5i’

Recommendation Z.341

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1 General

The aim of the glossary for the man-machine language is to include terms used in describing the man-machine language. It comprises, in alphabetical order, terms used in the Z.300-series Recommendations that have a special significance in the MML context and hence require definition. Terms comprising words used in their ordinary, every day sense, i.e. unambiguous and self-explanatory words, are not included.

The terms in italics in the text of the definitions are defined elsewhere in this glossary. If a term has one meaning within the context of Recommendations Z.321-Z.323, and another within the context of Recommendations Z.331-Z.333, then the meaning in the former context follows i), and the meaning in the latter follows ii).

2 List of terms

abnormal condition report

F: rapport de condition anormale

S: informe de condici´on anormal

Information produced in the *network management centre* | after detection of abnormal *network* | status or performance.

acceptance input

F: entr´ee d’acceptation

S: entrada de aceptaci´on

An *input* | sed to allow the *system* | o *output* | high priority message, announced by a *message waiting indication* .

acceptance output

F: sortie d’acceptation

S: salida de aceptaci´on

An *output* | essage indicating that an *input* | o the *system* | is syntactically correct and complete and that the appropriate *system actions* will be initiated, or have already been carried out. In the latter case, this indication may take the form of the actual result.

accessible field

F: champ accessible

S: campo accesible

A *field* | or writing by the *user* | nd the *system* .

action

F: action

S: acci´on

The process of performing an *MML function* | usually represented by a verb.

action modifier

F: modificateur d'action

S: modificador de acci´on

A qualification of an *action* .

activate

F: activer

S: activar

An *action* | o initiate a *system* | rocess that requires preliminary data entry, or an *action* | o make previously entered *data set* available to the *system* for its intended use; opposite of *deactivate* .

additional header information

F: information suppl´ementaire d'en-t | te

S: informaci´on adicional de encabezamiento

Provides information supplementary to the actual *output header* , such as sequence number, processor number, *output* | evice, or day of the week.

additional information

F: information suppl´ementaire

S: informaci´on adicional

i) General information on how to proceed, e.g. how to select an item, a *form* , a *menu* | r how to submit a *form* | to the *system* .

ii) List of possible values to be associated with one or more *information entities* | n *information structure diagrams* .

administrative system

F: syst`eme d'administration

S: sistema administrativo

A *system* | hich supports administration personnel in performing administrative *jobs* , e.g. billing, related to *SPC systems*

alarm statement

F: instruction d'alarme

S: sentencia de alarma

A statement providing information concerning an alarm condition, such as the degree (level) of alarm or the source of the alarm.

allow

F: autorisation

S: permitir

An *action* to permit specified *system actions* , responses, or *functions* | o occur; these *functions* | ay be inhibited by *system* design or by use of the *inhibit action* .

annotation

F: annotation

S: anotaci´on

An aspect of the *drawing convention* of the *syntax and decomposition meta-language* indicating how descriptive or explanatory notes may be presented for clarification purposes.

annotation symbol

F: symbole d'annotation

S: s´imbolo de anotaci´on

A *symbol* (——————[n where *n* | s a number referencing a note) used in the syntax *meta-language* | or *annotation* | urposes.

application

F: application

S: aplicaci´on

A set of *functions* | equired to perform a *job* .

arithmetic delimiter

F: d´elimiteur arithm´etique

S: delimitador aritm´etico

A *symbol* | sed to delimit an *arithmetical expression* : ((left parenthesis) for the opening *delimiter* and) (right parenthesis) for the closing *delimiter* .

arithmetic operator

F: op´erateur arithm´etique

S: operador aritm´etico

A *symbol* | sed to denote the arithmetic operation(s) to be performed in an *arithmetical expression* . Allowed operators are: + (plus sign), — (hyphen), / (solidus), * (asterisk).

arithmetical expression

F: expression arithm´etique

S: expresi´on aritm´etica

A combination of *arithmetic operators* , *numerals* | *decimal* , *hexadecimal* , *octal* | r *binary*) and *identifiers* enclosed by *arithmetic delimiters* .

auxiliary system

F: syst`eme auxiliaire

S: sistema auxiliar

A *system* | hat supports *SPC systems* | n performing their tasks. It may be either an *operation and maintenance system* | r an *administrative system* .

Backus Naur Form (BNF)

F: forme de Backus Naur (FBN)

S: forma Backus Naur (FBN)

A syntactic *meta-language* | or use in specifying the syntax structure of *inputs* | nd *outputs* | f an actual *man-machine interface* .

binary numeral

F: num´eral binaire

S: numeral binario

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

block mode transmission

F: transmission en mode bloc

S: transmisi´on en modo bloque

A transmission characteristic in which all of the regular typewriter keys and some of the special purpose keys are only transmitted to the controlling processor, in a block, when a ‘‘send’’ key is activated.

block of parameters

F: bloc de param`etres

S: bloque de par´ametro

A set of *parameters* | ontaining information necessary for the *system* | o perform the *function* | pecified in the *command* .

border area

F: zone p´eriph´erique

S: zona de marco (o lateral)

That part of a *visible display* | hich is physically unavailable for displaying or entering data.

browse

F: lecture

S: hojear

An *action* | o display sequentially the current values of items in a *data set* ; the *user* | ay examine the data items in either the forward or backward direction.

CCITT MML

F: LHM du CCITT

S: LHM del CCITT

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

change

F: modifier

S: cambiar

An *action* | o modify specified data items in a *data set* .

character mode transmission

F: transmission en mode caract`ere

S: transmisi´on en modo car´acter

A transmission characteristic in which each and every character *input* | t the keyboard is sent to the controlling processor one at a time.

character set

F: jeu de caract`eres

S: juego de caracteres

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

circuit

F: circuit

S: circuito

Connection between two *exchanges* | or one call at a time, including the junctors that terminate the circuit.

circuit group

F: faisceau de circuits

S: haz de circuitos

The set of all switched *circuits* | hich directly interconnect one exchange with another.

circuit subgroup

F: sous-faisceau de circuits

S: subhaz de circuitos

A group of *circuits* | ithin a *circuit group* | hich are uniquely identifiable for operational or technical reasons. A *circuit group* may consist of one or more *circuit subgroups* .

circuit subgroup

F: sous-groupe de circuits

S: subhaz de circuitos

Group of *circuits* | etween two *exchanges* | aving the same traffic direction (incoming, outgoing, bidirectional), the same signalling characteristics and the same transmission medium characteristics.

clarifying text

F: texte explicatif

S: texto aclaratorio

A set of *information units* | sed to make the purpose and content of the *output* | learer.

class A function

F: fonction de la classe A

S: funci´on de clase A

A *function* | hich provides the user with the means to control *system functions* | ia MML *inputs* | nd *outputs* ; also known as an *MML function* . It can be viewed as an *action* upon an *object* .

class B function

F: fonction de la classe B

S: funci´on de clase B

A *function* | hich can be controlled at least partially by the *user* | y means of *class A* | or *MML*) *functions* .

class C function

F: fonction de la classe C

S: funci´on de clase C

A *function* | hich is not controllable by the *user* | n a given *system* .

command

F: commande

S: instrucci´on

The complete specification of a *function* | hat the *system* | s required to perform. It comprises a *command code* | ollowed generally (but not necessarily) by one or more *blocks of parameters*

command code

F: code de commande

S: c´odigo de instrucci´on

A set of up to 3 *identifiers* , each separated by a - (hyphen), used to define the nature of the *command* .

command entry sequence

F: s´equence d'introduction de commande

S: secuencia de introducci´on de instrucci´on

The sequence of operations required to input a *command* | r a series of *commands* .

command reference

F: r´ef´erence de commande

S: referencia de instrucci´on

A reference to a previously given *command* , appearing in *output outside dialogue* | nd *dialogue procedures* , in the form of a *command sequence number* and, possibly, *clarifying text* .

command sequence number

F: num´ero de s´equence de commande

S: n´umero secuencial de instrucci´on

A reference number uniquely identifying a *command* | ecognized by the *system* .

comment

F: commentaire

S: comentario

A character string enclosed between the *separators* /* (solidus asterisk) and */ (asterisk solidus). It has no MML syntactical or semantical meaning.

component

F: composant

S: componente

A *decomposition meta-language* | ymbol for an *information entity* | hat cannot be divided further.

composite part

F: partie composite

S: parte compuesta

A *decomposition meta-language* | ymbol for an *information entity* | hat can be divided into smaller parts.

compound parameter argument

F: argument de caract`ere compos´e

S: argumento de par´ametro compuesto

A *parameter argument* | ade up of more than one *information unit* . It is used to specify a multidimensional *object* | r value, e.g. a date can be expressed as 1979-12-31.

concealment

F: masquage

S: ocultaci´on

A *video attribute* | y which information is hidden, e.g. secret parts of a password.

condition

F: condition

S: condici´on

An *identifier* | nd a (group of) *parameter argument(s)* | separated by a *relational operator* . Used in data base queries.

connectivity rules

F: r`egles de connectivit´e

S: reglas de conectividad

An aspect of the *drawing convention* of the *decomposition meta-language* | ndicating *symbol* | nterrelationship.

connector

F: connecteur

S: conector

An aspect of the *drawing convention* | f the *decomposition meta-language* | ndicating how *flowlines* | ay be broken.

continuation character

F: caract`ere suite

S: car´acter de continuaci´on

A special *execution character* | mplying a similar *command code* | for the next *command* | nd hence allowing the *system* to *prompt* directly for the next *block of parameters* .

control character

F: caract`ere de commande

S: car´acter de control

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

control functions

F: fonctions de commande

S: funciones de control

Functions | elated to the *man-machine interface* | hat are applied by the *user* | ndependently while in a *dialogue* | ith the *system* | application *functions* . *Control functions*
| ave no direct impact on the *system functions* .

control key

F: touche de commande

S: tecla de control

A key which when pressed performs a *control function* .

correction character

F: caract`ere de correction

S: car´acter de correcci´on

A character used to invoke correction facilities prior to analysis of *input* | y the *system* .

cursor control functions

F: fonctions de commande de curseur

S: funciones de control de cursor

Functions | nfluencing the position or movement of the *cursor* .

create

F: cr´eer

S: crear

An *action* | o establish in the *system* | new *data set* ; opposite of *delete* .

cursor

F: curseur

S: cursor

The item in the *display area* | hich identifies the position appropriate to the task at hand, e.g. where the next character will appear.

data set

F: ensemble de donn´ees

S: conjunto de datos

A user-accessible set of one or more data items characterized by a particular use and also by the constraints on data format and/or values that make it suitable for this use.

deactivate

F: d´esactiver

S: desactivar

An *action* | o terminate a *system* | rocess initiated by an *activate action* , or an *action* | o make a *data set* | navailable for use by the *system* ; opposite of *activate* .

decimal numeral

F: num´eral d´ecimal

S: numeral decimal

A *numeral* | n 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).

decomposition meta-language

F: m´etalangage de subdivision

S: metalenguaje de descomposici´on

A graphical *meta-language* | o describe the structure of the *information entities* | ssociated with an *MML function* .

default option

F: option par d´efaut

S: opci´on por defecto

A *symbol* | f the *decomposition meta-language* | hich indicates that the value taken by an *information entity* | ill be provided automatically if the user does not supply a value in the *input* | or such an *information entity* .

default value

F: valeur par d´efaut

S: valor por defecto

The value given to any *parameter* | y the *system* | n the absence of a specific value in the *user's input* .

delete

F: suppression

S: borrar

An *action* | o eliminate a *data set* | rom the *system* ; opposite of *create* .

delimiter

F: d´elimiteur

S: delimitador

A character that organizes and separates items of data.

destination identifier

F: identificateur de destination

S: identificador de destino

Identifies, after *input* , the system (destination) that, from the *user* ’s perspective, becomes the new partner in a *dialogue*

destination prologue

F: prologue de destination

S: pr´ologo de destino

An operating sequence causing subsequent *inputs* | o be processed in the *system* | efined by the *destination identifier* .

dialogue

F: dialogue

S: di´alogo

See *dialogue procedure* .

dialogue element

F: ´el´ement de dialogue

S: elemento de di´alogo

Element of a set of three types of *information entry* | n a *man-machine communication* : viz. *direct information entry* , *information entry* through *menu-item selection* or through *form filling*

dialogue procedure

F: proc´edure de dialogue

S: procedimiento de di´alogo

The complete interactive procedure for interchanging data between *user* | nd *system* | omprising *procedure prologue* , *procedure body* | nd *procedure epilogue* . In the Z.300-series Recommendations, the terms *dialogue* | nd *dialogue procedure* | re interchangeable.

digit

F: chiffre

S: cifra; digito

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

direct information entry

F: introduction directe d'information

S: introducci´on directa de informaci´on

A *dialogue element* | hereby the *input* | f a *command* | r *destination identifier* | s done without the aid of *menus* | nd/or *forms* .

directive

F: directive

S: directriz

Input | o direct the *system* to present information rather than to execute a *command* ; can also be used in the interaction between the *user* | nd *system* | rior to *command* | xecution. Directives can never cause any change in the state of the *system* .

display area

F: zone de visualisation

S: zona de visualizaci´on

That part of a *visible display* | hich is available for displaying or entering data.

displayed form

F: formulaire affich´e

S: formulario visualizado

A *form* | illed out and displayed by the *system* | pon request by the *user* .

documents A through G

F: documents A à G

S: documentos A a G

Specially formatted information generated during various *phases* | of the *methodology* | or the specification of the *man-machine interface* .

drawing convention

F: convention de trac´e

S: convenio de representaci´on

A set of rules provided by the *decomposition meta-language* | o indicate the allowed use of the *symbols* | nd their interconnection.

edit

F: ´editer

S: editar

An *action* | o display a specified *data set* | nd subsequently to modify the *data set* .

end of dialogue

F: fin de dialogue

S: fin de di´alogo

The indication that *dialogue* | as finished.

end of input indication

F: fin d'indication d'entr´ee

S: fin de indicaci´on de entrada

An indication to mark the end of *input* | n order to have the information interpreted by the *system* .

end of output

F: fin de sortie

S: fin de salida

The indication that *output outside dialogue* | as finished.

end statement

F: instruction de fin

S: sentencia de fin

Terminates *output* | nformation from the *system* | n an operating sequence where termination is not obvious.

error correction

F: correction d'erreur

S: correcci´on de error

The activity of correcting *input* | hich has been offered to but not accepted by the *system* .

escape indication

F: indication d'´echappement

S: indicaci´on de escape

A mechanism to indicate that following character(s) are not to be interpreted according to the normal *syntax* | ules.

exchange

F: central

S: central

SPC | witching *system* .

exchange group

F: groupe de centraux

S: grupo de centrales

A set of *exchanges* | hich handles traffic forwarded to or coming from a specific geographic area (e.g. area code, switching centre, etc.).

execution character

F: caract`ere d'ex´ecution

S: car´acter de ejecuci´on

A character which requests that the *command* | e executed.

field

F: champ

S: campo

A part of a *window* area | sometimes the entire *window* area), which is used either for entering or displaying information.

filter

F: filtre

S: filtro

An *action* | o form a subset of a *data set* | onsisting of all data items in the *data set* | eeting specified criteria; the original *data set* | s unaffected by this *action* .

flowline

F: ligne de liaison

S: l´inea de flujo

A line representing a connection between *symbols* | n:

i) a *syntax diagram* ;

ii) an *information structure diagram* .

form

F: formulaire

S: formulario

A list of *parameters* , including empty positions for insertion of *parameter values* | y the *user* .

form filling

F: remplissage de formulaire

S: cumplimentaci´on de formulario

The activity of inserting *parameter values* | nto a *form* , and submitting the completed *form* | o the *system* | nder *user* control.

form identity

F: identit´e de formulaire

S: identidad de formulario

An identity unique to a *form* | o that it can be distinguished from other *forms* .

form output

F: sortie de formulaire

S: salida de formulario

An *output* | f a *form* | elonging to a *command* , used in certain *information entry* | rocedures.

format effector

F: caract`ere de mise en page

S: determinante de formato

Any character(s) used to control the position of printed, displayed or recorded data.

function

F: fonction

S: funci´on

A *system* | ctivity necessary to the performance of a duty for which the *system* | as designed (see also *class A, B, and C functions*).

functional area (or sub-area)

F: domaine fonctionnel (ou sous-domaine)

S: ´area (o sub ´area) funcional

A set of related operation, maintenance, installation or acceptance testing *functions* | o be controlled by means of *MML* (*class B functions*).

function key

F: touche de fonction

S: tecla de funci´on

A key which when pressed causes a modification in the *man-machine terminal* | or causes the *system* | o perform a specific *function* .

function model

F: mod`ele de fonction

S: modelo de funci´on

A formal or informal representation of one or more aspects of those parts of telecommunication systems which should be controlled by means of MML.

general option

F: option g´en´erale

S: opci´on general

A *symbol* | f the *decomposition meta-language* | hich indicates either that an *information entity* | xists in the *system* | n a predetermined manner or that it is not needed.

general information window area

F: sous-fen | tre d'information g´en´erale

S: zone de ventana de informaci´on general

This *window area* | an contain system identification and/or application identification, date, time, and other relevant information.

graphic characters

F: caract`eres graphiques

S: caracteres gr´aficos

A collection of characters within the *character set* | sed to improve readability of *output* .

graphic terminals

F: terminaux graphiques

S: terminales gr´aficos

Terminals | hich provide graphic capability (line drawing, circles, etc.) using other than alphanumeric means.

guidance output

F: sortie de guidage

S: salida de orientaci´on

Output | roviding assistance to the *user* | n a *man-machine*
| communication.

guidelines

F: lignes directrices

S: l´ineas directrices

i) Information that gives general direction in the implementation of *CCITT MML* .

ii) General directions by which the purpose of one or more phases of the *methodology* may be accomplished.

header

F: en-t | te

S: encabezamiento

General information which could comprise identification information, date and time, etc.

help request

F: demande d'assistance

S: petici´on de ayuda

User input | o ask for assistance.

help output

F: sortie d'assistance

S: salida de ayuda

The *output* | esulting from a request for *user* | assistance.

hexadecimal numeral

F: num´eral hexad´ecimal

S: numeral hexadecimal

A *numeral* | n 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).

highlighting

F: renforcement

S: resaltaci´on

Techniques used to emphasize visually a portion of the *display area*
| o make it stand out from adjacent portions, i.e. to call the viewer's attention to it.

identification invitation

F: invitation à identification

S: invitaci´on a la identificaci´on

A prompt to request the *user* | o identify himself by means of a *password* | nd/or an identity card.

identifier

F: identificateur

S: identificador

A representation of an entity, typically consisting of one or more *characters man-machine language* , the first character is a letter.

inaccessible field

F: champ inaccessible

S: campo inaccesible

A field for writing only by the *system* .

index number

F: indice

S: número índice

A character combination consisting of one or more *digits* . Used in compound *parameter names* .

indicator

F: indicateur

S: indicador

A *character input* | y a *user* | r *output* | y a *system* | o indicate a state or to request *user* | r *system* | ction.

information entity

F: entit´e d'information

S: entidad de informaci´on

An information element associated with an *MML function* | nd usually represented in an *information structure diagram* .

information entry

F: introduction d'information

S: introducci´on de informaci´on

General term for each of the three *dialogue elements* .

information entry through form filling

F: introduction d'information par remplissage de formulaire

S: introducci´on de informaci´on por cumplimentaci´on de formulario

A *dialogue element* | hereby the *input* | f *parameter values* | s done by means of *form filling* .

information entry through menu-item selection

F: introduction d'information par s´election en mode menu

S: introducci´on de informaci´on por selecci´on de elemento de men´u

A *dialogue element* | hereby the *input* | f a *command* | or *destination identifier* | s done by means of *menu-item selection*

information structure (diagram)

F: structure d'information (diagramme)

S: estructura de informaci´on (diagrama de)

A representation of the *information entities* | ssociated with an *MML function* | nd their interrelationships.

information structure meta-language

F: m´etalangage de structure d'information

S: metalenguaje de estructura de informaci´on

See *decomposition meta-language* .

information unit

F: unit´e d'information

S: unidad de informaci´on

The smallest part of data in the *input* | or *output* .

inhibit

F: interdire

S: inhibir

An *action* | o prevent the specified *system actions* , *system* | esponses or *functions* | rom occurring; these *functions* may normally be allowed by the *system* design or by the *allow action* .

initialize

F: initialiser

S: inicializar

An *action* | o put specified data or equipment into a predefined initial (normal) condition or value.

input

F: entr´ee

S: entrada; introducir

i) Information that is transferred to the *system* | y the *user* , e.g. *commands* , *directives* , *menu-item selections* , *form identities* , etc.

ii) An *action* | o enter data by means of a *man-machine terminal* into the *system* .

input acknowledgement

F: accus´e de r´eception d'entr´ee

S: acuse de entrada

Termination of *information entry* | hrough *menu-item selection* | or *form filling* .

input error

F: erreur d'entr´ee

S: error de entrada

A *system* -detected error in *input* | nformation.

input error information

F: information d'erreur d'entr´ee

S: informaci´on de error de entrada

Information describing the location and nature of an *input error* .

input field

F: champ d'entrée

S: campo de entrada

See *accessible field* .

input window area

F: sous-fenêtre d'entrée

S: zona de ventana de entrada

See *output* and *input window area* .

interaction request output

F: sortie de demande interactive

S: salida de petición de interacción

System output inviting further *user actions* .

interactive

F: interactive

S: interactiva

A condition where *information entry* | an be done by the *user* .

interactive operating sequence

F: s´equence d’exploitation interactive

S: secuencia operativa interactiva

A *sequence* | hich may consist of a single *command entry sequence* | erminated by an optional *end statement* or of a series of command entry *sequences* and/or *manual responses* . The latter occurs when, as a result of partial execution of a *function* , the *system* requests the *user* to supply it with further information in the form of *manual responses* or further *commands* for which *user* judgement and/or decision is required.

interface control functions

F: fonctions de commande d’interface

S: funciones de control de interfaz

Functions | sed to force specific *actions* | elating to the interface.

interrogate

F: interroger

S: interrogar

An *action* | o provide a display of the current value of the items of one or more *data sets* .

inverse video

F: inversion vid´eo

S: inversi´on video

A *video attribute* | y which information can be displayed by inverting the image of the characters, such as going from light characters on a dark background to dark characters on a light background.

item description

F: description de rubrique

S: descripci´on de elemento

A brief description of the nature of the item in a *menu* .

item selection procedure

F: proc´edure de s´election de rubrique

S: procedimiento de selecci´on de elemento

A procedure to select an item out of a list of items on a *menu output* .

iteration

F: it´eration

S: iteraci´on

A *symbol* | f the *decomposition meta-language* | hich indicates that a repetitive use of one or more *information entities* is possible.

I/O device

F: dispositif d'E/S

S: dispositivo de E/S

Device for entering or receiving data to or from a *system* . Can be controlled manually for entering or receiving data.

job

F: t | che

S: trabajo

A discrete administrative activity within a telecommunications business which is designated as a part of the overall plan for running the business and characterized by *man-machine communication* .

job area

F: domaine de t | ches

S: ar´ea de trabajo

A collection of jobs particular to a given *functional area* , e.g. subscriber line maintenance, trunk line maintenance, call routing administration, etc.

key parameter

F: param`etre cl´e

S: parametro clave

A term used in data base techniques to uniquely identify a data record.

keyed numeral

F: num´eral clavier

S: numeral de teclado

A *numeral* | n a *numbering system* | ased on keypad *input* , represented by the characters 0 (zero), 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, *, ##, A, B, C, D, optionally preceded by K' (K apostrophe).

layout option

F: option de pr´esentation

S: opci´on de estructuraci´on (de la presentaci´on)

A combination of *format effectors* and/or *graphic characters* used to bound elements of the *output* in a clear and readable form.

letter

F: lettre

S: letra

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

line group

F: groupe de lignes (ligne group´ee)

S: grupo de l´ineas

A line group is a group of lines of a multi line subscriber with some common line characteristics, e.g. incoming, outgoing, bothway.

machine

F: machine

S: m´aquina

See *system* .

man

F: homme

S: hombre

See *user* .

man-machine communication

F: communication homme-machine

S: comunicaci´on hombre-m´aquina

The interchange of data between *user* and *system* .

man-machine interface

F: interface homme-machine

S: interfaz hombre-m´aquina

The set of *inputs* , *outputs* , and special *actions* as well as the man-machine interaction mechanism, including *diaglogue procedures* and the interrelationships identified for these entities in the various *functional areas* .

man-machine language (MML)

F: langage homme-machine (LHM)

S: lenguaje hombre-m´aquina (LHM)

The means of expression used in communication between the *user* and the *system* .

man-machine terminal

F: terminal homme-machine

S: terminal hombre-máquina

An *input/output device* , that enables the *user* and the *system* to communicate with each other, e.g., visual display terminal, printer.

manual response

F: réponse manuelle

S: respuesta manual

A *user* response to a *system* invitation that may comprise the actuation of keys on *terminals* or switch frames, replacement of equipment, etc.

menu

F: menu

S: men´u

A list of items, from which a selection can be made by the *user* .

menu identity

F: identit´e de menu

S: identidad de men´u

An identity unique to a *menu* so that it can be distinguished from other *menus* .

menu item

F: rubrique de menu

S: elemento de men´u

A brief description of an item in a *menu* , optionally accompanied by a *selection identity* , in order to allow a choice to be made by inputting such an identity.

menu-item selection

F: s´election en mode menu

S: selecci´on de elemento de men´u

The activity of selecting an item using the item selection procedure and the repetition of this activity for subsequent *menus* until ultimately the procedure results in something other than further *menu output* .

menu output

F: sortie de menu

S: salida de men´u

An *output* of a *menu* , used in *information entry* procedures.

message waiting indication

F: indication de message en instance

S: indicaci´on de mensaje en espera

A means of announcing, within a *dialogue procedure* , the presence of a high priority *output* addressed to this *man-machine terminal*

meta-language

F: m´etalangage

S: metalenguaje

Formal means of representation using defined *symbols* according to specific rules.

methodology (for the specification of the man-machine interface)

F: m´ethodologie (pour la sp´ecification de l'interface homme-machine)

S: metodolog´ia (para la especificaci´on del interfaz hombre-m´aquina)

A five-phase general working procedure that (1) provides for the generation of *MML function semantics* and (2) provides for the creation of an actual *man-machine interface* using *syntax* , *dialogue procedures* , and *MML function semantics* .

MML

F: LHM

S: LHM

See *man-machine language* .

MML function

F: fonction LHM

S: funci´on LHM

See *class A function* .

MML function decomposition

F: subdivisi´on de fonction LHM

S: descomposici´on de funci´on LHM

The division of a *function* into its constituent parts.

MML function semantics

F: s´emantique de fonction LHM

S: sem´antica de funci´on LHM

Semantics peculiar to one or more *MML functions* within the *functional areas* (or sub-areas) that were generated by the application of the *methodoly* for the specification of the *man-machine interface* and their interrelationships.

MML syntax and dialogue procedures meta-language

F: syntaxe et m´etalangage de proc´edure de dialogue LHM

S: metalenguaje de sintaxis y de procedimiento de di´alogo del LHM

A graphical *meta-language* for representing MML *input* and *output syntax* as well as *dialogue procedures* .

monologue output

F: sortie de monologue

S: salida de mon´ologo

Output from the *system* which occurs outside a *dialogue* .

multi-line (subscriber line)

F: multiligne (ligne d’abonné)

S: línea de abonado multilínea

A line between a public *exchange* and a P(A)BX or a line between a public *exchange* and a subscriber set belonging to a *subscriber line group* .

Named-defined parameter

F: paramètre défini par nom

S: parámetro definido por el nombre

A *parameter* which is identified by its *parameter name* .

network

F: réseau

S: red

All the *exchanges* which are relevant from the service standpoint operated by an Administration in a country.

network element

F: élément de réseau

S: elemento de red

Telecommunication equipment which may perform signalling, switching and transmission functions.

network group

F: groupe de réseaux

S: grupo de redes

A group of telecommunication networks relevant to the service standpoint (e.g. different operating companies offering the same service in the same country).

network management action

F: action de gestion du réseau

S: acción de gestión de red

The activity performed, not necessarily in the *network elements* , to regulate traffic flow.

network management centre

F: centre de gestion du réseau

S: centro de gestión de red

A centre where network management functions are performed (e.g., 0 and M centre, switching centre).

network management control

F: commande de gestion du réseau

S: control de gestión de red

The capabilities in *network elements* to regulate traffic flow and network operation in order to insure the maximum utilization of the network capacity in all situations of traffic overload and *network element* failure.

network management data

F: données de gestion du réseau

S: datos de gestión de red

The set of information necessary to monitor, detect and identify a network problem.

network management indicator

F: indicateur de gestion du r´eseau

S: indicador de gesti´on de red

Logical result of the comparison of *Network Management Parameters* and thresholds comparison.

network management information

F: information de gestion du r´eseau

S: informaci´on de gesti´on de red

The set of information produced in the *network management centre* describing the network status and performance, the abnormal conditions detected, the problems identity and the active *network management controls* .

network management object

F: objet de gestion du r´eseau

S: objeto de gesti´on de red

A set of *network elements* under control of network management *functions* and/or subject to measurement for network purposes.

network management parameters

F: param`etres de gestion du r´eseau

S: par´ametros de gesti´on de red

Information produced in the *network management centre* to be used for the production of *Abnormal Condition Report* and for display on alerting devices.

network management system

F: syst`eme de gestion du r´eseau

S: sistema de gesti´on de red

A system which performs network management functions.

network problem identity

F: identit´e de probl`eme du r´eseau

S: identidad de problema de red

Information produced in the *network management centre* to indicate the type of problem detected and the portion of the network and/or services affected.

network raw data

F: donn´ees brutes de r´eseau

S: datos de red en bruto (sin procesar)

Network information provided by *network elements* and used for the production of *Network Management Parameters* and for display on alerting devices.

network reference data

F: donn´ees de r´ef´erence du r´eseau

S: datos de referencia de la red

Information on the *network elements* and structure (e.g., *circuit groups* , number of *circuits* in a circuit group, routing information, type and quantity of switching system *components)* .

non-decimal numeral

F: num´eral non d´ecimal

S: numeral no decimal

A *numeral* in a *numbering system* other than *decimal* .

non-terminal symbol

F: symbole non terminal

S: s´imbolo no terminal

Representation, within a *syntax diagram* , of another *syntax diagram* by name. It is an abbreviated *symbol* for a more complex construct.

numbering system

F: syst`eme de num´eration

S: sistema de numeraci´on

Any notation for the representation of numbers.

numeral

F: num´eral

S: numeral

A discrete representation of a number within a *numbering system* .

objet

F: objet

S: objeto

An *information entity* , usually the *system* part towards which the *action* of a *function* is directed.

octal numeral

F: num´eral octal

S: numeral octal

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

on-line documentation

F: documentation en ligne

S: documentaci´on en l´inea

A comprenhensive body of information provided a user on-line about a given subject related to a *function* .

on-line help

F: assistance en ligne

S: ayuda en l´inea

See *solicited guidance* .

on-line training

F: formation en ligne

S: adiestramiento en l´inea

A comprenhensive body of information provided a user on-line to supplement or replace other training methods such as classroom instruction, training manuals or video courses.

operation and maintenance system

F: syst`eme d'exploitation et de maintenance

S: sistema de operaci´on y mantenimiento

A *system* which supports administration personnel in performing operation and maintenance *jobs* related to *SPC systems* .

operational procedure

F: proc´edure d’exploitation

S: procedimiento operacional

A process illustrating the interrelationship of *user* and *system* in performing an operation, maintenance, installation or acceptance testing *job* .

Operation and Maintenance Centre (OMC)

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

S: centro de operaci´on y mantenimiento (COM)

A physical location staffed by administration personnel responsible for operation and maintenance (O&M) of *SPC systems* .

other information

F: autre information

S: otra informaci´on

General information which may accompany the *function models* and the lists of *MML functions* in the documents B and C.

output

F: sortie

S: salida; extraer

i) Information that is transferred from the *system* to the *user* , e.g., *help output* , etc.

ii) An *action* to transfer specified data from the *system* to a *man-machine terminal* .

output field

F: champ de sortie

S: campo de salida

See *inaccessible field* .

output outside dialogue

F: sortie hors dialogue

S: salida fuera de di´alogo

A spontaneous *output* indicating a certain event, e.g., an alarm situation, or an output in response to a *command* previously entered in an *interactive operating sequence* , e.g., a traffic measurement result.

output parameters

F: param`etres de sortie

S: par´ametros de salida

Data determining *output* routing and scheduling.

output and input window area

F: sous-fen | tre de sortie et d'entr´ee

S: zona de ventana de salida y de entrada

These two *window areas* should support scrolling and should be user controllable in size. The input *window area* should be used for *direct information* entry. Response to the *direct information entry* as well as *output outside dialogue* should appear in the output *window area* acknowledgements may also appear directly following the command in the input *window area* . The *scrolling* should occur in *two window areas* separately, or both *window areas* may be combined into one *window area* .

parameter

F: param`etre

S: par´ametro

Data which identifies and contains pieces of information necessary to execute a *command* .

parameter argument

F: argument de param`etre

S: argumento de par´ametro

The smallest portion of a *parameter value* which specifies an appropriate object or value. It can be a *simple* or a *compound* structure and may be used singularly or as part of a group.

parameter block

F: bloc de param`etres

S: bloque de par´ametros

See *block of parameters* .

parameter block entry sequence

F: s´equence d'introduction d'un bloc de param`etres

S: secuencia de introducci´on de bloque de par´ametros

A procedure used to input a *block of parameters* .

parameter block request indication

F: indication de demande de bloc de param`etres

S: indicaci´on de petici´on de bloque de par´ametros

An indication from the *system* to the *user* to proceed with *input* of *parameters* .

parameter identity

F: identit´e de param`etre

S: identidad de par´ametro

The *parameter label* and optional *parameter position* identifying a *parameter* in a form.

parameter label

F: ´etiquette de param`etre

S: etiqueta de par´ametro

A *text string* used in *forms* to identify a *parameter* .

parameter name

F: nom de param`etre

S: nombre de par´ametro

An *identifier* which indicates unambiguously the meaning and structure of the subsequent *parameter value* .

parameter position

F: position de param`etre

S: posici´on de par´ametro

The sequence number of a *parameter* in a *block of parameters* or in a *form* .

parameter value

F: valeur de param`etre

S: valor de par´ametro

The part of a *parameter* that contains the information required to specify any appropriate object(s) or value(s). It consists of one or a group of *parameter arguments* .

parameter value input field

F: champ d'entr´ee de valeur de param`etre

S: campo de entrada de valor de par´ametro

An *accessible field* that is normally empty or filled in by the *system* and should be filled in or overwritten by the *user* .

password

F: mot de passe

S: contraseña

A character string used for identification and authorization of a *user* .

periodicity pattern

F: sch´ema de periodicit´e

S: esquema de periodicidad

A pattern which indicates which days are recording (or results *output*) days and which are not. The start day positions this time span. Once activated, the execution of the measurements (or of the results *output*) is performed according to this pattern, until disabled by a deactivation *command* .

phase

F: phase

S: fase

One of five steps of the general working produce that forms the *methodology* for the specification of a *man-machine interface* .

position-defined parameter

F: param`etre d´efini par position

S: par´ametro definido por la posici´on

A *parameter* whose nature is identified by its position in the *parameter block* of a*command* .

procedure body

F: corps de proc´edure

S: cuerpo de procedimiento

That part of a *dialogue procedure* where *commands* can be entered and new physical areas can be addressed, dependent on the authority of the *user* .

procedure description

F: description de proc´edure

S: descripci´on de procedimiento

A method of representing an *operational procedure* .

procedure epilogue

F: ´epilogue de proc´edure

S: ep´ilogo de procedimiento

The procedure used to terminate the *dialogue procedure* . It consists of an *action* by the *user* to deactivate the *dialogue* and/or an *output* from the *system* to indicate the *end of dialogue* .

procedure prologue

F: prologue de proc´edure

S: pr´ologo de procedimiento

A set of *actions* to activate the *man-machine terminal* , to call the *system* and to identify the *user* .

prompting

F: proposition

S: sugerencia

A method used by the *system* to request *input* from the *user* in a *dialogue procedure* .

promption output

F: sortie de proposition

S: salida de sugerencia

An *output* from the *system* providing guidance on the next *input* requirement.

ready indication

F: indication <<pr | t>>

S: indicaci´on de preparado

An *output* element used in a *dialogue procedure* to indicate that the direction of the dialogue has changed and that the *system* is ready to receive a *command* or a *destination identifier* . It is also used as the *identification invitation* .

ready indicator

F: indicateur <<pr | t>>

S: indicador de preparado

An *indicator* used in the *ready indication* to indicate that the *system* is ready to receive information.

recording

F: enregistrement

S: registro

Performance of the operations implied by the measurement entities in order to collect the required data.

recording day

F: jour d'enregistrement

S: dĭa de registro

Day when a *recording* is performed. Several *recording periods* are allowed within a *recording day* . No overlap of *recording periods* is allowed for the same measurement. Each *recording period* can have a different length.

recording period

F: p´eriode d'enregistrement

S: periodo de registro

A period of *recording* during a *recording day* .

rejection output

F: sortie de rejet

S: salida de rechazo

An *output* message indicating that an *input* to the *system* is valid and will not be acted upon, and corrections cannot be applied.

relational operator

F: opérateur de relation

S: operador relacional

An operator (see Table 2/Z.314) in a *selection argument* . Used in data base queries.

remove

F: retirer

S: retirar

An *action* to request the *system* to take specified equipment units out of service; the system still retains knowledge of the units so that they may be returned to service by the *restore* action.

request

F: demande

S: petición

A manual *action* used to activate a *man-machine terminal* and the *system* .

request output

F: sortie de demande

S: salida de petición

A type of *response output* requesting further *input action* from the *user* , e.g., correction of an erroneous *parameter* , or supplying further information.

response output

F: sortie de réponse

S: salida de respuesta

An *output* message in the *dialogue procedure* which gives information about the state of an *input* . The output can beany one of the following types: *acceptance output* , *rejection output* and *request output* .

restore

F: r´etablir

S: restablecer

An *action* to return specified equipment units to service; opposite of *remove* .

results accumulutation period

F: période d’accumulation des résultats

S: período de acumulación de resultados

Time interval within a *recording period* during which the required measurement entities are processed and at the end of which results are stored for immediate or later output.

results output routing

F: acheminement de la sortie des résultats

S: encaminamiento de salida de resultados

Data defining the media to which results *output* is to be directed.

results output schedule

F: calendrier de sortie de résultats

S: calendario de salida de resultados

Data specifying a set of days (or a periodicity pattern) and of times during these days when the output of the results is to be made.

route

F: acheminement

S: encaminar

An *action* to instruct the system that any subsequent *output* of a certain type should be routed to specified media.

route

F: route

S: ruta

Collection of *circuit sub-groups* between two *exchanges* that are equivalent for routing purposes. The term route in Recommendation Z.335 is equivalent to the concept of ‘‘*Circuit Group* ’’ as used in Recommendation Z.337 and in E-Series Recommendations.

route group

F: groupe de voies (d’acheminement)

S: grupo de rutas

The set of all the possible *routes* on which a call may be forwarded to the appropriate destination.

scrolling

F: d´efilement

S: desplazamiento vertical

The ability to display the part of the data not currently visible in the *window area* .

selection

F: s´election

S: selecci´on

A *symbol* of the *decomposition meta-language* which indicates that the choice among several *information entities* is possible.

selection argument

F: argument de s´election

S: argumento de selecci´on

An argument comprising one or more conditions. Used in data base queries.

selection identity

F: identit´e de s´election

S: identidad de selecci´on

An identity unique to a *menu item* so that it can be distinguished from other *menu items* within the same *menu* .

semantics

F: s´emantique

S: sem´antica

The rules and conventions governing the interpretation and assignment of meaning to constructions in a language.

separator

F: s´eparateur

S: separador

A character used to delimit *syntax* elements.

sequence

F: s´equence

S: secuencia

A *symbol* of the *decomposition meta-language* which indicates a left-to-right ordering of *information entities* .

session

F: session

S: sesi´on

See *dialogue procedure* .

session status

F: ´etat de session

S: estado de sesi´on

Information reflecting the current status of the *session* in terms of *user* identity, destination identity, etc.

set

F: positionnement

S: poner

An *action* to place equipment units in a specified state (number of possible states greater than 2); possible states include in service and out of service.

single line (subscriber line)

F: ligne individuelle (ligne d'abonn´e)

S: l´ınea de abonado unil´ınea; l´ınea individual

A line between a public *exchange* and a subscriber set.

simple parameter argument

F: argument de param`etre simple

S: argumento de par´ametro simple

A *parameter argument* made up of only one *information unit.*

sollicited guidance

F: guidage sollicit´e

S: orientaci´on solicitada

System's capability to provide a user with information on how to use the system while using it.

sort

F: trier

S: clasificar

An *action* to rearrange the order of a *data set* according to specified (or default) criteria; the contents of the original set is not affected by this *action* , only its order.

source identifier

F: identificateur d'origine

S: identificador de origen

One or more *information units* indicating the physical area where an *output* was generated.

SPC system

F: syst`eme SPC

S: sistema CPA

See *stored program controlled (SPC) system* .

special keys and directives information window area

F: sous-fen | tre d'information sur les touches sp´eciales et les directives

S: zona de ventana de informaci´on sobre teclas especiales y directrices

This *window area* should display *function key* labels and specifies about the use of *directives* .

Specification and Description Language (SDL)

F: langage de description et de sp´ecification (LDS)

S: lenguaje de especificaci´on y descripci´on

The specification and description language specified in the Z.100-series Recommendations.

spontaneous menu

F: menu spontan´e

S: men´u espont´aneo

A *menu* that is automatically given at the start of an *information entry* .

spontaneous output

F: sortie spontan´ee

S: salida espont´anea

An *output* generated by internal events of the *system* , e.g., an alarm.

start date

F: date de d´ebut

S: fecha de comienzo

Start day for the measurement execution.

start time

F: heure de d´ebut

S: hora de comienzo

Time for beginning the *recording period* in a *recording day* .

status window area

F: sous-fen | tre d'´etat

S: zona de ventana de estado

This *window area* should contain alarm indicators of the system being controlled, trouble reporting information from connected equipment, and message waiting indicators.

stop date

F: date de fin

S: fecha de terminaci´on

Stop day for the mesurement execution.

stop time

F: heure de fin

S: hora de terminación

Time for terminating a *recording period* in a *recording day* .

stored program controlled (SPC) system

F: système de commande par programme enregistré (SPC)

S: sistema de control por programa almacenado (CPA)

A system (this includes switching *systems*) that provides telecommunication services.

subdivision

F: subdivision

S: subdivisi´on

A symbolic means in the *decomposition meta-language* of indicating the division of an entity into its constituent parts.

subscriber line group

F: groupe de lignes d'abonn´e

S: grupo de l´ineas de abonado

A group of line groups which are recognized and managed by a public *exchange* as a logical group.

supplementary information

F: information suppl´ementaire

S: informaci´on adicional

Information presenting an explanation to the *user* if required so as to ease the *input* of the *parameter value* .

symbol

F: symbole

S: s´imbolo

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

symbolic name

F: nom symbolique

S: nombre simb´olico

A character string used for the representation of an entity.

syntax

F: syntaxe

S: sintaxis

The rules for the formation of permissible constructions (e.g., character strings) in a language, without regard to meaning.

syntax diagram

F: diagramme de syntaxe

S: diagrama sint´actico

A representation either of the syntactic structure of the construct or of a portion of the *dialogue procedure* .

system

F: syst`eme

S: sistema

Computer-based equipment and the *applications* used in telecommunications to provide service to the subscriber or to support administration personnel in their *jobs* .

system information

F: information du syst`eme

S: informaci´on del sistema

Information related to the status of the system. It may contain items such as: system status *indicators* , alarm *indicators* , and a *message waiting indicator* .

table

F: tableau

S: cuadro; talla

An ordered presentation of interrelated information.

terminal

F: terminal

S: terminal

Abbreviation for *man-machine terminal* .

terminal symbol

F: symbole terminal

S: s´imbolo terminal

A *symbol* containing a character or string of characters which actually appear in the *input* or *output* .

terminology harmonization

F: harmonisation de la terminologie

S: armonizaci´on de la terminolog´ia

Standardization of the terminlogy to be used in the generation of *MML function semantics* .

text block

F: bloc de texte

S: bloque de texto

Any combination of *clarifying texts* , *named-defined parameters* and/or *tables* which gives *output* information wherever it is needed or requested.

text string

F: cha **|** *ne de texte*

S: cadena de texto

A character string (excluding ’’ (quotation mark) and *correction characters*) not interpreted within the *man-machine language* but stored in the *system* for later *output* in its original form.

tool

F: outil

S: instrumento

A means by which the task of one or more *phases* of the *methodology* for the specification of the *man-machine interface* may be accomplished.

user

F: usager

S: usuario

The human being in *man-machine communication* .

user guidance

F: guidage de l'usager

S: orientaci´on del usuario

Informaci´on displayed by the *system* to help the *user* to perform the task.

variable text

F: texte variable

S: texto variable

A string of *information units* which contains information unique to the event caused the *output* .

video attributes

F: attributs vid´eo

S: atributos video

Attributes to distinguish certain important information (e.g., a title, a message, a chosen item) in order to attract the attention of the *user* . They work on the characters of the information shown within an entire *window* , a part of a *window area* , an entire *field* or within a part of a *field* .

visible display

F: zone visible

S: zona visible

The entire physical screen of a visual display terminal.

window

F: fen | tre

S: ventana

A *window* is a collection of one or more *window areas* . Collection depends on the *application* . A *window* is dedicated to an application.

window area

F: sous-fen | tre

S: zona de ventana

A *window area* is a named part of a *window* (sometimes the entire window) that is dedicated for a specific purpose depending upon the *application* .

work window area

F: sous-fen | tre de travail

S: zona de ventana de trabajo

This *window area* should be used for *information entry through form filling* and *information entry through menu-item selection window area* may also be used as a graphic display and screen editor area, and should support scrolling.

ANNEX A

(to Recommendation Z.341)

Classification of terms

A.1 *Introduction*

This annex classifies the MMI terms according to the following classification scheme.

The purpose of this classification is to partition MMI terms into conceivable collections:

a) to users of the MMI Recommendations;

b) to those who can benefit from the knowledge of MMI terms, such as programmers; and

c) to developers of the MMI Recommendations, for the identification of new work items, the organization of future work and new Recommendations.

The classes are intended to aid the identification and delimitation of the scope of the terms and therefore enhance the readability of the Recommendations and specifications. For example, an MMI designer who wants to document the terms to be used at the MMI can use this classification to organize the MMI documentation. The following defines MMI terms and describes their use.

This classification scheme is inspired by the conceptual scheme work [1] within ISO. The application area and scope are, however, different.

A.2 *Overview*

The totality of MMI terms is divided into classes shown in Figure A-1/Z.341. The classes can form a hierarchical structure. If a term is applicable to more than one class, it may appear in the most general class.

The classes can very well be divided into subclasses.

Figure A-1/Z.341, p.

A.3 *Classes and their usage*

The following text defines different classes, explains their usage and gives examples of their contents. Terms are classified as application- independent and application-dependent terms. These classes are classified into subclasses.

1) *Application-independent terms*

Terms which can be common for all MMI applications:

a) Primitives

Terms which cannot be further defined but are used to define other terms.

Users: Everyone, in particular, language designers. End users can read system documentation which applies these terms.

Examples: Predicates, logical connectors, quantifiers, terms, etc.

b) Metaterms

General terms which are not restricted to the classes listed below.

This class includes common terms from mathematics and logic as well as general terms such as time and space.

Users: Everyone, in particular, language designers. End users can read system documentation which applies these terms.

Examples: Arithmetics, algebra, etc.

Space, time, terminology, phenomenon, etc.

c) System specification terms

Terms restricted to one system description language, often aimed at one application area.

Users: Everyone, in particular, applications system designers including MMI designers. End users can read system documentation which applies these terms.

Example: Block channel, signal, etc. n basic SDL.

Flow line, non-terminal input symbol, etc., in the MML metalanguage.

Entity, relationship, domain, cardinality, etc., in the Entity-relationship approach.

d) Application-independent MMI manipulation and presentation terms.

Terms needed to manipulate all MMI terms and to present terms common for all MMI applications.

d1) MMI manipulation terms

Terms which can be used to manipulate other terms.

Users: Everyone who applies a man-machine interface, both end users and system developers.

Examples: Next page, delete window, etc.

Retrieve (from database to screen), insert (from screen to database).

d2) MMI presentation terms

Terms which are needed to present other terms.

Presentation terms are intended to present other terms.

Users: Everyone who observes a man-machine interface, both end users and system developers.

Examples: Window, window area, field, pixel, etc.

Common field, work window area, etc.

2) *Application-dependent terms*

Terms which are not common for all MMI applications.

e) MMI terms for operations and maintenance

e1) computer equipment and computer software

Terms used for the management of softward and equipment through their whole life cycle.

Users: Everyone who explicitly accesses, installs or supports computer resources, or administers their availability including access administration.

Examples: Machine, terminal, program, program statement database, etc.

Logon, backup, suspend, etc.

e2) telecommunications networks and services

Terms for the Administrations' manipulation and presentation of telecommunications networks and services.

Users: Everyone in the Administrations who administers telecommunications networks or services.

Examples: Subscriber, multiplex group, traffic intensity, installation plan, subscriber equipment, etc.

Subscriber identity, circuit identity, etc.

Insertion of routing data, etc.

f) MMI terms for the use of telecommunications networks and services

Terms which are specific for the subscribers' manipulation and presentation of telecommunications networks and services.

Users: Everyone who applies telecommunications networks or services.

Examples: Dial up, send Teletex, electronic envelope, etc.

g) Other application-dependent terms

Any application-dependent term which is not listed above.

Users: Everyone who applies MMIs for manipulating or presenting data concerned with the actual topics.

Examples: Employee number, salary information, etc.

A.4 *Classification of terms*

1) *Application-independent terms*

b) application metaterms

application

arithmetic delimiter

arithmetic operator

arithmetic expression

binary numeral

decimal numeral

digit

graphic characters

hexadecimal numeral

keyed numeral

letter

non-decimal numeral

numbering system

numeral

octal numeral

semantics

symbol

syntax

c) System specification terms

annotation

annotation symbol

Bachus Naur Form (BNF)

character set

component

composit part

connectivity rules

connector

decomposition meta-language

default option

documents A through G

drawing convention

flowline

general option

guidelines

information entity

information structure (diagram)

information structure meta-language

iteration

meta-language

methodology (for the specification of the man-machine interface)

MML function decomposition

MML function semantics

MML syntax and dialogue procedures meta-language

non-terminal symbol

object

other information

phase

procedure description

selection

separator

sequence

Specification and Description Language (SDL)

subdivision

syntax diagram

terminal symbol

terminology harmonization

d) Application-independent MMI manipulation and presentation terms

CCITT MML

man-machine communication

man-machine interface

man-machine language (MML)

MML

d1) MMI manipulation terms

action

action modifier

activate

browse

change

command

command code

command entry sequence

continuation character

control character

control functions

control key

correction character

create

cursor control functions

deactivate

delete

dialogue

dialogue element

dialogue procedure

direct information entry

directive

edit

error correction

escape indication

execution character

filter

form filling

format effector

function

function key

indicator

information entry

information entry through form filling

information entry through menu-item selection

inhibit

initialize

input

interactive

interactive operating sequence

interface control functions

interrogate

item selection procedure

manual response

menu-item selection

MML function

operational procedure

output

parameter block entry sequence

procedure body

procedure epilogue

procedure prologue

scrolling

session

sort

d2) MMI presentation terms

acceptance input

acceptance output

accessible field

additional header information

additional information

block of parameters

border area

clarifying text

command reference

command sequence number

comment

compound parameter argument

concealment

cursor

data set

default value

delimiter

display area

end of dialogue

end of output

end statement

field

form

form identity

form output

general information window area

guidance output

header

help output

highlighting

identification invitation

identifier

inaccessible field

information unit

input acknowledgement

input error

input error information

input field

input window area

interaction request output

inverse video

item description

layout option

menu

menu identity

menu item

menu output

message waiting indication

monologue output

name-defined parameter

on-line documentation

on-line help

on-line training

output and input window area

output field

output outside dialogue

parameter

parameter argument

parameter block

parameter block request indication

parameter identity

parameter name

parameter position

parameter value

parameter value input field

password

position-defined parameter

prompting

prompting output

ready indication

ready indicator

rejection output

request output

response output

selection identity

session status

simple parameter argument

solicited guidance

special keys and directives information window area

spontaneous menu

spontaneous output

status window area

supplementary information

symbolic name

table

text block

text string

user guidance

variable text

video attributes

visible display

window

window area

work window area

2) *Application-Dependent Terms*

e) MMI terms for operations and maintenance

e1) Computer equipment and computer software

block mode transmission

character mode transmission

destination identifier

destination prologue

graphic terminals

I/O device

man-machine terminal

remove

request

restore

route

route

set

source identifier

terminal

tool

e2) Telecommunication networks

administrative system

alarm statement

allow

auxiliary system

class A function

class B function

class C function

exchange

functional area (or sub-area)

function model

job

job area

machine

operation and maintenance system

Operation and Maintenance Centre (OMC)

SPC system

Stored Program Control (SPC) system

system

system information

f) MMI terms for the use of telecommunications networks and services

g) Other application-dependent terms

man

user

References

[1] J.J. VAN GRIETHUYSEN, ed., *Concepts and Terminology for the Conceptual Schema and the Information Base* , Report ISO/TC97/SC21-N197, ANSI, 1982.