

MONTAGE: § 2121 EN T | TE DE CETTE PAGE

F: voie de signalisation

S: canal de señalización

A data channel in combination with the associated signalling terminal equipment at each end.

2123 signalling data link

F: liaison s'éaphore de données (liaison de données de signalisation)

S: enlace de datos de señalización

A combination of two data channels operating together in a single signalling system. The data channels operate in opposite directions and at the same data rate.

2124 analogue signalling data link

F: liaison s'éaphore de données analogique

S: enlace de datos de señalización analógico

2122 A data link that provides an interface to signalling terminals and is made up of voice-frequency analogue transmission channels and modems.

signalling channel (Signalling System No. 6)

2125 hypothetical signalling reference connection

F: communication fictive de référence pour la signalisation

S: conexión ficticia de referencia de señalización

A hypothetical reference model of a connection in a signalling network.

2126 transmission buffer

F: tampon d'émission

S: memoria tampón de transmisión

Storage in the signalling link control for message signal units not yet transmitted.

2127 **data link**

F: liaison de données

S: enlace de datos

This is an ensemble of terminal installations and the interconnecting network operating in a particular mode that permits information to be exchanged between terminal installations.

A bidirectional transmission path for data, comprising two data channels in opposite directions which operate together at the same data rate.

2130 **changeover**

F: passage sur canal s'éaphore de secours (passage sur liaison de réserve)

S: paso a enlace de reserva

The procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one signalling link to one or more different signalling links, when the link in use fails or is required to be cleared of traffic.

2131 **changeback**

F: retour sur canal s'éaphore normal (retour sur la liaison normale)

S: retorno al enlace de servicio

The procedure of transferring signalling traffic from one or more alternative signalling links to a signalling link which has become available.

2132 **signalling relation**

F: relation s'éaphore

S: relación de señalización

A relation formed by two signalling points involving the possibility of information interchange between corresponding user part functions.

2134 **signalling route**

F: route s'éaphore

S: ruta de señalización

A predetermined path described by a succession of signalling points that may be transversed by signalling messages directed by a signalling point towards a specific destination point.

2135 **signalling route set**

F: faisceau de routes s'éaphores

S: conjunto de rutas de señalización

The combination of all the permitted signalling routes that may be used to pass signalling messages from a signalling point to a specific destination.

2136 **signalling routing**

F: acheminement de la signalisation

S: encaminamiento de señalización

Procedures for directing the choice and allocation of signalling paths.

2137 **(signalling) message route**

F: route de message (de signalisation)

S: ruta de mensajes (de señalización)

The signalling link or consecutive links connected in tandem that are used to convey a signalling message from an originating point to its destination point.

2140 **associated mode (of signalling)**

F: mode (de signalisation) associée

S: modo (de señalización) asociado

The mode where messages for a signalling relation involving two adjacent signalling points are conveyed over a directly interconnecting signalling link.

2141 **non-associated mode (of signalling)**

F: mode (de signalisation) non associée

S: modo (de señalización) no asociado

The mode where messages for a signalling relation involving two (non-adjacent) signalling points are conveyed, between those signalling points, over two or more signalling links in tandem passing through one or more signalling transfer points.

2142 **quasi-associated mode (of signalling)**

F: mode (de signalisation) quasi associée

S: modo (de señalización) cuasiasociado

A non-associated mode (of signalling) in which the (signalling) 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.

2145 **block (data)**

F: bloc (de données)

S: bloque (de datos)

A group of bits, or n -ary digits, transmitted as a unit over which an encoding procedure is generally applied for error-control purposes.

2146 **block (Signalling System No. 6)**

F: bloc

S: bloque

A group of 12 signal units on the signalling channel.

2147 **signal units**

F: trame sémaphore

S: unidad de señalización

A group of bits forming a separately transferable entity used to convey information on a signalling link.

2150 **protocol**

F: protocole

S: protocollo

A set of rules and formats which govern the exchange of information between two peer entities, for purposes of information (signalling or data) transfer.

2151 **(signalling) protocol**

F: protocole (de signalisation)

S: protocollo (de señalización)

A protocol used for effecting the exchange of signalling information between network service users, or between exchanges and/or other network entities.

2152 **invoke**

F: lancement

S: invocar; invocación

A type of component (in a protocol) used to specify particular operations to be carried out between groups of messages having similar functions.

2155 **application**

F: application

S: aplicación

The set of a user's requirements.

2156 **application entity**

F: entité d'application

S: entidad de aplicación

A set of Application Service Elements which together perform all or part of the communications aspects of an application process. The Application Entity is addressed through an SCCP subsystem number.

2157 **application process**

F: processus d'application

S: proceso de aplicación

An element which performs the information processing for a particular application.

2158 **application service element**

F: élément du service d'application

S: elemento de servicio de aplicación

A coherent set of integrated functions within an application entity which provides an OSI environment capability, using underlying services where appropriate.

2160 **layer**

F: couche

S: capa

A group of one or more entities contained within an upper and lower logical boundary. Layer (N) has boundaries to the layer ($N + 1$) and to the layer ($N - 1$).

2161 **layer interface**

F: interface entre couches

S: interfaz de capa

The boundary between two adjacent layers of the model.

2162 **(layer) service**

F: service (de couche)

S: servicio (de capa)

A set of functions offered or performed by an entity at one layer in a protocol on behalf of an entity at another layer.

2163 **layer service**

F: service de couche

S: servicio de capa

A 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.

2164 **layer service element**

F: el'ement du service de couche

S: elemento de servicio de capa

An indivisible component of the layer service made visible to the service user via layer service primitives.

2165 **layer service primitives**

F: primitives du service de couche

S: primitivas de servicio de capa

A means for specifying in detail the adjacent layer interactions.

2166 **peer entities**

F: entit'es homologues

S: entidades pares

Entities in the same layer but in different systems (nodes) which must exchange information to achieve a common objective.

2167 **peer control**

F: commande homologue

S: control entre (entidades) pares

A formal language used by peer entities to exchange information.

2.2 *Service processing*

2201 **call** (in signalling)

F: appel | (en signalisation)

S: llamada | (en señalizaci'on)

An association between two or more users, or between a user and a network entity, that is established by use of network capabilities. This association may have zero or multiple information exchange mechanisms established within this call, for example in connection-oriented or in connectionless modes.

2202 **connection-oriented network service**

F: service de réseau en mode connexion

S: servicio de red con conexión

A network service that establishes logical connections between end users before transferring information.

2203 **connectionless (service)**

F: sans connexion | (service)

S: sin conexión | (servicio)

A mode of transferring information across a network, between users, without establishing a logical connection or a virtual circuit.

2205 **user (of a signalling system)**

F: utilisateur d'un système de signalisation

S: usuario (de un sistema de señalización)

A functional reply, typically a telecommunication service, which uses a signalling network to transfer information.

2206 **call clear-down (connection release)**

F: libération de la communication (libération de la connexion)

S: liberación de la llamada

A sequence of events that follows initiation of a release condition by one or more of the parties or entities involved in a call, which leads to the disconnection of communication paths used for that call.

2207 **call establishment (connection establishment)**

F: établissement de l'appel (établissement de connexion)

S: establecimiento de llamada; completación de llamada; establecimiento de conexión

The sequence of events in an exchange and/or signalling system necessary to establishing a call, in response to a call attempt generated by a user.

2208 **call set-up**

F: établissement de la communication

S: establecimiento de la comunicación

The state reached in establishing a communications path between the calling and called parties, and/or network entities, when information can be passed.

2220 **service indicator**

F: indicateur de service

S: indicador de servicio

Information within a signalling message identifying the user to which the message belongs.

2221 **country-code indicator**

F: indicateur d'indicatif de pays

S: indicador de indicativo de país

Information sent in the forward direction indicating whether or not the country code is included in the address information.

2222 **calling party's category indicator**

F: indicateur de catégorie du demandeur

S: indicador de la categoría del abonado llamante

Information sent in the forward direction denoting the category of the calling party which is used together with other call set-up information to select the appropriate call treatment.

2223 **address separator**

F: séparateur d'adresse

S: separador de dirección

The character which separates the different addresses in the selection signals.

2224 **label**

F: ´etiquette

S: etiqueta

Information within a signalling message used to identify typically the particular circuit, call or management transaction to which the message is related.

2.3 *Interworking (of signalling)*

(No terms yet defined.)

2.4 *Operation, maintenance and performance*

2420 **continuity check**

F: contr | le de continuit´e

S: prueba de continuidad

A check made to a circuit in a connection to verify that an acceptable path (for transmission of data, speech, etc.) exists.

2421 **check bit**

F: bit de contr | le

S: bit de control

A bit associated with a character or block for the purpose of checking the absence of error within the character or block.

2422 **check loop**

F: boucle pour contr | le de continuit´e

S: bucle de pruebas de continuidad

A 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.

2423 **cross-office check**

F: contr | le de continuit´e à travers un commutateur

S: prueba (verificaci´on) de continuidad a trav´es de la central

A check made of a circuit across an exchange to verify that a transmission path exists.

2425 **continuity check transponder**

F: r'épondeur pour contr | le de continuité

S: transpondedor (transmisor-respondedor) para pruebas de continuidad

A device which is used to interconnect the Go and Return paths of a circuit at the incoming end and 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.

2426 **transceiver**

F: émetteur-récepteur

S: transceptor (transmisor-receptor)

A tone device inserted in the outgoing end of a circuit which performs the transmitter and receiver check test through a check loop.

2430 **processor outage**

F: processeur hors service

S: interrupción del procesador

A situation in which a signalling link becomes unavailable, due to factors at a functional level higher than level 2. This may be because of, of example, a central processor failure.

2435 **forced retransmission (procedure)**

F: retransmission forcée (procédure de)

S: retransmisión forzada (procedimiento de)

An error correction procedure used to complement the preventive cyclic retransmission procedure.

2440 **message routing**

F: acheminement des messages

S: encaminamiento de mensajes

The process for selecting, for each signalling message to be sent, the signalling link to be used.

2441 **normal routing (of signalling)**

F: acheminement normal (de signalisation)

S: encaminamiento normal (de señalización)

The routing of a given signalling traffic flow in normal conditions (i.e., in the absence of failures).

2442 **alternative routing (of signalling)**

F: acheminement (de signalisation) de secours

S: encaminamiento alternativo (de señalización)

The routing of a given signalling traffic flow in case of failures affecting the signalling links, or routes, involved in the normal routing of that signalling traffic flow.

2443 **circular routing**

F: acheminement circulaire

S: encaminamiento circular

A situation where signal units destined to a particular signalling point (SP) are transferred in a never-ending loop.

2444 **controlled rerouting**

F: retour sous contr | le sur route normale

S: reencaminamiento controlado

A procedure of transferring in a controlled way, signalling traffic from an alternative signalling route to the normal signalling route, when this has become available.

2445 **forced rerouting**

F: passage sous contrainte sur route de secours

S: reencaminamiento forzado

A 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.

2449 **load sharing (general)**

F: partage de la charge | (en g  n  ral)

S: compartici  n de carga | (en general)

A process by which signalling traffic is distributed over two or more signalling or message routes, in view of traffic equalization or security.

2450 **signalling route management functions**

F: fonctions de gestion des routes s  maphores

S: funciones de gesti  n de rutas de se  nalizaci  n

Functions that transfer information about changes in the availability of signalling routes in the signalling network.

2451 **signalling route-set-test procedure**

F: proc  dure de test de faisceau de routes s  maphores

S: procedimiento de prueba de conjunto de rutas de se  nalizaci  n

A procedure, included in the signalling route management which is used to test the availability of a given signalling route, previously declared unavailable.

2452 **signalling traffic management functions**

F: fonctions de gestion du trafic s  maphore

S: funciones de gesti  n del tr  fico de se  nalizaci  n

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.

2453 **transfer-allowed (procedure)**

F: transfert autoris  e (proc  dure de)

S: autorizaci  n de transferencia (o transferencia autorizada) (procedimiento de)

A procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to inform a signalling point that a signalling route has become available.

2454 **transfer-controlled (procedure)**

F: transfert sous contr  le (proc  dure de)

S: control de transferencia (o transferencia controlada) (procedimiento de)

A procedure included in signalling route management which does inform a signalling point of the congestion status of a signalling route.

2455 **transfer-restricted (procedure)**

F: transfer restraint (proc'edure de)

S: restricci'ón de transferencia (o transferencia restringida) (procedimiento de)

A procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to inform a signalling point that a signalling route is not optimal and should be avoided where possible (national option).

2456 **transfer-prohibited (procedure)**

F: transfert interdit (proc'edure de)

S: prohibici'ón de transferencia (o transferencia prohibida) (procedimiento de)

A procedure, included in the signalling route management, which is used to inform a signalling point of the unavailability of a signalling route.

2460 **signalling network management functions**

F: fonctions de gestion du réseau s'éaphore

S: funciones de gestión de la red de señalización

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.

2461 **flow control**

F: contrôle de flux

S: control de flujo

A function in a protocol used to control the flow of signalling messages between adjacent layers of a protocol, or between peer entities. The function permits, for example, a receiving entity to control signalling message flow from a sending entity (or between or within different users, and the MTP).

2462 **(signalling) traffic flow control**

F: contrôle de flux de trafic (s'éaphore)

S: control del flujo del tráfico (de señalización)

Actions and procedures intended to limit signalling traffic at its source in the case when the signalling network is not capable of transferring all signalling traffic offered by the User Parts, because of network failures or overload situations.

2470 **signalling message transfer delay**

F: temps de transfert d'un message s'éaphore

S: tiempo de transferencia de mensaje de señalización

The time a message will take to pass through the signalling network.

2471 **cross-office (transit) delay**

F: temps (de transit) dans le commutateur

S: tiempo (de tránsito) a través de la central

The time a signalling message will take to pass through an exchange.

2472 **data channel propagation time**

F: temps de propagation sur la voie de données

S: tiempo de propagación de un canal de datos

The 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.

3 Control functions

3.0 *General*

3000 **stored program control (SPC)**

F: commande par programme enregistrée (SPC)

S: control por programa almacenado (CPA)

The control of an exchange by means of a set of instructions which are stored and can be modified.

3001 exchange control system

F: syst`eme de commande du commutateur

S: sistema de control de la central

The central control *system* of a stored program controlled switching *system* . It may consist of one or more *processors* .

3002 multi-processor exchange

F: commutateur à plusieurs processeurs

S: central multiprocesadora

An exchange design that uses two or more processors to perform call processing functions.

3004 central processing unit

F: unit`e centrale de traitement

S: unidad central de procesamiento

A processor which controls and coordinates the processing of traffic in an exchange.

3007 utility processor

F: processeur utilitaire

S: procesador utilitario

A processor in multi-processor exchange design that is used to perform administrative tasks (e.g., processing and storing billing data).

3010 operations system

F: syst`eme d'exploitation

S: sistema de operaciones

A system whose function it is to receive operational data from network elements and to analyze such data to provide information and/or commands to facilitate the operation, administration and/or engineering of the network.

3012 operations and maintenance centre (OMC)

F: centre d'exploitation et de maintenance (CEM)

S: centro de operaciones y mantenimiento (COM)

A control location for an operations sytem, usually attended by operations personnel.

3.1 *Input/output*

3100 **human-machine interface**

F: interface homme-machine

S: interfaz hombre-máquina; interfaz persona-máquina

The interface between a person and a system (e.g., video display unit used for interacting with an operations system).

3101 **input/output devices (I/O devices)**

F: dispositif d'entrée/sortie (dispositif E/S)

S: dispositivos de entrada/salida (dispositivos E/S)

Memory and keyboard devices for entering or receiving data to or from the *system* . Can be controlled manually for entering or receiving data.

3102 **CCITT MML**

F: langage homme-machine du CCITT

S: LHM del CCITT

The man-machine language (MML) for stored program controlled switching systems developed by the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee (CCITT).

3103 **system** (in MML)

F: syst`eme

S: sistema

Refers to a stored program controlled switching *system* and also to its man-machine communication facility.

3105 **command** (in MML)

F: commande

S: instrucció'n; orden; comando

A specification of an expected action or function by the system.

3110 **control character** (in MML)

F: caract`ere de commande

S: car´acter de control

A character whose occurrence in a particular context initiates, modifies, or stops an action that affects the recording, processing or interpretation of data.

3115 **function** (in MML)

F: fonction

S: funció'n

A function is an action which various groups of staff wish to carry out, e.g., add subscriber's line, initiate a testing routine, read a subscriber's class of service. To carry out one function, one or more *commands* may be necessary. The function is characterized by the *command code(s)*.

3.2 *Techniques*

3210 **processing capacity**

F: capacit´e de traitement

S: capacidad de procesamiento

The total capacity of a unit available for performing processing functions.

3213 **fixed overhead**

F: servitude fixe

S: taza fija (elementos auxiliares fijos)

Capacity used for performing functions other than, and in addition to, traffic handling that are always required.

3215 **call processing tasks**

F: tâches de traitement des appels

S: tareas de procesamiento de llamada

Functions performed in handling traffic.

3217 **base level tasks**

F: tâches au niveau de base

S: tareas de nivel de base

Deferrable tasks that are performed when capacity is available (e.g., routine maintenance functions.)

3220 **register function**

F: fonction d'enregistreur

S: función de registrador; función de registro

The functions of receiving, storing, analyzing and possibly translating and transmitting address and other information for the purpose of controlling the setting up of a call.

3223 **service control point**

F: point de commande du service

S: punto de control de servicio

A function or entity in the telecommunications network which has access to data and logic for controlling the processing of a call in order to provide a supplementary service.

3226 **hold**

F: maintien

S: retención

The function of not releasing a resource or call but retaining it for possible reconnection.

4 Interfaces and interface functions (machine-machine)

4001 **interface**

F: jonction, interface

S: interfaz

A shared boundary, for example, the boundary between two subsystems or two devices.

Note 1 — An interface is used to specify once the interconnection between the two sides of it. The specification includes the type, quantity and function of the interconnecting means and the type, form and sequencing order of the signals to be interchanged via those means.

Note 2 — Recommendation G.703, as an example, refers to physical, functional and electrical characteristics of interfaces that are necessary to interconnect digital network components to form a digital path or connection.

4002 **physical interface**

F: interface physique

S: interfaz físico

The interface between two equipments.

4003 **interface specification**

F: spécification d'interface

S: especificación de interfaz

A formal statement of the type, quantity, form and order of the interconnections and interactions between two associated systems, at their interface.

4004 **physical interface specification (physical interface)**

F: sp'ecification d'interface physique

S: especificaci'ón de interfaz físico (interfaz físico)

A formal statement of the mechanical, electrical, electromagnetic and optical characteristics of the interconnections and interactions between two associated equipments, at their interface.

4006 **codirectional interfaces**

F: jonction codirectionnelle

S: interfaz codireccional

An interface across with the information and its associated timing signal are transmitted in the same direction (see Figure 3/Q.9).

FIGURE 3/Q.9, p.1

4007 **centralized clock interface**

F: jonction à horloge centrale

S: interfaz de reloj centralizado

An interface wherein for both directions of transmission of the information signal, the associated timing signals of both the exchange terminal on the line side and the exchange terminal on the service side are supplied from a centralized clock, which may be derived for example from certain incoming line signals (see Figure 4/Q.9).

4008 **contradirectional interface**

F: jonction contradirectionnelle

S: interfaz contradireccional

An interface across which the timing signals associated with both directions of transmission are directed towards the service side (e.g., data or signalling) of the interface (see Figure 5/Q.9).

FIGURE 5/Q.9, p.3

4020 **protocol**

F: protocole

S: protocolo

A formal statement of the procedures that are adopted to accommodate communication between two or more functions within the same layer of a hierarchy of functions.

4022 **access protocol**

F: protocole d'accès

S: protocolo de acceso

A defined set of procedures that is adopted at an interface at a specified reference point between a user and a network to enable the user to employ the services and/or facilities of that network.

4025 **user-user protocol**

F: protocole usager-usager

S: protocolo usuario-usuario

A protocol that is adopted between two or more network users in order to accommodate communication between them.

5 Equipment and hardware

5001 **automatic switching equipment**

F: commutateur automatique

S: equipo de conmutación automática

Equipment in which *switching* | operations are performed by electrically controlled apparatus without the intervention of operators.

15.12 .bp

5004 **distribution frame**

F: répartiteur

S: repartidor

A structure for terminating wires and connecting them together in any desired order.

15.20

5005 **main distribution frame**

F: répartiteur d'entrée

S: repartidor principal

A *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.

15.21

5006 **intermediate distribution frame**

F: répartiteur intermédiaire

S: repartidor intermedio

A *distribution frame* | intermediate between the main distribution frame and the switchboard, or the switching apparatus or intermediate between two ranks of switches in an automatic exchange.

15.22

5012 **crossbar switch**

F: commutateur crossbar

S: conmutador de barras cruzadas

A *switch* | having a plurality of vertical paths, a plurality of horizontal paths, and electromagnetically-operated mechanical means for interconnecting any one of the vertical paths with any of the horizontal paths.

15.45

6 Executive software

6.1 *Basic software concepts*

6102 **algorithm**

F: algorithme

S: algoritmo

A prescribed finite set of well-defined rules or processes for the solution of a problem in a finite number of steps.

ISO 01.04.10

6103 **real-time** (adjective)

F: en temps réel

S: en tiempo real

Pertaining to the processing of data by a computer in connection with another process outside the computer according to time requirements imposed by the outside process.

ISO 10.03.04 .bp

6104 **file**

F: fichier

S: fichero

A set of related records treated as a unit.

ISO 04.11.05

6105 **record**

F: enregistrement

S: registro

A set of related data or words treated as a unit.

ISO 04.11.03

6106 **field**

F: zone

S: campo

In a record, a specified area used for a particular category of data.

ISO 04.11.11

6107 **key (tag) (label)**

F: d'è ('etiquette) (label)

S: clave (r'otulo) (etiqueta)

One or more characters within or attached to a set of data, that contains information about the set, including its identification.

ISO 04.12.04

6108 **identifier**

F: identificateur

S: identificador

A character, or group of characters, used to identify or name an item of data and possibly to indicate certain properties of that data.

ISO 07.04.01

6109 **parameter**

F: param`etre

S: par`ametro

A variable that is given a constant value for a specified application and that may denote the application.

ISO 02.02.04

6110 **call (in software), procedure call**

F: appel | (en logiciel); appel de proc`edure

S: llamada | (en soporte l`ogico); llamada de procedimiento

The use of a procedure name in an expression or statement which causes the execution of the procedure when encountered.

6111 **address**

F: adresse

S: direcci'ón

A character or group of characters that identifies a storage or a device without the use of any intermediate reference.

ISO 07.01.11

6112 **absolute address**

F: adresse absolue

S: direcci'ón absoluta

An address in a computer language that identifies a storage or a device without the use of any intermediate reference.

ISO 07.19.03

6113 **indirect address**

F: adresse indirecte

S: direcci'ón indirecta

An address that designates the storage location of an item of data to be treated as the address of an operand but not necessarily as its direct address.

ISO 07.19.11

6114 **direct address**

F: adresse directe

S: direcci'ón directa

An address that designates a storage location of an item of data to be treated as an operand.

ISO 07.19.10

6115 **base address**

F: adresse de base; adresse base

S: direcci'ón de base

A numeric value that is used as a reference in the calculation of addresses in the execution of a computer program.

ISO 07.19.05

6116 **relocatable address**

F: adresse translatable

S: direcci' on reubicable

An address that is adjusted when the computer program containing it is relocated.

ISO 07.19.08

6117 **monitor**

F: moniteur

S: monitor

A functional unit that observes and records selected activities within a system for analysis.

ISO 11.03.02 mod .bp

6118 **direct access** [random access]

F: acc`es s'electif

S: acceso directo

The facility to obtain data from a storage device or to enter data into a storage device in such a way that the process depends only on a reference to data previously accessed.

ISO 12.05.03

6.2 *Software organization*

6201 **operating system**

F: syst`eme d'exploitation

S: sistema operativo

Software that controls the management and the execution of programs.

ISO 01.04.07 mod .bp

6202 **conversational mode**

F: mode dialogu'e

S: modo conversacional

A 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.

ISO 10.03.03 mod

6203 **time sharing** [time slicing]

F: partage de temps

S: tiempo compartido

A mode of operation of a data processing system that provides for the interleaving in time of two or more processes in one processor.

ISO 10.04.05 mod

6204 **time slicing** [time sharing]

F: d'écoupage de temps

S: segmentación de tiempo

A mode of operation in which two or more processes are assigned quanta of time on the same processor.

ISO 10.04.04

6205 **to pack**

F: condenser

S: compactar

To store data in a compact form in a storage medium by taking advantage of known characteristics of the data and of the storage medium, in such a way that the original form of the data can be recovered.

Example: To make use of bit or byte locations that would otherwise go unused.

ISO 06.03.12 .bp

6206 **to map (over)**

F: appliquer

S: hacer corresponder

To establish a set of values having a defined correspondence with the quantities or values of another set.

ISO 02.04.04

6207 **to relocate**

F: translater

S: reubicar

To move a computer program or part of a computer program, and to adjust the necessary address references so that the computer program can be executed after being moved.

ISO 07.12.03

6208 **chaining search**

F: recherche en chaîne

S: búsqueda en cadena

A search in which each item contains means for locating the next item to be considered in the search.
ISO 06.04.08

6209 **dichotomizing search**

F: recherche dichotomique

S: búsqueda dicotómica

A search in which an ordered set of items is partitioned into two parts, one of which is rejected, the process being repeated on the accepted part until the search is completed.

ISO 06.04.04

6210 **interrupt; interruption**

F: interruption

S: interrupción

A suspension of a process, such as the execution of a computer program, caused by an event external to that process and performed in such a way that the process can be resumed.

ISO 10.01.09

6211 **to dump**

F: vider

S: vaciar

To write the contents of a storage, or part of a storage, usually from an internal storage, on to an external medium for a specific purpose such as to allow other use of the storage, as a safeguard against faults or errors, or in connection with debugging.

ISO 07.14.01

6212 **to patch**

F: rapi'ecer

S: parchear

To make an improvised modification.

ISO 07.15.06 .bp

6.3 *Programming*

6301 **to assemble**

F: assembler

S: ensamblar

To translate a program expressed in an assembly language and perhaps to link subroutines.

ISO 07.03.04

6302 **assembler; assembly program**

F: assembleur; programme d'assemblage

S: ensamblador; programa de ensamblaje

A program used to assemble.

ISO 07.03.05 mod

6303 **to compile**

F: compiler

S: compilar

To translate a program expressed in a high level language into a program expressed in a computer language.

ISO 07.03.06 mod

6304 **compiler; compiling program**

F: compileur

S: compilador; programa compilador

A program used to compile.

ISO 07.03.07 mod

6305 **link (in programming)**

F: lien

S: enlace | (vinculaci3n)

A part of a program that passes control and parameters between separate portions of the program.

ISO 07.09.09 mod

6306 **to link (in programming)**

F: relier

S: enlazar | (vincular)

To provide a link.

ISO 07.09.10

6307 **programming system**

F: syst`eme de programmation

S: sistema de programaci´on

One or more programming languages and the necessary software for using these languages with particular automatic data processing equipment.

ISO 07.01.01 .bp

6308 **routine**

F: routine

S: rutina

An ordered set of instructions that may have some general or frequent use.

ISO 01.04.08 mod

6309 **subroutine**

F: sous-programme

S: subrutina

A sequence set of statements which taken 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.

ISO 07.08.01 mod

6310 **executive program; supervisory program; supervisor**

F: (programme) superviseur

S: programa ejecutivo; programa supervisor; supervisor

A program, usually part of an operating system, that controls the execution of other programs and regulates the flow of work in a data processing system.

ISO 07.06.01 mod

6311 **reusable program (routine)**

F: programme (routine) r`eutilisable

S: programa (rutina) reutilizable

A program (A routine) that may be loaded once and executed repeatedly subject to the requirements that any instructions that are modified during its execution are returned to their states and that its external program parameters are preserved unchanged.

ISO 07.08.05 mod

6312 **reentrant program (routine) (subroutine); reenterable program (routine) (subroutine)**

F: programme (routine); (sous-programme) reentrant

S: programa (rutina) (subrutina) reentrante; programa (rutina) (subrutina) reintroducible

A program (A routine) (A subroutine) that may be entered repeatedly and may be entered before prior executions of the same program (routine) (subroutine) have been completed, subject to the requirement that neither its external program parameters nor any instructions are modified during its execution.

Note — A reentrant program, routine or subroutine may be used by more than one computer program simultaneously.

ISO 07.08.06

6313 **target program; object program**

F: programme r  sultant; programme-objet

S: programa objeto; programa resultante

A program in a target language that has been translated from a source language.

ISO 07.03.02 mod

6314 **microinstruction**

F: micro-instruction

S: microinstrucci  n

An instruction of a microprogram.

ISO 07.16.13 .bp

6315 **microprogram**

F: microprogramme

S: microprograma

A sequence of elementary instruction that corresponds to a specific computer operation, maintained in special storage, whose execution is initiated by the instruction register of a computer.

ISO 07.01.13

6316 **to debug** (in programming)

F: mettre au point

S: depurar

To detect, to trace, to eliminate mistakes in programs or in other software.

ISO 07.15.01

6.4 *Languages*

6401 **computer language; machine language**

F: langage-machine

S: lenguaje de computador; lenguaje de máquina

A low level language whose instructions consist only of computer instructions.

ISO 07.02.15 mod

6402 **macroinstruction; macro (instruction)**

F: macro-instruction

S: macroinstrucción

An instruction in a source language that is to be replaced by a defined sequence of instructions in the same source language.

Note — The macroinstruction may also specify values for parameters in the instructions that are to replace it.

ISO 07.16.05

6403 **command language**

F: langage de commande

S: lenguaje de instrucciones; lenguaje de órdenes

A source language consisting primarily of procedural operators that indicate the functions to be performed by an operating system.

ISO 10.02.09 mod

6404 **assembly language**

F: langage d'assemblage

S: lenguaje de ensamblaje

A low level language whose instructions are usually in one-to-one correspondence with computer instructions and that may provide facilities such as the use of macroinstructions.

ISO 07.02.16 mod .bp

6405 **syntax**

F: syntaxe

S: sintaxis

The relationships among characters or groups of characters, independent of their meanings or the manner of their interpretation and use.

ISO 07.02.04

6406 **object language; target language**

F: langage résultant; langage-objet

S: lenguaje objeto; lenguaje resultante

A language into which statements are translated.

ISO 07.02.11

6407 **source language**

F: langage d'origine; langage-source

S: lenguaje fuente

A language from which statements are translated.

ISO 07.02.10

6408 **high level language (HLL)**

F: langage 'évoluée

S: lenguaje de alto nivel

A programming language that does not reflect the structure of any given computer or any given class of computers.

ISO 07.02.17

6409 **low level language**

F: langage lié au calculateur

S: lenguaje de bajo nivel

A programming language that reflects the structure of a computer or that of a given class of computers.

ISO 07.02.14

6410 **man-machine language (MML)**

F: langage homme-machine (LHM)

S: lenguaje hombre-máquina (LHM)

A language designed to facilitate direct user control of a computer.

6411 **mnemonic (abbreviation)**

F: (abréviation) mnémonique

S: (abreviatura) nemotécnica; (abreviatura) nemónica

A representation of an entity by one or more characters, so chosen that the character representation has a relationship to normal language usage such that the name of the entity serves as an aid to the memory of a human operator in remembering the appropriate coded representation used.

6501 **CHILL**

F: CHILL

S: CHILL

A high-level programming language for programming SPC telephone exchanges, developed by CCITT and fully described in Recommendation Z.200 [4].

Note — For details of the individual terms and definitions used in CHILL see Appendix 6 to Recommendation Z.200 [4].

6901 **comment** (in MML)

F: commentaire

S: comentario

A character string enclosed between the separator strings /* (solidus asterisk) and */ (asterisk solidus). Has no MML syntactical or semantical meaning.

6902 **format**

F: format

S: formato

The arrangement or layout of data on a data medium.

6903 **header**

F: en-t | te

S: encabezamiento

The header provides general information which could comprise identification information, date and time, etc.

6904 **identifier** (in MML)

F: identificateur

S: identificador

An identifier is a representation of an entity, typically consisting of one or more *characters*. It is used to identify or name a unique item of data. In the *man-machine language*, the first character is a letter.

6905 **mnemonic abbreviation**

F: abr'eviation mn'emonique

S: abreviatura nemot'ecnica

A representation of an entity typically consisting of one or more *characters* chosen to assist the human memory.

6906 **arithmetic expression** (in MML)

F: expression arithmétique

S: expresi'ón aritmética

A combination of *arithmetic delimiters*, *numerals* (*decimal*, *hexadecimal*, *octal* or *binary*) and *identifiers* enclosed by parentheses.

6907 **binary numeral**

F: nombre binaire

S: numeral binario

A *numeral* | in the binary (base 2) *numbering system* , represented by the characters 0 (zero), 1 (one) and optionally preceded by B' (B apostrophe).

6908 **character**

F: caract`ere

S: car´acter

A member of the *character set* | which is used for the organization, control or representation of data.

6910 **character set** (in MML)

F: ensemble de caract`eres

S: juego de caracteres; conjunto de caracteres

The finite set of different characters used in *CCITT MML* .

6911 **decimal numeral**

F: nombre d´ecimal

S: numeral decimal

A *numeral* in the decimal (base 10) *numbering system* , represented by the *characters* 0 (zero), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 optionally preceded by D' (D apostrophe).

6912 **digit**

F: chiffre

S: cifra; d´igito

A *character* | of the *character set* | representing an integer, listed in Table 1/Z.314 [5], column 3, positions 0 (zero) to 9.

6913 **flow line** (in MML)

F: ligne de liaison

S: l´inea de flujo

A line representing a connection path between *symbols* | in a *syntax diagram* .

6914 **graphic characters**

F: caract`eres graphiques

S: caracteres gr´aficos

Graphic characters are a collection of *characters* | with the *characters set* used to improve readability of *output* .

6915 **hexadecimal numeral**

F: nombre hexadécimal

S: numeral hexadecimal

A *numeral* | in the hexadecimal (base 16) *numbering system* , represented by the *characters* 0 (zero), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, A, B, C, D, E, F, optionally preceded by H' (H apostrophe).

6916 **input** (in MML)

F: entrée

S: entrada

The process that constitutes the introduction of data into a data processing system or any part of it.

6917 **letter**

F: lettre

S: letra

A *character* | of the *character set* | representing the alphabet, listed in Table 1/Z.314 [5], columns 4, 5, 6 and 7 excluding table positions 5/15 and 7/15.

6918 **metalanguage** (in MML)

F: m'etalangage

S: metalenguaje

A symbolic method for defining *MML input* | and *output syntax* .

6919 **octal numeral**

F: nombre octal

S: número octal

A *numeral* | in the octal (base 8) *numbering system* , represented by the *characters* 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, optionally preceded by O' (letter O apostrophe).

6920 **output** (in MML)

F: sortie

S: salida

The process that consists of the delivery of data from a data processing system or from any part of it.

6921 **parameter** (in MML)

F: param`etre

S: parámetro

A parameter identifies and contains a piece of necessary information to execute a *command* .

6922 **separator** (in MML)

F: s'éparateur

S: separador

A *character* | used to delimit *syntax* | elements.

6923 **symbol**

F: symbole

S: símbolo

A conventional representation of a concept or a representation of a concept upon which agreement has been reached.

6924 **syntax diagram**

F: diagramme syntaxique

S: diagrama sintáctico

The syntax diagrams are a method of defining the *syntax* | of the *input* | and *output* | language by pictorial representation.

6925 **comment** (in SDL)

F: commentaire

S: comentario

Information which is in addition to or clarifies an SDL diagram. Comments may be attached by a single square bracket connected by a dashed line to a *symbol* or *flow line* . (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.2.6 [6].)

6926 **connector** (in SDL)

F: connecteur

S: conector

A connector (○) is either an *in-connector* | or an *out-connector* . A *flow line* | may be broken by a pair of *associated connectors* , with the flow assumed to be from the *out-connector* to its associated *in-connector* . (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.6.6 [6].)

6927 **decision** (in SDL)

F: d'ecision

S: decisi'on

A decision is an *action* | within a *transition* | which asks a question to which the answer can be obtained at that instant and chooses one of several paths to continue the *transition* . (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.7.5 [6].)

6928 **description** (in SDL)

F: description

S: descripci'on

The implementation of the requirements of a system is described in a description of the system. Descriptions consist of *general parameters* of the system as implemented and the *functional description (FD)* of its actual behaviour. (Recommendation Z.100, § 1.1 [6].)

6929 **flow line** (in SDL)

F: ligne de liaison

S: línea de flujo

A flow line (— — — — — or — — — —) connects every *symbol* | to the symbol(s) it follows. (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.2.4 [6].)

6930 **functional block** (in SDL)

F: bloc fonctionnel

S: bloque funcional

A functional block is an object of manageable size and relevant internal relationship, containing one or more *processes* .

6931 **functional description (FD)** (in SDL)

F: description fonctionnelle (DF)

S: descripci'on funcional (DF)

The functional description (FD) of a system describes the actual behaviour of the implementation of the functional requirements of the system in terms of the internal structure and logic processes within the system.

6932 **functional specification (FS)** (in SDL)

S: sp'ecification fonctionnelle (SF)

F: especificaci'on funcional (EF)

The functional specification (FS) of a system is a specification of the total functional requirements of that system from all significant points of view.

6933 **general parameters** (in SDL)

F: caractéristiques g n rales

S: par metros generales

The general parameters in both a *specification* | and a *description* | of a system relate to such matters as temperature limits, construction, exchange capacity, grade of service, etc. (Recommendation Z.100, § 1.1 [6].)

6934 **input** (in SDL)

F: entr e

S: entrada

An input is an incoming *signal* | which is *recognized* | by a *process* . (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.6.4 [6].)

6935 **output** (in SDL)

F: sortie

S: salida

An output in an *action* | within a *transition* | which generates a *signal* | which in turn acts as an *input* elsewhere. (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.7.4 [6].)

6936 **pictorial element (PE)**

F: élément graphique (EG)

S: elemento pictográfico (EP)

One of a number of standardized graphical entities used within *state pictures* | to represent switching system concepts. (Annex E to Recommendation Z.100 [6].)

6937 **process** (in SDL)

F: processus

S: proceso

A process performs a logic function that requires a series of information items to proceed, where these items become available at different points in time. In the context of SDL, a process is an object that either is in a *state* awaiting an *input* or in a *transition* .

6938 **save** (in SDL)

F: mise en réserve

S: conservación (salvaguarda)

A save is the postponement of *recognition of a signal* | when a *process* | is in a *state* | in which *recognition of that signal* does not occur. (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.6.5 [6].)

6939 **signal** (in SDL)

F: signal

S: señal

A signal is a flow of data conveying information to a *process* . (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.5.4 [6].)

6940 **specification** (in SDL)

F: specification

S: especificación

The requirements of a system are defined in a specification of that system. A specification consists of *general parameters* required of the system and the *functional specification (FS)* of its required behaviour. (Recommendation Z.100, §§ 1.1 [6].)

6941 **specification and description language (SDL)**

F: langage de spécification et de description (LDS)

S: lenguaje de especificación y descripción (LED)

The CCITT language used in the presentation of the *functional specification* | and *functional description* of the internal logic processes in stored programmed control (SPC) switching systems.

6942 **state** (in SDL)

F: état

S: estado

A state is a condition in which the action of a *process* | is *suspended* | awaiting an *input* .
(Recommendation Z.100, § 2.6.3 [7].)

6943 **symbol** (in SDL)

F: symbole

S: símbolo

In the context of SDL, a symbol is a representation of the concept of either a *state* , *input* , *task* , *output* , *decision* or *save* .

6944 **task** (in SDL)

F: t | che

S: tarea

A task is any action within a *transition* | which is neither a *decision* | nor an *output* . (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.7.1 [7].)

6945 **transition** (in SDL)

F: transition

S: transición

A transition is a sequence of *actions* | which occurs when a *process* | changes from one *state* to another in response to an *input* . (Recommendation Z.100, § 2.6.7 [7].)

7 **Functions for basic and supplementary services**

7011 **service, telecommunication service**

F: service, service de télécommunications

S: servicio, servicio de telecomunicación

That which is offered by an Administration or RPOA to its customers in order to satisfy a specific telecommunication requirement.

Note — Bearer service and teleservice are types of telecommunication service. Other types of telecommunication service may be identified in the future.

7012 **bearer service**

F: service support

S: servicio portador

A type of telecommunication service that provides the capability for the transmission of signals between user-network interfaces.

Note — The ISDN connection type used to support a bearer service may be identical to that used to support other types of telecommunication service.

7015 **teleservice** [telecommunication service]

F: t'el'eservice

S: teleservicio; servicio final

A type of telecommunication service that provides the complete capability, including terminal equipment functions, for communication between users according to protocols established by agreement between Administrations and/or RPOAs.

7018 **basic service**

F: service de base

S: servicio básico

The fundamental type of service, or the most commonly provided service in a telecommunications network. It forms the basis upon which supplementary services may be added.

7019 **supplementary service**

F: service supplémentaire

S: servicio suplementario

Any service provided by a network in addition to its basic service or services.

7110 **entity**

F: entité

S: entidad

A part, device, subsystem, functional unit, equipment or system that can be individually considered. In ISDN the term is used to refer to a particular system or subsystem such as a user terminal or a digital exchange. It is also used to refer to a set of functions of a particular system at a location, e.g., the Layer 2 functions of a signalling system at a user terminal.

7112 **functional entity**

F: entité fonctionnelle

S: entidad funcional

An entity that comprises a specific set of functions at a given location.

7113 **functional entity** (in telecommunication service provision applications)

F: entité fonctionnelle | (dans les applications de prestation de services de télécommunications)

S: entidad funcional | (en aplicaciones de prestación de servicios de telecomunicación)

A grouping of service-providing functions in a single location and subset of the total set of functions required to provide the service.

7114 **network element**

F: élément de réseau

S: elemento de red

An entity in the telecommunications network.

7115 **exchange function**

F: fonction de commutateur

S: función de central

A process which performs a specific action in support of a telecommunications service or network operation in exchanges or at other network-associated locations such as STPs or a data base.

7116 **exchange function set**

F: ensemble de fonction de commutateur

S: conjunto de funciones de central

An organized assembly of exchange functions in a given location. Usually an exchange function set is associated to one or more phase(s) in call handling or other network operations.

7120 **information flow**

F: flux d'information

S: flujo de informaci'on

An interaction between a communicating pair of functional entities. The relationship between any pair of functional entities is the complete set of information flows between them.

8 Mobile station networks

8.0 Public land mobile network structure

8003 public land mobile services

F: services mobiles terrestres publics

S: servicios m'oviles terrestres p'ublicos

Telecommunication services provided to moving subscribers (terrestrial applications).

8010 base station (BS)

F: station de base (SB)

S: estaci' on de base (EB)

The common name for all radio equipment located at one and the same place used for serving one or several *cells* .

8011 base station area

F: zone de la station de base

S: zona de estaci' on de base

The area covered by all the *cells* served by a base station.

8012 cell

F: cellule

S: c' elula (o celda)

The area covered by a base station, or by a sub-system (sector antenna) of that base station corresponding to a specific logical identification on the radio path, whichever is smaller.

Every mobile station in a cell may be reached by the corresponding radio equipment of the base station.

8014 mobile services switching centre (MSC)

F: centre de commutation pour les services mobiles (CCM)

S: centro de conmutaci' on de los servicios m'oviles (CCM)

An exchange which performs all necessary signalling and switching functions in order to establish calls to and from mobile subscribers located in its area.

8015 **MSC area**

F: zone du CCM

S: zona de CCM

The part of the network covered by an MSC. An MSC area may consist of several location areas.

8016 **mobile station (MS)**

F: station mobile (SM)

S: estaci' on m'ovil (EM)

The interface equipment used to terminate the radio path at the user side.

8017 **public land mobile network (PLMN)**

F: r'eseau mobile terrestre public (RMTP)

S: red m'ovil terrestre p'ublica (RMTP)

A collection of *mobile service switching centre* areas within a common numbering plan and a common routing plan operated by an administration of a RPOA in order to provide public land mobile services to its subscribers.

8018 **service area**

F: zone de service

S: zona de servicio

An area in which a mobile subscriber reachable by any other subscriber of a public network without the calling subscriber's knowledge of the actual location.

8020 **system area**

F: zone du syst`eme

S: zona de sistema

A service area or a collection of service areas accessible by fully compatible mobile stations.

8025 **location area**

F: zone de localisation

S: zona de posici`on

An area in which a mobile station may move freely without updating the location register. A location area may comprise several cells.

8040 **gateway mobile service switching centre (MSC)**

F: centre de commutation pour les services mobiles (CCM) t | te de ligne

S: centro de conmutaci`on de los servicios m`oviles (CCM) de cabecera

The MSC which receives a call from a fixed subscriber, via a public switched network, for extension to a mobile station. The gateway MSC may vary for interconnection with different public networks.

The gateway MSC could be the home MSC or the visited MSC or any other.

8.1 *Identification and numbering*

8111 **national mobile station identity (NMSI)**

F: identit`e nationale de la station mobile (INSM)

S: identidad nacional de estaci`on m`ovil (INEM)

The mobile station identification uniquely identifying the mobile station nationally.

The NMSI consists of the MNC followed by the MSIN.

8112 **mobile network code (MNC)**

F: indicatif de réseau mobile (IRM)

S: indicativo de red móvil (IRM)

A digit or a combination of digits in the national part of the mobile station identification uniquely identifying the home PLMN of the mobile station.

8113 **mobile station identification number (MSIN)**

F: numéro d'identification de la station mobile (NISM)

S: número de identificación de estación móvil (NIEM)

The part of the mobile station identification following the Mobile Network Code uniquely identifying the mobile station within a PLMN.

8114 **mobile country code (MCC)**

F: indicatif de pays de la station mobile (IPSM)

S: indicativo de país de la estación móvil (IPM)

The part of the mobile station identification uniquely identifying the country of domicile of the mobile station.

8115 **international mobile station identity (IMSI)**

F: identité internationale de la station mobile (IISM)

S: identidad internacional de estación móvil (IIEM)

The mobile station identification uniquely identifying the mobile station internationally.

The IMSI consists of the MCC followed by the NMSI.

8120 **mobile subscriber international ISDN number**

F: numéro RNIS international d'un abonné mobile

S: número RDSI internacional de abonado móvil

The number which has to be dialled in order to reach a mobile subscriber in service area.

8125 **national (significant) mobile number**

F: numéro national (significatif) de la station mobile

S: número móvil nacional (significativo)

The national (significant) mobile number could have the following form depending upon the way in which the land mobile numbering plan is integrated with the telephone numbering plan:

i) The land mobile numbering plan could be fully integrated with the telephone numbering plan. In this case the mobile stations will be allocated a *subscriber number* as defined in § 5 of Recommendation E.160. The *national (significant) mobile number* then consists of the *trunk code* allocated to the numbering area corresponding to the home area of the mobile station followed by the *subscriber number* allocated to it.

ii) The public land mobile network could be regarded as a separate numbering area within the telephone network. In this case the national (significant) mobile number will consist of the *trunk code* allocated to the PLMN and the *subscriber number* within the PLMN.

8130 **mobile station roaming number**

F: numéro itinérant de station mobile

S: número itinerante de estación móvil

The network internal number used for routing of calls to the mobile station.

8.2 *Roaming (in public mobile service)*

8230 **home MSC (HMSC)**

F: CCM de rattachement (CCMR)

S: centro de conmutación de servicio móvil (CCM) propio (CCMP)

May be used in cases where the home location register is implemented in an MSC.

8232 **home PLMN**

F: RMTP de rattachement

S: red propia móvil terrestre pública (RMTP)

The PLMN in which a mobile station is permanently registered.

8237 **visited PLMN**

F: RMTP visitée

S: red móvil terrestre pública (RMTP) visitada

The PLMN, other than the home PLMN, in which a roaming subscriber is currently located.

8251 **location register**

F: enregistreur de localisation

S: registro de posiciones

A network data base used for handling of calls in a PLMN.

8252 **home location register (HLR)**

F: enregistreur de localisation nominal (ELN)

S: registro de posiciones propio (RPP)

The location register to which a mobile station is assigned for record purposes such as subscriber information.

8253 **visitor location register (VLR)**

F: enregistreur de localisation pour visiteurs (ELV)

S: registro de posiciones de visitantes (RPV)

The location register, other than the home location register used by an MSC to retrieve, for instance, information for handling of calls to or from a roaming mobile station, currently located in its area.

equipment identity register

F: enregistreur d'identité d'équipement

S: registro de identidades de equipo

The register to which an international mobile equipment identity is assigned for record purposes.

8.3 *Handover techniques in public land mobile service*

8301 **handover**

F: relais de communication

S: traspaso

Handover is the action of switching a call in progress.

8321 **MSC-A (controlling MSC)**

F: CCM-A (CCM de commande)

S: CCM-A (CCM que ejerce el control)

The MSC which first established the radio connection to or from a mobile station.

8322 **MSC-B**

F: CCM-B

S: CCM-B

The first MSC to which a call is handed over.

8323 **MSC-B'**

F: CCM-B'

S: CCM-B'

The second (or subsequent) MSC to which a call is handed over.

8.4 *Mobile satellite systems*

8405 **aeronautical (ground) earth station (GES)**

F: station terrienne au sol a´eronautique (STS)

S: estaci´on terrena aeron´autica (situada en tierra)

An earth station in the fixed satellite service or, in some cases, in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service, located at a specified fixed point on land to provide a feeder link for the aeronautical mobile-satellite service (see Radio Regulations, Article 1).

8406 **aircraft earth station (AES)**

F: station terrienne d'a´eronef (STA)

S: estaci´on terrena de aeronave

A mobile earth station in the aeronautical mobile-satellite service located on board an aircraft (see Radio Regulations, Article 1).

8415 **coast earth station (CES)**

F: station terrienne c | ti`ere (STC)

S: estaci´on terrena costera (ETC)

An earth station operating in the fixed satellite service frequency bands or, in some cases, in the maritime mobile-satellite service frequency bands located at a specified fixed point on land to provide a feeder link for the maritime mobile-satellite service (see also Radio Regulations, Article 1).

8416 **ship earth station (SES)**

F: station terrienne de navire (STN)

S: estaci´on terrena de barco (ETB)

A station in the maritime mobile satellite service intended to be used while in motion or during halts at unspecified points and which is located on board a ship (see Radio Regulations Article 1).

8440 **mobile satellite switching centre (MSSC)**

F: centre de commutation du service mobile par satellite (CCMS)

S: centro de conmutación del servicio móvil por satélite (CCMS)

Indicates the signalling interworking point between the fixed networks and the mobile satellite system which works to a single ocean area. The MSSC may be located at the antenna site of the aeronautical ground earth station or coast earth station, in which case it may operate as an independent international switching centre (ISC) connected to one or more ISCs, on national switching centres. It may also be located remotely from the antenna site, as a supplement to, or a part of an ISC. The term MSSC may also indicate a *maritime* satellite switching centre, with an identical functional definition to the above.

9 Telephone subscriber's equipment and local lines

(Still to be prepared.)

ANNEX A
(to Recommendation Q.9)

Alphabetical list of terms defined in this Recommendation

6112	absolute address
0008	access channel
4022	access protocol
6111	address
2051	address
2085	address complete (alarming)
2084	address complete (network)
2055	address-incomplete signal
2223	address separator
2053	address signal
2054	address signal complete
2110	adjacent signalling points
8405	aeronautical (ground) earth station (GES)
8406	aircraft earth station (AES)
6102	algorithm
2032	alternating current signalling (a.c. signalling)
2442	alternative routing (of signalling)
2124	analogue signalling data link
2155	application
2156	application entity
2157	application process
2158	application service element
6906	arithmetic expression (in MML)
6302	assembler; assembly program
6404	assembly language
6302	assembly program
2140	associated mode (of signalling)
1144	asymmetrical through connection

5001	automatic switching equipment
1031	automatic system
0046	backward signal
2052	band number
6115	base address
3217	base level tasks
8011	base station area
8010	base station (BS)
7012	bearer service
1551	basic access (ISDN basic access)
7018	basic service
0063	bidirectional
6907	binary numeral
0225	bit error ratio
1419	bit integrity
1428	bit timing
2145	block (data)
2146	block (Signalling System No. 6)
0216	both-way
1407	bunched frame alignment signal
1305	bus (USA)
0208	busy
0209	busy test (USA)
0009	call (1)
0009	call (2)
0012	call attempt (1) (of a user)
2206	call clear-down (connection release)
2207	call establishment (connection establishment)
2057	call-failure signal
2201	call (in signalling)
3215	call processing tasks
6110	call (in software); procedure call

2208	call set-up
2093	call spill-over
2222	calling party's category indicator
3102	CCITT MML
8012	cell
4007	centralized clock interface
3004	central processing unit
6208	chaining search
2131	changeback
2130	changeover
0007	channel; transmission channel
2009	channel associated signalling
1330	channel gate
1129	channel switching
1415	channel time slot
6908	character
6910	character set (in MML)
1310	character signal
2421	check bit
2422	check loop
6501	CHILL
2443	circular routing
0022	circuit group
0020	. ircuit (specific function)
0023	circuit sub-group
1125	circuit-switching
0013	circuit, telecommunication circuit
2061	clear-back signal
2060	clear-forward signal
8415	coast earth station (CES)
0069	code division
4008	contradirectional interface

4006	contradirectional interfaces
1019	co-located exchange concentrator
1004	combined local/transit exchange
3105	command (in MML)
6403	command language
6901	comment (in MML)
6925	comment (in SDL)
2008	common channel signalling
0001	communication (1)
2024	compelled signalling (fully compelled; continuous compelled)
2023	compelled signalling (general sense)
6304	compiler; compiling program
6304	compiling program
0010	(complete) connection in telecommunication
6401	computer language; machine language
1117	concentration (in switching stage)
2062	confusion signal
0011	connection
2203	connectionless (service)
2111	connection end-point
2202	connection-oriented network service
2086	connect message
6926	connector (in SDL)
2420	continuity check
2087	continuity check message
2425	continuity check transponder
2024	continuous compelled
3110	control character (in MML)
2444	controlled rerouting
6202	conversational mode
2221	country-code indicator
2423	cross-office check

5012	crossbar switch
1205	crossbar system
1315	cross-exchange check (cross-office)
2471	cross-office (transit) delay
0232	crosstalk
0226	cyclic redundancy check (or procedure)
2118	data channel
2472	data channel propagation time
2127	data link
6911	decimal numeral
6927	decision (in SDL)
0230	delay distortion
2089	delayed release message (DRS)
1336	deserializer (USA) [staticizer]
6928	description (in SDL)
6209	dichotomizing search
6912	digit
1418	digit time slot
1122	digital circuit
1135	digital connection
1010	digital exchange
1123	digital link
1121	digital node, digital switching node
1120	digital switching
1331	digroup (USA)
6118	direct access [random access]
6114	direct address
2030	direct current signalling (d.c. signalling)
1408	distributed frame alignment signal
5004	distribution frame
2038	dual seizure
0019	(electric) circuit

2022	en-bloc signalling
2056	end-of-pulsing (ST) signal
2088	end-of-selection signal
2017	end-to-end signalling (general sense)
2018	end-to-end signalling
2019	end-to-end signalling
0209	engaged test (UK); busy test (USA)
1517	engineered exchange capacity
2095	enquiry (in a transaction)
7110	entity
8253	equipment identity register
0222	error burst
1512	exchange call-release delay
1508	exchange call set-up delay
1018	exchange concentrator
1134	exchange connection
7115	exchange function
7116	exchange function set
3001	exchange control system
1001	exchange (switching exchange, switching centre)
1160	exchange termination (ET)
6310	executive program; supervisory program; supervisor
1118	expansion (in a switching stage)
6106	field
6104	file
0301	first-order digital transmission hierarchy
0311	first-order multiplexes
3213	fixed overhead
0075	flag
2461	flow control
6913	flow line (in MML)
6969	flow line (in SDL)

2445	forced rerouting
2435	forced retransmission (procedure)
6902	format
0042	forward signal
1171	four-wire switching
1332	frame
1405	frame alignment
1409	frame alignment recovery time
1406	frame alignment signal
1417	frame alignment time slot
0068	frequency division
1128	frequency division switching
2024	fully compelled
3115	function (in MML)
6930	functional block (in SDL)
6931	functional description (FD) (in SDL)
7112	functional entity
7113	functional entity (in telecommunication service provision applications)
6932	functional specification (FS) (in SDL)
0105	functional unit
8040	gateway mobile service switching centre (MSC)
6933	general parameters (in SDL)
1007	geographically distributed exchange [geographically dispersed exchange]
6914	graphic characters
0231	group delay
2042	guarding (in VF signalling)
1149	half connection
8301	handover
6903	header
6915	hexadecimal numeral
1450	hierarchic (mutually synchronized) network
6408	high level language (HLL)

3226	hold
8252	home location register (HLR)
8230	home MSC (HMSC)
8232	home (PLMN)
3100	human-machine interface
0016	hypothetical reference circuit (nominal maximum circuit)
2125	hypothetical signalling reference connection
6108	identifier
6904	identifier (in MML)
2010	in-band signalling
1319	in-call rearrangement
1507	incoming response delay
6113	indirect address
7120	information flow
2080	initial address message (IAM)
2080	initial address message with additional information
1105	inlet
2005	in-slot signalling
6916	input (in MML)
6934	input (in SDL)
1147	input connection
3101	input/output devices (I/O devices)
0004	integrated digital network
0005	integrated digital network, digital network
1132	integrated digital transmission and switching
1011	integrated services exchange
4001	interface
4003	interface specification
1163	interface units
5006	intermediate distribution frame
1142	internal connection
1005	international exchange

8115	international mobile station identity (IMSI)
6210	interrupt; interruption
6210	interruption
2039	interruption control
3101	I/O devices
2152	invoke
1206	junctior (in the crossbar system)
6107	key (tag) (label)
2224	label
2160	layer
2161	layer interface
2162	(layer) service
2163	layer service
2164	layer service element
2165	layer service primitives
6917	letter
1025	line concentrator (stand alone concentrator)
2012	line signalling
1161	line termination (LT)
0031	link
2014	link-by-link signalling
2015	link-by-link signalling
6305	link (in programming)
1207	link (in the crossbar system)
2449	load-sharing (general)
1002	local exchange [local central office]
8025	location area
8251	location register
2031	loop/disconnect signalling
6409	low level language
6401	machine language
6402	macroinstruction; macro (instruction)

6402	macro (instruction)
5005	main distribution frame
6410	man-machine language (MML)
1165	mediation device
2070	message
2440	message routing
2090	message sequencing
1130	message switching; store-and-forward switching
2101	message transfer part
6918	metalanguage (in MML)
6314	microinstruction
6315	microprogram
6411	mnemonic (abbreviation)
6905	mnemonic abbreviation
8114	mobile country code (MCC)
8112	mobile network code (MNC)
8440	mobile satellite switching centre (MSSC)
8014	mobile services switching centre (MSC)
8120	mobile subscriber international ISDN number
8113	mobile station identification number (MSIN)
8016	mobile station (MS)
8130	mobile station roaming number
8321	MSC-A (controlling MSC)
8015	MSC area
6117	monitor
8322	MSC-B
8323	MSC-B'
1166	muldex
1333	multiframe
2034	multi-frequency code signalling (MFC signalling)
3002	multi-processor exchange
1178	multiple

1136	multislot connection
8111	national mobile station identity (NMSI)
8125	national (significant) mobile number
7114	network element
0112	(network) resources)
0003	network, telecommunication network
2141	non-associated mode (of signalling)
1447	nonsynchronized network
2441	normal routing (of signalling)
2083	NSAP address (OSI-)
6406	object language; target language
6313	object program
6919	octal numeral
1420	octet sequence integrity
0215	one-way
6201	operating system
3012	operations and maintenance centre (OMC)
0124	operation and maintenance centre processor
3010	operations system
1140	originating connection
2074	optional part
2011	out-band signalling
1106	outlet
1410	out-of-frame alignment time
6920	output (in MML)
6935	output (in SDL)
1148	output connection
2006	out-slot signalling
2025	overlap address signalling
2026	overlap line signalling
1520	overload
0080	packet switched data transmission service

0083	packet switching
0085	packet handling
0086	packet mode operation
0087	packet mode operation (in switching applications)
1335	parallel to serial converter; serializer (USA) [dynamicizer]
6109	parameter
6921	parameter (in MML)
2020	pass along method
0026	path, telecommunication path
2166	peer entities
2167	peer control
0018	permanent virtual circuit
4002	physical interface
4004	physical interface specification (physical interface)
6936	pictorial element (PE)
0400	pilot
1434	plesiochronous
1514	post dialling delay
1331	primary block; digroup (USA)
1167	primary muldex
1552	primary rate access
6110	procedure call
0060	process (in a data processing system)
6937	process (in SDL)
3210	processing capacity
0120	processor
2430	processor outage
6307	programming system
2150	protocol
4020	protocol
8017	public land mobile network (PLMN)
8003	public land mobile services

2142	quasi-associated mode (of signalling)
1314	quiet code
0221	random errors
6103	real time (adjective)
2092	reasonableness check
6105	record
6312	reenterable program (routine) (subroutine)
6312	reentrant program (routine) (subroutine); reenterable program (routine) (subroutine)
1176	reentrant trunking
1560	reference point
1210	register
3220	register function
2013	register signalling (Signalling System R1)
2120	regular signalling link
0212	release
2059	release-guard signal
6116	relocatable address
1020	remote exchange concentrator
1016	remote switching stage
1008	remotely controlled exchange
2121	reserve signalling link
2096	response (in a transaction)
1425	retiming
6311	reusable program (routine)
2058	ringback tone (USA)
2058	ringing tone; ringback tone (USA)
0150	route
6308	routine
0151	routing
1013	satellite exchange
6938	save (in SDL)
0302	second-order digital transmission hierarchy

0312	second-order multiplexes
0205	seizure
1115	selection stage
1030	semi-automatic system
1138	semi-permanent connection
6922	separator (in MML)
1336	serial to parallel converter; deserializer (USA) [staticizer]
1335	serializer (USA) [dynamicizer]
8018	service area
3223	service control point
7011	service, telecommunication service
2220	service indicator
8416	ship earth station (SES)
0040	signal (general sense)
2041	signal imitation (in VF signalling)
6939	signal (in SDL)
0041	signal (in signalling applications)
2040	signal spillover (in VF signalling)
2147	signal units
2001	signalling
2122	signalling channel (Signalling System No. 6)
2123	signalling data link
2109	(signalling) destination point
2050	signalling information
2116	signalling link
2119	signalling link group
2071	signalling message
2137	(signalling) message route
2470	signalling message transfer delay
2103	signalling network
2104	signalling network
2460	signalling network management functions

2107	(signalling) originating point
2106	signalling point
2114	signalling point code
2112	signalling point number plan
2113	signalling point restart
2151	(signalling) protocol
2132	signalling relation
2134	signalling route
2450	signalling route management functions
2135	signalling route set
2451	signalling route set test procedure
2136	signalling routing
2021	signalling system
1416	signalling time slot
2462	(signalling) traffic flow control
2452	signalling traffic management functions
0115	software
6407	source language
0066	space division
1126	space division switching
6941	specification and description language (SDL)
6940	specification (in SDL)
2004	speech digit signalling
2043	splitting (in VF signalling)
6942	state (in SDL)
1169	static multiplex
1130	stored-and-forward switching
3000	stored program control (SPC)
1334	subframe
6309	subroutine
0050	subscriber's line
2081	subsequent address message (SAM)

2082	subsequent address message with one signal
6310	supervisor
6310	supervisory program
7019	supplementary service
1110	switching
1506	switching delay (processing (handling) time)
1113	switching matrix
1112	switching network
1015	switching stage
6923	symbol
6943	symbol (in SDL)
1145	symmetrical through connection
1430	synchronous
1431	synchronization
1446	synchronized network [synchronous network]
6405	syntax
6924	syntax diagram
3103	system (in MML)
8020	system area
6406	target language
6313	target program; object program
6944	task (in SDL)
0002	telecommunication
0015	telephone circuit
7015	teleservice [telecommunication service]
1141	terminating connection
1168	tertiary digital muldex
1143	through connection
1510	through connection delay
0067	time division
1305	(time division) highway
1127	time division switching

6203	time sharing [time slicing]
6204	time slicing [time sharing]
1414	time slot
1422	time slot interchange
1421	time slot sequence integrity
1426	timing recovery (timing extraction)
6301	to assemble
6303	to compile
6316	to debug (in programming)
6211	to dump
6306	to link (in programming)
6206	to map (over)
6205	to pack
6212	to patch
6207	to relocate
0108	traffic-carrying device
2094	transaction (in signalling applications)
2426	transceiver
2453	transfer-allowed (procedure)
2454	transfer-controlled (procedure)
2456	transfer-prohibited (procedure)
2455	transfer-restricted (procedure)
1139	transit connection
1003	transit exchange [tandem exchange, tandem central office, tandem office]
6945	transition (in SDL)
1212	translation
1213	translator
2126	transmission buffer
0007	transmission channel
1505	transmission delay (through a digital exchange)
1137	trombone (loop) connection
1170	two-wire switching

1337	μ/A law converter
0064	unidirectional
2091	unreasonable message
2117	unavailable signalling link
2205	user (of a signalling system)
0081	user packet
2102	user part
4025	user-user protocol
1561	V-interface
0017	virtual circuit
3007	utility processor
8237	visited PLMN
8253	visitor location register (VLR)
2033	voice-frequency signalling (VF signalling)

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