

Telecommunications and Internet Protocol Harmonization Over Networks (TIPHON) Release 3; Terms and Definition



Reference

DTR/TIPHON-01014

Keywords

Internet, IP, protocol, voice, VoIP

ETSI

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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	4
Foreword.....	4
1 Scope	5
2 References	5
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	5
3.1 Definitions	5
3.2 Abbreviations	16
Annex A: Bibliography	17
History	18

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Foreword

This Technical Report (TR) has been produced by ETSI Project Telecommunications and Internet Protocol Harmonization Over Networks (TIPHON).

1 Scope

The present document specifies the definition the definition of terms to be adopted for all deliverables contained in TIPHON Release 3.

2 References

For the purposes of this Technical Report (TR) the following references apply:

- [1] ITU-T Recommendation Q.931: "ISDN user-network interface layer 3 specification for basic call control".
- [2] ITU-T Recommendation E.164: "The international public telecommunication numbering plan".
- [3] ITU-T Recommendation G.100: "Definitions used in Recommendations on general characteristics of international telephone connections and circuits".
- [4] ITU-T Recommendation H.323: "Packet-based multimedia communications systems".
- [5] ITU-T Recommendation I.112: "Vocabulary of terms for ISDNs".
- [6] ITU-T Recommendation G.111: "Loudness ratings (LRs) in an international connection".
- [7] ITU-T Recommendation G.121: "Loudness ratings (LRs) of national systems".
- [8] ITU-T Recommendation P.64: "Determination of sensitivity/frequency characteristics of local telephone systems".
- [9] ITU-T Recommendation P.76: "Determination of loudness ratings; fundamental principles".
- [10] ITU-T Recommendation P.79: "Calculation of loudness ratings for telephone sets".
- [11] ITU-T Recommendation I.210: "Principles of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and the means to describe them".
- [12] IETF RFC 1631: "The IP Network Address Translator (NAT)".
- [13] ISO/IEC 9646 (all parts): "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

access provider: provides a user of some network with access from the user's terminal to that network

accounting: process of collecting the call information data for purposes of attributing costs between service providers or network operators

address: string or combination of digits and symbols which identifies the specific termination points of a connection/session and is used for routing

administrative domain: collection of physical or functional entities under the control of a single administration

aggregate bearer: logical association of functional entities in an IP Telephony application and transport network which creates one or more concurrent end to end media flows and which is not limited to the duration of a single call

aggregate bearer admission control: functional entity that determines whether or not a flow is to be admitted as part of an established aggregate bearer

aggregate bearer measurement: functional entity that determines the capacity used and remaining in an aggregate bearer as a result of measuring the actual media flows after taking into account what flows were requested

application data: media or signalling information content

authentication: process of proving identity within its context

NOTE: This normally entails proving the possession of a secret (uniquely associated with the identification) to the authenticator.

authorization: process of granting permission on the basis of identity, to access or use a service, or to access information

NOTE: Authorization is performed by the entity that controls the resource, and, if payment is required, that same entity is responsible for accounting to the customer or other party.

backward call clearing: ability for the called party to release a call during the call

basic call control: Signalling protocol associated with the DSS1 - ISDN Basic Call control procedures of ITU-T Recommendation Q.931 [1].

bearer: logical association of functional entities in an IP Telephony application and Transport Network that creates an end to end media flow for no longer than the duration of a call

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

billing: process of presenting the user with a request for payment e.g. based on network usage; possibly including supporting information such as call records

broker: provider of a business service to facilitate the interworking between multiple IP service providers and SCN operators involved in the delivery of a telephony service

NOTE: This may be restricted to accounting settlements, but can also include routing assistance, authorization of use of resources, price information exchange.

call: any connection (fixed or temporary) capable of transferring information between two or more users of a telecommunications system. In this context a user may be a person or a machine

called number: normally a name written as a numerical string identifying the called party or called terminal

carrier: provider of a transit network or services

channel: Often used in the literature to describe a single data stream and will therefore be treated synonymously to *flow* through the present document.

charging: process of determining the amount of money a user shall pay for usage of a certain service

circuit loudness rating: loudness loss between two electrical interfaces in a connection or circuit, each interface terminated by its nominal impedance which may be complex

codec: combined speech encoder and decoder

collect call: call paid for by the called party

NOTE: Caller indicates a request for a collect call and the service provider asks the called party to accept.

contact ID: intermediate identifier for the destination of the next point of resolution (i.e. the destination of the next hop for the signalling messages)

NOTE: The form of the contact ID may vary and may or may not depend on the protocol and the technology used in the transport plane. (Contact IDs are used more in IP based networks than in SCNs).

content of communication: information exchanged between two or more users of a telecommunications service, excluding intercept related information

NOTE: This includes information which may, as part of some telecommunications service, be stored by one user for subsequent retrieval by another.

country code for geographic areas: combination of one, two or three digits identifying a specific country, countries in an integrated numbering plan, or a specific geographic area (e.g. ITU-T Recommendation E.164 [2])

credit card call: calls charged to a credit card user

dBm: power level with reference to 1 mW

dBm0: at the reference frequency (1 020 Hz), L dBm0 represents an absolute power level of L dBm measured at the transmission reference point (0 dBr point), and a level of L + x dBm measured at a point having a relative level of x dBr (See ITU-T Recommendation G.100 [3], annex A.4)

demand service, demand telecommunication service: type of telecommunication service in which the communication path is established almost immediately, in response to a user request affected by means of user-network signalling

dialling plan: string or combination of decimal digits, symbols, and additional information that defines the method by which the numbering plan is used

NOTE: A dialling plan includes the use of prefixes, suffixes, and additional information, supplemental to the numbering plan, required to complete the call (e.g. ITU-T Recommendation E.164 [2]).

directory service provider: provider of directory information e.g. providing an E.164 number from an email address

domain: collection of physical or functional entities within an administrative domain which share a consistent set of policies and common technologies

domain identifier: globally unique identifier of a domain

NOTE: Domain identifiers may be mapped to the IP Telephony Administrative Domain (ITAD) Numbers, registered by IANA and used by the TRIP Protocol.

E.164 number: Number conforming to the numbering plan and structure specified in ITU-T Recommendation E.164 [2].

eavesdropper: unauthorized listening only participant in a communications channel

echo: unwanted signal delayed to such a degree that it is perceived as distinct from the wanted signal

end-user: entity using the services of an IP telephony service provider or transport network operator

end-user domain: collection of physical or functional entities under the control of an End-User which share a consistent set of policies and common technologies

endpoint: entity that can originate and terminate both signalling and media streams

NOTE: An endpoint can both call and be called. Examples of endpoints include H.323 terminals, SIP User Agents, Gateways, or Multi-party Conference Units.

firewall: device (computer or software or both), used to restrict and monitor usage of computer(s) or the network

first party (call) clearing: first party to hang up clears the call

flow: single data stream, identified by a set of characteristic values (source address, source port, destination address, destination port, protocol number)

forward call clearing: ability for the calling party to release a call during the call

freephone: call which may be initiated for which the call originator is not charged, also known as a toll free call

functional entity: entity in a system that performs a specific set of functions

functional group: collection of functional entities within a domain. In TIPHON systems functional groups are used to structure the necessary functionality to offer IP telephony services across domains.

GateKeeper (GK): H.323 entity on the network that provides address translation and controls access to the network for H.323 terminals, Gateways and MCUs

NOTE: The Gatekeeper may also provide other services to the terminals, Gateways and MCUx such as bandwidth management and locating Gateways. (See also ITU-T Recommendation H.323 [4]).

gatekeeper service provider: IP service provider who offers services available from gatekeepers to the user

gateway: endpoint on a network which provides for real time, two way communication between an IP based network and an Switched Circuit Network (SCN)

gateway functional group: functional group containing the functionality of a network functional group also the functionality necessary to connect calls to the SCN

NOTE: Gateway functional groups may be classified as Originating or Terminating based upon their location within the topology of a specified call.

Global User Service - Type GU: provides originating and terminating services for users with an E.164 Global Code number, which requires access to a Global IP-Telephony Directory Service

global service: service defined by the ITU-T, provisioned on the public switched network, to which the ITU-T has assigned a specific country code to enable the provision of that international service between two or more countries and/or integrated numbering plans (e.g. ITU-T Recommendation E.164 [2])

H.323 terminal: entity which provides audio and optionally video and data communications capability in point-to-point or multipoint conferences in packet-based networks

handover interface: physical and logical interface across which the results of interception are delivered from a network operator/access provider/service provider to an LEMF

home network functional group: functional group which is aware of the service application subscribed to by the End-User

NOTE: Home network functional groups may be classified as Originating or Terminating based upon their location within the topology of a specified call.

ICS proforma: document, in the form of a questionnaire, which when completed for an implementation or system becomes a PICS

identification: entity has identification within a specific context, and may therefore possess multiple identities; one for each context in which it must be known

NOTE: All identities within a particular context must be unique. An Identification may consist of a simple string, or a name within a directory mechanism.

identity: technical label which may represent the origin or destination of any telecommunications traffic, as a rule clearly identified by a physical telecommunications identity number (such as a telephone number) or the logical or virtual telecommunications identity number (such as a personal number) which the subscriber can assign to a physical access on a case-by-case basis

Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS): statement made by the supplier of an implementation or system claimed to conform to a given specification, stating which capabilities have been implemented

NOTE: The ICS can take several forms: protocol ICS, profile ICS, profile specific ICS, information object ICS, etc.

information flow: interaction between a communicating pair of functional entities

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN): See ITU-T Recommendation I.112 [5], clause 2.3 definition 308.

intercept related information: collection of information or data associated with telecommunication services involving the TI, specifically call associated information or data (e.g. unsuccessful call attempts), service associated information or data (e.g. service profile management by subscriber) and location information

interception (or Lawful Interception): action (based on the law), performed by a network operator/access provider/service provider, of making available certain information and providing that information to an LEMF

NOTE: In the present document the term interception is not used to describe the action of observing communications by an LEA.

interception interface: physical and logical locations within the access provider's/network operator's/service provider's telecommunications facilities where access to the content of communication and intercept related information is provided

NOTE: The interception interface is not necessarily a single, fixed point.

interception measure: technical measure which facilitates the interception of telecommunications traffic pursuant to the relevant national laws and regulations

interception subject: person or persons, specified in a lawful authorization, whose telecommunications are to be intercepted

interConnect Function: functional entity that interconnects transport domains

NOTE: It provides a policy and/or administrative boundary and may police authorized media flows between two transport domains to ensure they are consistent with the QoS policy specified by the relevant Transport Resource Manager.

interconnection function: functional entity connecting two networks having differing administrative policy such as Quality of Service (QoS) or addressing policy but employing the same signalling protocol, and transport technology, at the point of interconnect

interface: shared boundary between two communicating systems, devices or equipments.

intermediate (transit) network functional group: functional group connecting the Serving Network Functional Group to the Home Network Functional Group. The Intermediate Network Functional Grouping is only present when the Serving Network Functional Grouping and the Home Network Functional Grouping are not directly connected

internal intercepting function: point within a network or network element at which the content of communication is made available

internal network interface: network's internal interface between the internal intercepting function and a mediation device

International Emergency Preference Scheme (IEPS): IEPS enables authorized users to have priority access to telecommunication services and priority processing of communications in support of recovery operations during emergency events

interworking function: function connecting two networks of different signalling or different administrative policies and/or transport technologies

IP address: each network unit connected to an IP network must have a unique Internet or IP address

NOTE: Today's IP addresses is based on IPv4 and are 32-bit numbers with its predefined structure. The IP address (IPv4) is written as four decimal numbers separated by a point.

IP access provider: company or organization which provides access to IP services which could be either access to a private IP network (Intranet) or to the Internet

IP broker: provider of a business service to facilitate the exchange of IP traffic between multiple IP service providers and other network operators

IP end user: user who is connected to an IP network

IP endpoint: device that originates or terminates the IP based part of a call. Endpoints include H.323 clients, and IP telephony gateways

IP InterConnection Function: function that exists between two VoIP network functions to connect them together

NOTE: An IP interconnection function may be a null function if the two IP network functions belong to the same administrative domain.

Interworking function: function connecting two networks of different signalling and or transport technology

IP Network: packet transport network comprising one or more transport domains each employing the IP protocol

IP network provider: company or organization which provides access to an IP network

IP number: number conforming to the structure of addresses in IP networks

IP service provider: company or organization which provides access to IP services which could be either access to a private IP network (Intranet) or to the Internet

IP Telephony: any telephony related service that is supported on a managed IP Network

IP telephony service provider: service provider who offers IP telephony services

NOTE: The same business entity may act as both a Transport Network Operator and an IP telephony Service Provider.

Law Enforcement Agency (LEA): organization authorized by a lawful authorization based on a national law to receive the results of telecommunications interceptions

Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility (LEMF): law enforcement facility designated as the transmission destination for the results of interception relating to a particular interception subject

lawful authorization: permission granted to an LEA under certain conditions to intercept specified telecommunications and requiring co-operation from a network operator/access provider/service provider

NOTE: Typically this refers to a warrant or order issued by a lawfully authorized body.

listener echo: echo produced by double reflected signals and disturbing the listener

location information: information relating to the geographic, physical or logical location of an identity relating to an interception subject

location portability: ability for a customer (subscriber) to change location while retaining the same number

loudness rating: As used in the G-Series Recommendations for planning; loudness rating is an (LR) objective measure of the loudness loss, i.e. a weighted, electro-acoustic loss between certain interfaces in the telephone network. If the circuit between the interfaces is subdivided into sections, the sum of the individual section LRs is equal to the total LR. In loudness rating contexts, the subscribers are represented from a measuring point of view by an artificial mouth and an artificial ear respectively, both being accurately specified.

Malicious Call Identification (MCID): supplementary service offered to the called party which enables the called party to request that the calling party be identified to the network and be registered in the network

management domain: collection of one or more management systems, and zero or more managed systems and management sub domains that is administered by a single operator

mediation device: mechanism which passes information between a network operator/access provider/service provider and a handover interface

middlebox: firewall or NAT device which is coupled to a MIDCOM server, which offers the firewall/NAT services to clients

name: combination of alpha, numeric or symbols that is used to identify end-users. A name may be portable between Service Providers

National Numbered Service - Type NU: provides originating and terminating services for users with an E.164 national numbers, with either geographic (home-related) or non-geographic (country based, with e.g. an IP specific prefix) scheme, depending on national regulations or customer demand

National Transit Service - Type NT: provides transit and long distance carrier services (national and international), either between SCN's, between IP-based networks, or between a SCN and an IP-based network

network: telecommunications network that provides telecommunications services

network abstraction layer: component of the TIPHON application plane that provides a set of communications capabilities to the transport abstraction layer that are derived from, but independent of, the capabilities of a specific underlying network technology

Network Address Translation (NAT): Network Address Translation mechanism as defined in IETF RFC 1631 [12].

network element: component of the network structure, such as a local exchange, higher order switch or service control processor

network functional group: functional group containing the functionality required to establish a call between two terminals, a gateway and a terminal, or two gateways

NOTE: Network functional groups may be classified as Originating or Terminating based upon their location within the topology of a specified call.

network operator: operator of a public telecommunications infrastructure which permits the conveyance of signals between defined network termination points by wire, by microwave, by optical means or by other electromagnetic means

non-repudiation: security function that provides proof of the origination of information and serves as a deterrent to the originating party falsely denying the information

number: string of decimal digits from a recognized number plan (e.g. ITU-T Recommendation E.164 [2])

numbering plan: numbering plan specifies the format and structure of the numbers used within that plan

NOTE: It typically consists of decimal digits segmented into groups in order to identify specific elements used for identification, routing and charging capabilities, e.g. within ITU-T Recommendation E.164 [2] to identify countries, national destinations, and subscribers. A numbering plan does not include prefixes, suffixes and additional information required to complete the call. The national numbering plan is the national implementation of the ITU-T Recommendation E.164 [2] numbering plan.

number portability: ability for a customer (subscriber) to change service provider, location or service while retaining the same number

originating network: the context of the present document the term originating network may have a different meaning dependent on functional group

NOTE: The originating network means every functional group *before* the actual functional group.

overall loudness: loudness loss between the speaking subscriber's mouth and the rating (OLR) listening subscriber's ear via a connection

packet flow/transport flow: stream of packets of the same type identified by common address and port numbers

NOTE: The stream may contain either signalling information or content description together with media information.

prefix: indicator consisting of one or more digits, that allows the selection of different types of number formats, networks and/or services (e.g. ITU-T Recommendation E.164 [2])

premium rate call: calls made to access particular information, or services, for which an additional charge is made. The service provider charges the caller for the used services according to predefined rate

privacy: characteristic that only authorized entities are capable of access; e.g. eavesdropping is prevented

private: indication of availability to a restricted set of users. e.g. private network, private service.

Private Integrated Services Network (PISN): network serving a pre-determined set of users (different from a public network which provides services to the general public). The attribute "private" does not indicate any aspects of ownership

Private Integrated services Network eXchange (PINX): PISN nodal entity that provides automatic switching and call handling functions used for the provision of telecommunication services

Private User Service - Type PU: provides originating and terminating services for users within its network

protocol: set of semantics, syntax and procedures which govern the exchange of information across an interface.

Protocol ICS (PICS): ICS for an implementation or system claimed to conform to a given protocol specification

proxy server: intermediary program that acts as both a server and a client for the purpose of making SIP requests on behalf of other clients. Requests are serviced internally or by passing them on, possibly after translation, to other servers. A proxy interprets, and, if necessary, rewrites a request message before forwarding it

PSTN/ISDN/GSM end user: user who accesses the PSTN/ISDN/GSM services provided by Telecom companies

PSTN/ISDN/GSM network provider: company providing either PSTN, ISDN, or GSM network services

public: indication of availability to the general public. e.g. public network, public service

Quality of Service (QoS): quality specification of a telecommunications channel, system, virtual channel, computer-telecommunications session, etc. Quality of Service may be measured, for example, in terms of signal-to-noise ratio, bit error rate, message throughput rate or call blocking probability

Quality of Service Manager (QoSM): functional entity that mediates requests for end-to-end QoS in accordance with policy determined by the QoSPE. It communicates with other QoSMs and with TRMs to determine, establish and control the offered QoS

Quality of Service Policy Element (QoSPE): functional entity that manages IP Telephony QoS policies and provides authorization of permitted and default QoS levels. It receives requests from and issues responses to QoSMs to establish the authorized end-to-end QoS levels

receive loudness rating: loudness loss between an electric interface in the network and the listening subscriber's ear

NOTE: The loudness loss is here defined as the weighted (dB) average of driving e.m.f. to measured sound pressure. The weighted mean value for ITU-T Recommendations G.111 [6] and G.121 [7] is 1 to 6 in the short term, 1 to 3 in the long term. The rating methodology is described in ITU-T Recommendations P.64 [8], P.76 [9] and P.79 [10].

redirect server: server that accepts a SIP request, maps the address into zero or more new addresses and returns these addresses to the client

NOTE: Unlike a proxy server, it does not initiate its own SIP request. Unlike a UAS, it does not accept calls.

reference point: conceptual point at the conjunction of two communicating functional entities

registrar: SIP server that accepts REGISTER requests

NOTE: A registrar is typically co-located with a proxy or re-direct server and MAY offer location services.

reliability: probability that a system or service performs in a satisfactory manner for a given period of time when used under specific operating conditions

requirement definition study: focussed piece of work that is undertaken to explore requirements that are not sufficiently clear

result of interception: information relating to a target service, including the content of communication and intercept related information, which is passed by an access provider or network operator or service provider to an LEA

NOTE: Intercept related information shall be provided whether or not call activity is taking place.

roaming user: user registered with their Home network functional group via a Serving network functional group

routeing: set of instructions on how to reach a destination

Routeing Number (RN): specific number that is used by the networks to route the call

NOTE: The Routeing Number conveys information in a form more readily usable by the network (e.g. to route calls to a ported number).

SCN interworking function: function between a VoIP network function (i.e. the functionality of a VoIP domain) and an SCN function

send loudness rating: loudness loss between the speaking subscriber's mouth and an electric interface in the network

NOTE: The loudness loss is defined here as the weighted (dB) average of driving sound pressure to measured voltage. The weighted mean value for ITU-T Recommendations G.111 [6] and G.121 [7] is 7 to 15 in the short term, 7 to 9 in the long term. The rating methodology is described in ITU-T Recommendations P.64 [8], P.76 [9] and P.79 [10].

server: something which is spoken to by a client

NOTE: By implication, a Server resides in (logically, if not literally) a Middlebox, and exposes the services of that Middlebox to Clients.

service: set of telecommunication related tasks performed for a customer by a Service Provider and supplied in a business context

service abstraction layer: component of the TIPHON application plane that provides a modular and extensible set of service capabilities for use in the creation of service applications

service application: way in which a number of service capabilities are combined to provide a service

service capability: specified set of functionalities which are used to provide a component part of a service

service domain: collection of physical or functional entities offering IP telephony services under the control of an IP telephony service provider which share a consistent set of policies and common technologies

service information: information used by the telecommunications infrastructure in the establishment and operation of a network related service or services

NOTE: The information may be established by an access provider, network operator, a service provider or a network user.

service provider: business entity that provides services to its customers on a contractual basis and is responsible for the services offered

service provider access interface: interface between a network and a service provider's equipment for enabling the service provider to access specific functionality of a network

Service provider identifier: globally unique identifier of a service provider (service domain)

service provider network: network controlled by a service provider which offers service to other persons

service provider portability: ability for a customer (subscriber) to change service provider while retaining the same number

serving network functional group: functional group that enables terminal functional groups to connect to an IP telephony service provider

session: association of multiple flows that together form an application's data stream

session oriented multimedia applications: applications that use at least one session oriented multimedia protocol. In addition these applications might use other protocols (e.g. LDAP)

session oriented multimedia protocols: protocols that use continuous media and discrete media data, with the continuous media being audio and/or video streams that demand a high throughput and compliance to real-time specifics like a bounded delay or jitter

NOTE: The discrete media usually consists of control data flows for the audio and video data flows and flows with additional information (e.g. meta data).

signalling entity: element capable of sending signalling information

NOTE: For instance terminal, router, service element.

step: discrete phase of major activity within the process

supplementary service: see ITU-T Recommendation I.210 [11], clause 2.4

Switched Circuit Network (SCN): telecommunications network, e.g. Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN), Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN), and General System for Mobile communications (GSM), that uses circuit-switched technologies for the support of voice calls. The SCN may be a public network or a private network

syntactically invalid: specifies a test purpose covering a signalling procedure where a valid (expected in the current status of the IUT) but not correctly encoded (unknown or incorrect parameter values) message is sent to the IUT, which shall react correctly and eventually reject the message

target identity: identity associated with a target service used by the interception subject

target identification: identity which relates to a specific lawful authorization as such

NOTE: This might be a serial number or similar. It is not related to the denoted interception subject or subjects.

target service: telecommunications service associated with an interception subject and usually specified in a lawful authorization for interception

NOTE: There may be more than one target service associated with a single interception subject.

terminal coupling loss weighted: weighted coupling loss between the receiving port and the sending port of a terminal due to acoustical coupling at the user interface, electrical coupling due to crosstalk in the handset cord or within the electrical circuits, seismic coupling through the mechanical parts of the terminal. For a digital handset it is commonly in the order of 40 dB to 46 dB

teleaction service (telemetry service): type of telecommunication service that uses short messages, requiring a very low transmission rate, between the user and the network

NOTE: Examples of teleaction services are: telealarm, telecommand, telealerting.

telecommunications: any transfer of signs, signals, writing images, sounds, data or intelligence of any nature transmitted in whole or in part by a wire, radio, electromagnetic, photoelectronic or photo-optical system

telephone call: two-way speech communication between two users by means of terminals connected via network infrastructure

teleservice (telecommunication service): 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 ROAs

NOTE: See ITU-T Recommendation I.112 [5], clause 2.2.

terminal: endpoint within the user equipment on which signalling and media flows originate and/or terminate

terminal functional group: functional group representing all the IP Telephony functionality within an End-User's terminal

NOTE: Terminal functional groups may be classified as Originating or Terminating based upon their location within the topology of a specified call.

terminal registration functional group: functional group representing the registration functionality within an End-User Domain

terminating network: In the context of the present document the term Terminating Network may have a different meaning dependent on functional group. The terminating network means every functional group *after* the actual functional group.

Test Purpose (TP): non-formal test description, mainly using text. This test description can be used as the basis for a formal test specification (e.g. Abstract Test Suite in TTCN). See ISO/IEC 9646 [13].

ticket: ticket is obtained through the registration session, when used in a call it provides the terminal/user with a means of showing that a valid registration exists

TIPHON compliant: entity that complies with the mandatory requirements identified in the TIPHON requirements documents together with compliance to the parts of the TIPHON specifications in which these requirements are embodied

TIPHON compliant system: system that complies with the mandatory requirements identified in the TIPHON specifications

transit network: network between two networks, e.g. between the initiating network and the recipient network

transport abstraction layer: component of the TIPHON Application Plane that provides a set of domain independent capabilities derived from the underlying Network Abstraction Layer in response to the transport and connectivity requirements of the Service Abstraction Layer

transport domain: collection of transport resources sharing a common set of policies, QoS mechanisms and transport technologies under the control of a transport network operator

transport function: functional entity representing the collection of transport resources within a transport domain which are capable of control by a Transport Resource Manager

transport functionality: functional entity representing the collection of transport resources within a transport domain which are capable of QoS control

transport network: collection of transport resources which provide IP transport functionality

transport network operator: business entity operating a transport network

transport policy entity: functional entity that maintains the policies of a transport domain

Transport Resource Manager (TRM): functional entity that applies a set of policies and mechanisms to a set of transport resources to ensure that those resources are allocated such that they are sufficient to enable QoS guarantees across the domain of control of the TRM

user: entity using the services of a network via terminal equipment

user agent: application which contains both a UAC and UAS

User Agent Client (UAC): client application that initiates the SIP request

User Agent Server (UAS): server application that contacts the user when a SIP request is received and that returns a response on behalf of the user. The response accepts, rejects or redirects the request

user at home: user registered directly with their home network functional group without involving a serving network functional group

user profile: service specific information about a user of a service application

visited user profile: service specific information about a visiting user

NOTE: This information will in general be a subset of the user profile augmented with information pertaining to the visited network functional group.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

GK	GateKeeper
GSM	General System for Mobile communications
IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
IEPS	International Emergency Preference Scheme
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ITAD	IP Telephony Administrative Domain
IUT	Implementation Under Test
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
LEA	Law Enforcement Agency
LEMF	Law Enforcement Monitoring Facility
MCID	Malicious Call Identification
MCU	Multipoint Control Unit
NAT	Network Address Translation
OLR	Overall Loudness Rating
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
PINX	Private Integrated services Network eXchange
PISN	Private Integrated Services Network
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
QoS	Quality of Service
QoSM	Quality of Service Manager
QoSPE	Quality of Service Policy Element
RN	Routing Number
ROA	Recognized Operating Agency
SCN	Switched Circuit Network
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol
TP	Test Purpose
TRIP	Telephony Routing over IP Protocol
TRM	Transport Resource Manager
TTCN	Testing and Test Control Notation
UAC	User Agent Client
UAS	User Agent Server
VoIP	Voice over IP

Annex A: Bibliography

ETSI TR 101 301: "Telecommunications and Internet Protocol Harmonization Over Networks (TIPHON) Release 3; Release Definition".

History

Document history		
V1.1.1	January 2002	Publication