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SERIES Q: SWITCHING AND SIGNALLING

Intelligent Network

**Glossary of terms used in the definition of
intelligent networks**

ITU-T Recommendation Q.1290

(Previously CCITT Recommendation)



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ITU-T RECOMMENDATION Q.1290**GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE DEFINITION
OF INTELLIGENT NETWORKS****Summary**

This Recommendation provides a glossary of terms and definitions which have been studied for application in the documentation of intelligent networks. These terms will also be incorporated in Recommendation Q.9, "Vocabulary of Switching and Signalling Terms".

TMN management systems terminology needs to be harmonized with IN terms and is not included in this version of this Recommendation.

The text in this Recommendation is considered to be stable. Companion Recommendations include the Q.1200 series of Recommendations.

Source

ITU-T Recommendation Q.1290 was revised by ITU-T Study Group 11 (1997-2000) and was approved under the WTSC Resolution No. 1 procedure on the 15th of May 1998.

FOREWORD

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The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of the ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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Recommendation Q.1290

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE DEFINITION OF INTELLIGENT NETWORKS

(revised in 1998)

1 General

1.1 Introduction

This Recommendation provides a glossary of terms and definitions which have been studied for application in the documentation of intelligent networks. These terms will also be incorporated in Recommendation Q.9, "Vocabulary of Switching and Signalling Terms".

To the extent practicable, terms that have been defined previously are used unchanged and reference to the source of the definition is shown next to the term in parenthesis. The definitions that have been changed to make them appropriate for this application are considered to be new definitions; however, reference to the source definition is also shown in parenthesis.

1.2 Conventions

The following notations and styles are used in the text of this Recommendation as appropriate:

- 1) The names of IN SIBs are written with each component word capitalized and spaces between the words (e.g. LOG CALL INFORMATION).
- 2) The names of IN information flows are written with each component word capitalized and spaces between the words and the appropriate type descriptor is included (e.g. Call Information Report req.ind.).
- 3) The names of information elements in IN information flows are written with each component word capitalized and spaces between the words (e.g. Request Information).
- 4) The abbreviation for the word identity in an IN information element is written ID.
- 5) The names of IN detection points are written with each component word capitalized and underscores between the words (e.g. O_Disconnect).
- 6) Other names defined are not capitalized (e.g. detection points).
- 7) The names of information flows defined in Recommendation Q.71 are written in upper case and the appropriate type descriptor is included (e.g. SETUP req.ind.).
- 8) The names of the personal mobility procedures defined in draft Recommendation F.851 are written as in InCall, OutCall and AllCall registration and deregistration.

2 Terms and definitions (listed alphabetically)

For the purpose of this Recommendation, the following definitions apply:

- 2.1 access:** A means of interaction between a user and a network.
- 2.2 access channel (Q.9 – 0008, I.112 – 414):** A designated part of the information transfer capability having specified characteristics, provided at the user-network interface.
- 2.3 access code:** A code(s) for "customized numbering plan": attendant access, escapes to public network, etc.



- 2.4 access function:** A set of processes in a network that provide for interaction between the user and a network.
- 2.5 Adjunct (AD):** An entity in the intelligent network that is functionally equivalent to a service control point but is directly connected to a service switching point.
- 2.6 Administration:** In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunications Administration and a recognized operating agency.
- 2.7 agent:** Entity acting on behalf of another.
- 2.8 alerting pattern:** a specific pattern used to alert a subscriber (e.g. distinctive ringing, tones etc.). Recommendation Q.931 refers.
- 2.9 Analogue Display Service Interface (ADSI) server:** A network element capable of sending textual messages for display on suitably equipped analog terminals.
- 2.10 application:** Refer to Fascicle I.3 of the *Blue Book*.
- 2.11 Application Context (AC):** Refer to Recommendation X.207.
- 2.12 Application Context Negotiation (ACN):** The process of negotiation at the beginning of a transaction that determines which set of user protocol ASEs will be potentially exchanged during a transaction.
- 2.13 Application Entity (AE) (Q.9 – 2156 modified):** The set of system-independent application activities that are made available as application services to the application agent, e.g. a set of application service elements which together perform all or part of the communication aspects of an application process.
- 2.14 Application Entity Invocation (AEI):** The actual "run-time" program that performs all, or a subset, of the communication functions that comprise the AE-type.
- 2.15 Application Protocol Data Unit (APDU):** A PDU carrying application layer control information and data.
- 2.16 Application Service Element (ASE):** Refer to Recommendation X.207.
- 2.17 attribute:** Refer to 8.1/X.501
- 2.18 Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR):** The function of converting the spoken word into a machine understandable form.
- 2.19 basic call:** A call between two users that consists of communication only, and does not include additional features.
- 2.20 Basic Call Process (BCP):** The sequence of activities used in establishing, maintaining and releasing a basic call.
- 2.21 Basic Call State Model (BCSM):** A high-level finite state machine model of call processing for basic call control (i.e. a two-party non-IN call). The model might only cover a portion of a call attempt, e.g. an originating BCSM or terminating BCSM, or the whole attempted call connection, originating user to terminating user.
- 2.22 Basic Rate Interface (BRI):** Refer to Recommendation Q.9.
- 2.23 bearer control:** The set of functions used to direct the low layer (common) means of transmission.
- 2.24 bind:** A mechanism used during Association Control for authentication. Refer to Recommendation X.500.
- 2.25 business group:** A logical grouping of service subscribers, who share a set of service properties.

- 2.26 Business Group Identity (BGID):** The Basic Business Group or Multiswitch Business Group Identity of the calling/called party, e.g. group-based services.
- 2.27 call (Q.9 – 0009-2):** The use, or possible use, of one or more connections set up between two or more users and/or service(s).
- 2.28 call control:** The set of functions used to process a call (e.g. provide service features and establish, supervise, maintain and release connections).
- 2.29 Call Control Agent Functional Entity (CCAF):** A functional entity that provides network access functions for users, interacting with call control functional entities in providing services.
- 2.30 Call Control Function (CCF):** The application process that provides call/connection processing and control.
- 2.31 call control functional entity:** Functional entities which cooperate with each other to provide network call processing functions.
- 2.32 call related:** Service interaction(s) performed by the network on behalf of an end user, which require switching capabilities and a call reference to exist within the SSP.
- 2.33 call unrelated:** Service interaction(s) performed by the network on behalf of an end user, which do not require switching capabilities in the SSP. Also the interaction(s) do not require that a call reference exist within the SSP. Also referred to as non-call related.
- 2.34 called party/user:** The entity which receives a call.
- 2.35 calling party/user:** The entity which initiates a call.
- 2.36 called party business group ID:** Identifies the business group associated with the called party.
- 2.37 called party subaddress:** Address information additional to the called party that identifies a specific CPE beyond the S/T reference point.
- 2.38 call gapping encountered:** Indicates the type of gapping the request for instructions have been subjected to, if any.
- 2.39 calling facility group:** Identifier for incoming trunks or private facilities.
- 2.40 calling facility group member:** Identifier for individual member of a facility group.
- 2.41 calling party business group ID:** Identifies the business group associated with the calling party.
- 2.42 calling party subaddress:** the subaddress information identifying the calling party.
- 2.43 call model:** A representation of functions involved in processing a call.
- 2.44 call party handling:** A description of a network's ability to manipulate individual parties to a call independently.
- 2.45 call/service processing:** The execution of logic by a switching or control function to advance a call attempt or a service request.
- 2.46 Call Segment (CS):** A grouping of all the legs connected to a particular connection point.
- 2.47 Call Segment Model (CSM):** A representation of the processing of a call in terms of call segments.