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Telecom Dictionary

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mobile radio system, the control channel sends messages that include paging (alerting), access control (channel assignment) and system broadcast information (access parameters and system identification).

Control Channels-An allocation of frequencies in a communication system (such as a cellular telephone network) that are used to convey control information rather than voice traffic.

Control Character-A character in a computer program whose occurrence in a particular context initiates, modifies, or stops an action that affects the recording, processing, or interpretation of data.

Control Keys-Keys on a computer keyboard that, when pressed simultaneously, invoke control functions, for example, the use of "Control-D" to terminate a computer work session. One of the keys generally is marked Control or CTRL, and the other is an alphabetic character.

Control Mobile Attenuation Code (CMAC)-Used in a message sent to the mobile from the base which assigns the mobile to an absolute (specified) power level. This is important in small diameter cells where the mobile must access the system at a low power level to prevent co-channel interfering with other control channels.

Control Office-An exchange carrier center or office responsible for the installation and maintenance of a given access service furnished to an access customer.

Control Packet-A packet of data that is sent in a communication system that is used to control the transmission (link layer) or higher-level communication layer.

Control Panel-A control panel is an interface that allows users to enter operational commands to a device or system.

Control Plane-A control plane is the portions of a network system that are involved in the setup, management and termination of communication sessions and services.

Control Station-A control station a fixed radio transceiver whose transmissions are used to automatically control the operation of another radio transceiver at another location.

Control Transmitter-A control transmitter is a fixed radio transmitter that is used to transmit control signals to one or more other radio stations for the purpose of controlling their operation and interaction with users (subscribers).

Control Unit-A part of the microprocessor whose function is to read and decode instructions from the memory.

Controlled Environmental Vault (CEV)-A controlled environmental vault (CEV) is an underground room that is used to contain electronic and/or optical equipment under controlled thermal and humidity conditions.

Controlled Load Service-Controlled-load service provides a variable bandwidth for each communication session that varies based on factors including the amount of network activity (e.g. heavy traffic) and quality of service requirements (e.g. real-time compared to non-real time communication application).

Controlled Rerouting-In the Signaling System 7 protocol, the controlled transfer of signaling traffic from an

alternative signaling route to the normal signaling route, when it becomes available.

Controller/Sequencer-An electronic assembly that receives and executes instructions from memory to allow the coordination of other electronic assemblies or processing communications data flow.

Controlling RNC (CRNC)-The controlling RNC is responsible for the load and congestion control of its own cell, and also executes the admission control and code allocation for new radio links to be established in those cells.

Convention-A generally acceptable symbol, sign, or practice in a given industry.

Conventional Radio System-Conventional radio systems allow communication on a dedicated radio channel between two or more mobile radios. Traditionally, conventional (two-way) radio systems have served public safety and industrial applications. These systems typically only allow push-to-talk service (one-way at a time) to allow sharing of a single radio channels frequency.

Convergence Billing-An all inclusive bill that combines charges for: local, long distance, data, Internet, and possibly utilities (water, gas, electric) and cable TV. Convergent billing generally implies one all-encompassing view of the Customer for all subscribed services, and a unified view of the product portfolio to enable cross-product packages.

Convergence Layer-A convergence layer is a functional process within a communication device or system that adapts one or more transmission mediums (such as radio packet or circuit data transmission) to one or more alternative transmission formats (such as ATM or IP data transmission).

Convergence Sublayer (CS)-A convergence sublayer is a functional process within a communication device or system that adapts one or more transmission mediums (such as radio packet or circuit data transmission) to one or more alternative transmission formats (such as ATM or IP data transmission). The use of a convergence sublayer in a communication system typically allows for the transparent flow of commands and media regardless of the media and type of transmission systems.

Convergence Time-The amount of time it takes an echo canceller to train (learn) how to cancel echoes from the incoming audio signal.

Convergent-A process of integrating services such as local telephone service, mobile communications, cable television, and long distance together onto a single system. These services and/or systems may be truly integrated or loosely tied together (sometimes called "stapled") so allow a customer to have a single billing and customer care access point.

Convergent Billing-Convergent billing is the combining of billing information for multiple types of services such as television, telephone service and data communication services. Convergent billing or systems may be tightly integrated or loosely tied together (sometimes called "sta-

