5i’

MONTAGE: § 2121 EN T | TE DE CETTE PAGE

F: voie de signalisation

S: canal de señalizaci´on

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

2123 **signalling data link**

F: liaison s´emaphore de donn´ees (liaison de donn´ees de signalisation)

S: enlace de datos de señalizaci´on

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´emaphore de donn´ees analogique

S: enlace de datos de señalizaci´on anal´ogico

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

2122 **signalling channel** (Signalling System No. 6)

2125 **hypothetical signalling reference connection**

F: communication fictive de r´ef´erence pour la signalisation

S: conexi´on ficticia de referencia de señalizaci´on

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

2126 **transmission buffer**

F: tampon d’´emission

S: memoria tamp´on de transmisi´on

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

2127 **data link**

F: liaison de donn´ees

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´emaphore de secours (passage sur liaison de r´eserve)

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´emaphore 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´emaphore

S: relaci´on de señalizaci´on

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

2134 **signalling route**

F: route s´emaphore

S: ruta de señalizaci´on

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´emaphores

S: conjunto de rutas de señalizaci´on

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 señalizaci´on

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 señalizaci´on)

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) associ´e

S: modo (de señalizaci´on) 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 associ´e

S: modo (de señalizaci´on) 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 associ´e

S: modo (de señalizaci´on) 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 donn´ees)

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 s´emaphore

S: unidad de señalizaci´on

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

2150 **protocol**

F: protocole

S: protocolo

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: protocolo (de señalizaci´on)

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 througn 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: élement 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 r´eseau en mode connexion

S: servicio de red con conexi´on

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

2203 **connectionless** (service)

F: sans connexion | (service)

S: sin conexi´on | (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; compleción de llamada; establecimiento de conexión

The sequence of events in an exchange and/or signalling system necessary to establishing a call, in reponse 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 cat´egorie du demandeur

S: indicador de la categor´ia 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: s´eparateur d’adresse

S: separador de direcci´on

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´epondeur pour contr | le de continuit´e

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

A device which is used to interconnec the Go and Return paths of a circuit at the incoming 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: ´emetteur-r´ecepteur

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: interrupci´on 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 forc´ee (proc´edure de)

S: retransmisi´on 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 señalizaci´on)

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 señalizaci´on)

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´en´eral)

S: comparticí´on 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´emaphores

S: funciones de gesti´on de rutas de señalizaci´on

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

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

F: proc´edure de test de faisceau de routes s´emaphores

S: procedimiento de prueba de conjunto de rutas de señalizaci´on

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´emaphore

S: funciones de gesti´on del tr´afico de señalizaci´on

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´edure de)

S: autorizaci´on 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´edure 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 restreint (proc´edure de)

S: restricci´on 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´on 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 r´eseau s´emaphore

S: funciones de gesti´on de la red de señalizaci´on

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: contr | le 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: contr | le de flux de trafic (s´emaphore)

S: control del flujo del tr´afico (de señalizaci´on)

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´emaphore

S: tiempo de transferencia de mensaje de señalizaci´on

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 tr´ansito) a trav´es 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 donn´ees

S: tiempo de propagaci´on 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 enregistr´e (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-m´aquina; interfaz persona-m´aquina

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'entr´ee/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: système

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: instrucción; orden; comando

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

3110 **control character** (in MML)

F: caractère de commande

S: carácter 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: función

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: capacité 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: t **|** *ches de traitement des appels*

S: tareas de procesamiento de llamada

Functions performed in handling traffic.

3217 **base level tasks**

F: t | ches 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: funci´on de registrador; funci´on 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: retenci´on

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 f´isico

The interface between two equipments.

4003 **interface specification**

F: sp´ecification d’interface

S: especificaci´on 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´on de interfaz f´isico (interfaz f´isico)

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).

FIGURE 4/Q.9, p.2

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’acc`es

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 conmutaci´on autom´atica

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

15.12 .bp

5004 **distribution frame**

F: r´epartiteur

S: repartidor

A structure for terminating wires and connecting them together in any desired order.
15.20

5005 **main distribution frame**

F: r´epartiteur d'entr´ee

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: r´epartiteur interm´ediaire

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 r´eel

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: clé (étiquette) (label)

S: clave (rótulo) (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: paramètre

S: parámetro

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 procédure*

S: llamada **|** (en soporte lógico)*; 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´on

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´on 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´on 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´on 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´on 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´ecoupage de temps

S: segmentaci´on 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 cha **|** *ne*

S: b´usqueda 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: b´usqueda dicot´omica

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: interrupci´on

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 improvized 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: compilateur

S: compilador; programa compilador

A program used to compile.
ISO 07.03.07 mod

6305 **link** (in programming)

F: lien

S: enlace **|** (vinculaci´on)

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) rentrant

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´esultant; 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´on

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 m´aquina

A low level language whose instructions consist only of computer instructions.
ISO 07.02.15 mod

6402 **macroinstruction; macro (instruction)**

F: macro-instruction

S: macroinstrucci´on

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 ´ordenes

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 r´esultant; 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 évolué

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 arithm´etique

S: expresi´on aritm´etica

A combination of *arithmetic delimeters, 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 hexad´ecimal

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: entr´ee

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: n´umero 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: par´ametro

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

6922 **separator** (in MML)

F: s´eparateur

S: separador

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

6923 **symbol**

F: symbole

S: s´imbolo

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 sint´actico

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: l´inea 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: caracteristiques g´en´erales

S: par´ametros 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´ee

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: ´el´ement graphique (EG)

S: elemento pictogr´afico (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 r´eserve

S: conservaci´on (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: sp´ecification

S: especificaci´on

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 sp´ecification et de description (LDS)

S: lenguaje de especificaci´on y descripci´on (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: ´etat

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: s´imbolo

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: transici´on

A transition is a sequence of *actions* | which occurs when a *process* | changes from one *state* to another in reponse 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 t´el´ecommunications

S: servicio, servicio de telecomunicaci´on

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 b´asico

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 suppl´ementaire

S: servicio suplementario

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

7110 **entity**

F: entit´e

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: entit´e 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: entit´e fonctionnelle | (dans les applications de prestation de services de t´el´ecommunications)

S: entidad funcional | (en aplicaciones de prestaci´on de servicios de telecomunicaci´on)

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: ´el´ement de r´eseau

S: elemento de red

An entity in the telecommunications network.

7115 **exchange function**

F: fonction de commutateur

S: funci´on 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 r´eseau mobile (IRM)

S: indicativo de red m´ovil (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: num´ero d'identification de la station mobile (NISM)

S: n´umero de identificaci´on de estaci´on m´ovil (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 visit´e

S: red m´ovil terrestre p´ublica (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 positiones 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'identit´e d'´equipement

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 terrrienne 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 (alarting)**

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**

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 telecommunation service provision applications)

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

0105 **functional unit**

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

6933 **general parameters** (in SDL)

1007 **geographycally 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)**

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

6210 **interrupt; interruption**

6210 **interruption**

2039 **interruption control**

3101 **I/O devices**

2152 **invoke**

1206 **junctor** (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)**

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**

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 singalling 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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