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**ETSI**

European Telecommunications Standards Institute

**ETSI Secretariat**

**Postal address:** F-06921 Sophia Antipolis CEDEX - FRANCE

**Office address:** 650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia Antipolis - Valbonne - FRANCE

**X.400:** c=fr, a=atlas, p=etsi, s=secretariat - **Internet:** secretariat@etsi.fr

Tel.: +33 92 94 42 00 - Fax: +33 93 65 47 16

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**Contents**

Foreword .....5  
Vocabulary.....7  
History.....10

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## Foreword

This document has been produced as an incremental (delta) document to be taken in conjunction with CCITT Recommendation M.60 (revised 1992) and, with it, forms an agreed basis for the use of terms in studies into Telecommunications Management Network Standardisation issues.

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## Vocabulary

**Basic call:** A call between two users that does not include additional features (e.g. a plain telephone call) [CCITT Q.1290].

**Call control agent functional entity (CCAF):** An entity wherein the functions for providing user access to call/service processing reside.

**Call control functional entity (CCF):** An entity wherein the functions for processing a particular call reside.

**Capability Set (CS):** A set of Intelligent Network capabilities that are to be the subjects of standardisation activities and for which the availability of standards Recommendations will be targeted for a particular time frame [CCITT Q.1290].

**Detection Point (DP):** A point in basic call processing at which a processing event may be reported to the Service Control Function and transfer of processing control can occur [CCITT Q.1290].

**Elementary Function (EF):** A primary or basic function that cannot be further decomposed. One of a set of functions comprising a global function.

**Elementary object:** An intrinsic component of an entity that is described at an appropriate level of abstraction in terms of its attributes and functions.

**Equipment Domain:** An object class to describe hardware or software or a combination of both, it need to be physically distinct within a computer system [CCITT X.224].

**Functional Entity Action (FEA):** An action performed by a functional entity as a result of a specific stimulus while the functional entity is in a specific state [CCITT Q.1290].

**Functional Model:** A layered structure of functions and their logical interfaces representing the TMN. The functional model is implementation independent and does not imply any allocation of functions to physical entities.

**IN conceptual model (INCM):** A planning model used for defining the Intelligent Network architecture.

**IN capability set (INCS):** A set of Intelligent Network capabilities that are to be the subjects of standardisation activities and for which the availability of standards Recommendations will be targeted for a particular time frame (n=1, 2, etc.).

**IN Distributed functional plane (DFP):** The plane in the INCM containing functional entities and relationships.

**Interface:** A physical boundary between two associated equipments across which information may flow [CCITT G.701, I.112].

**IN Global Functional Plane (GFP):** The plane in the Intelligent Network conceptual model which defines Service Independent Building Blocks used in providing service features [CCITT Q.1290].

**IN Physical plan (PP):** The plane in the INCM containing elements and their interfaces that implement functional entities.

**IN Service plan (SP):** The plane in the INCM that contains services, service entities and their relationships.

**Information flow:** An interaction between a communicating pair of functional entities is the complete set of information flows between them.

**IN Service Management:** An activity to support the proper operation of a service and the administration of information relating to the user/customer and/or the network operator. Service management can support the following processes : service development, service provisioning and service utilisation [CCITT Q.1201]. Management of user and/or network information required for the proper operation of a service [CCITT Q.1290].

**IN Network Management:** An activity to support the proper operation of an IN-structured network [CCITT Q.1201].

**Logically Layered Architecture (LLA):** A hierarchy of functions with conceptual regions which contain one or more functions between upper and lower logical boundaries. A particular example is the layered architecture of TMN.

**Maintenance Entity Function (MEF):** Maintenance Entity Functions are involved in the telecommunication process. Typical MEFs are switching and transmission. A maintenance entity (ME) can contain one or more MEFs (TR/NA-43202).

**Management:** The function of directing, maintaining and/or administering [CCITT Q.1290].

**Management function:** A set of processes used for the management of an entity (e.g. data base management) [CCITT Q.1290].

**Management services:** Provide users with the ability to access appropriate management information and to perform management functions relating to the capabilities provided by the network. In this context users are network operators, service providers and/or service subscribers. The management services provided to a specific user will be all the existing services or an appropriate subset.

**Management service independent building block (MSIB):** A reusable set of Functional Entity Actions used to provide a (part of a) management service feature [CCITT Q.1290].

**Point of initiation (POI):** A functional interface between basic call processing and service logic over which service control is initiated [CCITT Q.1290].

**Point of return (POR):** A functional interface between basic call processing and service logic over which service control is initiated [CCITT Q.1290].

**Relationship:** The complete set of information flows, where they exist, between two functional entities [CCITT Q.65].

**Service:** A service is a stand-alone commercial offering by one or more core service features, and can be optionally enhanced by other service features ([CCITT Q.1202]. That which is offered by an Administration or RPOA to its customers in order to satisfy a telecommunication requirement [CCITT Q.1290].

**Service Control Function (SCF):** The application of service logic to control functional entities in providing Intelligent Network services.

**Service Creation Environment Functions (SCEF):** The set of functions that support the service creation process, the output of which includes both service logic programmes and service data.

**Service data:** Customer and/or network information required for the proper functioning of a service [CCITT Q.1290].

**Service data Function (SDF):** The set of functions that provides for the management of service data in accordance with a service data template.

**Service data template:** A data template relate to a specific service logic programme [CCITT Q.1290].

**Service independent building block (SIB):** A reusable set of Functional Entity Actions used to provide a (part of a) service feature [CCITT Q.1290].



**Service feature:** A specific aspect of a service that can also be used in conjunction with other services/service features as part of a commercial offering. It is either a core part of a service or an optional part offered as an enhancement to a service.

**Service logic:** A sequence of processes/functions used to provide a specific service.

**Service logic programme:** A software programme containing service logic.

**Service management agent/access function (SMAF):** A functional interface between network operators and/or subscribers and service management functional entities [CCITT Q.1290].

**Service management function (SMF):** The set of processes that support the management of user and/or network information, including service data and service logic programmes that are required for the proper operation of a service [CCITT Q.1290].

**Service management point (SMP):** A physical entity that implements a service management function [CCITT Q.1290].

**Service management system (SMS):** An entity usually external to the network and, possibly, geographically not at one location that is used in managing customer and/or network data base.

**Service processing:** The execution of service control and basic call processing functions to provide a service [CCITT Q.1290].

**Service provider:** An organisation that commercially manages services offered to service subscribers [CCITT Q.1290].

**Service switching function (SSF):** A set of processes that provide for interaction between a call control function and a service control function.

**Service subscriber:** An entity that contracts for services offered by service providers [CCITT Q.1290].

**(Service) user:** An entity external to the network that uses its service [CCITT Q.1290].

**Specialized resource function (SRF):** The set of functions that provide for the control and access to resources used in providing services in the Intelligent Network.

**Trigger detection point (TDP):** A detection point in basic call processing that is statically armed [CCITT Q.1290].

## History

Document history	
August 1993	First Edition
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