# Definition of terms, symbols and abbreviations

## Definition of terms

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in 3GPP TR 21.905 [1], O-RAN [6], [9], [11] and the following apply:

**O-Cloud instance ID**: The O-Cloud instance ID is a unique identifier assigned to components within the O-Cloud platform, including VMs, pods, containers, nodes, and compute pools (i.e., a cluster in Kubernetes). This ensures uniqueness across the entire O-Cloud environment, irrespective of the component type. For instance, a VM, a pod, a container, a node, and a cluster will each have a distinct O-Cloud instance ID within the platform, ensuring that there is no ambiguity in identification.

**Radio jamming** is the deliberate jamming, blocking or creating interference with authorized wireless network. A radio jammer is a transmitter that tunes to the same frequency as the opponents’ receiving equipment and with the same type of modulation, with enough power to override any signal at the receiver.

**Radio Sniffing** technique helps to decode all sorts of essential network configuration details easily with low-cost software radios. Sniffing information can aid attackers in optimizing and crafting attacks.

**RF spoofing** refers to transmitting a fake signal meant to pretense as an actual signal.

**Y1**: An interface over which RAN analytics services are exposed by the Near-RT RIC to be consumed by Y1 consumers.

**Y1 consumers**: A role played by entities within or outside of the PLMN trust domain that consumes the Y1 services produced by the Near-RT RIC.

## Symbols

For the purposes of the present document, the symbols apply: none

## Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations given in 3GPP TR 21.905 and the following apply:

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| AAL | Acceleration Abstraction Layer |
| AALI | Acceleration Abstraction Layer Interface |
| AALI-C | Acceleration Abstraction Layer Interface-Common |
| AALI-C-App | Acceleration Abstraction Layer Interface-Common-Application |
| AALI-C-Mgmt | Acceleration Abstraction Layer Interface-Common-Management |
| AALI-P | Acceleration Abstraction Layer Interface-Profile |
| AI/ML | Artificial Intelligence/Machine Learning |
| DL | Down Link |
| DoS | Denial of Service |
| eNB | eNodeB (applies to LTE) |
| FH | Front haul |
| FTP | File Transfer Protocol |
| FTPS | File Transfer Protocol Secure |
| GM | Grand Master |
| gNB | gNodeB (applies to NR) |
| IPSEC | Internet Protocol Security |
| KPI | Key Performance Indicator |
| KQI | Key Quality Indicator |
| L1 | Layer 1 |
| LAA | Licensed-Assisted Access |
| LBT | Listen Before Talk |
| LLS | Lower Layer Split |
| MIMO | Multiple Input, Multiple Output |
| MITM | Man In The Middle |
| MNO | Mobile Network Operator |
| NETCONF | Network Configuration Protocol |
| NF | Network Function |
| NFV | Network Function Virtualisation |
| NR-U | New Radio Unlicensed |
| O-DU | O-RAN Distributed Unit |
| O-RU | O-RAN Radio Unit |
| PDCP | Packet Data Convergence Protocol |
| PRB | Physical Resource Block |
| PTP | Precision Timing Protocol |
| QoE | Quality of Experience |
| RBAC | Role-based Access Control |
| RIC | O-RAN RAN Intelligent Controller |
| RU | Radio Unit |
| SDN | Software Defined Network |
| SINR | Signal-to-Interference-plus-Noise Ratio |
| SMO | Service Management and Orchestration |
| SSH | Secure Shell |
| T-TC | Telecom Transparent Clock |
| TC | Transparent Clock |
| TLS | Transport Layer Security |
| UAV | Unmanned Aerial Vehicle |
| UL | Up Link |
| V2X | Vehicle to Everything |
| VM | Virtual machine |
| VNF | Virtualised Network Function |
| ZT | Zero Trust |
| ZTA | Zero Trust Architecture |