging client, and user plane tunnel anchor functions
U-CSI	<i>See USSD CAMEL subscription information</i>
U-interface	interface between an ISDN network termination equipment (NT1) and the local exchange
U-plane	<i>See user plane</i>
U-plane anchor	<i>See U-anchor ASN gateway</i>
U-RNTI	<i>See UTRAN radio network temporary identifier</i>
U-TDOA	<i>See uplink time difference of arrival</i>
UA	<i>See unnumbered acknowledge</i>
UA	<i>See user agent</i>
UA	<i>See user agent</i>

UA frame	<i>See unnumbered acknowledge</i>
UA-AD	<i>See unavailable - activation denied</i>
UA-INR	<i>See unavailable-deactivated by remote exchange</i>
UA-INS	<i>See unavailable - deactivated by system</i>
UA-INU	<i>See unavailable - inactivated by user</i>
UAA	<i>See User-Authorization-Answer message</i>
UAC	<i>See universal access service</i>
UAC	<i>See user agent client</i>
UAHeader	<i>See user agent header</i>
UALC	<i>See user access level control</i>
UAM	<i>See user authority manager</i>
UAN	<i>See universal access number</i>
UAPProfile	<i>See user agent profile</i>
UAR	<i>See User-Authorization-Request message</i>
UART	<i>See universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter</i>
UAS	<i>See user agent server</i>
UAS	<i>See unavailable seconds</i>
UAT	<i>See unavailable time</i>
UBR	<i>See unspecified bit rate</i>
UBR+	<i>See unspecified bit rate plus</i>
UC	<i>See unit computer</i>
UCA	<i>See UCA charging record</i>
UCA CDR	<i>See UCA charging record</i>
UCA charging record; UCA CDR; UCA	charging record which contains information of unsuccessful call attempts (UCA)
UCD	<i>See uniform call distribution</i>

UCD	<i>See uplink channel descriptor</i>
UCF	<i>See user equipment control function</i>
UCIC	<i>See unequipped circuit identification code message</i>
UCP	<i>See Universal Computer Protocol</i>
UCP	<i>See user control part</i>
UCP gateway	gateway that converts the universal computer protocol (UCP) operations from a UCP short message entity (SME) to CIMD2 operations and then sends them to the short message service centre (SMSC), or vice versa
UCS	<i>See user control server</i>
UCS	<i>See universal character set</i>
UCS business logic engine; business logic engine; BLE	part of the convergent charging server that provides a central, common service creation and execution environment for different kinds of charging services
UCS-2; UCS2	Unicode standard character set which uses a single code value between 0 and 65535 for each character, and allows that value to be represented as two bytes (one 16-bit word)
UCS2	<i>See UCS-2</i>
UD	<i>See undefined build</i>
UDA	<i>See User-Data-Answer message</i>
UDCP	<i>See USSD Dialogue Control Protocol</i>
UDD	<i>See unconstrained delay data</i>
UDF	<i>See universal disk format</i>
UDH	<i>See user data header</i>
UDHL	<i>See user data header length</i>
UDI	<i>See unrestricted digital information service</i>
UDI-TA	<i>See unrestricted digital information with tones and announcements service</i>
UDL	<i>See user data length</i>
UDP	<i>See User Datagram Protocol</i>

UDP CIR	connection initiation request that uses the user datagram protocol/Internet protocol (UDP/IP) as the communication method
UDPR	<i>See user data prefixing</i>
UDR	<i>See User-Data-Request message</i>
UDR	<i>See user-defined routing</i>
UDT	<i>See unitdata</i>
UDTS	<i>See unitdata service</i>
UDUB	<i>See user determined user busy</i>
UDVM	<i>See universal decompressor virtual machine</i>
UE	<i>See user equipment</i>
UE	<i>See 3G user equipment</i>
UE control function	<i>See user equipment control function</i>
UE service capabilities; mobile station service capabilities; USC	service capabilities that can be used either singly or in combination to deliver services to a mobile station (MS)
UE-based network-assisted GPS	assisted GPS in which the user equipment (UE) acts as a full GPS receiver and carries out the location calculation
UE-specific behaviour information; user equipment specific behaviour information; UESBI	information that is sent from the user equipment or core network to the radio access network and that can be used to derive specific information about the capabilities of the user equipment
UE-specific information	<i>See UE-specific information procedure</i>
UE-specific information procedure; UE-specific information	elementary procedure that the core network uses to transfer to the radio network controller data related to particular user equipment (UE) and a particular communication

UE/MS	terminal that supports a UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM), subscriber identity module (SIM), the Uu interface and the Um interface, with the USIM and SIM inserted
UEA	<i>See UMTS encryption algorithm</i>
UED	<i>See unequal error detection</i>
UEP	<i>See unequal error protection</i>
UESBI	<i>See UE-specific behaviour information</i>
UESBI-lu	information element that is used to transfer UE-specific behaviour information (UESBI) from the core network to the radio network controller
UFI	<i>See upstream failure indication</i>
UFS	<i>See UNIX file system</i>
UG-CSI	<i>See USSD general CAMEL service information</i>
UGL	<i>See update GPRS location</i>
UGS	<i>See unsolicited grant service</i>
UI	<i>See unnumbered information frame</i>
UI	<i>See user interface</i>
UI	<i>See user interaction</i>
UI	<i>See unit interval</i>
UI control; <i>control</i>	graphical user interface component that enables user interaction and represents properties or operations of an object
UI frame	<i>See unconfirmed information frame</i>
UI layer; <i>presentation layer</i>	WAP push layer that contains the Java server pages (JSP) that are displayed on the user's terminal.
UI manager	software which controls the external user interfaces of a system
UI module	<i>See user interface module</i>
UI module configuration	configuration that the manifest and layer files form for a user interface module
UIA	<i>See UMTS integrity protection algorithm</i>

UID action indicator	signalling parameter sent in the backward direction to instruct preceding exchanges to allow a user interactive dialogue (UID) to occur
UID capability indicator	signalling parameter sent in the forward direction to inform succeeding exchanges that on request a user interactive dialogue (UID) is possible
UIKON	graphical user interface (UI) library for reference design (DFRD) independent functions based on EIKON
UIMI	<i>See user-initiated modification indication</i>
UL	<i>See uplink</i>
UL TBF	<i>See uplink TBF</i>
ULP	<i>See SCTP user application</i>
ultralight family	<i>See ultralightweight family</i>
ultralightweight family; <i>ultralight family</i>	lightweight family in which data areas for all hands are not pre-allocated but brought into use as needed
UM	<i>See unacknowledged mode</i>
Um	<i>See Um interface</i>
Um interface; <i>Um</i>	access interface for mobile station to the GPRS network
UMA	<i>See unified mediation and adaptation layer</i>
UMA	<i>See URL mapper</i>
UMA	<i>See unlicensed mobile access</i>
UMA network controller; <i>UNC</i>	network element that appears to the core network as a GSM/EDGE radio access network (GERAN) base station subsystem
UMA solution for GSM	solution for a multivendor environment that provides connectivity to the core network via the A and Gb interfaces
UMAN	<i>See unlicensed mobile access network</i>
umbrella	<i>See umbrella cell</i>
umbrella cell; <i>umbrella</i>	cell covering one or several small and micro cells and the areas between them
umbrella cell	<i>See macro cell</i>

umbrella handover	handover procedure which enables network-directed traffic control between macro and micro cells
UML	<i>See unified modelling language</i>
UMS	<i>See user mobility server</i>
UMS farm	multi-site-level replication method in which the subscribers' data are replicated from one user mobility server (UMS) to another
UMSC	<i>See 3G MSC</i>
UMTS	<i>See Universal Mobile Telecommunications System</i>
UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec; UMTS AMR	AMR speech codec for the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) that supports eight narrowband speech encoding modes with bit rates between 4.75 kbit/s and 12.2 kbit/s
UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec 2; adaptive multi-rate narrowband; UMTS AMR2; AMR NB	codec which is specified for the Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS) and is made compatible with GSM AMR codecs by changing the mode change operation
UMTS AKA	<i>See UMTS authentication and key agreement</i>
UMTS AMR	<i>See UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec</i>
UMTS AMR2	<i>See UMTS adaptive multi-rate codec 2</i>
UMTS authentication and key agreement; UMTS AKA	authentication and key agreement that is based on symmetric keys and typically runs in a UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM)
UMTS bearer service manager	function that handles resource reservation requests from the user equipment
UMTS coverage; UMTS coverage area	area where mobile cellular services are provided in accordance with UMTS standards
UMTS coverage area	<i>See UMTS coverage</i>
UMTS encryption algorithm; UEA	cryptographic algorithm of a 3G system, implemented both in the 3G user equipment and in the radio network controller

UMTS integrity algorithm	See <i>UMTS integrity protection algorithm</i>
UMTS integrity protection algorithm; UMTS integrity algorithm; UIA	algorithm, which is implemented in the UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM) and in the radio network controller, and used with an integrity key to compute a message authentication code for a given message
UMTS security context	state that is established between a user and a serving network domain as a result of the execution of a UMTS authentication and key agreement (AKA)
UMTS subscriber	See <i>3G subscriber</i>
UMTS subscriber identity module; universal subscriber identity module; user services identity module; USIM	secure module within the 3rd generation mobile station, which uniquely identifies the user
UMTS terrestrial radio access; universal terrestrial radio access; UTRA	radio access part of a third generation mobile system such as UMTS
UMTS terrestrial radio access network; universal terrestrial radio access network; UTRAN	radio access network (RAN) which consists of radio network controllers (RNC) and base transceiver stations (BTS) and which is located between the Iu interface and the wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) radio interface
UN	See <i>unallocated number</i>
unacknowledged information frame	See <i>unconfirmed information frame</i>
unacknowledged mode; UM	radio link control mode in which upper layer segmentation is maintained but retransmissions are not used
unacknowledged TSN	transmission sequence number (TSN) and the associated data chunk which the endpoint has received but for which it has not yet sent an acknowledgement

unallocated number; <i>UN</i>	receipt of a called subscriber number which is one of the numbers defined for that exchange but is not in use
unassigned number	dialling which is received from an incoming circuit and which has no defined routing
unavailable - activation denied; <i>UA-AD</i>	state of a signalling link when the operator has deactivated the link and denied the activation
unavailable - deactivated by system; <i>UA-INS</i>	state of a signalling link when the system has deactivated the link
unavailable - inactivated by user; <i>UA-INU</i>	state of a signalling link when the user has taken the signalling connection control part (SCCP) signalling point out of service
unavailable seconds; <i>UAS</i>	number of seconds that the errors could not be measured because of the system being unavailable due to, for example, loss of the signal or some other major event
unavailable time; <i>UAT</i>	period that begins when there are ten consecutive unavailable seconds
unavailable-deactivated by remote exchange; <i>UA-INR</i>	state of a signalling route when the remote end has deactivated the route
unbalanced metallic circuit	circuit, between two points, composed of a pair of metallic conductors and associated terminations, with the whole having different impedances from each conductor to earth and to other circuits
unbalanced transmission line	<i>See unbalanced metallic circuit</i>
unblocking	restoring into use a circuit of a switched trunk circuit group in the incoming direction
UNC	<i>See UMA network controller</i>
uncommitted read; <i>read uncommitted; dirty read</i>	isolation level that allows a record to be read, even if it has not been committed

unconditional call forwarding; <i>unconditional call forwarding to any number; call forwarding unconditional; call forwarding unconditional to any number; immediate call diversion; CFU</i>	call forwarding that allows a user to have the network forward all incoming calls to any other number given by the user
unconditional call forwarding to any number	See <i>unconditional call forwarding</i>
unconditional cross-connection	cross-connection with no conditions attached to it
unconditional cross-connection table	cross-connection table with no conditions attached to it
unconfirmed indication	signalling message that a PoC server sends to confirm that it is able to receive media and that it believes that also the PoC client is able to accept media
unconfirmed information frame; <i>unacknowledged information frame; UI frame</i>	frame used for unconfirmed information transfer
unconfirmed session setup mode	session establishment mode where the ready-to-talk indication is given to the session initiator when the server has authorised the set-up, but the target terminal has not yet been paged
unconstrained delay data; UDD	data transferred by unconstrained delay bearer services in which there is no guaranteed provided bit rate defined by the quality of service (QoS) requirements
uncontrolled slip; slip	loss or gain of a digit position or a set of consecutive digit positions in a digital signal resulting from an aberration of the timing process associated with transmission or switching of a digital signal, and in which either the magnitude or the instant of that loss or gain is not controlled
undefined	value of a variable that has not yet been assigned any specific value

undefined build; UD	software build without a name which is stored on a disk but has not been created
undefined carrier access code; CACU	carrier access code that indicates the used network or operator for national long distance traffic or international traffic
underflow	condition that occurs in computing when a machine calculation produces a non-zero result that is smaller than the smallest non-zero quantity that the machine's memory is capable of storing or representing
underlay network	network that is composed of super-reuse frequencies
undulation	single diffraction due to terrain curvatures
unequal error detection; UED	error detection that is differentiated for different parts of a packet
unequal error protection; UEP	error protection that is differentiated for different parts of a packet
unequipped and transient conditions	category of circuit states that consists of states where the circuit is not available (unequipped), and any transient call processing or maintenance states
unequipped circuit identification code message; UCIC	signalling message that an exchange sends as a response to the initial address message, continuity check request message, circuit supervision message, or circuit group supervision message on which it is unable to act as a consequence of its inability to perform a circuit identification code translation
unfaded condition; non-faded condition	condition of normal reception when a good, strong signal, that is, an unfaded signal, is received
UNI	<i>See user-network interface</i>
UNI message	<i>See unidirectional message</i>
UNI signalling	signalling for establishing, maintaining, and releasing switched ATM virtual channel connections through an ATM network
unicast	<i>See unicasting</i>
unicast address	address identifying a single interface
unicasting; unicast	unidirectional transmission of data between a single sender and a single receiver

Unicode	universal character encoding standard used for the representation of text for computer processing
Unicode support	optional feature that allows the service provider to provide services in a range of different languages, using different character sets
Unicode transformation format; <i>UTF</i>	character encoding standard that defines not only the identity of each character and its numeric value, or code position, but also how the character is represented in bits
unidirectional	qualification which implies that the transmission of information always occurs in one direction
unidirectional channel; <i>one-way-only channel</i>	transmission channel that can only carry information in one direction
unidirectional fault	fault that only affects one traffic direction
unidirectional IRP	integration reference point (IRP) which consists of interfaces that are used in one direction only
unidirectional message; <i>UNI message</i>	transaction capabilities message that is used when there is no need to establish a transaction with another peer transaction user
unidirectional protection switching	protection switching for a unidirectional fault in which only the affected traffic direction is switched to protection
unified mediation and adaptation layer; <i>UMA</i>	functions within the Nokia NetAct Framework which hide the different technologies used in the network from the NetAct applications
unified messaging	seamless integration of messaging services
unified modelling language; <i>UML</i>	open standard adopted by the object management group (OMG), describing a graphical notation for the representation of conceptual models using the object-oriented paradigm
uniform call distribution; <i>UCD</i>	supplementary service which allows incoming calls to be distributed between a group of agents that are active
uniform distribution - free for longest time	<i>See uniform hunting</i>

uniform distribution - random	<i>See random hunting</i>
uniform encoding	generation of code words to represent uniformly quantised values
uniform hunting; uniform distribution - free for longest time	hunting where the access that has been free for the longest time is selected
uniform quantising; uniform quantizing /US/	quantising in which all the quantising intervals lying entirely within the working range are equal
uniform quantizing /US/	<i>See uniform quantising</i>
uniform random noise	<i>See white noise</i>
uniform resource identifier; URI	compact string of characters that is used to identify an abstract or physical resource
uniform resource locator	<i>See URL address</i>
unilateral control	control between two synchronisation nodes such that the frequency of the clock of only one of these nodes is influenced by timing information derived from the clock of the other node
unintelligible crosstalk	crosstalk that gives rise to unintelligible sounds
union	predefined type generator which can contain several values of different types, only one of which can be in use at a time
unit address	computer unit's address that is used for communication between different units
unit administration	command class that includes commands for handling tests that are carried out in different units in the system
unit computer; UC	processor that is in charge of the control and supervision of hardware blocks
unit interval; UI	nominal difference in time between consecutive significant instants of an isochronous signal

unit load measurement	<i>See load measurement</i>
unit restart reporting	part of field reporting which produces reports on the disturbances followed by restart in the different parts of the system
unit start-up	part of system start-up that concerns a single computer unit
unit startup	<i>See unit start-up</i>
unit state administration; unit working state administration	functions in the environment of a functional unit, which the recovery system has to modify to change the working state of the functional unit that is recovered
unit status	<i>See working status</i>
unit type	classification of a set of units that are capable of providing the same kinds of services
unit working state administration	<i>See unit state administration</i>
unitdata; UDT	message that does not include optional parameters and is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to transfer data
unitdata service; UDTS	message that is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) connectionless service to return a unitdata (UDT) message that cannot be delivered to its destination
universal access number; UAN	IN service feature which allows a subscriber with several terminating lines in any number of locations or zones to be reached with a unique directory number. The subscriber may specify which incoming calls are to be routed to which terminating lines, based upon the area the calls originate.
universal access service; UAC	service type which applies to calls to special rate numbers
universal asynchronous receiver and transmitter	<i>See universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter</i>

universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter; universal asynchronous receiver and transmitter; UART	communications circuit that connects parallel information to an asynchronous serial bit stream and serial information to a parallel byte format
universal character set; universal multiple-octet coded character set; UCS	ISO and IEC standard character set that can be used with multiple languages
Universal Computer Protocol; UCP	protocol defined by the Computer Measurement Group (CMG) and used between the short message service centre (SMSC) and other computer systems and applications
universal decompression virtual machine	<i>See universal decompressor virtual machine</i>
universal decompressor virtual machine; UDVM	virtual machine that is designed solely for the purpose of running decompression algorithms
universal disk format; UDF	file system endorsed and approved by the Optical Storage Technologies Association (OSTA) that takes advantage of packet writing
Universal Mobile Telecommunications System; UMTS	European 3rd generation mobile communication system based on WCDMA and standardised by ETSI
universal multiple-octet coded character set	<i>See universal character set</i>
universal personal telecommunication number; UPT number; UPTN	number that uniquely identifies a UPT user and is used to place or forward a call to that user

universal personal telecommunications; UPT	telecommunications service which provides personal mobility by enabling a user to initiate any type of service and receive any type of call, on the basis of unique and personal, network-independent number, across multiple networks, at any user-network access (fixed, movable, or mobile) irrespective of geographic location, limited only by terminal and network capabilities
universal resource locator	See <i>URL address</i>
universal serial bus; USB	serial bus that provides a plug-and-play interface between a computer and a compatible add-on device
universal SIM application toolkit; USAT	adapted SIM application toolkit (SAT) that provides a set of commands and procedures that allow applications in the UMTS IC card (UICC) to interact and operate with any mobile equipment that supports the specification
universal subscriber identity module	See <i>UMTS subscriber identity module</i>
universal terrestrial radio access	See <i>UMTS terrestrial radio access</i>
universal terrestrial radio access network	See <i>UMTS terrestrial radio access network</i>
universal test & operations interface for ATM; UTOPIA	electrical interface between the transmission convergence (TC) and physical medium-dependent (PMD) sublayers of the physical layer (PHY)
Unix	See <i>UNIX operating system</i>
UNIX file system; UFS	file system which is organised as a hierarchy of directories starting from a single root directory
UNIX operating system; Unix operating system; UNIX™; Unix	time-sharing general-purpose operating system that was originally developed by Ken Thompson and Dennis Ritchie at the AT&T Bell Laboratories
Unix operating system	See <i>UNIX operating system</i>
UNIX™	See <i>UNIX operating system</i>

unknown result of subanalysis; subanalysis unknown result	analytical data achieved by a partial analysis when a call case-related value of attribute does not exist in this particular call
unlicensed mobile access; UMA	technology that provides access to GSM and GPRS mobile services over unlicensed spectrum technologies, including Bluetooth and 802.11
unlicensed mobile access network; UMAN	access network that is derived by using existing unlicensed radio technologies to extend GSM and GPRS services into customer sites
unlimited capacity	possibility to use the capacity of a managed object with maximum capacity
unlock	action by which the administrative state of a resource is changed so that its use is allowed
unlock key	numeric code for unlocking a game
unlocked	administrative state of a radio network object in which the object is in active use and available for call control purposes
unnumbered acknowledge; unnumbered acknowledgement; unnumbered acknowledgement frame; UA frame; UA	frame that a logical link entity (LLE) uses to acknowledge the receipt and acceptance of the mode-setting commands 'set asynchronous balanced mode' (SABM) or 'disconnect' (DISC)
unnumbered acknowledgement	<i>See unnumbered acknowledge</i>
unnumbered acknowledgement frame	<i>See unnumbered acknowledge</i>
unnumbered frame	<i>See unnumbered information frame</i>
unnumbered information	<i>See unnumbered information frame</i>

unnumbered information frame; unnumbered frame; unnumbered information; UI	logical link control frame which is used for control purposes in connection-oriented operations and which is used for unacknowledged information transfer, that is, the transmission is not secured by retransmissions
unparsed entity	<i>See external unparsed entity</i>
unprotected data	data whose content is not protected from errors which may occur during data transfer
unprovide	<i>See withdraw</i>
unregistration	process in which equipment or a function leaves the multimedia system
unrestricted chat PoC group	<i>See open join-in group</i>
unrestricted digital information	<i>See unrestricted digital information service</i>
unrestricted digital information service; unrestricted digital information; UDI	category of data transmission where the bit format is entirely unrestricted and the information is transferred at its specified bit rate without alteration
unrestricted digital information with tones and announcements service; UDI-TA	transfer of information sequence of bits, including tones and announcements, at its specified bit rate without alteration
unrestricted group	<i>See open join-in group</i>
unrestricted mode	operational mode in which it is possible to manage, via a single connection, all the network elements which are located in the same TMN data communications network
unsolicited decision	<i>See unsolicited decision message</i>

unsolicited decision message; <i>unsolicited decision</i>	decision message which the policy decision point (PDP) uses at any time to change a previously issued decision on any currently installed request state
unsolicited grant service; <i>UGS</i>	data delivery service for mobile subscribers that supports real-time applications generating periodic fixed-rate data
unsolicited status response PDU; <i>USTAT PDU</i>	protocol data unit (PDU) that is used to respond to the detection of a new missing sequenced data PDU, based on the examination of the sequence number of the sequenced data PDU
unspecified bit rate; <i>UBR</i>	bit rate that does not specify traffic-related service guarantees
unspecified bit rate plus; <i>UBR+</i>	unspecified bit rate service complemented by ATM switches that use intelligent packet-discard mechanisms, such as early packet discard (EPD) or trailing packet discard (TPD)
unstructured CES	circuit emulation service (CES) that emulates a point-to-point E1/JT1/T1 circuit in which case the complete E1/JT1/T1 frame is transported within ATM cells
unstructured supplementary service data; <i>USSD</i>	functions that provide the means to carry textual information between a mobile subscriber and an application in the network
unstructured supplementary service data centre; <i>USSD centre; USSD center /US; USSDC</i>	centre which provides services to carry textual information between a mobile subscriber and an application in the network
unstructured supplementary service data charging record; <i>USSD CDR</i>	charging record that contains information related to unstructured supplementary service data
unsupervised call drop-back	call drop-back in which call set-up of the leg C is not controlled
untitled build; <i>UT</i>	software build which is created without a need to make it active
untrusted interface; <i>non-trusted interface</i>	interface that is configured to receive messages from outside the firewall or network in which it is located

unusable seconds; UUS	number of seconds during which the IMA link state has been unusable
unused fibre	<i>See dark fibre</i>
UP	<i>See user plane</i>
UP	<i>See user part</i>
Up interface	interface between the UMA network controller and a mobile terminal
up state	state of an item characterised by the fact that it can perform a required function, assuming that the external resources, if required, are provided
Up-CS	<i>See Up-CS interface</i>
Up-CS interface; Up-CS	interface between the unlicensed mobile access network and a multimedia gateway
up-down counter	<i>See reversible counter</i>
UPA	<i>See user part available message</i>
UPC	<i>See user plane control</i>
UPC	<i>See usage parameter control</i>
UPD	<i>See user plane destination</i>
UPD measurement	<i>See user plane destination measurement</i>
UPDATE	<i>See SIP UPDATE method</i>
update	to make additions, modifications, and deletions required by tasks
update	<i>See software update</i>
update by polling	function which periodically polls the external service catalogue file system to detect the changed files, transfers these files into the Nokia Profile Manager (NPM), validates their contents against the NPM service catalogue XML schema, and informs the NPM server about the changes
update GPRS location; UGL	message with which the serving GPRS support node (SGSN) starts the discussion to the home location register (HLR) for a location update
update requiring data conversion	software update where the new data package is generated with conversion programs
updated location	current geographic location of the emergency service caller

updated/last known location; last known location	most recent location information of the calling user that the GSM network is able to provide, for example, to the emergency service message entity (ESME)
UpdateLocation	<i>See UpdateLocation operation</i>
UpdateLocation operation; UpdateLocation	operation that the visitor location register uses to update the location information that is stored in the home location register
UPDR	<i>See user plane destination reference</i>
upgrade	to improve software or hardware by adding new hardware or by installing a new version of the software
upgrade	<i>See release upgrade</i>
uplink	connection from a switch up to the IP network
uplink; reverse link; UL	direction of transmission in which the mobile station transmits and the base transceiver station receives
uplink channel descriptor; UCD	message that describes the uplink burst profile, for example modulation and coding combination, and preamble length for each uplink burst
uplink data threshold	in charging configuration, the number of bytes in the uplink which causes charging record (CDR) triggering when it is reached for a PDP context of a normal user
uplink diversity; receiver diversity	receiving mode in which a base transceiver station uses more than one antenna and receiver simultaneously on a single radio channel
uplink iteration	iteration done in the uplink to find, for example, the required mobile station transmission powers, best server, outage and cell loading
uplink load control	overload control in the uplink used for deciding how to cut off mobile stations until the TX power of the base transceiver station is low enough
uplink state flag; USF	value that is sent to the mobile terminal on packet data channels (PDCH) to allow multiplexing of uplink radio blocks from different mobile terminals
uplink TBF; UL TBF	temporary block flow (TBF) from a mobile terminal to the base transceiver station
uplink time difference of arrival; U-TDOA	time difference of arrival which is based on network measurements of the time of arrival (TOA) of a known signal sent from the mobile terminal and received at three or more location measurement units (LMU)
upload	to transfer a file from a local computer to a server via a modem or network

upper-layer protocol	<i>See SCTP user application</i>
upstream	direction from network to node
upstream failure indication; UFI	indication showing that the upstream signal arriving at that maintenance entity is defective
UPT	<i>See user part test message</i>
UPT	<i>See universal personal telecommunications</i>
UPT customer	person who, or entity which, obtains a UPT service from a UPT service provider on behalf of one or more UPT users and is responsible for payment of the charges to that service provider
UPT number	<i>See universal personal telecommunication number</i>
UPT service profile; service profile	record containing all the information related to a UPT user in order to provide that user with the UPT service
UPT subscriber	<i>See UPT customer</i>
UPT user	person who, or entity which, has access to UPT services and has been assigned a UPT number
UPTN	<i>See universal personal telecommunication number</i>
UPU	<i>See user part unavailable</i>
UPUS	<i>See user provided, unscreened</i>
UPVP	<i>See user provided, verified, and passed</i>
URA	<i>See UTRAN registration area</i>
URA	<i>See user range accuracy</i>
URA updating; UTRAN registration area updating; user registration area updating	family of procedures that updates the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) registration area of the mobile station when a radio resource control (RRC) connection exists and the position of the mobile station is known on UTRAN registration area (URA) level in the UTRAN
URA_PCH state	operational mode of the mobile station (MS) while receiving user data on the paging channel (PCH)
URG	<i>See urgent pointer</i>

urgent pointer; URG	field in a TCP packet header that points to the end of the urgent data that needs to reach the server as soon as possible
URI	<i>See uniform resource identifier</i>
URI-list service	<i>See SIP URI-list service</i>
URL	<i>See URL address</i>
URL address; uniform resource locator, http address; address; URL	identifier individualising both a file or directory in an information network and the protocol needed to use them
URL context factory	Java object producer that creates contexts for resolving URL addresses or objects whose locations are specified by URLs
URL mapper; UMA	filter that maps the user's URL addresses to the subscriber and group management function (SGMF)
URL visibility restriction; URLVR	method of hiding the actual URL address of a speaking user from a listening user during a PoC call
URLVR	<i>See URL visibility restriction</i>
US equal access	<i>See equal access</i>
usage	marking of connection-related resources (termination points) for a certain purpose of use
usage parameter control	taking of appropriate action if usage monitoring establishes that the negotiated values of the information transfer parameters of a virtual channel or a virtual path are exceeded
usage parameter control; UPC	set of actions taken by the network to monitor and control traffic at the user-network interface, to protect network resources from malicious as well as unintentional misbehaviour by detecting violations of negotiated parameters and taking appropriate actions
usage recording function	function which determines or records information about relevant events and resources
usage reporting function	function which reports the determined or recorded usage to an external entity
usage state	attribute that describes the usage state of the entity represented by the managed object

USAT	<i>See universal SIM application toolkit</i>
USB	<i>See universal serial bus</i>
USB device	device that is compatible with the universal serial bus (USB) standard
USB host controller	USB interface that is located on the host computer
USB hub; <i>hub</i>	USB device that provides additional universal serial bus (USB) connections
USB interface	interface that is responsible for data transfer to and from the universal serial bus (USB), by extracting clock and data from the USB cable
USB root hub; <i>root hub</i>	USB hub that is directly attached to the USB host controller
USC	<i>See UE service capabilities</i>
USC	<i>See mobile services switching centre</i>
USD	<i>See user-specific dictionary</i>
use of hardware	<i>See use of hardware CDR</i>
use of hardware CDR; <i>use of hardware; HW CDR; HW</i>	charging record (CDR) which can be generated in the mobile services switching centre (MSC) when conference equipment is used with the multiparty supplementary service
USEC	<i>See user-based security model</i>
Usenet; <i>UseNet; USENET</i>	worldwide network of UNIX systems that has a decentralised administration and is used as a bulletin board system by special-interest discussion groups
UseNet	<i>See Usenet</i>
USENET	<i>See Usenet</i>
user	<i>See user of the signalling system</i>
user	entity that uses a telecommunication service
user AAA profile management	user management in which credentials are used to identify a user and the user's role
user access; <i>user-network access</i>	means by which a user is connected to a telecommunication network in order to use the services or facilities of that network

user access level control; <i>UALC</i>	feature for preventing unauthorised users from making changes that can affect remote management and telecommunications traffic
user access part; <i>access part</i>	part of DX 200 switching system that enables terminal devices to access the switching system
user account	account with which access rights and other definitions required for the use of an information system may be associated, managed by the system administrator
user account for NMS	<i>See NE account</i>
user account policy	policy that defines certain security related aspects related to a user account
user action	system event that the recovery system initiates as a response to a user command
user actor	actor that runs in user mode in its own private address space
user agent; <i>UA</i>	in the context of message handling, a component of messaging service by means of which a single direct user engages in message handling
user agent; <i>UA</i>	end system that can act as a user agent client generating requests or as a user agent server responding to them
user agent client; <i>calling user agent; UAC</i>	client application that initiates a Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) request
user agent header; <i>UAHeader</i>	header which contains information about the mobile station originating the request
user agent profile; <i>UAPProfile</i>	profile information about the capabilities of a device, the operating and network environment, and a user's personal preferences for receiving content
user agent server; <i>UAS</i>	server application that generates a response to a SIP request
user authority manager; <i>EM user authority manager; UAM</i>	element manager (EM) application that offers a user with administrator rights a graphical user interface for creating, modifying, and deleting EM users and EM user groups, and for mapping and unmapping EM users to man-machine interface (MMI) users

user certificate; certificate; user's personal certificate	certificate issued to the user by a certification authority (CA) and used for the verification of digital signatures and for client authentication
user class	authority class to which a member of staff in a telecommunications company can be placed according to expertise and tasks with the help of the username
user configuration	configuration that a user creates by arranging user interface components in the OES Desktop and by modifying options or tool specific settings
user control part; UCP	part of the user plane that is concerned with the control actions initiated by the user to change the configuration of application objects
user control server; UCS	in a push to talk call processor, a server in the control plane which handles the control actions and end-user signalling transactions in one-to-one calls
user controlled outgoing call barring; OCB-UC	supplementary service which enables calls belonging to certain types to be rejected if they are originated by the served user
user credentials	<i>See credentials</i>
user data header; UDH	area of data that precedes the text in a short message
user data header length; UDHL	first octet of a user data header (UDH) that indicates the length of the remainder of the UDH in octets
user data length; UDL	second octet of an unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) string in a USSD message that indicates the length of the entire short message
user data prefixing; UDPR	method for requesting the toggling of anonymity for a message
user data service	function that provides user data and subscriber number reading services
user database	database including system users and, as regards the system, significant information concerning the user
user datagram; user message	unit of data delivered across the interface between an appropriate transport protocol and its user
User Datagram Protocol; UDP	connectionless transport protocol which provides the exchange of datagrams without acknowledgement or guaranteed delivery
user defined user busy	<i>See user determined user busy</i>

user determined user busy; user defined user busy; UDUB	case where the user chooses to indicate the busy condition
user device driver	device driver for user defined architectures and interfaces
user equipment; UE	device allowing a user to access network services
user equipment (3G)	<i>See 3G user equipment</i>
user equipment control function; UE control function; UCF	in an All-IP radio access network (RAN), a function which controls the active radio network terminals, involving directing mobile handsets, terminating lu/A signalling, controlling and terminating radio resource control (RRC) connections, and controlling appropriate user plane connections to the cell resource server/cell gateway (CRS/CGW)
user equipment specific behaviour information	<i>See UE-specific behaviour information</i>
user executable script	subscriber-specific static executable script
user group	group of users who have the same privileges within the group
user group profile management	application that allows the system administrator to manage the users and user groups, their geographical responsibilities and operational privileges, network-wide
user ID	<i>See user name</i>
user ID	<i>See user identity</i>
user ID / password based authentication	<i>See HTTP authentication</i>
user ID authority	authority that is defined per command class in the user ID profile
user identification	identifying that the user is a legitimate user of the system
user identifier	<i>See user name</i>
user identity; user ID	digital identity defined in a system for which authorisations are granted and which is used in user identification and authentication

user information	in a network element, all user-related data such as subscription data, subscriber data, and subscription and subscriber-specific parameters
user information management	process of managing user accounts and profiles
user interaction; UI	interaction of the end-user with a device or a service
user interface; UI	interface via which a user can interact with software and peripheral equipment
user interface control	primary ownership of the mobile device user interface (UI), related to both branding and typical usage patterns created or affected by the UI design
user interface element	from the designer's point of view, an atomic element in a graphical user interface (GUI)
user interface module; UI module	pluggable unit of software in the Desktop Framework
user interface operator	actor that is used in use cases which describe generic user interface operations where the role of the user is insignificant
user interface profile	user profile which contains information to present the personalised user interface within the capabilities of the terminal and serving network
user management	set of system security functions which enable the system administrator to define the views that a user or a group can edit, and which operations a group can perform within the system
user management	function that manages basic data related to user
user management interface	interface for creating, deleting, and uploading user accounts and profiles
user message	<i>See user datagram</i>
user mobility server; UMS	part of the home subscriber server (HSS) which participates in the mobility management, location query, and authentication procedures, and provides user and service mobility information
user name; username; login ID	string of characters that represents the user in an information system
user notification procedure	procedure by means of which the network is able to send call related information during an active call

user of the signaling system / US/	<i>See user of the signalling system</i>
user of the signalling system; user; user of the signaling system / US/	functional entity, for example, a telecommunication service, which uses a signalling network to transfer information
user part; UP	functional part of the common channel signalling system which transfers signalling messages via the message transfer part. Different types of user parts exist (for example, for telephone and data services), each of which is specified to a particular use of the signalling system
user part available message; UPA	signalling message which is sent as a response to the user part test message to indicate that the user part is available
user part test message; UPT	signalling message which is sent to test the status of a user part marked as unavailable for a signalling point
user part unavailable; UPU	message which is used in the signalling connection control part (SCCP) management service to indicate that the SCCP of the remote end is unavailable or unknown
user plan	user-specific configuration plan that can contain several actions and that can be used to make configuration changes to multiple network elements at the same time
user plane; U-plane; UP	layer in which user data or speech coming from the radio network controller is converted to PCM (pulse code modulation) user data and vice versa
user plane	media traffic between a connected IP address and a PCM time-slot
user plane accounting	accounting that is based on user plane destination (UPD) indices
user plane control; UPC	set of functions within the MSC server (MSS) and gateway control server (GCS), which selects the multimedia gateways (MGW) used in the call and the bearer characteristics used for the user plane, and creates the user plane legs between different MGWs and between the integrated MSS and MGW
user plane destination; UPD	information defining user plane connectivity to and from multimedia gateways (MGW) controlled by an MSC server

user plane destination measurement; UPD measurement	measurement which gives information about the amount of traffic for a specific user plane destination in a specific multimedia gateway (MGW)
user plane destination reference; UPDR	parameter on circuit group and route data which forms a flexible and indirect link between a control plane and user plane via user plane analysis
user plane destination to number destination measurement	measurement which shows the number and type of calls or call attempts received in each defined pair of a user plane destination (UPD) and a number destination during the results accumulation period
user plane mode	information element (IE) that indicates the mode of operation of the lu user plane requested for realising the radio access bearer (RAB)
user plane monitoring	monitoring of the data that is transferred in the user plane
user plane traffic	traffic that consists of IP media streams based on the real-time transport protocol (RTP) and real-time transport control protocol (RTCP)
user plane transport	multimedia gateway functions which terminate the user plane from switched circuit network (SCN) types of interfaces and packet-based ATM or IP interfaces, and perform the transport conversion between these interfaces
user priority time	<i>See hold time</i>
user profile	profile defined to a user, containing data on the user's rights, and the personalised settings for the software or service
user provided, unscreened; UPUS	number provided by a user who has a special arrangement
user provided, verified, and passed; UPVP	completed number that has passed network screening, consisting of an edited or unedited calling-user-provided full or partial number
user range accuracy; URA	estimate of the user range errors in the navigation data for the transmitting satellite
user registration	<i>See SIP registration</i>
user registration area	<i>See UTRAN registration area</i>

user registration area updating	<i>See URA updating</i>
user repository	on a directory server, a directory that is used to store the user information
user right	access right of a user to services provided by the system
user service information; <i>USI</i>	signalling parameter which indicates the bearer capability that the calling subscriber requests
user service information prime	signalling parameter sent in the forward direction indicating the additional bearer capability requested by the calling party
user services identity module	<i>See UMTS subscriber identity module</i>
user services profile	user profile which contains identification of subscriber services, their status and a reference to service preferences
user state	information element that indicates the state of a user in the referenced domain
user terminal	data terminal by which a user communicates with a computer system
user to service information; <i>UTSI</i>	information element from the user received by the service
user to user signalling	<i>See user-to-user signalling</i>
user traffic server; <i>UTS</i>	in a push to talk call processor, a server in the user plane which handles the speech packets coming from and going to end-users' terminals in one-to-one calls
user X; subscriber X	subscriber who is engaged in a call with user Y
user Y; subscriber Y	subscriber who is provided with the call waiting facility by the network and who reacts to the waiting call
user Z; subscriber Z	subscriber who originates a call to user Y and thus causes the call waiting facility to be invoked
user's personal certificate	<i>See user certificate</i>
User-Authorization-Answer	<i>See User-Authorization-Answer message</i>

User- Authorization- Answer message; User- Authorization- Answer; UAA	Diameter command message that a server sends as a response to a previously received User-Authorization-Request message
User- Authorization- Request	<i>See User-Authorization-Request message</i>
User- Authorization- Request message; User- Authorization- Request; UAR	Diameter command message that a Diameter multimedia client sends to a Diameter multimedia server to request the authorisation of the registration of a multimedia user
user-based security model; USM; USEC	set of services that provide security for simple network management protocol messages
user-controlled keyword change	<i>See procedure for changing the keyword</i>
user-controlled password change	<i>See procedure for changing the keyword</i>
User-Data- Answer	<i>See User-Data-Answer message</i>
User-Data- Answer message; User-Data- Answer; UDA	Diameter message that a server sends as a response to the User-Data-Request
User-Data- Request	<i>See User-Data-Request message</i>
User-Data- Request message; User- Data-Request; UDR	Diameter message that a client sends to a Diameter server to request user data
user-defined report	report that is based on a structured query language (SQL) statement which the user has created, and that lists selected items from a database

user-defined routing; UDR	IN capability which allows the subscriber to specify how outgoing calls, from the subscriber's location, shall be routed, either through private, public, or virtual facilities or a mix of facilities, according to the subscriber's routing preference list. These lists will apply to individual lines or to several lines at the subscriber's location.
user-initiated modification indication; UIMI	parameter given at the call set-up, allowing the user to modify the number of channels used during the call
user-network access	<i>See user access</i>
user-network interface; UNI	interface between the terminal equipment and a network termination at which interface the access protocols apply
user-network interface only deactivation	deactivation of the user-network interface which does not deactivate the digital line transmission system
user-specific dictionary; USD	in the context of Signalling Compression, a list of user-specific information that is used to increase the compression rate, in particular for the initial SIP messages
user-specific restrictions	measures that have been taken to restrict the authority of a user to enter command parameter values in the system
user-to-user information; UUI	information to be transmitted by means of user-to-user signalling
user-to-user information message; USR	signalling message used in the transportation of user-to-user signalling independent of call control messages
user-to-user signaling /US/	<i>See user-to-user signalling</i>
user-to-user signalling; user to user signalling; user-to-user signaling /US/; UUS	service which allows an ISDN user to send a limited amount of information to another ISDN user or to receive information from another ISDN user
user-to-user signalling, service 1; UUS 1	user-to-user signalling (UUS) where the user-to-user information can be sent and received during the originating and terminating of calls

user-to-user signalling, service 2; UUS 2	user-to-user signalling (UUS) where user-to-user information can be sent and received after the calling user has received an indication that the called user is being informed of the call, and prior to the establishment of the connection
user-to-user signalling, service 3; UUS 3	user-to-user signalling (UUS) where user-to-user information can be sent and received only while the connection is established
user-user protocol	protocol that is adopted between two or more users in order to ensure communication between them
userland	part of the software that is located outside the kernel
username	<i>See user name</i>
USF	<i>See uplink state flag</i>
USF granularity	value that decides if one or four blocks can be used in the uplink direction
USI	<i>See user service information</i>
USIM	<i>See UMTS subscriber identity module</i>
USIM authentication	<i>See USIM-based authentication</i>
USIM-based authentication; USIM authentication	authentication which is based on information stored in the UMTS subscriber identity module (USIM)
USM	<i>See user-based security model</i>
USR	<i>See user-to-user information message</i>
USSD	<i>See unstructured supplementary service data</i>
USSD CAMEL subscription information; U-C SI	CAMEL subscription information which identifies a set of subscriber-specific mappings from an unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) service code to a GSM service control function (gsmSCF) address
USSD CDR	<i>See unstructured supplementary service data charging record</i>
USSD center /US/	<i>See unstructured supplementary service data centre</i>
USSD centre	<i>See unstructured supplementary service data centre</i>

USSD centre billing interface	billing interface via which the operator can collect charging data of unstructured supplementary service (USSD) traffic directly from the USSD centre log files and transfer the data to the billing centre
USSD Dialogue Control Protocol; UDCP	protocol that runs on top of the unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) dialogue and hides some of the USSD-specific characteristics from the layers above
USSD general CAMEL service information; general USSD CAMEL subscription information; UG-COI	CAMEL subscription information which identifies a set of mappings from an unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) service code to a GSM service control function (gsmSCF) address
USSD message	message delivered over a signalling channel via a mobile network using unstructured supplementary service data (USSD)
USSD redirector	feature which bundles services created by a platform under an interactive menu-based single access point, and enables the operators to introduce an unstructured supplementary service data (USSD) centre into their network
USSDC	<i>See unstructured supplementary service data centre</i>
USTAT PDU	<i>See unsolicited status response PDU</i>
UT	<i>See untitled build</i>
UTF	<i>See Unicode transformation format</i>
UTF-16	character encoding standard that assumes 16-bit code values and allows for a certain range of characters to be used as an extension mechanism in order to access an additional million characters using 16-bit character pairs (thus extending Unicode)
UTF-8; UTF8	character-encoding standard that transforms all Unicode characters into a variable length encoding of bytes
UTF8	<i>See UTF-8</i>
utilisation KPI	key performance indicator that indicates the percentage of transferred octets compared to the maximum capacity through an interface
UTOPIA	<i>See universal test & operations interface for ATM</i>
UTRA	<i>See UMTS terrestrial radio access</i>

UTRA radio access mode	radio access mode selected for UMTS terrestrial radio access (UTRA)
UTRAN	<i>See UMTS terrestrial radio access network</i>
UTRAN access point	logical point within the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) that performs radio transmission and reception and is associated with one cell
UTRAN radio network temporary identifier; U-RNTI	unique mobile station (MS) identifier that consists of a SRNC (serving radio network controller) temporary identifier (S-RNTI) and a cell radio network temporary identifier (C-RNTI)
UTRAN registration area; user registration area; URA	predefined group of cells that the radio network controller (RNC) radio resource control uses to administer the location of the mobile station (MS)
UTRAN registration area updating	<i>See URA updating</i>
UTS	<i>See user traffic server</i>
UTSI	<i>See user to service information</i>
UTU	<i>See user-to-user signalling</i>
Uu	<i>See Uu interface</i>
Uu interface; Uu	radio interface between the UMTS terrestrial radio access network (UTRAN) and user equipment (UE)
UUI	<i>See user-to-user information</i>
UUS	<i>See unusable seconds</i>
UUS	<i>See user-to-user signalling</i>
UUS 1	<i>See user-to-user signalling, service 1</i>
UUS 2	<i>See user-to-user signalling, service 2</i>
UUS 3	<i>See user-to-user signalling, service 3</i>
UUS not required request	service request where the originating of a call is continued even if the request for the user-to-user signalling (UUS) cannot be accepted
UUS required request	service request where the originating of a call is rejected if the request for the user-to-user signalling (UUS) cannot be accepted

2.24 V

V interface	interface that connects the access service network to the broadband remote access server that is located in the digital subscriber line network
V-parameter	base transceiver station uses V-parameter to identify an alarm between an exchange and a base transceiver station
V-SLP	<i>See visited SUPL location platform</i>
V.110'	GSM protocol used with 9.6kbit/s data traffic channel coding between the mobile station and the mobile services switching centre's (MSC) interworking function (IWF)
V.120	protocol that can be used for adapting terminals with non-ISDN standard network interfaces to an ISDN
V.24	<i>See V.24 interface</i>
V.24 interface; V.24	common physical layer interface between data terminal equipment and data communications equipment
V.34	modem operating at data signalling rates of up to 33 600 bit/s, used on the PSTN and on leased point-to- point 2-wire telephone type circuits
V.35	common physical layer interface between a network access device and a packet network that defines signalling for data rates greater than 19.2 kbit/s
V.42bis data compression	data compression for data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) using error correction procedures
V.8	protocol that modems use for capability negotiation
V.8 negotiation	negotiation in which in-band signalling is used between the modems at the beginning of the call
V.90	<i>See V.90 protocol</i>
V.90 protocol; V.90	protocol by which PCM modems can operate at speeds of up to 56 kbit/s in one direction, from central site equipment to the user
V2 interface; interface V2	generally applicable digital equipment interface recommended by the ITU with a frame structure which is designed in accordance with the recommendation ITU-T G.704
V3 interface	interface between an exchange termination and a line termination in an ISDN primary rate access

V5	<i>See V5 interface</i>
V5 interface; V5	signalling interface between an access node and local exchange using 64kbit/s channels and 2 Mbit/s links
V5 protection	feature which enables signalling to move to another link if there is a problem with the link carrying the C-channel
V5.1 interface; interface V5.1	static multiplexer interface between the local network and subscribers who physically belong to a separate subscriber network
V5.1 to V5.2 conversion	application where the user ports of one or more V5.1 interfaces are presented as normal user ports to a V5.2 interface
V5.2 interface; interface V5.2	dynamic concentrator interface between the local network and subscribers who physically belong to a separate subscriber network
VA technology	<i>See virtual array technology</i>
VACM	<i>See view-based access control model</i>
VAD	<i>See voice activity detection</i>
VAD file	speech sample file which contains the variable part of an announcement with customer-specific information
VAL file	file that is used to construct the variable parts of announcements and that contains the language-specific structure for each language identifier used in the network element
valid cell	cell where the header is declared by the header error control process to be free of errors
valid extensible markup language	<i>See valid XML</i>
valid input signal set	set of all external signals handled by any input in a process
valid licence file	licence file that passes structural verification and authentication
valid LSA	localised service area (LSA) where a mobile station (MS) is receiving service
valid XML; valid extensible markup language	well-formed XML that conforms to the vocabulary specified in a document type definition (DTD) or in an XML schema

validating processor	XML processor which reports the violations of the constraints expressed by the declarations in the document type definition (DTD), and failures to fulfil the validity constraints
validating XML parser	XML (extensible markup language) parser that checks the XML files against rules specified in the document type definition (DTD) or XML schema
validation	act of checking that the subscriber is a valid IN subscriber
validation	<i>See input validation</i>
validation rule	rule for assessing whether the quality of data corresponds to the validation criteria
validation server	server with an interface to the credit card recharging interface that is used to verify the supplied credit card details in recharging with credit card
validation service	service used for the execution of a service for a subscriber that is not a valid IN subscriber, that is, he or she has no commercial services provisioned
validity data	data which indicates whether the deployment of service configuration in a network element was successful or not
validity period; VP	information element enabling the originating mobile station to indicate the time which the short message is valid when stored in the short message service centre
validity period	period from the current date until the expiry date
validity time	time period that determines how long a password is valid
value	continuously variable parameter
value added network service	<i>See value added service</i>
value added service; value added network service; added value service /GB/ ; VAS; VANS	telecommunication service by means of which the user is provided with a service outside the telecommunication network
value added service provider	<i>See value-added service provider</i>
value object	arbitrary Java object that is used to carry data from one object or tier to another

value type	type of an allowed value of a restricted object
value-added service provider; value added service provider; VASP	service provider that offers value-added services
VANG	<i>See verbal announcement generator</i>
VANS	<i>See value added service</i>
variable bit rate; VBR	bit rate that enables data traffic with average and peak traffic parameters
variable bit rate - non-real time	<i>See non-real-time variable bit rate</i>
variable bit rate - real-time	<i>See real-time variable bit rate</i>
variable bit rate service	telecommunication service characterised by a service bit rate specified by statistically expressed parameters which allows the bit rate to vary within defined limits
variable definition	indication that listed variable names are visible in a process, procedure or service containing a definition
variable-content announcement	announcement which includes both fixed-content parts and subscriber-specific information
variable-length subnet mask; VLSM	network mask with a different subnet mask for the same network number on different subnets that does not include traditional IP network classes A, B, or C
variance factor; VF	relative measure of cell rate margin normalised by the variance of the aggregate cell rate on the link
VARs	<i>See voice announcement recording system</i>
varying signal level	signal level that varies over time due to disturbances and conditions and that is compensated by using automatic level control
VAS	<i>See value added service</i>
VASP	<i>See value-added service provider</i>
VAT file	fixed-content speech sample file which contains speech that can be used in announcements
VBR	<i>See variable bit rate</i>

VBR-NRT	<i>See non-real-time variable bit rate</i>
VBR-RT	<i>See real-time variable bit rate</i>
VC	<i>See virus scanner</i>
VC	<i>See virtual concatenation</i>
VC	<i>See virtual channel</i>
VC	<i>See virtual container</i>
VC	<i>See virtual circuit</i>
VC connection	<i>See virtual channel connection</i>
VC connection cache	<i>See virtual channel connection cache</i>
VC connection termination point	<i>See virtual channel connection termination point</i>
VC link	<i>See virtual channel link</i>
VC link termination point	<i>See VCL termination point</i>
VC multiplexing	<i>See virtual channel multiplexing</i>
VC switch	network element that connects virtual channel links; it terminates VPCs and it translates VCI values
VC switching	<i>See virtual channel switching</i>
VC-AIS cell	ATM cell that is generated and sent downstream on all affected active virtual channel connections (VCC) from the virtual channel (VC) connecting point which detects the VCC defect at VC level
VC-RDI cell	ATM cell that is sent to the far end from a virtual channel (VC) connection endpoint as soon as it has declared a VC-AIS state
VCAT	<i>See virtual concatenation</i>
VCC	<i>See virtual channel connection</i>
VCC endpoint	<i>See virtual channel connection endpoint</i>
VCC endpoint group	<i>See virtual channel connection endpoint group</i>
VCC identifier	<i>See virtual channel connection identifier</i>

VCC releasing; virtual channel connection releasing	function which releases one virtual channel connection
VCC reserving; virtual channel connection reserving	function which reserves one virtual channel connection or virtual path
VCC selection; virtual channel connection selection	feature which offers functions for selecting suitable virtual channel connections (VCC) for an outgoing AAL type 2 connection and given route
VCCC	<i>See virtual channel connection cache</i>
VCCE	<i>See virtual channel connection endpoint</i>
VCCeg	<i>See virtual channel connection endpoint group</i>
VCCep	<i>See virtual channel connection endpoint</i>
VCCep group	<i>See virtual channel connection endpoint group</i>
VCCI	<i>See virtual channel connection identifier</i>
VCCT	<i>See virtual channel connection termination point</i>
VCCtp	<i>See virtual channel connection termination point</i>
VCG	<i>See virtual concatenated group</i>
VCI	<i>See virtual channel identifier</i>
VCL	<i>See virtual channel link</i>
VCL termination point; virtual channel link termination point; VCLtp	link termination point which represents the termination of a virtual channel link on an ATM network element
VCLtp	<i>See VCL termination point</i>
VCME	<i>See virtual channel multiplexing entity</i>
VD	<i>See virtual directory</i>
VDS	<i>See voucher database server</i>

VDS	<i>See virtual data storing device</i>
VDS counterpart application	application that handles the transfer of files from a virtual data storing (VDS) device of a network element to the post-processing system
VDS device	<i>See virtual data storing device</i>
VDSL	<i>See very high bit rate digital subscriber line</i>
vector	quantity usually represented by an ordered set of numbers
vendor-specific attributes; VSA	remote authentication dial-in user service (RADIUS) attributes that provide functions that are beyond the scope of the standard RADIUS attributes
verbal announcement	<i>See voice announcement</i>
verbal announcement generator; voice announcement generator, VANG	device that produces a recorded voice message when the called mobile subscriber is busy
verbose	parameter which determines the level of response from the queried host
verification tag	part of the stream control transmission protocol (SCTP) datagram header which the receiver uses to validate the sender of the SCTP datagram
versatility	in the context of telecommunication networks, the ability of a network element to be freely configured according to the selected network architecture
version	identifying number which the version control system gives to each program library component and which, together with the name of the component, identifies it
version control; version management	set of functions by which the development phases of a product or its part can be identified and separated from each other
version control file	file that contains the version or date and checksum for each file
version management	<i>See version control</i>
version not supported	<i>See version not supported message</i>

version not supported message; <i>version not supported</i>	cause value which is returned when the recipient does not recognise the version number in the request message
version viewer	software that is used to view and verify the files and applications which are under version control in the Network Element Management Unit (NEMU)
versioned object base; <i>VOB</i>	repository where versions of elements, derived objects, and metadata are stored
vertical partitioning	dividing a file into parts in a way that the file records or groups of records form parts which are located at different points of a computer network
vertical polarisation; <i>vertical polarization /US/</i>	polarisation of radio waves in such a way that the electric lines of force are vertical, while the magnetic lines of force are horizontal
vertical polarization /US/	<i>See vertical polarisation</i>
vertical scroll bar	scroll bar located at the right or left side of the window, which is used to manage the vertical scrolling of the contents of the window
vertically-polarised antenna	antenna that produces an electrical wave vector in the vertical plane
very high bit rate digital subscriber line; <i>VDSL</i>	form of digital subscriber line similar to asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL) but providing higher speeds at reduced lengths
VF	<i>See voice frequency</i>
VF	<i>See variance factor</i>
VF common channel	<i>See voice-frequency common channel</i>
VF signaling /US/	<i>See voice frequency signalling</i>
VF signalling	<i>See voice frequency signalling</i>
VFS	<i>See virtual file store</i>
VFS	<i>See virtual file system switch</i>
VG	<i>See volume group</i>
VGW	<i>See video gateway</i>

VHE	<i>See virtual home environment</i>
via header	SIP header which indicates the path that a request has taken so far and the path that should be followed in routing responses
via traffic	<i>See transit traffic</i>
video call; <i>mobile video call</i>	rich call which contains video
video codec	codec that converts an analogue video signal into a digital code and vice versa, and that incorporates compression or decompression techniques, respectively
video conference	teleconference where there is a bidirectional voice and image connection between the parties
video gateway; <i>VGW</i>	gateway that allows intercommunication between mobile terminals, video mail, video streaming servers, and network cameras connected to different types of networks
video mail	e-mail message that contains a video image or a message left in a video conference
video sharing	method of sharing video clips through web sites or by using specific software
view	representation of a network or part of a network
view	selected visual representation of information in a window or pane
view	<i>See group box</i>
view composer	tool for administering the views to maintain a graphical presentation
view definition	type of synchronous service that can be read like a variable
view object	symbol that is used in a view to represent a managed object, its communication line, or an auxiliary object
view-based access control model; <i>VACM</i>	access control model that provides a set of services with which an application can control access to management information and that is used in defining authorisation in the simple network management protocol
VIP	<i>See virtual IP address</i>
virtual	feature of a functional unit, such as a device or a program, in simulated form or replaced by another functional unit which, from the user's point of view, works the same way as the actual functional unit

virtual A PCM	PCM circuit identifier in the H.248 interface that differs from the real PCM identifier in the media gateway
virtual address	in a virtual memory system, the address that the application uses to reference memory
virtual answering machine	service which enables a user to direct incoming calls to an external voice mail system, if the user is busy or does not answer
virtual array technology; VA technology	storage system technology that is based on virtual disk arrays configured in such a way that they appear as one large block of data storage that can be divided into a number of smaller logical storage blocks or logical units
virtual call	service of a packet switched network where the user data is forwarded via a virtual data link connection between two data terminal equipment (DTE)
virtual channel; VC	unidirectional transport of ATM cells associated by a common unique identifier value
virtual channel connection; virtual circuit connection; VC connection; VCC	concatenation of virtual channel links that forms an ATM connection between a transmitting party and a receiving party, and in which both virtual path and virtual channel identifiers are used
virtual channel connection cache; VC connection cache; VCCC	cache that stores information about the connection in the hardware that is most frequently used for creating a leg
virtual channel connection endpoint; VCC endpoint; VCCep; VCCE	endpoint that is created on virtual channel level
virtual channel connection endpoint group; VCC endpoint group; VCCep group; VCCeg	set of virtual channel connection endpoints with common quality of service (QoS) characteristics
virtual channel connection identifier; VCC identifier; VCCI	identifier that is used with signalling protocols, unambiguously defining a virtual channel connection (VCC) between two network elements

virtual channel connection releasing	<i>See VCC releasing</i>
virtual channel connection reserving	<i>See VCC reserving</i>
virtual channel connection selection	<i>See VCC selection</i>
virtual channel connection termination point; VC connection termination point; VCCTp; VCCT	connection termination point for virtual channels
virtual channel cross-connection	cross-connection of two virtual channel connection termination points (VCCT) in the ATM transport layer
virtual channel identifier; VCI	identifier which identifies a particular virtual channel link for a given virtual path connection (VPC)
virtual channel link; VC link; VCL	means of unidirectional transport of ATM cells between the point where a virtual channel identifier value is assigned and the point where that value is translated or removed
virtual channel link termination point	<i>See VCL termination point</i>
virtual channel multiplexing; VC multiplexing	multiplexing in which each ATM virtual channel (VC) carries protocol data units (PDU) of exactly one protocol type, and when multiple protocols need to be transported, there is a separate VC for each
virtual channel multiplexing entity; VCME	functional entity common to all virtual channels and provided by ATM virtual channel sublayer
virtual channel switching; VC switching	ATM switching in which all ATM cells on a physical interface are identified and switched to their destination through the ATM switching fabric, based on a combination of the virtual path identifier and virtual channel identifier values
virtual circuit; VC	logical circuit between two hosts defined by a virtual path identifier/virtual channel identifier (VPI/VCI) pair that can be either permanent or switched
virtual circuit connection	<i>See virtual channel connection</i>

virtual computer	role for a computer that is used for defining the runtime environment for software
virtual concatenated group; VCG	group of co-located member trail termination functions that are connected to the same virtual concatenation link
virtual concatenation; VC; VCAT	concatenation whereby the synchronous optical network or synchronous digital hierarchy bandwidth is split into individual virtual containers that may be transported or routed independently
virtual connection	in ATM, a connection between end users that has a defined route and endpoints
virtual container; VC	structural part of an STM-1 frame consisting of path overhead and a container
virtual cookie	mechanism that enables an application to use cookie services on mPlatform when the subscriber terminal itself does not support cookies
virtual data storage	<i>See virtual data storing device</i>
virtual data storing device; virtual data storage; VDS device; VDS	input/output device which handles the ring buffer file system on a hard disk
virtual decision value	each of the two defined values that provide conventional bounds for the working range in quantising (These values are taken to represent hypothetical outer bounds for the two extreme quantising intervals of the quantising law.)
virtual device	program of the DX 200 system which does not function as a device controller
virtual directory; VD	named collection of files and directories available from a web server
virtual entry	<i>See virtual subscriber</i>
virtual environment	lifelike working, game, or other operational environment created with information technology
virtual execution environment	execution environment that represents an abstraction of the device operating system

virtual file loading; <i>virtual loading</i>	file loading in which the file's header data and part of the file data is loaded during the actual loading
virtual file store; <i>virtual filestore; VFS</i>	abstract model for describing files and filestores, and the possible actions performed on them
virtual file system switch; <i>VFS</i>	mechanism that abstracts the specific implementations of different file systems and allows new file systems to be added to the kernel without modifying the kernel itself
virtual filestore	<i>See virtual file store</i>
virtual gateway	<i>See virtual media gateway</i>
virtual group member	virtual private network group member that is included in the virtual private network (VPN) group but is not provided with the service
virtual HLR; <i>virtual home location register</i>	logical part of a DX 200 home location register (HLR) whose subscriber management is divided between several users by allocating each user a unique range of subscriber numbers
virtual home environment; <i>VHE</i>	home environment that provides users with the same personalised features, user interface customisation, and services across network boundaries and between terminals
virtual home location register	<i>See virtual HLR</i>
virtual IF	<i>See virtual interface</i>
virtual interface; <i>virtual IF</i>	logical network interface which has a dedicated IP address defined over a physical network interface
virtual IP address; <i>VIP</i>	IP address assigned to a cluster of machines operating as one for resilience or load sharing
virtual LAN	<i>See virtual local area network</i>
virtual link	<i>See virtual subscriber</i>
virtual link termination point	termination point which can be a virtual path link termination point or a virtual channel link termination point
virtual loading	<i>See virtual file loading</i>
virtual local area network; <i>virtual LAN; VLAN</i>	group of devices on one or more local area networks that communicate as if they were attached to the same wire, although they are located on a number of different local area network segments

virtual machine; VM	simulation of a computer and its associated devices by another computer system
virtual media gateway; virtual MGW; virtual gateway; VMGW	set of statically partitioned physical terminations or sets of ephemeral terminations that are implemented by partitioning a physical media gateway
virtual memory; virtual storage; VS	technique that allows a processor to employ its full address space although it exceeds the physical main memory available
virtual MGW	<i>See virtual media gateway</i>
virtual MMSC	multimedia messaging service centre (MMSC) that is shared by several service providers
virtual node	image of a real network element on a computer file, managed offline
virtual on-net call	on-net call made by an actual member of the virtual private network (VPN) group to a virtual member of the group using a short number and a call made to directory number of a virtual group member included in the group if forced on-net routing is used
virtual on-net short number; VOSN	short number that is used to access a commonly used number outside the virtual private network (VPN) group
virtual operator; VO	small-sized service provider which, instead of having its own wireless and MMS infrastructure, relies on the application service provider (ASP) type of business model
virtual PAD printer; VPP	printer to which data can be output over the X.25 network from a network element
virtual path; VP	unidirectional transport of ATM cells belonging to virtual channels that are associated by a common identifier value
virtual path connection; VP connection; VPC	concatenation of virtual path links that extends between the point where the virtual channel identifier values are assigned and the point where those virtual values are translated or removed
virtual path connection endpoint; VPC endpoint; VPCep; VPCE	endpoint of the virtual path connection (VPC) associated with a specified ATM interface

virtual path connection identifier; <i>VPCI</i>	identifier that is used with signalling protocols, identifying the virtual path connection between two ATM network elements, or between an ATM network element and a B-ISDN user
virtual path connection selection	<i>See VPC selection</i>
virtual path connection termination point; <i>VPC termination point; VPCtp; VPCT</i>	point that represents the termination of those virtual path links that may be used for virtual channel service level connections
virtual path cross-connection; <i>VP cross-connection</i>	cross-connection of two virtual path connection termination points (VPCT) in the ATM transport layer
virtual path identifier; <i>VPI</i>	identifier which identifies a group of virtual channel links, at a given reference point, that share the same virtual path connection (VPC)
virtual path link; <i>VP link; VPL</i>	group of virtual channel links, identified by a common value of the virtual path identifier, between the point where the VPI value is assigned and the point where the VPI value is translated or removed
virtual path link termination point	<i>See VPL termination point</i>
virtual path multiplexing entity; <i>VPME</i>	functional entity which enables individual cell flows to be logically combined into a single cell flow according to the VPI values
virtual path piping; <i>VP piping</i>	process of connecting all the switching units in the ATM adaptation layer to all the processing units with virtual path connections and so creating a full mesh topology between the switching and processing units
virtual path switching; <i>VP switching</i>	ATM switching in which the incoming virtual path identifiers are translated into the corresponding outgoing virtual path identifiers according to the destination of the virtual path connection
virtual point-to-point connection; <i>VPP connection</i>	connection that is established between a sender and receiver in tunnelling
virtual printer	device which is connected to the system using a communication protocol
virtual printer driver	process which emulates a printer

virtual printer protocol; VPP	protocol which is used as a terminal device process when ASCII data is to be output from the DX 200 system to another system via the OSI stack
virtual private network; VPN	communication network which uses public network resources to provide private network capabilities without necessarily using dedicated network resources
virtual private network gateway	<i>See VPN gateway</i>
virtual private network group; VPN group	group of members which use the same virtual private network service
virtual private network group member; VPN group member; group member	subscriber who belongs to a virtual private network group
virtual private network numbering plan	<i>See VPN numbering plan</i>
virtual private network service; VPN service	IN supported service that is implemented in virtual private network
virtual router	abstract object managed by the virtual router redundancy protocol (VRRP) that acts as a default router for hosts on a shared local area network (LAN)
Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol; VRRP	election protocol that dynamically assigns the responsibility for a virtual router and provides the virtual router function on a local area network
virtual routing and forwarding; VRF	technology that is included in IP network routers and that allows multiple instances of a routing table to exist in a router and work simultaneously
virtual school	<i>See cyberschool</i>
virtual server	server entity that appears to clients as an independent server but which is actually running on a computer that is shared by any number of other server entities
virtual session	group session in which the participants see the session status in their user equipment, but for which the actual communication resources are reserved only when they are used

virtual SGSN address	address that is used as the calling party address (CgPA) of the serving GPRS support node (SGSN), depending on the called party address (CdPA)
virtual short message service centre; <i>virtual SMS centre; VSMSC</i>	feature which allows the creation of several different configuration profiles associated with a particular service centre (SC) address parameter for one short message service centre (SMSC)
virtual short number	short number for a subscriber number which is not a virtual private network group member but is often used by the group members
virtual SMS centre	<i>See virtual short message service centre</i>
virtual storage	<i>See virtual memory</i>
virtual subscriber; <i>virtual entry; virtual link</i>	link in a home location register (HLR) pointing to another HLR where the subscriber's data is stored
virtual terminal; VT	terminal defined in a system so that the real terminals connected to the system can be handled in a uniform manner
virtual terminal controller	terminal controller of a virtual terminal
virtual terminal driver	process which emulates a terminal
Virtual Terminal Protocol; VTP; ISO VT	ISO application for establishing a virtual terminal connection across a network
virtual termination	termination that has only internal connections
virtual tributary; VT	structure that transports and switches sub-synchronous transport signal level 1 (STS-1) payloads
virtual tributary group; VT group; VTG	structure of 108 bytes that carries one or more virtual tributaries (VT) of the same size
virtual unit	logical unit that a functional unit can be associated with but which hardware configuration management cannot see
virus; <i>computer virus</i>	malicious software that intrudes into a computer and infects files by inserting in those files copies of itself

virus scanner; anti-virus scanner; VC	software that scans a computer for viruses, worms, and other malicious software, usually using pattern-matching and heuristic algorithms
virus signature interface; VS interface	interface via which virus definitions are downloaded to the content security module
VISDN	<i>See VLR ISDN number</i>
visibility	availability of the definition of a name in a scope unit
visibility attribute	attribute that determines whether or not it is possible to output a command from the MML command log
visited location register	<i>See visitor location register</i>
visited mobile services switching centre	<i>See visited MSC</i>
visited mobile telephone exchange	<i>See visited MSC</i>
visited MSC; visited mobile services switching centre; visited mobile telephone exchange; VMSC; MTXV	mobile telephone exchange, other than the home mobile telephone exchange, controlling the traffic area in which the mobile subscriber is currently located
visited MSC server	functions of an MSC server that contain the visitor location register and control the multimedia gateways connected to a radio network
visited network; visiting network; visited public land mobile network; visited PLMN; VPLMN	mobile network where the mobile subscriber is roaming and in the visitor location register (VLR) of which the subscriber is temporarily registered
visited network identifier	identifier that is used to indicate the visited network to the home network
visited PLMN	<i>See visited network</i>

visited PLMN of home country	visited network where the mobile country code (MCC) part of the public land mobile network (PLMN) identity is the same as the MCC of the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI)
visited public land mobile network	<i>See visited network</i>
visited SLP	<i>See visited SUPL location platform</i>
visited SUPL location platform; visited SLP; V-SLP	SUPL location platform (SLP) other than the home SUPL location platform of the mobile subscriber
visiting network	<i>See visited network</i>
visiting subscriber	<i>See roaming subscriber</i>
visitor	user when he once accesses the information network or its service
visitor location register; VLR	register of a mobile network where all subscriber parameters for call set-up are stored as long as the mobile subscriber is in a location area controlled by this register
VISU	<i>See visualisation library</i>
visualisation library; visualization library /US/; VISU	in the ChorusOS operating system, a library that can be used to examine internal kernel data
visualization library /US/	<i>See visualisation library</i>
vital signalling	communication between the node and the local exchange, excluding POTS and ISDN signalling, used for keeping the connection up and running
vital stand-by	time-slot that is used to protect the time-slot carrying vital signalling
Viterbi decoder; viterbi decoder	maximum likelihood decoder that uses the Viterbi algorithm
viterbi decoder	<i>See Viterbi decoder</i>
VLAN	<i>See virtual local area network</i>
VLAN management domain	<i>See VTP domain</i>

VLAN trunking protocol; VTP	layer 2 messaging protocol that maintains VLAN configuration consistency by managing the addition, deletion, and renaming of VLANs within a VTP domain
VLR	<i>See visitor location register</i>
VLR address analysis	address analysis in which the visitor location register (VLR) address received by the home location register (HLR) during the location updating is analysed in an operator-defined analysis tree
VLR cleaning	feature which enables the removal of the data of passive subscribers from the visitor location register (VLR)
VLR failure procedure	procedure that the visitor location register (VLR) uses to inform the associated serving GPRS support nodes (SGSN) about the recovery from an internal failure that has affected the association with the SGSNs
VLR ISDN	<i>See VLR ISDN number</i>
VLR ISDN number; VLR ISDN; VISDN	parameter that identifies the ISDN number of the visitor location register (VLR)
VLSM	<i>See variable-length subnet mask</i>
VM	<i>See virtual machine</i>
VM	<i>See voice mail</i>
VMA	<i>See voice mail application</i>
VMA	<i>See voice mail alert</i>
VMA-IF	<i>See voice mail application user interface</i>
VMGW	<i>See virtual media gateway</i>
VMS	<i>See voice messaging service</i>
VMS	<i>See voice mail system</i>
VMS interface	<i>See voice mail system interface</i>
VMSC	<i>See visited MSC</i>
VMSC terminating CAMEL subscription information; VT-CSI	CAMEL subscription information which identifies the subscriber as having terminating CAMEL services in the visited MSC

VO	<i>See virtual operator</i>
VOB	<i>See versioned object base</i>
vocoder; voice coder	device that analyses and synthesises speech
voice activation detection	<i>See voice activity detection</i>
voice activity detection; VAD	process used in discontinuous transmission to identify presence or absence of speech data bits
voice announcement; verbal announcement	announcement that includes a recorded voice message
voice announcement generator	<i>See verbal announcement generator</i>
voice announcement recording system; VARS	recording system which stores the announcements of a voice announcement generator (VANG)
voice announcement system	system which facilitates the storage and distribution of voice announcements locally in a network element, combined with the distribution of externally-generated announcements
voice call; mobile voice call	in context of mobile services, person-to-person communication with voice, with at least one person using a mobile device
voice channel	<i>See speech channel</i>
voice codec	<i>See speech codec</i>
voice coder	<i>See vocoder</i>
voice coding	<i>See speech transcoding</i>
voice communication	telecommunication that is based on the transfer of voice
voice frequency; VF	audio frequency within the band of frequencies that is used for the transmission of speech
voice frequency signaling /US/	<i>See voice frequency signalling</i>

voice frequency signalling; VF signalling; voice frequency signaling /US/; VF signaling /US/	signalling method in which signalling information is based on the use of currents which have frequencies within the telephone speech band
voice intelligence	<i>See voice announcement</i>
voice mail; VM	electronic mail where the messages are voice recordings
voice mail alert; VMA	piece of voice-mail-related data sent between the network and a messaging server, informing that a subscriber should be available at that moment
voice mail application; VMA	in short message service centre (SMSC), an optional feature that provides a communication link between the voice mail system (VMS) and the kernel software of the SMSC and sends the voice mail notifications to mobile stations as short messages
voice mail application interface	<i>See voice mail application user interface</i>
voice mail application user interface; voice mail application interface; VMA-IF	interface through which the short message service centre (SMSC) operators can manage the voice mail application
voice mail box	<i>See voice mailbox</i>
voice mail system; VMS	equipment providing voice messaging services
voice mail system interface; VMS interface	interface that is used to access and interact with the voice mail system
voice mailbox; voice message box	personal 'answering machine' service that receives and saves voice messages
voice message box	<i>See voice mailbox</i>
voice messaging service; VMS	service that provides the mobile subscriber with a voice mailbox and sends short messages to the subscriber to indicate that the subscriber has received messages

voice over IP; <i>IP telephony; VoIP; IPT</i>	use of the Internet protocol to carry and route two-way voice communications
voice packet; <i>speech packet</i>	packet in which voice is transmitted in the format of data, thus using less bandwidth
voice port	from a media point of view, a time-slot of pulse code modulation (PCM)
voice processing function	function that is located in the MGW for IMS and that can be used to achieve the desired acoustic quality on the terminations
voice processing system; <i>VPS</i>	system consisting of hardware and software that encompasses voice messaging, voice recognition, voice response, and any other applications that deal with the processing of voice communications
voice response unit; <i>VRU</i>	managed element that runs vendor-specific voice response software that provides voice resources to support text-to-speech, speech recognition, and interactive voice response (IVR) capabilities together or separately
voice signal	<i>See speech signal</i>
voice trigger	service trigger that initiates a service when a request is given with certain words or sound
voice variable	audio segment which represents a single semantic concept, such as a date or number, and dynamically produces the appropriate speech based on information supplied at runtime
voice XML	extensible markup language (XML) designed to describe voice applications
voice-frequency channel	channel that is suitable for the transmission of speech, digital or analogue data or facsimile, generally with a frequency range of about 300 to 3000 Hz
voice-frequency common channel; <i>VF common channel</i>	fixed multipoint channel that is used as a service channel to transfer voice and data
voice-frequency ringing; <i>tone ringing</i>	transmission of a voice-frequency signal informing a free subscriber of an incoming call
voice-frequency signal	signal that is sent within the speech-frequency range

voice-operated relay circuit; voice-operated transmitter keyer; VOX; VOR	electroacoustic transducer and keying relay connected so that the keying relay is actuated when sound (or voice) energy above a certain threshold is sensed by the transducer
voice-operated transmitter keyer	<i>See voice-operated relay circuit</i>
voicegram	voice mail message
VoIP	<i>See voice over IP</i>
volatile memory; volatile storage	memory whose content is irretrievably lost when operating power is removed
volatile storage	<i>See volatile memory</i>
voltage standing wave ratio; VSWR	ratio of maximum to minimum voltage in the standing wave pattern that appears along a transmission line. It is used as a measure of impedance mismatch between the transmission line and its load
volume group; VG	logical structure that makes it possible to join together multiple disks into one big logical disk
volume-based billing	<i>See volume-based charging</i>
volume-based charging; traffic-based charging	charging that is based on the amount of sent and received data
VOR	<i>See voice-operated relay circuit</i>
VOSN	<i>See virtual on-net short number</i>
VOT	<i>See televoting</i>
voucher	printed card used to reload money to the prepaid account
voucher	<i>See rights object</i>
voucher credit period	period of time associated with the voucher which prolongs the credit expiry date according to the expiry function
voucher database	database that contains information on vouchers
voucher database server; VDS	server that contains voucher information when more than one platform is required to increase subscriber capacity

voucher expiry	prepaid expiry that defines a certain time period when the subscriber can recharge the voucher for the prepaid account
voucher expiry date	date when the voucher can no longer be used for recharging
voucher management system	system that is used for the administration of vouchers
voucher recharge	<i>See recharge with voucher</i>
voucher system	system for generating voucher numbers and creating and managing vouchers in the voucher database
VOX	<i>See voice-operated relay circuit</i>
Voyager	web-based user interface for managing and configuring GPRS support nodes (GSN)
VP	<i>See validity period</i>
VP	<i>See virtual path</i>
VP connection	<i>See virtual path connection</i>
VP cross-connection	<i>See virtual path cross-connection</i>
VP link	<i>See virtual path link</i>
VP link termination point	<i>See VPL termination point</i>
VP pipe	bidirectional virtual path (VP) connection that is used to connect two units to each other and to merge traffic from several tributary units into one single connection if the traffic from the tributary units is going to the same destination
VP piping	<i>See virtual path piping</i>
VP releasing	function which releases one virtual path
VP reserving	function which reserves one virtual path
VP switch	network element which connects virtual path links; it translates virtual path identifier (VPI) values and is directed by control plane functions
VP switching	<i>See virtual path switching</i>

VP-AIS cell	ATM cell that is generated and sent downstream on all affected active virtual path connections (VPC) from the virtual path (VP) connecting point which detects the VPC defect at VP level
VP-RDI cell	ATM cell that is sent to the far end from a virtual path (VP) connection endpoint as soon as it has declared a VP-AIS state
VPC	<i>See virtual path connection</i>
VPC endpoint	<i>See virtual path connection endpoint</i>
VPC selection; virtual path connection selection	function which offers services for selecting virtual path connections for an on-demand call or connection
VPC termination point	<i>See virtual path connection termination point</i>
VPCE	<i>See virtual path connection endpoint</i>
VPCep	<i>See virtual path connection endpoint</i>
VPCI	<i>See virtual path connection identifier</i>
VPCT	<i>See virtual path connection termination point</i>
VPCtp	<i>See virtual path connection termination point</i>
VPI	<i>See virtual path identifier</i>
VPL	<i>See virtual path link</i>
VPL termination point; virtual path link termination point; VPLtp	link termination point, which represents the termination of a virtual path link on an ATM network element, associated with a specific ATM interface
VPLMN	<i>See visited network</i>
VPLtp	<i>See VPL termination point</i>
VPME	<i>See virtual path multiplexing entity</i>
VPN	<i>See virtual private network</i>
VPN class	class of virtual private network (VPN) group members who have the same type of VPN services

VPN gateway; virtual private network gateway; VPN GW	integrated firewall and virtual private network (VPN) hardware device that includes static routing functions and provides secure end-to-end VPN connections between sites
VPN group	<i>See virtual private network group</i>
VPN group member	<i>See virtual private network group member</i>
VPN GW	<i>See VPN gateway</i>
VPN numbering plan; virtual private network numbering plan	numbering plan that allows a unified numbering plan for mobile subscribers and PBX extension subscribers with short numbers for calls within the group or to virtual group members
VPN routing/ forwarding instance; VRF	instance that consists of an IP routing table, a derived forwarding table, a set of interfaces that use the forwarding table, and a set of rules and routing protocols that determine what goes into the forwarding table
VPN service	<i>See virtual private network service</i>
VPN site code	additional out-line number identifying a site in a virtual private network (VPN)
VPP	<i>See virtual PAD printer</i>
VPP	<i>See virtual printer protocol</i>
VPP connection	<i>See virtual point-to-point connection</i>
VPS	<i>See voice processing system</i>
VRF	<i>See virtual routing and forwarding</i>
VRF	<i>See VPN routing/forwarding instance</i>
VRRP	<i>See Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol</i>
VRU	<i>See voice response unit</i>
VS	<i>See virtual memory</i>
VS interface	<i>See virus signature interface</i>
VSA	<i>See vendor-specific attributes</i>
VSMSC	<i>See virtual short message service centre</i>
VSWR	<i>See voltage standing wave ratio</i>

VT	<i>See virtual tributary</i>
VT	<i>See virtual terminal</i>
VT group	<i>See virtual tributary group</i>
VT-CSI	<i>See VMSC terminating CAMEL subscription information</i>
VTG	<i>See virtual tributary group</i>
VTP	<i>See VLAN trunking protocol</i>
VTP	<i>See Virtual Terminal Protocol</i>
VTP domain; VLAN management domain	group of Ethernet switches that can be managed as a group when configuring virtual local area networks (VLAN)
VXCU channel	transmission channel which is used to implement the internal data transmission connection in the system between a 386 computer and a V-interface Controller Unit (VXCU)

2.25 **W**

W CDR	<i>See WLAN CDR</i>
W-CDMA	<i>See wideband code division multiple access</i>
W-CDR	<i>See WLAN CDR</i>
W-I model	<i>See Walfisch-Ikegami model</i>
W3 Consortium	<i>See World Wide Web Consortium</i>
W3C	<i>See World Wide Web Consortium</i>
WA	<i>See wireless accelerator</i>
WAC	<i>See window access control</i>
WAC	<i>See wireless access concentrator</i>
WAC gate	<i>See window access control gate</i>
WAE	<i>See wireless application environment</i>
WAF	<i>See wideband antenna filter unit</i>

WAF unit	<i>See wideband antenna filter unit</i>
wait queue	queue for calendar tasks with no determined input
wait state	<i>See waiting state</i>
wait-to-restore time; WTR time	time that must elapse before a section can be used after it has recovered from a fault
waiting state; wait state	state in which a processor has suspended program execution while waiting for an external signal (for example data from a peripheral or backing storage)
waiting time; queuing time	time which a subscriber who has called an operator service must wait before being connected to an attendant
WAIUR	<i>See wanted air interface user rate</i>
wake-up request	request which a process sends to a real time process in the operating system when it needs a wake-up tied to calendar time
wake-up service	<i>See automatic alarm call service</i>
Walfisch-Ikegami	<i>See Walfisch-Ikegami model</i>
Walfisch-Ikegami model; Walfisch-Ikegami; W-I model	propagation model used in line-of-sight and based on the assumption that the transmitted wave propagates over the rooftops by a process of multiple diffraction and where the buildings in the line between the transmitter and the receiver are characterised as diffracting half screens with equal height and range separation
wallet; mobile wallet	application in a range of mobile phones that enables users to get access to mobile services and to make online mobile transactions
wallet	<i>See account balance</i>
wallpaper	pattern or picture in the screen background that can be chosen by the user
wallpaper	<i>See colour wallpaper</i>
Walsh code	group of orthogonal codes
WAM	<i>See wideband application manager</i>
WAN	<i>See wide area network</i>
wander	long term non-cumulative variations of the significant instants of a digital signal from their ideal positions in time

wanted air interface user rate; <i>WAIUR</i>	air interface user rate (AIUR) requested by the user
WAP	<i>See Wireless Application Protocol</i>
WAP binary XML; <i>wireless binary XML; WBXML</i>	extensible markup language (XML) in binary format defined by the WAP Forum
WAP browser	browser used to view WAP pages
WAP client provisioning	provisioning in which the essential service activation parameters and the initial settings are sent over the air to WAP clients
WAP gateway; <i>WAP GW; WAPGW</i>	gateway that translates requests from the WAP protocol stack to the web protocol stack
WAP gateway interface; <i>WAPGWIF</i>	interface which connects a network element to the WAP gateway
WAP GW	<i>See WAP gateway</i>
WAP interface	<i>See WAP prepaid interface</i>
WAP legacy terminal gateway	gateway providing presence service support for WAP terminals utilising WAP technology
WAP network interface	dedicated multimedia message service centre (MMSC) WAP interface to the network
WAP operator billing; <i>WAOB</i>	billing in which the objects downloaded via the wireless application protocol (WAP) are charged in a phone bill
WAP page	information entity that can be reproduced with a WAP browser
WAP prepaid interface; <i>WAP interface</i>	interface via which prepaid subscribers use WAP self service management
WAP push	operation in WAP which occurs when a push initiator on the Internet transmits content to a user agent in a wireless domain
WAP push message; <i>WAP push notification</i>	service message sent with WAP push that displays an alert message to the subscriber of a download transaction, and gives the option of connecting directly to a particular URL address via the mobile station's WAP browser

WAP push notification	<i>See WAP push message</i>
WAP push object; WAPp	digital content core platform (DCCP) object that can be downloaded in the WAP push delivery
WAP push service indication; WAP push SI message; service indication; SI	WAP push message which contains the actual download URL, a short description of the content, and the recipient number
WAP push short code	code defined for each content object for downloading over wireless application protocol (WAP)
WAP push SI message	<i>See WAP push service indication</i>
WAP self service management	IN supported service that allows prepaid subscribers to manage their data in the service management point (SMP) database that can be accessed with wireless application protocol (WAP) phones and other WAP- enabled devices
WAP services	on the Club Nokia web pages, a subheading under services leading to pages where users can make settings enabling a WAP session
WAPGW	<i>See WAP gateway</i>
WAPGWIF	<i>See WAP gateway interface</i>
WAPOB	<i>See WAP operator billing</i>
WAPp	<i>See WAP push object</i>
WAR	<i>See web archive repository</i>
warm paid billing	billing with a small call detail record (CDR) size and high transfer frequency, based on call or service detail records writing to the call or service detail record log file
warm reset	normal unit restart in which the code and files are loaded into the unit if their checksum is not correct
warm restart	normal computer restart mode where the code will be loaded only when its checksum is not correct
warm standby; WSB	method of equipment redundancy in which two radio transmitters are kept fully energised, and one of them feeds the antenna
warm swap	<i>See warm swapping</i>

warm swapping; warm swap	substitution of a replacement unit in a system, where system operation stops, but power is not removed
warm-up	updating of a (single) process or the data concerning the status of spare unit's processes with the corresponding process or data in the active unit in the way that the processes cannot change their status during the update
warm-up compatible update	software update whose commissioning does not cut traffic nor release connected calls
warmer	program block implementing the warming
warming	updating the status data of process families in spare unit using similar data of active unit
warming block	group of applications warmed up as one warming task
warming compatibility	compatibility between two versions of a program block at the level of data structures which enables a transition from one program version into another by warming the data of the old version in the active unit into the new program version which is in the spare unit and then performing a switchover
warming group	group formed by one or more families and process types where the corresponding processes of a process type are warmed up simultaneously
warming-up manager	software that provides warming for process families
warning message	message that informs the user about the consequences of a user's action or about a failure in the system
warning tone; WT	tone warning participants in a call that privacy of a conversation cannot be ensured where a recording machine is being used
WAS	<i>See Windows application server</i>
WAS node	<i>See web application server node</i>
WAS trust file; WebSphere Application Server trust file; trust file	file for storing certificates in the WebSphere application server
waste basket	<i>See byte basket unit</i>
wastebasket	temporary storage area used to store deleted information or unsuccessful messages

watchdog	<i>See watchdog timer</i>
watchdog counter	<i>See watchdog timer</i>
watchdog feeding	internal service which allows an actor to initialise the watchdog timer, to feed it, to modify the watchdog trigger time, and to force a watchdog reset
watchdog timer; watchdog counter; watchdog	hardware counter which restarts a processor
watcher	user who has fetched or subscribed to the presence information of another user
watcher list	system-defined list of the presence server users that have subscribed to the publisher's presence information
waveguide	transmission line consisting of a system of material boundaries or structures for guiding electromagnetic waves
wavelength multiplexing	<i>See wavelength-division multiplexing</i>
wavelength- division multiplexing; wavelength multiplexing; WDM	multiplexing in which several independent signals are allotted separate wavelengths for transmission over a shared optical transmission medium
WB-AMR	<i>See wideband adaptive multi-rate speech codec</i>
WBMP	<i>See wireless bitmap image</i>
WBMP image	<i>See wireless bitmap image</i>
WBSS	<i>See WCDMA base station system</i>
WBTS	<i>See WCDMA base station</i>
WBXML	<i>See WAP binary XML</i>
WCDMA	<i>See wideband code division multiple access</i>
WCDMA application manager	<i>See wideband application manager</i>

WCDMA base station; WCDMA BTS; WBTS	base transceiver station of the third generation network
WCDMA base station system; wideband CDMA base station system; WCDMA BSS; WBSS	base station system the third generation network that is based on the use of WCDMA technology
WCDMA BSS	<i>See WCDMA base station system</i>
WCDMA BTS	<i>See WCDMA base station</i>
WCDMA cell; cell; WCEL	cell of the third generation network
WCDMA location services entity; WLCSE	logical object that contains WCDMA cell specific location parameters that are needed for the positioning algorithms
WCDMA planner	planning tool for WCDMA radio network planning
WCDMA serving mobile location centre; WSMLC	serving mobile location centre that is used in a third generation network and that has specific parameters for each radio network controller
WCEL	<i>See WCDMA cell</i>
WCELL	<i>See WCDMA cell</i>
WCMP	<i>See wireless control message protocol</i>
WDM	<i>See wavelength-division multiplexing</i>
WDP	<i>See wireless datagram protocol</i>
weak key	cryptographic key giving a poor level in security, or causing regularities in encryption which can be used by cryptanalysts to break codes
web address	<i>See Internet address</i>
web application	application that resides on a server and that is accessed using a web browser running on the user's workstation
web application server node; WAS node	node which performs O&M functions, including fault management and configuration management, in a FlexiServer cluster and identifies the network element users
web archive file	<i>See web archive repository</i>

web archive repository; web archive file; WAR	Java archive file (JAR) which can be used to store servlets, Java server pages (JSP) files, utility classes, static documents such as HTML files, images, and sound, client-side applets, beans, and classes, and descriptive meta-information
web authentication	See <i>HTTP authentication</i>
web authoring; web writing; net writing	writing that produces a text to be placed in the information network
web beacon; pixel beacon; web bug	file or identifier used with a cookie that the Internet service provider (ISP) or an authorised third party can use to collect information about the use of a web site
web broadcasting	See <i>webcasting</i>
web browser; browser	browser that is used to view web pages
web bug	See <i>web beacon</i>
web client	application that is a combination of web components in the application server and a web browser rendering the pages that are created dynamically
web container	container that implements the web component contract of the Java 2 Enterprise Edition (J2EE) architecture
web GUI; web-based graphical user interface	graphical user interface which is part of a standard web browser
web interface	user interface that provides access to applications and services via the web
web log	See <i>blog</i>
web marketplace	See <i>e-marketplace</i>
web pad	See <i>web terminal</i>
web page; WWW page	information entity based on an HTML file in the Web that can be reproduced with the user's web browser
web robot	See <i>spider</i>
Web Scripting	part of the Application Platform that makes it possible to develop reports from the web at run time

Web Scripting SDK	part of the Software Development Kit (SDK) that supports the creation of web applications with Open EMS Suite Web Scripting
web service	service based on loosely-coupled, reusable software components that are distributed and programmatically accessible over standard Internet protocols
web service invocation framework	<i>See web services invocation framework</i>
web services definition language	<i>See web services description language</i>
web services description language; web services definition language; WSDL	version of XML which is used to describe network services as a set of endpoints operating on messages containing either document-oriented or procedure-oriented information
web services interface; WSI	interface through which businesses offer electronic services
web services invocation framework; WSIF	framework that supports a simple Java API for invoking web services, regardless of how or where the services are provided
web shop	<i>See e-shop</i>
web site; WWW site	group of web pages generated by a certain organisation or dealing with a certain issue, thus forming a well-defined set
web store	<i>See e-shop</i>
web switch	switch which balances load between network elements and routes client requests based on some centralized dispatching policy
web terminal; web pad	simple TV terminal that can connect to the Internet
web UI	<i>See web user interface</i>
web user interface; web UI; WUI	user interface that provides access to applications and services via the web
web writing	<i>See web authoring</i>

web-based file access	feature which enables the editing of files on a disk of a network element and provides a web-based user interface for file transfer between the network element and the computer running the web client
web-based graphical user interface	<i>See web GUI</i>
web-based user interface to reports and alarms	feature that provides a web-based tool for locally accessing the network elements' alarm and report data that is in extensible markup language (XML) format
webcast	<i>See webcasting</i>
webcasting; webcast; web broadcasting	broadcasting that takes place on the web
weblog	<i>See blog</i>
webmaster	person in charge of the maintenance of a web site
WebScript	script language that is used for processing web documents and that is designed as an extension to the Java implementation of the tool command language (TCL)
WebSphere Application Server trust file	<i>See WAS trust file</i>
WebSphere Studio Application Developer; WSAD tool; WSAD	tool that provides an integrated development environment for building a wide range of Java applications
weighted average of peak hour traffic intensity	calculated average of all measured peak hour traffic values on all working days during the measurement history
weighted averaging	method in which the base station controller takes the reliability of each measurement sample into consideration in the averaging procedure
weighted fair queuing; WFQ	congestion management algorithm that identifies conversations (in the form of traffic streams), separates packets that belong to each conversation, and ensures that capacity is shared fairly between these individual conversations

weighted random early detection; <i>weighted RED; WRED</i>	random early detection using IP precedence to provide efficient traffic handling
weighted RED	<i>See weighted random early detection</i>
weighted round robin; <i>weighted RR; WRR</i>	round robin in which the length of each time slice depends on the corresponding weight factor
weighted RR	<i>See weighted round robin</i>
weighted variance of peak hour traffic intensity	calculated variance of all measured peak hour traffic values on all working days during the measurement history which shows the variation occurring in the measurement results
welcome note	personal reminder which is briefly displayed each time the mobile phone is switched on
well-formed extensible markup language	<i>See well-formed XML</i>
well-formed XML; <i>well-formed extensible markup language</i>	extensible markup language (XML) that conforms to the XML syntax rules
well-known port	port that the supervisor actor creates and that remains in the system even if the actor that created it expires
WEP	<i>See wired equivalent privacy</i>
WEP key	key which consists of a secret key and a 24-bit initialisation vector
WFC	<i>See window flow control</i>
WFQ	<i>See weighted fair queuing</i>
WFQ scheduler	packet scheduler that orders packets for departure based on weights that are signalled into the network from the source
white list	list of Internet host addresses and address ranges which are available from the access zone without user authentication
white list; <i>whitelist</i>	list of mobile equipment maintained in the equipment identity register (EIR), which contains international mobile station equipment identities (IMEI) of all equipment whose use is allowed
white noise	noise whose frequency spectrum is uniform over a wide frequency range

whitelist	<i>See white list</i>
Wi-Fi	technology of wireless local area networks that operate according to the 802.11 standard of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
Wi-Fi certification; Wireless Fidelity certification	certification issued by the Wi-Fi Alliance, which indicates that a product conforms to the IEEE 802.11 standards on wireless local area networks
wide area centrex	centrex whose extensions are located in several exchange areas or which is otherwise geographically wider than a normal local exchange area
wide area network; WAN	comprehensive multimode network that connects large numbers of terminals and computers spread over a wide area
wideband; broadband; BBS	service or system requiring transmission channels capable of supporting rates greater than the primary rate
wideband adaptive multi- rate speech codec; adaptive multi-rate wideband; WB- AMR; AMR-WB	adaptive multi-rate (AMR) speech codec with wide audio bandwidth
wideband antenna filter	<i>See wideband antenna filter unit</i>
wideband antenna filter unit; wideband antenna filter; WAF unit; WAF	unit that filters unwanted signals from the transmission path, and selects and amplifies the wanted signals from the reception paths
wideband application manager; WCDMA application manager; WAM	unit that handles O&M functions and carrier control, performs transport channel processing, asynchronous transfer mode (ATM) processing, and controls other processing in its subrack
wideband CDMA	<i>See wideband code division multiple access</i>
wideband CDMA base station system	<i>See WCDMA base station system</i>

wideband code division multiple access; <i>wideband code-division multiple access; wideband CDMA; WCDMA</i>	spread spectrum CDMA technique used to increase the capacity and coverage of wireless communication networks
wideband code-division multiple access	<i>See wideband code division multiple access</i>
wideband long burst; <i>WLB</i>	burst that is used to carry information on traffic channels
wideband MSC	<i>See 3G MSC</i>
wideband power amplifier	<i>See wideband power amplifier unit</i>
wideband power amplifier unit; <i>wideband power amplifier; WPA</i>	power amplifier unit that provides linear amplification to wideband code division multiple access (WCDMA) carriers with a constant power gain
wideband short burst; <i>WSB</i>	burst that is used to carry information on traffic channels and associated control channels
wideband transceiver unit	<i>See wideband transmitter and receiver unit</i>
wideband transmitter and receiver	<i>See wideband transmitter and receiver unit</i>
wideband transmitter and receiver unit; <i>wideband transmitter and receiver; wideband transceiver unit; WTR unit; WTR</i>	transceiver unit in which the transmitter performs modulation and up conversion for the transmitter carrier, and the receiver performs channel selection and down conversion for the selected carrier
widescreen	TV transmission format in which the aspect ratio is 16:9
wild card APN	<i>See wildcard APN</i>
wild card character	<i>See wildcard character</i>

wildcard access point name	<i>See wildcard APN</i>
wildcard analysis	digit analysis in which the analysed digit sequence can end with a wildcard character
wildcard APN; wild card APN; wildcard access point name	information on the access point in the subscribed PDP context record which allows the user to access any external IP network the user requests
wildcard character; wild card character	symbol that may be used to represent one or more characters
wildcard URL	URL that contains wildcards
wildcarded PSI	range of public service identities (PSI) in which the ad hoc public service identities that the user has created are matched
WIM general PIN	<i>See module PIN</i>
WiMAX; WiMAX technology	technology of wireless networks that operate according to the 802.16 standard of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE)
WiMAX Forum	coalition in the wireless industry that advances the IEEE 802.16 WiMAX standards for broadband wireless access networks
WiMAX technology	<i>See WiMAX</i>
WiMAX-F	<i>See WiMAX Forum</i>
WIN	<i>See wireless intelligent network</i>
wind load	total wind pressure on an antenna system
window	part of a display offering a user an interface to a computer system or its function
window access control; access window method; WAC	method to limit transaction requests using a window constraint on the number of access services that are processed simultaneously
window access control gate; WAC gate	part of the transaction processing software that implements the window access control (WAC)
window flow control; WFC	method to limit the rate of transactions that are sent to a receiver according to the rate of acknowledgements returned

window flow control gate	part of the transaction processing software which implements the window flow control (WFC) for controlling the flow rate of the transactions
window title	<i>See title bar</i>
windowing	dividing a display in two or more parts
Windows application server; WAS	server which runs user interface applications and serves as an entry point for user connections
WinProp	mobile radio network planning tool that is a commercial software library suited for macro-, mini-, micro- and picocell network planning
wire speed	rate at which bits are transmitted over a cable
wired alarm	connection created to transmit alarms from units which have no other connection suitable for this purpose
wired equivalent privacy; WEP	optional IEEE 802.11 feature used to provide data security equivalent to that of a wired LAN without privacy-enhancing encryption techniques
wired LAN profile	pre-defined profile which contains the original network settings needed for accessing the wired local area network
wired program; externally-stored program	program with instruction routines set up in wiring boards or plugboards for manual insertion in older models or small-scale processors
wireless accelerator; WA	web proxy software which accelerates data traffic over GPRS, EDGE, and WCDMA networks
wireless access concentrator; WAC	access concentrator used in a wireless environment
wireless application environment; WAE	part of the wireless application protocols (WAP) that consists of the wireless markup language (WML) and WMLScript specifications, as well as the wireless telephony application interface (WTAI) that specifies how WAP applications can access mobile phone functions
Wireless Application Protocol; WAP	open, global standard for total mobile solutions, including communication between a mobile handset and the Internet or other computer applications
wireless binary XML	<i>See WAP binary XML</i>
wireless bitmap	<i>See wireless bitmap image</i>

wireless bitmap image; <i>wireless bitmap; WBMP image; image; WBMP</i>	image that is optimised for devices that use the wireless markup language (WML)
wireless bridge	pair of units that connect local area network (LAN) segments together wirelessly
wireless broadband service; <i>mobile broadband service</i>	service that enables mobile broadband connection from a laptop to a corporate intranet and to the Internet
wireless control message protocol; <i>WCMP</i>	protocol which provides an error reporting mechanism for wireless datagram protocol (WDP) datagrams
wireless datagram protocol; <i>WDP</i>	protocol of the wireless protocol stack with the primary task of sending and receiving datagrams over a data bearer
Wireless Fidelity certification	<i>See Wi-Fi certification</i>
wireless intelligent network; <i>WIN</i>	intelligent network that allows wireless service providers to create new services for their customers
wireless LAN; <i>wireless local area network; WLAN</i>	local area network that uses wireless connections as transmission path
wireless LAN adapter; <i>WLAN adapter</i>	adapter which provides connectivity between mobile stations in a wireless local area network (WLAN)
wireless LAN card	LAN card that sends and receives wireless data in a local area network
wireless local area network	<i>See wireless LAN</i>
wireless local loop	<i>See fixed wireless</i>
wireless markup language; <i>WML</i>	markup language that is designed for the representation of data via wireless access

wireless markup language script; WMLScript; WMLS	client-side script language for use with wireless markup language (WML)
wireless paging	<i>See radio paging</i>
wireless priority service; WPS	licence-based software that is targeted at authority users to obtain priority access to radio channels even under abnormal conditions
wireless service delivery	<i>See fixed wireless</i>
wireless service provider	<i>See mobile service provider</i>
Wireless Session Protocol; WSP	protocol that handles terminal capabilities and the exchange of data, and includes support for all common content types
wireless station	computer with a PC card slot, into which an IEEE802.11 compatible wireless LAN card can be inserted in order to send and receive data
wireless telephony applications; WTA	The Wireless Telephony Application (WTA) framework supports wireless telephony applications that interface with the in-device telephony related functions in the network telephony infrastructure.
Wireless Transaction Protocol; WTP	protocol that provides an efficient request-and-reply-based transport mechanism suitable for devices with limited resources over networks with low to medium bandwidth
Wireless Transport Layer Security; Wireless Transport Layer Security Protocol; WTLS	enhanced Transport Layer Security Protocol (TLS) which provides client-server authentication and allows for encryption based on parameters negotiated between the hand-held device and the WAP gateway
Wireless Transport Layer Security Protocol	<i>See Wireless Transport Layer Security</i>
Wireless Transport Protocol	<i>See Wireless Transaction Protocol</i>
Wireless Village client; WV client	client entity which consists of an embedded client and a command-line client, and communicates with the Wireless Village server to accomplish instant messaging and presence service (IMPS) features and functions and to provide users with IMPS services

Wireless Village server; <i>WV server</i>	server that is a central point of the Wireless Village system, consisting of presence, instant messaging, group, and content service elements
wireline; <i>landline</i>	characteristic of standard telephone and data communication systems that use in-ground and telephone pole copper or optical cables in contrast to wireless cellular and satellite services
wireline service provider /US/	service provider from which the end-user can hire landline telephone services at a fixed location
withdraw	to remove all data related to a service from one or several users
withdrawal	<i>See service withdrawal</i>
withholding own calls	rule which states that calls made from the network of operator B to a customer who has been transferred from operator A to operator B must not pass via operator A
wizard	interactive help utility that guides the user through a potentially complex task
WLAN	<i>See wireless LAN</i>
WLAN adapter	<i>See wireless LAN adapter</i>
WLAN call; <i>WLAN VoIP call</i>	call that is switched via a wireless LAN (WLAN) by using voice over IP (VoIP) technology
WLAN CDR; <i>W CDR; W-CDR</i>	charging record that includes charging data related to wireless LAN services
WLAN VoIP call	<i>See WLAN call</i>
WLB	<i>See wideband long burst</i>
WLCSE	<i>See WCDMA location services entity</i>
WLL	<i>See fixed wireless</i>
WLL data subscriber	WLL subscriber with a facility which ensures undisturbed data transmission during calls
WLL subscriber	subscriber of the fixed network who is connected to the fixed network via a radio network
WLL telephone	WLL terminal primarily meant for speech connections
WLL terminal	terminal that can be connected to the WLL system
WML	<i>See wireless markup language</i>

WML browser	<i>See WAP browser</i>
WML card; <i>WML page</i>	WAP page implemented with wireless markup language (WML)
WML deck	set of WML cards implemented with wireless markup language (WML)
WML page	<i>See WML card</i>
WMLS	<i>See wireless markup language script</i>
WMLScript	<i>See wireless markup language script</i>
WMSC	<i>See 3G MSC</i>
WO	<i>See working</i>
WO-LAN	<i>See working LAN</i>
wobble	rather regular variation of a property, generally that of frequency, around a certain average
word	bit or character string of a defined length which is understood as an entity, often as one figure
work database; <i>working database</i>	database in the DX 200 multidatabase system residing in the RAM only
work library	<i>See development library</i>
work order	<i>See download work order</i>
work queue	data structure shared between multiple threads
work station	<i>See workstation</i>
work-conserving	operational mode of a scheduler in which it serves a packet, if one is available, at every transmission property
worker thread	thread which implements a service and which may also need to implement a protocol to implement the service
workforce	all the human resources working for a company
workgroup	group of users in a multi-user environment who share data
working; <i>WO</i>	state of a functional unit when it performs all tasks assigned to it
working database	<i>See work database</i>

working LAN; WO-LAN	active Ethernet interface of a redundant local area network (LAN) connection which is used to carry application data
working range	range of values of an input signal over which a piece of equipment is designed to operate with a specified performance
working section; working trail	in MSP 1+1, the main multiplex section in which the signal is transmitted
working set	set of managed objects needed for recurring tasks
working set manager	tool for creating, modifying, and browsing working sets
working state	temporary state of a functional unit from the viewpoint of executing the unit's tasks in the system
working state supervision	supervision that is used to check that the working states of the functional units are in accordance with their redundancy principles
working status; status of working state; unit status	specific information concerning the functional unit, sometimes needed in addition to the information provided by the working state
working trail	<i>See working section</i>
workspace	variable area of a process or program
workstation; work station; WS	multi-functional terminal with local processing capabilities
workstation access control	part of NMS system security implemented with network information service (NIS) to create a network-wide user registry of users or user groups that are allowed to access NMS work stations
workstation controller; WSC	program that enables the loading of data from the network element (NE) backup server
workstation function; WSF	TMN function which provides the means to interpret TMN information for the management information user. The WSF includes support for interfacing to a human user.
workstation supervision	supervision which provides the system administrator with the means to automate the needed routine tasks
world wide name; WWN	64-bit unique identifier of a port or node of a fibre channel (FC) device
World Wide Web Consortium; W3 Consortium; W3C	consortium of commercial and educational institutions that oversees research and promotes standards in all areas related to the WWW

WORM	<i>See write once, read many</i>
worm; <i>worm program</i>	malicious software that propagates itself across computers, usually by creating copies of itself in each computer's memory
worm program	<i>See worm</i>
WP	<i>See write protection</i>
WPA	<i>See wideband power amplifier unit</i>
WPRT	<i>See write protection</i>
WPS	<i>See wireless priority service</i>
WPS FOC	<i>See WPS full operating capability</i>
WPS full operating capability; <i>full operating capability; FOC; WPS FOC</i>	function in the wireless priority service (WPS) that provides end-to-end priority treatment through the network
wrapper	code which is combined with another piece of code to determine how that code is executed
WRED	<i>See weighted random early detection</i>
write	to store data to some form of computer memory
write lock	<i>See exclusive lock</i>
write once, read many; <i>WORM</i>	optical disk that can be written only once, but can be read unlimited times
write protection; <i>WP; WPRT</i>	restriction of writing to a data set, file or memory area by a user or program not authorised to do so
WRQ packet	<i>See TFTP write request packet</i>
WRR	<i>See weighted round robin</i>
WS	<i>See workstation</i>
WSAD	<i>See WebSphere Studio Application Developer</i>
WSAD tool	<i>See WebSphere Studio Application Developer</i>
WSB	<i>See wideband short burst</i>

WSB	<i>See warm standby</i>
WSC	<i>See workstation controller</i>
WSDL	<i>See web services description language</i>
WSF	<i>See workstation function</i>
WSI	<i>See web services interface</i>
WSIF	<i>See web services invocation framework</i>
WSMLC	<i>See WCDMA serving mobile location centre</i>
WSP	<i>See Wireless Session Protocol</i>
WSP	<i>See mobile service provider</i>
WT	<i>See warning tone</i>
WTA	<i>See wireless telephony applications</i>
WTLS	<i>See Wireless Transport Layer Security</i>
WTP	<i>See Wireless Transaction Protocol</i>
WTR	<i>See wideband transmitter and receiver unit</i>
WTR time	<i>See wait-to-restore time</i>
WTR unit	<i>See wideband transmitter and receiver unit</i>
WUI	<i>See web user interface</i>
WV client	<i>See Wireless Village client</i>
WV server	<i>See Wireless Village server</i>
WWN	<i>See world wide name</i>
WWW authentication	<i>See HTTP authentication</i>
WWW bookmark	<i>See bookmark</i>
WWW page	<i>See web page</i>
WWW site	<i>See web site</i>

2.26 X

X Display Manager Control Protocol; <i>XDMCP</i>	protocol used to communicate between x-terminals and workstations running the UNIX operating system
X-polarised antenna	<i>See cross-polarised antenna</i>
x-terminal	graphical terminal that allows a user simultaneous access to several different applications and resources in a multivendor environment through implementation of X Windows protocol
X.21	physical interface between the data terminal equipment and data circuit equipment for synchronous operation on a public switched telephone network (PSTN)
X.25	interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode in the packet switched network and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit
X.25 level 3 protocol	<i>See packet level protocol</i>
X.25 protocol	<i>See packet level protocol</i>
X.400	e-mail and message transfer standard which enables different electronic mail systems to exchange messages
X.500	standard for directory services that permits applications to access information which can be either centralised or distributed
X.509 certificate	certificate which binds an entity's distinguished name to its public key through the use of a digital signature according to the ITU-T Recommendation X.509
X/open transport interface; <i>XTI</i>	protocol used between the base station controller (BSC) and the cell broadcast centre (CBC), which uses the services of the OSI Transport Layer
X/Open Transport Interface; <i>XTI</i>	standard specification for a function library providing an interface for OSI transport services
X400	<i>See X.400</i>
XAUI; 10-gigabit attachment unit interface	serial interface with a reduced number of pin lanes compared to the XGMII, and increased operational distance

Xc	<i>See Xc interface</i>
Xc interface; Xc	interface for service and subscriber specific operations between service and subscription repository (SSR) and service execution environment (SEE)
XCAP	<i>See XML Configuration Access Protocol</i>
XDM	<i>See XML document management</i>
XDMCP	<i>See X Display Manager Control Protocol</i>
XDMS	<i>See XML document management server</i>
XDMS change notification client interface; XDMS change notification interface	client interface that enables the configuration of a PoC call processor for proxy SIP-based XDMS traffic between a terminal, a list management server, and a presence server
XDMS change notification interface	<i>See XDMS change notification client interface</i>
xDSL	<i>See digital subscriber line</i>
XFI; 10-gigabit serial interface	serial 10 Gbit/s electrical interface in XFP modules with a nominal baud rate of 9.95 - 11.1 Gbits/s
XFP	<i>See XFP module</i>
XFP module; 10-gigabit small form-factor pluggable; XFP	multi-rate optical transceiver that implements a single-mode or multi-mode serial optical interface
XGMII; 10-gigabit media-independent interface	media-independent interface for 10-Gigabit Ethernet media access control circuits
XHTML; extensible hypertext markup language	hypertext markup language (HTML) to which new elements and attributes can be defined and added and that is an application of extensible markup language (XML)
XID	<i>See exchange identity</i>

xinetd; <i>XINETD</i>	daemon that listens on service ports for the services listed in its configuration file and starts programs on the appropriate server when a request comes in
XINETD	<i>See xinetd</i>
XMAC	<i>See expected message authentication code</i>
XML; <i>extensible markup language</i>	markup language that describes a class of data objects called XML documents
XML API	<i>See XML application programming interface</i>
XML application programming interface; <i>XML API</i>	application programming interface to the services which the XML processor provides
XML attribute; <i>attribute; attribute object</i>	qualifier on an XML tag that provides additional information
XML Configuration Access Protocol; <i>XCAP</i>	protocol that allows a client to read, write, and modify application configuration data stored in XML format on a server
XML configuration file	configuration file which is in XML format
XML document management; <i>XDM</i>	set of functions that makes user-specific service-related information accessible to the service enablers by specifying how such information is defined in well-formed XML documents and the common protocol for access and manipulation of such XML documents
XML document management server; <i>XDMS</i>	server that is used by the push to talk over cellular (PoC) users for XML-based management of groups and lists that are needed for the PoC service
XML editing	feature which provides tools for taking extensible markup language (XML) files from the system for editing and bringing the edited files back to the system, as well as for the editing itself
XML element; <i>element; element object</i>	unit of XML data, delimited by tags, which can contain other elements and have attributes
XML file format for statistics	feature that provides performance management information in XML files sent for post-processing

XML formatting library	feature offering generic XML formatting services via a library module, which facilitates the implementation of conversion programs and harmonises the produced XML format
XML instance	<i>See XML instance document</i>
XML instance document; XML instance	XML document that conforms to a particular XML schema
XML interface	interface that enables the exchange of extensible markup language (XML) formatted data
XML over HTTP; XoH	protocol that enables the collection of notifications about local events in the network elements, converts them into extensible markup language (XML) format, and uses the hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP) to send them to the network management system
XML parser; extensible markup language parser	parser that reads extensible markup language (XML) files and generates a hierarchically structured tree, then hands off data to viewers and other applications for processing
XML Parser Toolkit; Expat, EXPAT	XML parser for C language, used to add XML support to Netscape 5 and Perl
XML path language; Xpath	language that describes ways to locate and process items in XML documents by using an addressing syntax based on a path through the document's logical structure or hierarchy
XML printer	feature which provides the XML reports in readable format
XML processor	software module which is used to read XML documents and provide access to their content and structure
XML schema	formal specification of element names that is used to predefine and restrict the content of an extensible markup language (XML) file by indicating the allowed elements
XML template	set of rules indicating how DMX messages are converted to extensible markup language (XML)
XML value type; XVT	XML document that corresponds to a Java value type (JVT) object
XML-based notification handling system; XMLBNHS	feature which enables collecting notifications about local events in network elements, converting them into XML format, and sending them to a management system using HTTP

XML-wrapped command-line interface; <i>XML/CLI</i>	command-line interface that provides a machine-to-machine type of connection to configure the IPSO operating system and application functions of the 3G SGSN remotely
XML/CLI	<i>See XML-wrapped command-line interface</i>
XMLBNHS	<i>See XML-based notification handling system</i>
XoH	<i>See XML over HTTP</i>
Xon/Xoff	<i>See Xon/Xoff protocol</i>
Xon/Xoff protocol; <i>Xon/Xoff</i>	protocol for controlling the flow of data between computers and other devices on an asynchronous serial connection
Xpath	<i>See XML path language</i>
XPB	<i>See cross-polarisation discrimination</i>
XRES	<i>See expected user response</i>
XSL	<i>See extensible stylesheet language</i>
XSLT	<i>See extensible stylesheet language transformations</i>
XSP	generic abbreviation for various different service provider types
XTI	<i>See X/open transport interface</i>
XTI	<i>See X/Open Transport Interface</i>
XUDT	<i>See extended unitdata</i>
XUDTS	<i>See extended unitdata service</i>
XVT	<i>See XML value type</i>

2.27 Y

Y-code signalling	<i>See multifrequency pulse signalling</i>
y-connection	protected connection where the signal is transmitted through two divergent paths in a loop network
Yagi antenna; <i>Yagi-Uda antenna</i>	end-fire antenna that consists of a driven dipole, usually a folded dipole, a parasitic dipole reflector, and one or more parasitic dipole directors

Yagi-Uda antenna *See Yagi antenna*

Yc interface interface between the service execution environment and subscription locator function

yellow alarm signal *See remote alarm indication*

2.28 Z

Za *See Za interface*

Za interface; Za secure interface between security gateways (SEG) belonging to different networks and different security domains

Zb *See Zb interface*

Zb interface; Zb secure interface between the network elements and security gateways (SEG) within the same network and security domain

ZC *See zone code*

Zc *See Zc interface*

Zc interface; Zc secure interface between the network elements that are located within the same security domain

Zero forcing; ZF correction of a frequency response by processing a signal through the inverse channel response, thus forcing inter-symbol interference to zero and so theoretically removing dispersion impairment

zero-copy API interface that provides routines for sending and receiving datagrams using the User Datagram Protocol without a message copy at the socket and protocol layer of the Internet Protocol stack

ZF *See Zero forcing*

zlib; ZLIB library of C routines that can be used to compress or expand files using the same algorithm

ZLIB *See zlib*

zone ETSI specification which divides the countries of the world into nine world numbering zones

zone geographical area consisting of location areas

zone code; ZC	code which indicates an area inside the visitor location register (VLR) where roaming is denied
zone database	database maintained by the primary name server (NS), in which are stored all the DNS domains used for access point names (APNs) and routing area identities
zone delegation	process of dividing a large single domain name system zone into smaller zones that are responsible for managing a portion of the DNS name space for which the original domain name system zone was responsible
zone table	table which lists all zones and their corresponding allowed location areas
zone transfer	<i>See zone transfer function</i>
zone transfer function; zone transfer	query for transferring the zone data from a primary server to a secondary server
zonephone	mobile communication system within a small area
zoning	technique that is used for isolating storage to selected hosts in a storage area network (SAN) by creating virtual zones

2.29 M

μ-law	<i>See Mu-law</i>
μCPS	<i>See micro CPS</i>