# Dictionary for OMA Specifications

Approved Version 2.6 – 14 Jun 2007

**Open Mobile Alliance**

OMA-ORG-Dictionary-V2_6-20070614-A

# Contents

# 1. Scope

The purpose of this document is to identify specific terms used within the OMA specifications for the purposes of specifying end to end applications and service requirements. Having a common collection of definitions and abbreviations related to the OMA documents will

- Ensure that the terminology is used in a consistent manner across OMA documents
- Provide the reader a friendly tool explaining the technical terms that are used across multiple documents
- Help the editors in using the terminology in a consistent manner across OMA specifications.

The definitions and abbreviations as given in this document are

- created by the OMA working groups or sub-groups, when the need for precise definition is identified, or
- imported from existing documentation (e.g. ITU, 3GPP, 3GPP2).

This document will be enhanced and maintained per the following general process:

- In general, entries will be added when they have been defined in TP-approved documents. The OMA Arch WG will monitor new/changed definitions and update the dictionary as needed.
- OMA WG's can bring definitions to OMA Arch for inclusion in the dictionary prior to approval of their specifications if desired. However in general OMA Arch will not seek out terms "in development" and include them.
- In general, only terms used in OMA specifications will be included in the dictionary. Terms created by other fora may be included if used in OMA specifications, but other terms supporting/clarifying the external forum terms will not be included, if not used in the OMA specifications; instead, the source forum will be identified so the reader can consult it for further information. If there exist multiple competing definitions with valid application in the OMA context, they may be included.
- The baseline text will be improved as time allows and needed changes become clear in the process of editing or based upon input to OMA Arch from OMA WG's. This includes alignment of the OMA definitions with those of external fora.
- Any definition will be allowed to be included, regardless of its specificity to a subject or work of an OMA group. Alternatively, OMA WG's can request specific subsets of definitions they define to be included.
- Multiple definitions will be included for terms that have different meanings in different OMA specifications or WG's. While the goal will be to align terms across OMA WG's, some WG's may have valid reasons for using the same term with different meanings. If the WG feels inclusion of the term in the OMA dictionary does not add value or results in unnecessary confusion, they can request that it be left out of the dictionary.
- For terms with nearly/somewhat the same meaning, OMA Arch will resolve discrepancies with the input of the affected WG.
- Changes to TP-approved versions of the dictionary will be made via the standard OMA specification change request process.

# 2. References

## 2.1 Normative References


**[OMA-Process]** "OMA Organization and Process". Open Mobile Alliance™. http://www.openmobilealliance.org/member/technicalPlenary/ops/docs/index.htm

**[RFC2119]** "Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels", S. Bradner, March 1997, URL:http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt


## 2.2 Informative References


**[GSM 01.04]** "Abbreviations and acronyms". European Telecommunications Standards Institute. Technical Report GSM 01.04. URL: http://www.3gpp.org

**[GSM 11.14]** "Specification of the SIM Application Toolkit (SAT) for the Subscriber Identity Module - Mobile Equipment (SIM-ME) interface". 3GPP Organizational Partners. Technical Report GSM 11.14. URL: http://www.3gpp.org

**[ITU-T I.112]** "Vocabulary of terms for ISDNs". International Telecommunication Union. ITU-T Recommendation I.113. URL: http://www.itu.org

**[ITU-T I.113]** "Vocabulary of terms for broadband aspects of ISDN". International Telecommunication Union. ITU-T Recommendation I.113. URL: http://www.itu.org

**[ITU-T I.350]** "General aspects of quality of service and network performance in digital networks, including ISDNs". International Telecommunication Union. ITU-T Recommendation I.350. URL: http://www.itu.org

**[ITU-T X.140]** "General quality of service parameters for communication via public data networks". International Telecommunication Union. ITU-T Recommendation X.140. URL: http://www.itu.org

**[ITU-T X.200]** 'Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model: The basic model". International Telecommunication Union. ITU-T Recommendation X.200. URL: http://www.itu.org

**[ISO-IEC 7498-1]** "Information technology -- Open Systems Interconnection -- Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model". International Origanization for Standardization. ISO/IEC 7498-1. URL: http://www.iso.org

**[RFC 3060]** "Policy Core Information Model -- Version 1 Specification", B. Moore et al, February 2001, URL: http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3060.txt

**[RFC 3198]** "Terminology for Policy-Based Management", A. Westerinen et al, November 2001, URL: http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3198.txt

**[RFC 3460]** "Policy Core Information Model (PCIM) Extensions", B. Moore, Ed., January 2003, URL: http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3460.txt

# 3. Terminology and Conventions

## 3.1 Conventions

This is an informative document, which is not intended to provide testable requirements to implementations.

## 3.2 Definitions

### 3.2.1 0-9

**3GPP system:** the telecommunication system standardised by the 3GPP consisting of a core network and a radio access network that may be either GERAN or UTRAN, or both.

**3GPP System core network:** refers in this specification to an evolved GSM core network infrastructure.

**3GPP2 system:** the telecommunication system standardised by the 3GPP2 consisting of a core network and a radio access network that is CDMA 2000.

### 3.2.2 A

**Access conditions:** A set of security attributes associated with a resource.

**Access delay:** The value of elapsed time between an access request and a successful access (source: ITU-T X.140).

**Access protocol:** 1. 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 (source: ITU-T I.112). 2. A defined set of procedures that is adopted at an interface of a specified reference point between two entities, to enable use of the services and/or facilities of that reference point.

**Accounting:** The process of apportioning charges between actors.

**Accuracy:** A performance criterion that describes the degree of correctness with which a function is performed. (The function may or may not be performed with the desired speed.) (source: ITU-T I.350).

**Actor:** A set of roles that users of an entity can play when interacting with the entity, e.g. an end-user/subscriber, an Operator, a Financial Institution, a Development house, the energy company.

**Application**: An implementation of a related set of functions that perform useful work, often enabling one or more services. It may consist of software and/or hardware elements.

**Application protocol:** The set of procedures required by the application.

**Acquirer:** The entity to which the merchant provides the transaction credentials in order to receive the funds.

**Authentication:** It is a mechanism by which the correct identity of an actor or entity is established with a required assurance.

**Authorized Principal:** a Principal with permissions to perform specific action(s) or receive specific information.

### 3.2.3 B

**Basic telecommunication service:** This term is used as a common reference to both bearer services and teleservices.

**Bearer:** An information transmission path of defined capacity, delay and bit error rate, etc.

**Bearer Network**: A network used to carry the messages of a transport-layer protocol between physical devices.

**Best effort QoS:** The lowest of all QoS traffic classes. If the guaranteed QoS cannot be delivered, the bearer network delivers the QoS which can also be called best effort QoS.

**Best effort service:** A service model that provides minimal guarantees, allowing an unspecified variance in measured criteria.

**Billing:** A function whereby CDRs generated by the charging function are transformed into bills requiring payment.

**Billing Service Provider:** The entity responsible for generating bills to an End User.

**Broadcast:** Unidirectional distribution to all principals.

### 3.2.4 C

**Cache:** An entity's local store of data, and the subsystem that controls its storage, retrieval and deletion.

**Call:** a logical association between several principals (this could be connection oriented or connection less).

**Capabilities:** Platform, protocol, or configuration characteristics that a system supports.

**Capability Negotiation:** The act of agreeing upon available capabilities for a session or transaction.

**Chargeable Event:** A service–related event that has taken place and can be specified and recorded.

**Charging**: A function whereby information related to a chargeable events is formatted, stored, and transferred, correlated, rated and charging accounts are adjusted accordingly. in order to make it possible to determine usage for which the charged party may be billed.

**Charging Account:** Is the repository that may hold monetary or non-monetary units, i.e. either an amount of money, data related to service usage or both.

**Charging Correlation:** Making a relationship between Charging Events that may not be in the same session**.**

**Charging Data Element:** A parameter or a set of parameters that carries charging related information pertinent to a specific charging event**.**

**Charging Event:** A set of charging information received by the Charging Enabler for processing.

**Cipher key:** A code used in conjunction with a security algorithm to encode or decode user and/or signalling data.

**Client:** A device, user agent, or other entity that acts as the receiver of a service.

**Commerce:** The exchange or buying and selling of goods and services.

**Common Capability:** see Common Function.

**Common Function:** Functions (including data formats, encodings, etc.) that occur as part of and can be (re-)used by multiple enablers.[1]

**Component:** A replaceable/reusable unit that is responsible for a particular set of functionality and associated information. A component forms part or all of an enabler.

**Confidentiality:** The avoidance of disclosure of information without the permission of its owner. It ensures that the content is not able to be understood by an un-authorized viewer.

**Connectionless service:** A service that allows the transfer of information among service users without the need for end-to-end call establishment procedures (source: ITU-T I.113).

**Content:** Digitized work that is processed, stored, or transmitted. It includes such things as text, presentation, audio, images, video, executable files, etc. Content may have properties such as media type, mime type, etc.

[1] Common Functions are identified in OMA in order to increase the overall consistency of specifications, reduce unnecessary redundancy and speed up specification development as common functionality can be reused.

**Content Adaptation:** The transformation and manipulation of Content (images, audio, video, text, etc.) to meet the desired targets (defined by the terminal capabilities and the application requirements. User preferences may be included in the application requirements). Those adaptations include: media format transcoding, scaling, re-sampling, file size compression…etc.

**Context**: An execution space where variables, state and content are handled.

**Conversational service:** An interactive service that provides for bi-directional communication by means of real-time (no store-and-forward) end-to-end information transfer from user to user (source: ITU-T I.113).

**Cookie Proxy**: An entity that acts as a user agent for the purpose of managing cookies and cookie storage on behalf of other user agents.

**Customer:** The person or entity requesting, obtaining or paying for goods or services.

### 3.2.5 D

**Deferred delivery messaging**: A type of IMS Messaging service by which the sender expects the network to deliver the message as soon as the recipient becomes available

**Device:** Equipment which is normally used by users for communications and related activities. The definition can be extended to cover remote monitoring applications where there is no user present, but the communications to and from the remote monitor use the same communications channels as when used by users.

**Device Address:** The unique network address of a device, assigned by a carrier and following the format defined by an international standard such as E.164 for MSISDN addresses, X.121 for X.25 addresses or RFC 791 for IP addresses. An address uniquely identifies the sending and/or receiving device.

**Device Profile:** It is a set of information describing the capabilities of the device.

**Distribution service:** Service characterised by the unidirectional flow of information from a given point to other (multiple) locations (source: ITU-T I.113).

**Domain:** A set of objects, each of which is related by a characterizing relationship to a controlling object. For example, an internet domain is a set of resources that share a common address.

### 3.2.6 E

**Enabler:** A technology intended for use in the development, deployment or operation of a Service; defined in a specification, or group of specifications, published as a package by OMA.

**Enabler Release**: Collection of specifications that combined together form an enabler for a service area, e.g. a download enabler, a browsing enabler, a messaging enabler, a location enabler, etc. The specifications that are forming an enabler should combined fulfill a number of related market requirements.

**Encoding**: **1**: The act or method of converting a data object from one format to another. **2** : a format of an object resulting from conversion.

**End User:** An individual who uses services and content.

**Entity**: **1** : The information transferred as the payload of a request or response. **2** : A distinct component of a service architecture.

### 3.2.7 F

**Functional Component:** see Component.

**Functional Element:** see Component.

### 3.2.8 G

**Guaranteed service:** A service model which provides highly reliable performance, with little or no variance in the measured performance criteria.

### 3.2.9 H

<void>

### 3.2.10 I

**Immediate messaging**: A type of IMS Messaging service by which the sender expects immediate message delivery in (near) real time fashion

**IM Server:** A networked entity that provides real-time messaging functionality.

**IMS Messaging services:** A group of services, supported by capabilities of the 3GPP IP Multimedia Subsystem 3GPP TS 22.228, that allows an IMS user to send and receive messages to other users. IMS messaging services comprise of one or more types: Immediate messaging, Session based messaging and Deferred delivery messaging.

**Infrastructure Provider:** Entity who provides the means to exchange messages via some network, such as a cellular network or wireless LAN.

**Integrity:** (in the context of security) The avoidance of unauthorised modification of information.

**Interactive service:** A service which provides the means for bi-directional exchange of information between users. Interactive services are divided into three classes of services: conversational services, messaging services and retrieval services (source: ITU-T I.113).

**Interface:** The common boundary between two associated systems (source: GSM 01.04, ITU-T I.112).

**International Mobile Station Equipment Identity (IMEI):** A unique number, which shall be allocated to each individual mobile station equipment and shall be unconditionally implemented by the MS manufacturer.

**IP Multimedia Subsystem:** 1. All core network elements for the provision of IP multimedia applications over IP multimedia sessions. [3GPP] 2. The session layer of the 3GPP2 Multimedia Domain. [3GPP2]

**Issuer:** The entity that provides the customer with payment credentials. The issuer receives funds from the customer. The payment credentials are usually specific to a particular payment system, and are used to make a payment with that payment system

### 3.2.11 J

<void>

### 3.2.12 K

<void>

### 3.2.13 L

**Local Payment:** This is when the customer, buyer, has to be at merchant's place, the place of the sale.

**Local Service:** Services, which are provided by current roamed-to network.

### 3.2.14 M

**Media Type:** A MIME media type or an identifier for a given data type.

**Merchant:** The entity offering goods or services. The merchant receives a payment from the customer in return for the goods or services. The funds to the merchant are received via the acquirer.

**Method:** A type of client request, e.g. as defined by HTTP/1.1 (Get, Post, etc.).

**Minimum Functionality Description:** Description of the guaranteed features and functionality that will be enabled by implementing the minimum mandatory part of the Enabler Release.

**MMS Encapsulation**: The definition of the protocol data units, the fields and their encodings necessary to send and receive multimedia messages including multimedia objects.

**Mobile Commerce:** The exchange or buying and selling of services and goods, both physical and digital, from a mobile device.

**Mobility:** The ability to receive service independent of location or while moving.

**Multipoint:** A value of the service attribute "communication configuration", which denotes that the communication involves more than two network terminations (source: ITU-T I.113).

**Multimedia Messaging Service (MMS)**: A system application enabling message-based exchange of multimedia service content.

**Multimedia service:** Services that handle several types of media such as audio and video in a synchronised way from the user's point of view. A multimedia service may involve multiple parties, multiple connections, and the addition or deletion of resources and users within a single communication session.

### 3.2.15 N

**Name:** A name is a label used for identification of end users, actors, or entities.

**Negotiated QoS:** The QoS that results from negotiation between entities.

**Network Access Point**: An interface point between a wireless network and a fixed network.

**Network Operator:** The entity providing network connectivity for a Device.

**Network Provider:** The entity providing network connectivity for a Device.

### 3.2.16 O

**Off-Line charging:** A charging process where charging information does not affect, in real time, the service rendered.

**On-Line Charging**: A charging process where charging information can affect, in real time, the service rendered and therefore directly interacts with the session/service control.

**Originating network:** The network where the calling party is located.

**OMA Service Environment:** this is the environment in which OMA enabler implementations are deployed. This OMA Service Environment (OSE) architecture consists of components and the interfaces to be used to those components. Service enabler implementations must be developed according to OMA specifications and provide/use interfaces defined by the specifications.

### 3.2.17 P

**Participant:** A Participant is a Principal taking part in a communication.

**Payment:** It is the process by which customer presents the merchant with transaction credentials, as a response to the transaction details, which is sufficient for the merchant to agree to provide the customer with the goods and/or services.

**Payment Association:** The entity which governs, that is, defines the interfaces and rules for a payment system.

**Payment Credentials:** This is the credentials that the customer gets from the issuer that allows the customer to make use of the payment system.

**Payment System:** Each of the systems that enables the different types of payment.

**Peer-to-Peer Payment:** It is the payment process in which a customer who is not usually considered a merchant acts as a merchant for another customer.

**Performance Monitoring:** The ability to track service and resource usage levels and to provide feedback on the responsiveness and reliability of the system.

**Phonebook:** A dataset of personal or entity attributes.

**Platform Provider:** The entity responsible for providing an application platform to a service provider.

**Point-to-point:** A service where the communication involves only two system endpoints.

**Policy:** An ordered combination of policy rules that defines how to administer, manage, and control access to resources [Derived from [RFC 3060], [RFC 3198] and [RFC 3460]].

**Policy Action:** Action (e.g. invocation of a function, script, code, workflow) that is associated to a policy condition in a policy rule and that is executed when its associated policy condition results in "true" from the policy evaluation step.

**Policy Condition:** A condition is any expression that yields a Boolean value.

**Policy Enforcement:** The process of executing actions, which may be performed as a consequence of the output of the policy evaluation process or during the policy evaluation process.

**Policy Evaluation:** The process of evaluating the policy conditions and executing the associated policy actions up to the point that the end of the policy is reached.

**Policy Management:** The act of describing, creating, updating, deleting, provisioning and viewing policies.

**Policy Processing:** Policy evaluation or policy evaluation and enforcement.

**Policy Rule:** A combination of a condition and actions to be performed if the condition is true.

**Portal:** An entity that aggregates access to services and content for easy reach to customer, including service level authorization and SSO functions.

**Postpay billing**: Billing arrangement between subscriber and service provider where the subscriber periodically receives a bill for service usage in the past period.

**Prepay billing**: Billing arrangement between subscriber and service provider where the subscriber deposits an amount of money in advance, which is subsequently used to pay for service usage.

**Principal:** An entity that has an identity, that is capable of providing consent and other data, and to which authenticated actions are done on its behalf. Examples of principals include an individual user, a group of individuals, a corporation, service enablers/applications, system entities and other legal entities.

**Protocol:** It is a formal set of procedures that are adopted to ensure communication between two or more functions within the same layer of a hierarchy of functions (source: ITU-T I.112).

**Protocol data unit:** In the reference model for OSI, a unit of data specified in an (N)-protocol layer and consisting of (N)-protocol control information and possibly (N)-user data (source: ITU-T X.200 / ISO-IEC 7498-1).

**Proxy**: An intermediary entity that acts as both a server and a client for the purpose of making requests on behalf of other clients, e.g. HTTP proxy, cookie proxy, streaming proxy.

**Pull:** A service delivery method in which a client initiates content delivery by requesting content from a server.

**Push:** A service delivery method in which a server initiates content delivery to a client.

**Push Client:** A user agent capable of receiving and processing Push requests.

**Push Initiator:** An entity or service that intiates Push content delivery to Push clients.

**Push Proxy Gateway:** A gateway acting as a Push proxy for Push Initiators, providing over-the-air Push message delivery services to Push clients.

## 3.2.18 Q

**QoS profile:** A set of QoS parameters associated with a QoS session, which defines the performance expectations

## 3.2.19 R

**Reference Point:** A conceptual point at the conjunction of two non-overlapping functional groups (source: ITU-T I.112). It consists of none or any number of interfaces of any kind.

**Remote Payment:** When the customer does not have to be at the merchant's place, the place of the sale.

**Requestor:** Any entity that issues a request to a resource

**Resource:** "Any component, function, enabler, or application that can send, receive, or process requests"

**Rights:** Permissions and constraints defining the circumstances under which access is granted.

**Roaming:** The ability for a user to function in a serving network different from the home network.

**Roles:** A set of permissions that are either delegated or acquired by an actor as a result of enrollment/payment, e.g. user, worker, friend, gamer, payment provider, manufacturer.

## 3.2.20 S

**Seamless handover:** "Seamless handover" is a handover without perceptible interruption of the radio connection.

**Security:** The ability to prevent fraud as well as the protection of information availability, integrity and confidentiality. (See the definitions of Authentication, Content Integrity and Confidentiality)

**Session based messaging**: A type of IMS Messaging service by which the sender expects immediate message delivery in (near) real time fashion . In addition the sender(s) and the receiver(s) have to join to a messaging session e.g. chat room, before message exchange can take place

**Server**: An entity that provides resources to clients in response to requests.

**Service:** A selection from the portfolio of offerings made available by a service provider, which the user may subscribe to and be optionally charged for. A service may utilize one or more service enablers.

**Service Access Point:** A conceptual point where a protocol layer offers access to its services to upper layer.

**Service bit rate:** The bit rate that is available to a user for the transfer of user information (source: ITU-T I.113).

**Service Enabler**: See Enabler.

**Service Execution Environment:** A platform on which an entity is authorised to perform a number of functionalities; examples of service execution environments are the user equipment, integrated circuit card and a network platform or any other server.

**Serving Network:** The serving network provides the user with access to the services of home environment.

**Signalling:** The exchange of information specifically concerned with the establishment and control of connections, and with management, in a telecommunications network (source: ITU-T I.112).

**SIM application toolkit procedures:** Defined in GSM 11.14 [27].

**Single Sign-on:** Ability for end users to move easily among services without having to repeatedly identify themselves with a new password.

**Speed:** A performance criterion that describes the time interval required to perform a function or the rate at which the function is performed. (The function may or may not be performed with the desired accuracy.) (source: ITU-T I.350).

**Streaming :** A mechanism by which media content is rendered at the same time that it is being transmitted to the client.

**Subscribed QoS:** The default QoS indicated by an end user's provisioned service profile.

**Subscriber:** A Subscriber is an entity (e.g. a user) that is engaged in a Subscription with a service provider.

**Subscription:** A subscription describes the commercial relationship between the subscriber and the service provider.

**Synchronization:** The process of exchanging information between multiple entities for the purpose of ensuring that each entity's copy of that information reflects the same information content.

## 3.2.21 T

**Terminal equipment:** Equipment that provides the functions necessary for the operation of the access protocols by the user (source: GSM 01.04).

**Test environment:** A "test environment" is the combination of a test propagation environment and a deployment scenario, which together describe the parameters necessary to perform a detailed analysis of a radio transmission technology.

**Throughput:** A parameter describing service speed. The number of data bits successfully transferred in one direction between specified reference points per unit time (source: ITU-T I.113).

**Transaction**: A unit of interaction between two entities.

**Transaction Credentials:** A function of the payment credentials, the transaction details, and authentication of the customer, that contains sufficient information for the merchant, acquirer and issuer to process the payment.

**Transaction Details:** A description of the transaction, it includes for example the price, description of goods and the merchant's name.

**Transcoding Service Provider:** The entity responsible for transcoding content to make it suitable for the target Device.

**Transit delay:** A parameter describing service speed. The time difference between the instant at which the first bit of a protocol data unit (PDU) crosses one designated boundary (reference point), and the instant at which the last bit of the PDU crosses a second designated boundary (source: ITU-T I.113).

**Transmission Time Interval:** Transmission Time Interval is defined as the inter-arrival time of Transport Block Sets, i.e. the time it shall take to transmit a Transport Block Set.

## 3.2.22 U

**Universal Integrated Circuit Card (UICC):** A physically secure device, an IC card (or 'smart card'), that can be inserted and removed from the terminal equipment. It may contain one or more applications. One of the applications may be a USIM.

**Universal Subscriber Identity Module (USIM):** An application residing on the UICC used for accessing services provided by mobile networks, which the application is able to register on with the appropriate security.

**Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network:** UTRAN is a conceptual term identifying that part of the network which consists of RNCs and Node Bs between Iu and Uu interfaces.

**User:** An entity which uses services. Example: a person using a device as a portable telephone.

**User Agent:** Any software or device that acts on behalf of a user, interacting with other entities and processing resources.

**User Profile:** It is the set of information, including the user identity, personal information, personal prefences, necessary to provide a user with a consistent, personalised service environment, irrespective of the user's location or the terminal used (within the limitations of the terminal and the serving network).

### 3.2.23 V

**VAS**: A telecommunication/information service that is offered in addition to and/or in conjunction with a basic telecommunication/data service.

**Value Added Service Provider:** Provides services other than basic telecommunications/information services for which additional charges may be incurred.

### 3.2.24 W

**WAP Gateway:** A network endpoint providing protocol and content conversion for WAP1 and WAP2 devices.

**WAP Proxy:** An intermediary program that acts as both a server and a client for the purpose of making requests on behalf of other clients. Requests are serviced internally or by passing them on, with possible translation, to other servers. It may provide functions of protocol enhancement, transcoding or any number of other optimisation or transformation functions and may be associated with any gateways, proxies or servers being used in the deployment architecture. WAP gateway is one of the optional functionalities of WAP proxy.

**WML:** The Wireless Markup Language, a hypertext markup language used to represent information for delivery to a narrowband device, e.g., a phone.

### 3.2.25 X

**XML**: The Extensible Markup Language is a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) standard for Internet markup language, of which WML is one such language.

### 3.2.26 Y

<void>

### 3.2.27 Z

<void>

## 3.3 Abbreviations

### 3.3.1 0-9

| | |
|---|---|
| 2G | 2nd Generation |
| 3G | 3rd Generation |
| 3GPP | Third Generation Partnership Project |

### 3.3.2 A

| | |
|---|---|
| AAC | Advanced Audio Coding |
| AAC-LC | Advanced Audio Coding – Low Complexity |
| ACK | Acknowledgement |
| AMR | Adaptive Multi Rate |
| AMR-NB | Adaptive Multi Rate - Narrow Band |
| AMR-WB | Adaptive Multi Rate Wide Band |
| API | Application Programming Interface |
| App | Application |
| ASCII | American Standard Code for Information Interchange |
| ASP | Application Service Provider |

### 3.3.3 B

| | |
|---|---|
| BMP | Bit Map |

### 3.3.4 C

| | |
|---|---|
| CAMEL | Customised Application for Mobile network Enhanced Logic |
| CBCS | Categorization Based Content Screening |
| CC/PP | Composite Capability/Preference Profiles |
| CCITT | Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique (The International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee) |
| CCK | Corporate Control Key |
| CDMA | Code Division Multiple Access |
| CHAP | Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol |
| CHP | CHarging Point |
| CN | Core Network |
| CS-GW | Circuit Switched Gateway |
| CS | Circuit Switched |
| CSCS | Client Side Content Screening |
| CSE | Common Service Enabler |
| CUG | Closed User Group |

### 3.3.5 D

| | |
|---|---|
| DCD | Dynamic Content Delivery |
| DL | Downlink (Forward Link) |
| DRM | Digital Rights Management |
| DTMF | Dual Tone Multiple Frequency |

### 3.3.6 E

| | |
|---|---|
| EDGE | Enhanced Data rates for GSM Evolution |
| ERDEF | Enabler Requirement Definition |
| ERELD | Enabler Release Definition |
| ETSI | European Telecommunications Standards Institute |

### 3.3.7 F

| | |
|---|---|
| FM | Fault Management |
| FTP | File Transfer Protocol |

### 3.3.8 G

| | |
|---|---|
| GAA | Generic Authentication Architecture |
| GAN | Generic Access Network |
| GBA | Generic Bootstrapping Architecture |
| GERAN | GSM/EDGE Radio Access Network |
| GGSN | Gateway GPRS Support Node |
| GIF | Graphics Interchange Format |
| GIF 87a/89a | GIF with animations |
| GPRS | General Packet Radio Service |
| GSM | Global System for Mobile communications |

### 3.3.9 H

| | |
|---|---|
| HTTP | Hyper Text Transfer Protocol |
| HTTPS | Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure (https is http/1.1 over SSL, i.e. port 443) |

### 3.3.10 I

| | |
|---|---|
| ID | Identifier |
| IEC | International Electrotechnical Commission |
| IEI | Information Element Identifier |

| | |
|---|---|
| IETF | Internet Engineering Task Force |
| IK | Integrity key |
| IMAP | Internet Message Access Protocol |
| IMEI | International Mobile Equipment Identity |
| IMS | IP Multimedia Subsystem |
| IMSI | International Mobile Subscriber Identity |
| IMT-2000 | International Mobile Telecommunications 2000 |
| IN | Intelligent Network<br>Interrogating Node |
| IP | Internet Protocol |
| IPv4 | Internet Protocol Version 4 |
| IPv6 | Internet Protocol Version 6 |
| IR | Infrared |
| ISDN | Integrated Services Digital Network |
| ISO | International Organisation for Standardisation |
| ISP | Internet Service Provider |
| ISUP | ISDN User Part |
| ITU | International Telecommunication Union |

### 3.3.11 J

| | |
|---|---|
| JAR file | Java Archive File |
| JPEG | Joint Photographic Experts Group |
| JPEG-P | Joint Photographic Experts Group – Progressive |

### 3.3.12 K

| | |
|---|---|
| kbps | kilo-bits per second |
| Kc | Ciphering key |
| Ki | Individual subscriber authentication key |

### 3.3.13 L

| | |
|---|---|
| LAN | Local Area Network |
| LCS | Location Services |
| LCSC | LCS Client |
| LCSS | LCS Server |

### 3.3.14 M

| | |
|---|---|
| M | Mandatory |
| MIDI | Musical Instrument Digital Interface |
| MIME | Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension |
| MM | Man Machine<br>Mobility Management<br>Multimedia Message |
| MMD | 3GPP2 Multimedia Domain |
| MMS | Multimedia Messaging Service |
| MMSC | Multimedia Messaging Service Center |
| MO | Mobile Originated |
| MPEG | Moving Pictures Experts Group |
| MP3 | MPEG-1 Audio Layer 3 |
| MSC | Mobile Switching Centre |
| MSID | Mobile Station Identifier |
| MSISDN | Mobile Subscriber ISDN Number |
| MT | Mobile Terminated<br>Mobile Termination |

### 3.3.15 N

| | |
|---|---|
| NPA | Numbering Plan Area |

| | |
|---|---|
| NRT | Non-Real Time |
| NW | Network |

### 3.3.16 O

| | |
|---|---|
| O | Optional |
| OMA | Open Mobile Alliance |
| O&M | Operations & Maintenance |
| OSE | OMA Service Environment |
| OSI | Open System Interconnection |
| OSI RM | OSI Reference Model |
| OTA | Over The Air |

### 3.3.17 P

| | |
|---|---|
| PAP | Password Authentication Protocol |
| PBX | Private Branch eXchange |
| PC | Power Control<br>Personal Computer |
| PDA | Personal Digital Assistant |
| PDU | Protocol Data Unit |
| PEEM | Policy Evaluation, Enforcement and Management |
| PNG | Portable Network Graphics |
| POP | Post Office Protocol |
| PP | Point-to-Point |
| PS | Packet Switched |

### 3.3.18 Q

| | |
|---|---|
| QoS | Quality of Service |

### 3.3.19 R

| | |
|---|---|
| RADIUS | Remote Authentication Dial In User Service |
| RFC | Request For Comments |
| RP | Reference Point |
| RT | Real Time |
| RTP | Real Time Protocol |

### 3.3.20 S

| | |
|---|---|
| SC | Service Centre (used for SMS)<br>Service Code |
| SDP | Session Description Protocol |
| SE | Service Enabler |
| SIP | Session Initiation Protocol |
| SIMPLE | SIP for Instant Messaging and Presence Leveraging Extensions |
| SMIL | Synchronized Multimedia Integration Language |
| SMS | Short Message Service |
| SMS-CB | SMS Cell Broadcast |
| SMS-SC | Short Message Service - Service Centre |
| SMS/PP | Short Message Service/Point-to-Point |
| SMTP | Simple Mail Transfer Protocol |
| SMV | Selectable Mode Vocoders |
| SN | Serving Network<br>Subscriber Number |
| SOAP | Simple Object Access Protocol |
| SP | Switching Point<br>Service Provider |
| SP-MIDI | Scalable Polyphony - Musical Instrument Digital Interface |
| SS7 | Signalling System No. 7 |

| | |
|---|---|
| SSE | Specific Service Enabler |
| SSO | Single Sign-On |
| STI | Standard Transcoding Interface |
| SVG | Scalable Vector Graphics |
| SW | Software |
| SyncML | Sync Markup Language |

### 3.3.21 T

| | |
|---|---|
| TLS | Transport Layer Security |
| TTS | Text To Spech |
| TWG | Technical Working Group |

### 3.3.22 U

| | |
|---|---|
| UAProf | User Agent Profile |
| UI | User Interface |
| | Unnumbered Information (Frame) |
| UICC | Universal Integrated Circuit Card |
| UMTS | Universal Mobile Telecommunications System |
| URI | Uniform Resource Identifier |
| URL | Uniform Resource Locator |
| URN | Uniform Resource Name |
| USB | Universal Serial Bus |
| USIM | Universal Subscriber Identity Module |
| USSD | Unstructured Supplementary Service Data |
| UTF | Unicode Translation Format |
| UTRA | Universal Terrestrial Radio Access |
| UTRAN | Universal Terrestrial Radio Access Network |

### 3.3.23 V

| | |
|---|---|
| VA | Voice Activity factor |
| VAD | Voice Activity Detection |
| VAS | Value Added Service |
| VASP | Value Added Service Provider |
| VPN | Virtual Private Network |

### 3.3.24 W

| | |
|---|---|
| WAP | Wireless Application Protocol |
| WAP1 | WAP version 1 |
| WAP2 | WAP version 2 |
| WBMP | Wireless Bit Map |
| WCDMA | Wideband Code Division Multiple Access |
| WG | Working Group |
| WIN | Wireless Intelligent Network |
| WML | Wireless Markup Language |
| WSP | Wireless Session Protocol |
| WTA | Wireless Telephony Applications |
| WTAI | Wireless Telephony Applications Interface |
| WTLS | Wireless Transport Layer Security |
| WTP | Wireless Transaction Protocol |
| WWW | World Wide Web |

### 3.3.25 X

| | |
|---|---|
| XML | eXtensible Mark-up Language |

### 3.3.26 Y

<void>

### 3.3.27 Z

<void>

# Appendix A. Change History (Informative)

## A.1 Approved Version 2.6 History

| Reference | Date | Description |
|---|---|---|
| OMA-Dictionary-V1_0 | 14 Oct 2003 | Initial document<br>Ref TP Doc# OMA-TP-2003-0495-OMA_dictionary |
| OMA-Dictionary-V1_0_1 | 13 Jan 2004 | New template.<br>Ref TP Doc# OMA-TP-2004-0010-TPslidesLosAngeles_ARCH |
| OMA-Dictionary-V2_0_0 | 25 Feb 2004 | Removed "common capability", added "Common Function".<br>Ref TP Doc# OMA-TP-2004-0087-Dictionary-with-CF-added |
| OMA-Dictionary-V2_1 | 30 Aug 2004 | Change Requests - OMA-ARC-2004-0066R02, OMA-ARC-2004-0109R02 and OMA-ARC-2004-0207R02<br>Ref TP Doc# OMA-TP-2004- 0247R01-Dictionary-V2.1 |
| OMA-ORG-Dictionary-V2_2 | 21 Oct 2005 | Status changed to Approved by TP<br>Ref TP Doc#OMA-TP-2005-0348-INP_Dictionary-for-approval |
| OMA-ORG-Dictionary-V2_3 | 20 Dec 2005 | Status changed to Approved by TP<br>Ref TP Doc# OMA-TP-2005-0395-INP_Dictionary-for-approval |
| OMA-ORG-Dictionary-V2_4 | 25 Jul 2006 | Status changed to Approved by TP<br>Ref TP Doc# OMA-TP-2006-0272-Dictionary_V2_4_for_final_Approval |
| OMA-ORG-Dictionary-V2_5 | 16 Jan 2007 | Status changed to Approved by TP<br>Ref TP Doc# OMA-TP-2006-0459-INP_Dictionary_V2_5_for_final_Approval |
| OMA-ORG-Dictionary-V2_6 | 14 Jun 2007 | Status changed to Approved by TP<br>Ref TP Doc# OMA-TP-2007-0226R01-INP_Dictionary_V2_6_for_final_Approval |