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Technical Specification

3rd Generation Partnership Project; Technical Specification Group Core Network; Mobile Application Part (MAP) specification (Release 1999)



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Keywords

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Foreword

This Technical Specification has been produced by the 3rd Generation Partnership Project (3GPP).

The present document specifies the Mobile Application Part (MAP), the requirements for the signalling system and procedures within the 3GPP system at application level.

The contents of the present document are subject to continuing work within the TSG and may change following formal TSG approval. Should the TSG modify the contents of the present document, it will be re-released by the TSG with an identifying change of release date and an increase in version number as follows:

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- x the first digit:
 - 1 presented to TSG for information;
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- y the second digit is incremented for all changes of substance, i.e. technical enhancements, corrections, updates, etc.
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1 Scope

It is necessary to transfer between entities of a Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) information specific to the PLMN in order to deal with the specific behaviour of roaming Mobile Stations (MS)s. The Signalling System No. 7 specified by CCITT is used to transfer this information.

The present document describes the requirements for the signalling system and the procedures needed at the application level in order to fulfil these signalling needs.

Clauses 1 to 6 are related to general aspects such as terminology, mobile network configuration and other protocols required by MAP.

MAP consists of a set of MAP services that are provided to MAP service-users by a MAP service-provider.

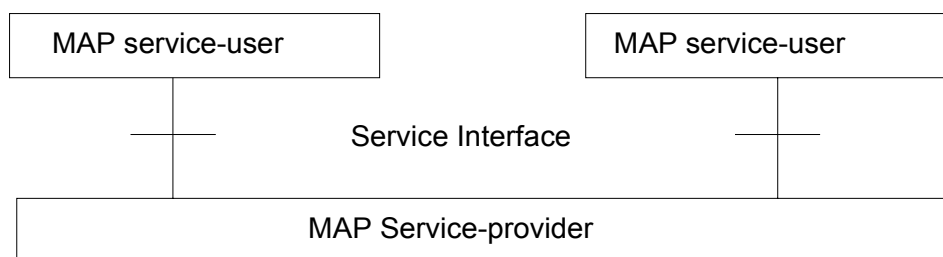


Figure 1.1/1: Modelling principles

Clauses 7 to 13A of the present document describe the MAP services.

Clauses 14 to 17 define the MAP protocol specification and the behaviour of service provider (protocol elements to be used to provide MAP services, mapping on to TC service primitives, abstract syntaxes, etc.).

Clauses 18 to 25 describe the MAP user procedures that make use of MAP services.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies. In the case of a reference to a 3GPP document (including a GSM document), a non-specific reference implicitly refers to the latest version of that document *in the same Release as the present document*.

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- [3] 3GPP TS 22.002: "Bearer Services Supported by a GSM Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN)".
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- [5] 3GPP TS 22.004: "General on Supplementary Services".
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- [7] 3GPP TS 22.016: "International Mobile station Equipment Identities (IMEI)".

- [8] 3GPP TS 22.041: "Operator Determined Barring".
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- [10] 3GPP TS 22.082: "Call Forwarding (CF) supplementary services - Stage 1".
- [11] 3GPP TS 22.083: "Call Waiting (CW) and Call Hold (HOLD) Supplementary Services - Stage 1".
- [12] 3GPP TS 22.084: "Multi Party (MPTY) Supplementary Services - Stage 1".
- [13] 3GPP TS 22.085: "Closed User Group (CUG) supplementary services - Stage 1".
- [14] 3GPP TS 22.086: "Advice of charge (AoC) Supplementary Services - Stage 1".
- [15] 3GPP TS 22.088: "Call Barring (CB) supplementary services - Stage 1".
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- [17] 3GPP TS 23.003: "Numbering, addressing and identification".
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- [26a] 3GPP TS 23.171: "Location Services (LCS); Functional Description; Stage 2".
- [27] 3GPP TS 23.081: "Line Identification Supplementary Services - Stage 2".
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- [34] 3GPP TS 23.090: "Unstructured Supplementary Services Data (USSD) - Stage 2".
- [35] 3GPP TS 24.008: "Mobile Radio Interface Layer 3 specification; Core Network Protocols - Stage 3".
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- [37] 3GPP TS 24.011: "Point-to-Point (PP) Short Message Service (SMS) support on mobile radio interface".

- [37a] GSM 04.71: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile radio interface layer 3 location services specification".
- [38] 3GPP TS 24.080: "Mobile radio interface layer 3 supplementary services specification - Formats and coding".
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- [49] GSM 08.08: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Mobile Switching Centre - Base Station System (MSC - BSS) interface Layer 3 specification".
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- [49a1] GSM 08.31: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); Location Services (LCS); Serving Mobile Location Centre (SMLC) – Serving Mobile Location Centre (SMLC); SMLC Peer Protocol (SMLCPP)".
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- [58] 3GPP TS 29.010: "Information element mapping between Mobile Station - Base Station System and BSS - Mobile-services Switching Centre (MS - BSS - MSC) Signalling procedures and the Mobile Application Part (MAP)".
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- [72] ITU-T Recommendation Q.711: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Functional description of the Signalling Connection Control Part".
- [73] ITU-T Recommendation Q.712: "Definition and function of SCCP messages".
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- [86] ITU-T Recommendation Q.767: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Application of the ISDN user part of CCITT signalling System No.7 for international ISDN interconnections".
- [87] ITU-T Recommendation Q.771: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Functional description of transaction capabilities".
- [88] ITU-T Recommendation Q.772: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Transaction capabilities information element definitions".
- [89] ITU-T Recommendation Q.773: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Transaction capabilities formats and encoding".
- [90] ITU-T Recommendation Q.774: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Transaction capabilities procedures".
- [91] ITU-T Recommendation Q.775: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Guide-lines for using transaction capabilities".
- [92] ITU-T Recommendation X.200: "Reference Model of Open systems interconnection for CCITT Applications".
- [93] ITU-T Recommendation X.208 (1988): "Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)".
- [94] ITU-T Recommendation X.209 (1988): "Specification of basic encoding rules for Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)".
- [95] ITU-T Recommendation X.210: "Open systems interconnection layer service definition conventions".
- [97] 3GPP TS 23.018: "Basic Call Handling".
- [98] 3GPP TS 23.078: "Customised Applications for Mobile network Enhanced Logic (CAMEL) Phase 3 - Stage 2".
- [99] 3GPP TS 23.079: "Support of Optimal Routeing (SOR) - Stage 2".
- [100] GSM 03.68: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); - Stage 2".
- [101] GSM 03.69: "Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2+); - Stage 2".
- [102] ANSI T1.113: "Signaling System No. 7 (SS7) - ISDN User Part".
- [103] 3GPP TS 23.054 "description for the use of a Shared Inter Working Function (SIWF) - Stage 2".
- [104] 3GPP TS 23.060: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) Description; Stage 2".
- [105] 3GPP TS 29.060: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); GPRS Tunnelling Protocol (GTP) across the Gn and Gp Interface".

- [106] 3GPP TS 29.018: "General Packet Radio Service (GPRS); Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN) - Visitors Location Register (VLR); Gs interface layer 3 specification".
- [107] 3GPP TS 23.093: "Technical Realization of Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber (CCBS); Stage 2".
- [108] 3GPP TS 23.066: "Support of Mobile Number Portability (MNP); Technical Realisation Stage 2".
- [109] ANSI T1.112 (1996): "Telecommunication – Signalling No. 7 – Signaling Connection Control Part (SCCP)".
- [110] 3GPP TS 23.116: "Super-Charger Technical Realisation; Stage 2."
- [111] ITU-T Recommendation Q.711: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Signalling System No. 7 – Functional Description of the Signalling Connection Control Part".
- [112] ITU-T Recommendation Q.712: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Signalling System No. 7 – Definition and Function of SCCP Messages".
- [113] ITU-T Recommendation Q.713: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Signalling System No. 7 – SCCP formats and codes".
- [114] ITU-T Recommendation Q.714: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Signalling System No. 7 – Signalling Connection Control Part Procedures".
- [115] ITU-T Recommendation Q.716: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7; Signalling System No. 7 – Signalling Connection Control Part (SCCP) Performance".
- [116] ITU-T Q.850, May 1998: "Usage of cause and location in the Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. 1 and the Signalling System No. 7 ISDN User Part".
- [117] 3GPP TS 22.135: "Multicall; Service description; Stage 1".
- [118] 3GPP TS 23.135: "Multicall supplementary service; Stage 2".
- [119] 3GPP TS 24.135: "Multicall supplementary service; Stage 3".
- [120] 3GPP TS 25.413: "UTRAN Iu Interface RANAP Signalling".
- [121] 3GPP TS 23.032: "Universal Geographical Area Description (GAD)"

3 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the present document are listed in 3GPP TS 21.905.

4 Void

5 Overload and compatibility overview

5.1 Overload control

There is a requirement for an overload/congestion control for all entities of the Public Land Mobile Network and the underlying Signalling System No. 7.

5.1.1 Overload control for MSC (outside MAP)

For the entity MSC the following two procedures (outside MAP) may be applied to control the processor load:

- ISDN
CCITT Recommendation Q.764 (Automatic Congestion Control), applicable to reduce the mobile terminating traffic;
- BSSAP
GSM 08.08 (A-interface Flow Control), applicable to reduce the mobile originating traffic.

5.1.2 Overload control for MAP entities

For all MAP entities, especially the HLR, the following overload control method is applied.

If overload of a MAP entity is detected requests for certain MAP operations (see tables 5.1/1, 5.1/2, 5.1/3 and 5.1/4) may be ignored by the responder. The decision as to which MAP Operations may be ignored is made by the MAP service provider and is based upon the priority of the application context.

Since most of the affected MAP operations are supervised in the originating entity by TC timers (medium) an additional delay effect is achieved for the incoming traffic.

If overload levels are applicable in the Location Registers the MAP operations should be discarded taking into account the priority of their application context (see table 5.1/1 for HLR, table 5.1/2 for MSC/VLR, table 5.1/3 for the SGSN and table 5.1/4 for the SMLC; the lowest priority is discarded first).

The ranking of priorities given in the tables 5.1/1, 5.1/2, 5.1/3 and 5.1/4 is not normative. The tables can only be seen as a proposal that might be changed due to network operator/implementation matters.

Table 5.1/1: Priorities of Application Contexts for HLR as Responder

<i>Priority high</i>	Responder = HLR	Initiating Entity
	<u>Mobility Management</u>	
	networkLocUp (updateLocation), (restoreData/v2), (sendParameters/v1)	VLR
	gprsLocationUpdate (updateGPRSLocation/v3),	SGSN
	infoRetrieval (sendAuthenticationInfo/v2/v3), (sendParameters/v1)	VLR/SGSN
	istAlerting (istAlert/v3) (purgeMS/v2/v3)	MSC msPurging VLR
	msPurging (purgeMS/v3)	SGSN
	<u>Short Message Service</u>	
	shortMsgGateway (sendRoutingInfoforSM), (reportSM-DeliveryStatus)	GMSC
	mwdMngt VLR/SGSN (readyForSM/v2/v3), (noteSubscriberPresent/v1)	
	<u>Mobile Terminating Traffic</u>	
	locInfoRetrieval (sendRoutingInfo)	GMSC
	anyTimeEnquiry (anyTimeInterrogation)	gsmSCF
	reporting (statusReport)	VLR
	<u>Location Services</u>	
	locationSvcGateway (sendRoutingInfoforLCS/v3)	GMLC
	<u>Subscriber Controlled Inputs (Supplementary Services)</u>	
	networkFunctionalSs (registerSS), (eraseSS), (activateSS), (deactivateSS), (interrogateSS), (registerPassword), (processUnstructuredSS-Data/v1), (beginSubscriberActivity/v1)	VLR
	callCompletion (registerCCEnter), (eraseCCEnter)	VLR
	networkUnstructuredSs (processUnstructuredSS-Request/v2)	VLR
	imsiRetrieval (sendIMSI/v2)	VLR
	gprsLocationInfoRetrieval (sendRoutingInfoForGprs/v3)	GGSN/SGSN
	failureReport (failureReport/v3)	GGSN/SGSN
	authenticationFailureReport (authenticationFailureReport/v3)	VLR/SGSN
<i>Priority low</i>		

NOTE: The application context name is the last component but one of the object identifier.
Operation names are given in brackets for information with "/vn" appended to vn only operations.

Table 5.1/3: Priorities of Application Contexts for SGSN as Responder

Responder = SGSN	Initiating Entity
Priority high	
<u>Mobility and Location Register Management</u>	
locationCancel (cancelLocation v3)	HLR
reset (reset)	HLR
subscriberDataMngt (insertSubscriberData v3), (deleteSubscriberData v3)	HLR
tracing (activateTraceMode), (deactivateTraceMode)	HLR
<u>Short Message Service</u>	
shortMsgMT-Relay (MT-ForwardSM v3) (forwardSM v1/v2)	MSC
<u>Network-Requested PDP context activation</u>	
gprsNotify HLR (noteMsPresentForGprs v3),	
Priority low	

NOTE: The application context name is the last component but one of the object identifier.
Operation names are given in brackets for information with "/vn" appended to vn.

Table 5.1/2: Priorities of Application Contexts for MSC/VLR as Responder

Responder = MSC/VLR	Initiating Entity
Priority high	
<u>Handover</u>	
handoverControl (prepareHandover/v2/v3), (performHandover/v1)	MSC
<u>Group call and Broadcast call</u>	
groupCallControl (prepareGroupCall/v3)	MSC
<u>Mobility and Location Register Management</u>	
locationCancel (cancelLocation)	HLR
reset (reset)	HLR
immediateTermination (istCommand/v3)	HLR
interVlrInfoRetrieval (sendIdentification/v2/v3), (sendParameters/v1)	VLR
subscriberDataMngt (insertSubscriberData), (deleteSubscriberData)	HLR
tracing (activateTraceMode), (deactivateTraceMode)	HLR
<u>Short Message Service</u>	
shortMsgMO-Relay (MO-ForwardSM v3) (forwardSM v1/v2)	MSC/SGSN
shortMsgMT-Relay (MT-ForwardSM v3) (forwardSM v1/v2)	MSC
shortMsgAlert (alertServiceCentre/v2), (alertServiceCentreWithoutResult/v1)	HLR
<u>Mobile Terminating Traffic</u>	
roamingNbEnquiry (provideRoamingNumber)	HLR
callControlTransfer (resumeCallHandling)	MSC
subscriberInfoEnquiry (provideSubscriberInformation)	HLR
reporting (remoteUserFree) (SetReportingState)	HLR
<u>Location Services</u>	
locationSvcEnquiry (provideSubscriberLocation v3)	GMLC
<u>Network-Initiated USSD</u>	
networkUnstructuredSs (unstructuredSS-Request/v2), (unstructuredSS-Notify/v2)	HLR
Priority low	

NOTE: The application context name is the last component but one of the object identifier.
Operation names are given in brackets for information with "/vn" appended to vn only operations.

5.1.3 Congestion control for Signalling System No. 7

The requirements of SS7 Congestion control have to be taken into account as far as possible.

Means that could be applied to achieve the required traffic reductions are described in clauseclauses 5.1.1 and 5.1.2.

5.2 Compatibility

5.2.1 General

The present document of the Mobile Application Part is designed in such a way that an implementation which conforms to it can also conform to the Mobile Application Part operational version 1 specifications, except on the MSC-VLR interface.

A version negotiation mechanism based on the use of an application-context-name is used to negotiate the protocol version used between two entities for supporting a MAP-user signalling procedure.

When starting a signalling procedure, the MAP-user supplies an application-context-name to the MAP-provider. This name refers to the set of application layer communication capabilities required for this dialogue. This refers to the required TC facilities (e.g. version 1 or 2) and the list of operation packages (i.e. set of operations) from which operations can be invoked during the dialogue.

A version one application-context-name may only be transferred to the peer user in a MAP-U-ABORT to an entity of version two or higher (i.e. to trigger a dialogue which involves only communication capabilities defined for MAP operational version 1).

If the proposed application-context-name can be supported by the responding entity the dialogue continues on this basis otherwise the dialogue is refused and the initiating user needs to start a new dialogue, which involves another application-context-name which requires less communication capabilities but provides similar functionality (if possible).

When a signalling procedure can be supported by several application contexts that differ by their version number, the MAP-User needs to select a name. It can either select the name that corresponds to the highest version it supports or follow a more specific strategy so that the number of protocol fallbacks due to version compatibility problems is minimised.

5.2.2 Strategy for selecting the Application Context (AC) version

A method should be used to minimise the number of protocol fall-backs which would occur sometimes if the highest supported AC-Name were always the one selected by GSM entities when initiating a dialogue. The following method is an example that can be used mainly at transitory phase stage when the network is one of mixed phase entities.

5.2.2.1 Proposed method

A table (table 1) may be set up by administrative action to define the highest application context (AC) version supported by each destination; a destination may be another node within the same or a different PLMN, or another PLMN considered as a single entity. The destination may be defined by an E.164 number or an E.214 number derived from an IMSI or in North America (World Zone 1) by an E.164 number or an IMSI (E.212 number). The table also includes the date when each destination is expected to be able to handle at least one AC of the latest version of the MAP protocol. When this date is reached, the application context supported by the node is marked as "unknown", which will trigger the use of table 2.

A second table (table 2) contains an entry for each destination that has an entry in table 1. For a given entity, the entry in table 2 may be a single application context version or a vector of different versions applying to different application contexts for that entity. Table 2 is managed as described in clauseclause 5.2.2.2.

The data for each destination will go through the following states:

- a) the version shown in table 1 is "version n-1", where 'n' is the highest version existing in this specification; table 2 is not used;
- b) the version shown in table 1 is "unknown"; table 2 is used, and maintained as described in clause 5.2.2.2;
- c) when the PLMN operator declares that an entity (single node or entire PLMN) has been upgraded to support all the MAP version n ACs defined for the relevant interface, the version shown in table 1 is set to "version n" by administrative action; table 2 is no longer used, and the storage space may be recovered.

5.2.2.2 Managing the version look-up table

WHEN it receives a MAP-OPEN and the MAP-User determines the originating entity number either using the originating address parameter or the originating reference parameter or retrieving it from the subscriber data using the IMSI or the MSISDN.

IF the entity number is known:

THEN

It updates (if required) the associated list of highest supported ACs.

ELSE

It creates an entry for this entity and includes the received AC-name in the list of highest supported ACs.

WHEN starting a procedure, the originating MAP-user looks up its version control table.

IF the destination address is known and not timed-out.

THEN

It retrieves the appropriate AC-name and uses it

IF the dialogue is accepted by the peer

THEN

It does not modify the version control table

ELSE (this should never occur)

It starts a new dialogue with the common highest version supported (based on information implicitly or explicitly provided by the peer).

It replaces the old AC-name by the new one in the list of associated highest AC supported.

ELSE

It uses the AC-name that corresponds to the highest version it supports.

IF the dialogue is accepted by the peer.

THEN

It adds the destination node in its version control table and includes the AC-Name in the list of associated highest AC supported.

ELSE

It starts a new dialogue with the common highest version supported (based on information implicitly or explicitly provided by the peer).

IF the destination node was not known

THEN

It adds the destination node in its version control table and includes the new AC-Name in the list of associated highest AC supported.

ELSE

It replaces the old AC-name by the new one in the list of highest supported AC and reset the timer.

5.2.2.3 Optimising the method

A table look-up may be avoided in some cases if both the HLR and the VLR or both the HLR and the SGSN store for each subscriber the version of the AC-name used at location updating. Then:

- for procedures which make use of the same application-context, the same AC-name (thus the same version) can be selected (without any table look-up) when the procedure is triggered;
- for procedures which make use of a different application-context but which includes one of the packages used by the location updating AC, the same version can be selected (without any table look-up) when the procedure is triggered;

for HLR:

- Subscriber data modification (stand alone);

for VLR:

- Data Restoration.

6 Requirements concerning the use of SCCP and TC

6.1 Use of SCCP

The Mobile Application Part (MAP) makes use of the services offered by the Signalling Connection Control Part (SCCP).

MAP supports the following SCCP versions:

- Signalling Connection Control Part, Signalling System no. 7 CCITT ('Blue Book SCCP').
- Signalling Connection Control Part, Signalling System no. 7 ITU-T Recommendation (07/96) Q.711 to Q.716 ('White Book SCCP'). Support of White Book SCCP at the receiving side shall be mandated from 00:01hrs, 1st July 2002(UTC). However, for signalling over the MAP E-interface to support inter-MSC handover/relocation, the support of White Book SCCP shall be mandated with immediate effect.

A White Book SCCP message will fail if any signalling point used in the transfer of the message does not support White Book SCCP. Therefore it is recommended that the originator of the White Book SCCP message supports a drop back mechanism or route capability determination mechanism to interwork with signalling points that are beyond the control of GSM/UMTS network operators.

In North America (World Zone 1) the national version of SCCP is used as specified in ANSI T1.112. Interworking between a PLMN in North America and a PLMN outside North America will involve an STP to translate between ANSI SCCP and ITU-T/CCITT SCCP.

6.1.1 SCCP Class

MAP will only make use of the connectionless classes (0 or 1) of the SCCP.

6.1.2 Sub-System Number (SSN)

The Application Entities (AEs) defined for MAP consist of several Application Service Elements (ASEs) and are addressed by sub-system numbers (SSNs). The SSNs for MAP are specified in 3GPP TS 23.003 [17].

When the SGSN emulates MSC behaviour for processing messages (MAP-MO-FORWARD-SHORT-MESSAGE, MAP_CHECK_IMEI) towards entities which do not support interworking to SGSNs, it shall use the MSC SSN in the calling party address instead of the SGSN SSN.

6.1.3 SCCP addressing

6.1.3.1 Introduction

Within the GSM System there will be a need to communicate between entities within the same PLMN and in different PLMNs. Using the Mobile Application Part (MAP) for this function implies the use of Transaction Capabilities (TC) and the Signalling Connection Control Part (SCCP) of CCITT Signalling System No. 7.

Only the entities that should be addressed are described below. If the CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used, the format and coding of address parameters carried by the SCCP for that purpose shall comply with CCITT Recommendation Q.713 with the following restrictions:

1) Intra-PLMN addressing

For communication between entities within the same PLMN, a MAP SSN shall always be included in the called and calling party addresses. All other aspects of SCCP addressing are network specific.

2) Inter-PLMN addressing

a) Called Party Address

- SSN indicator = 1 (MAP SSN always included);
- Global title indicator = 0100 (Global title includes translation type, numbering plan, encoding scheme and nature of address indicator);
- the translation type field will be coded "00000000" (Not used). For call related messages for non-optimal routed calls (as described in 3GPP TS 23.066) directed to another PLMN the translation type field may be coded "10000000" (CRMNP);
- Routing indicator = 0 (Routing on global title);

b) Calling Party Address

- SSN indicator = 1 (MAP SSNs always included);
- Point code indicator = 0;
- Global title indicator = 0100 (Global title includes translation type, numbering plan, encoding scheme and nature of address indicator);
- Numbering Plan = 0001 (ISDN Numbering Plan, E.164; In Case of Inter-PLMN Signalling, the dialogue initiating entity and dialogue responding entity shall always include its own E.164 Global Title as Calling Party Address);
- the translation type field will be coded "00000000" (Not used);
- Routing indicator = 0 (Routing on Global Title).

If ANSI T1.112 SCCP is used, the format and coding of address parameters carried by the SCCP for that purpose shall comply with ANSI specification T1.112 with the following restrictions:

1) Intra-PLMN addressing

For communication between entities within the same PLMN, a MAP SSN shall always be included in the called and calling party addresses. All other aspects of SCCP addressing are network specific.

2) Inter-PLMN addressing

a) Called Party Address

- SSN indicator = 1 (MAP SSN always included);
- Global title indicator = 0010 (Global title includes translation type);
- the Translation Type (TT) field will be coded as follows:
 - TT = 9, if IMSI is included;
 - TT = 14, if MSISDN is included;
 - Or TT = 10, if Network Element is included. (If TT=10, then Number Portability GTT is not invoked, if TT=14, then Number Portability GTT may be invoked).
- Routing indicator = 0 (Routing on global title);

b) Calling Party Address

- SSN indicator = 1 (MAP SSNs always included);
- Point code indicator = 0;
- Global Title indicator = 0010 (Global title includes translation type);
 - TT = 9, if IMSI is included;
 - TT = 14, if MSISDN is included;
 - Or TT = 10, if Network Element is included. (If TT=10, then Number Portability GTT is not invoked, if TT=14, then Number Portability GTT may be invoked).

Routing indicator = 0 (Routing on Global Title).

If a Global Title translation is required for obtaining routing information, one of the numbering plans E.164, E.212 and E.214 is applicable.

- E.212 numbering plan.

When CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used, an E.212 number must not be included as Global Title in an SCCP UNITDATA message. The translation of an E.212 number into a Mobile Global Title is applicable in a dialogue initiating VLR, SGSN or GGSN if the routing information towards the HLR is derived from the subscriber's IMSI. In World Zone 1 when ANSI SCCP is used, the IMSI (E.212 number) is used as a Global Title to address the HLR. When an MS moves from one VLR service area to another, the new VLR may derive the address of the previous VLR from the Location Area Identification provided by the MS in the location registration request. The PLMN where the previous VLR is located is identified by the E.212 numbering plan elements of the Location Area Identification, i.e. the Mobile Country Code (MCC) and the Mobile Network Code (MNC).

- E.214 and E.164 numbering plans.

When CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used, only address information belonging to either E.214 or E.164 numbering plan is allowed to be included as Global Title in the Called and Calling Party Address. In World Zone 1 when ANSI SCCP is used, the IMSI (E.212 number) is used as a Global Title to address the HLR.

If the Calling Party Address associated with the dialogue initiating message contains a Global Title, the sending network entity shall include its E.164 entity number.

When receiving an SCCP UNITDATA message, SCCP shall accept either of the valid numbering plans in the Called Party Address and in the Calling Party Address.

When CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used and an N-UNITDATA-REQUEST primitive from TC is received, SCCP shall accept an E.164 number or an E.214 number in the Called Address and in the Calling Address. In World Zone 1 when ANSI SCCP is used, the IMSI (E.212 number) is used instead of E.214 number.

The following clauseclauses describe the method of SCCP addressing appropriate for each entity both for the simple intra-PLMN case and where an inter-PLMN communication is required. The following entities are considered:

- the Mobile-services Switching Centre (MSC);
- the Home location Register (HLR);
- the Visitor Location Register (VLR);
- the Gateway Mobile-services Switching Centre (GMSC);
- the GSM Service Control Function (gsmSCF);
- the Interworking Mobile-services Switching Centre (IWMSC);
- the Shared Inter Working Function (SIWF);
- the Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN);
- the Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN);
- the Gateway Mobile Location Centre (GMLC).

6.1.3.2 The Mobile-services Switching Centre (MSC)

There are several cases where it is necessary to address the MSC.

6.1.3.2.1 MSC interaction during handover or relocation

The address is derived from the target Cell id or from the target RNC id.

6.1.3.2.2 MSC for short message routing

When a short message has to be routed to an MS, the GMSC addresses the VMSC by an MSC identity received from the HLR that complies with E.164 rules.

For MS originating short message, the IWMSC address is derived from the Service Centre address.

6.1.3.2.3 MSC for location request routing

When a location request for a particular MS needs to be sent to the MS's VMSC, the GMLC addresses the VMSC using an E.164 address received from the MS's HLR.

6.1.3.2.4 MSC for LMU Control

When a control message has to be routed to an LMU from an SMLC, the SMLC addresses the serving MSC for the LMU using an E.164 address.

6.1.3.3 The Home Location Register (HLR)

There are several cases where the HLR has to be addressed.

6.1.3.3.1 During call set-up

When a call is initiated the HLR of the called mobile subscriber will be interrogated to discover the whereabouts of the MS. The addressing required by the SCCP will be derived from the MSISDN dialled by the calling subscriber. The

dialled number will be translated into either an SPC, in the case of communications within a PLMN, or a Global Title if other networks are involved (i.e. if the communication is across a PLMN boundary).

If the calling subscriber is a fixed network subscriber, the interrogation can be initiated from the Gateway MSC of the home PLMN in the general case. If the topology of the network allows it, the interrogation could be initiated from any Signalling Point that has MAP capabilities, e.g. local exchange, outgoing International Switching Centre (ISC), etc.

6.1.3.3.2 Before location updating completion

When an MS registers for the first time in a VLR, the VLR has to initiate the update location dialogue with the MS's HLR and a preceding dialogue for authentication information retrieval if the authentication information must be retrieved from the HLR. When initiating either of these dialogues, the only data for addressing the HLR that the VLR has available is contained in the IMSI, and addressing information for SCCP must be derived from it. When continuing the established update location dialogue (as with any other dialogue), the VLR must derive the routing information towards the HLR from the Calling Party Address received with the first responding CONTINUE message until the dialogue terminating message is received. This means that the VLR must be able to address the HLR based on:

- an E.214 Mobile Global Title originally derived by the VLR from the IMSI (when CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used), or an E.212 number originally derived from IMSI (when ANSI SCCP is used, an IMSI); or
- an E.164 HLR address; or
- in the case of intra-PLMN signalling, an SPC.

When answering with Global Title to the VLR, the HLR shall insert its E.164 address in the Calling Party Address of the SCCP message containing the first responding CONTINUE message.

If the HLR is in the same PLMN as the VLR, local translation tables may exist to derive an SPC. For authentication information retrieval and location updating via the international PSTN/ISDN signalling network that requires the use of CCITT or ITU-T SCCP, the Global Title must be derived from the IMSI, using the principles contained in CCITT Recommendation E.214 and the Numbering Plan Indicator (NPI) value referenced by the SCCP Specifications. In World Zone 1 where the ANSI SCCP is used, IMSI (E.212 number) is used as Global Title. A summary of the translation from the IMSI (CCITT Recommendation E.212) to Mobile Global Title (described in CCITT Recommendation E.214) is shown below:

- E.212 Mobile Country Code translates to E.164 Country Code;
- E.212 Mobile Network Code translates to E.164 National Destination Code;
- E.212 Mobile Subscriber Identification Number (MSIN) is carried unchanged if within the E.164 number maximum length (15 digits). If the Mobile Global Title is more than 15 digits the number is truncated to 15 by deleting the least significant digits.

This translation will be done either at the application or at SCCP level in the VLR. The Mobile Global Title thus derived will be used to address the HLR.

If location updating is triggered by an MS that roams from one MSC Area into a different MSC Area served by the same VLR, the VLR shall address the HLR in the same way as if the MS registers for the first time in the VLR.

6.1.3.3.3 After location updating completion

In this case, the subscriber's basic MSISDN has been received from the HLR during the subscriber data retrieval procedure as well as the HLR number constituting a parameter of the MAP message indicating successful completion of the update location dialogue. From either of these E.164 numbers the address information for initiating dialogues with the roaming subscriber's HLR can be derived. Also the subscriber's IMSI may be used for establishing the routing information towards the HLR. This may apply in particular if the dialogue with the HLR is triggered by subscriber controlled input.

Thus the SCCP address of the roaming subscriber's HLR may be an SPC, or it may be a Global title consisting of the E.164 MSISDN or the E.164 number allocated to the HLR or either the E.214 Mobile Global Title derived from the IMSI if CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used, or the IMSI if ANSI SCCP is used (ANSI SCCP is used in World Zone 1).

6.1.3.3.4 VLR restoration

If a roaming number is requested by the HLR for an IMSI that has no data record in the interrogated VLR, the VLR provides the roaming number in the dialogue terminating message. Subsequently the VLR must retrieve the authentication data from the MS's HLR, if required, and must then trigger the restore data procedure. For this purpose, the VLR has to initiate in succession two independent dialogues with the MS's HLR. The MTP and SCCP address information needed for routing towards the HLR can be derived from the IMSI received as a parameter of the MAP message requesting the roaming number. In this case, the IMSI received from the HLR in the roaming number request shall be processed in the same way as the IMSI that is received from an MS that registers for the first time within a VLR. Alternatively to the IMSI, the Calling Party Address associated with the roaming number request may be used to obtain the routing information towards the HLR.

6.1.3.3.5 During Network-Requested PDP Context Activation

When receiving a PDP PDU the GGSN may interrogate the HLR of the MS for information retrieval. When initiating such a dialogue, the only data for addressing the HLR that the GGSN has available is contained in the IMSI, and addressing information must be derived from it. The IMSI is obtained from the IP address or the X.25 address in the incoming IP message by means of a translation table. This means that the GGSN shall be able to address the HLR based on an E.214, (if CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used), or E.212 (if ANSI SCCP is used), Mobile Global Title originally derived by the GGSN from the IMSI in the case of inter-PLMN signalling. In the case of intra-PLMN signalling, an SPC may also be used.

If the HLR is in the same PLMN as the GGSN, local translation tables may exist to derive an SPC. For information retrieval via the international PSTN/ISDN signalling network, the Global title must be derived from the IMSI, using the principles contained in CCITT Recommendation E.214 and the Numbering Plan Indicator (NPI) value referenced by the SCCP Specifications. A summary of the translation from the IMSI (CCITT Recommendation E.212) to Mobile Global Title (described in CCITT Recommendation E.214) is shown below:

- E.212 Mobile Country Code translates to E.164 Country Code;
- E.212 Mobile Network Code translates to E.164 National Destination Code;
- E.212 Mobile Subscriber Identification Number (MSIN) is carried unchanged if within the E.164 number maximum length (15 digits). If the Mobile Global Title is more than 15 digits the number is truncated to 15 by deleting the least significant digits.

This translation will be done either at the application or at SCCP level in the GGSN. The Mobile Global Title thus derived will be used to address the HLR.

6.1.3.3.6 Before GPRS location updating completion

When an MS registers for the first time in an SGSN, the SGSN has to initiate the update location dialogue with the MS's HLR and a preceding dialogue for authentication information retrieval if the authentication information must be retrieved from the HLR. When initiating either of these dialogues, the only data for addressing the HLR that the SGSN has available is contained in the IMSI, and addressing information for SCCP must be derived from it. When continuing the established update location dialogue (as with any other dialogue), the SGSN must derive the routing information towards the HLR from the Calling Party Address received with the first responding CONTINUE message until the dialogue terminating message is received. This means that the SGSN must be able to address the HLR based on:

- an E.214 (if CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used) or E.212 (if ANSI SCCP is used) Mobile Global Title originally derived by the SGSN from the IMSI; or
- an E.164 HLR address; or
- in the case of intra-PLMN signalling, an SPC.

If the HLR is in the same PLMN as the SGSN, local translation tables may exist to derive an SPC. For authentication information retrieval and location updating via the international PSTN/ISDN signalling network, the Global title must be derived from the IMSI, using the principles contained in CCITT Recommendation E.214 and the Numbering Plan Indicator (NPI) value referenced by the SCCP Specifications. A summary of the translation from the IMSI (CCITT Recommendation E.212) to Mobile Global Title (described in CCITT Recommendation E.214) is shown below:

- E.212 Mobile Country Code translates to E.164 Country Code;

- E.212 Mobile Network Code translates to E.164 National Destination Code;
- E.212 Mobile Subscriber Identification Number (MSIN) is carried unchanged if within the E.164 number maximum length (15 digits). If the Mobile Global Title is more than 15 digits the number is truncated to 15 by deleting the least significant digits.

This translation will be done either at the application or at SCCP level in the SGSN. The Mobile Global Title thus derived will be used to address the HLR.

6.1.3.3.7 After GPRS location updating completion

In this case, the subscriber's Basic MSISDN has been received from the HLR during the subscriber data retrieval procedure as well as the HLR number constituting a parameter of the MAP message indicating successful completion of the update location dialogue. From either of these E.164 numbers the address information for initiating dialogues with the roaming subscriber's HLR can be derived. Also the subscriber's IMSI may be used for establishing the routing information towards the HLR.

Thus the SCCP address of the roaming subscriber's HLR may be an SPC, or it may be a Global title consisting of the E.164 MSISDN or the E.164 number allocated to the HLR or the E.214 Mobile Global Title derived from the IMSI.

6.1.3.3.8 Query for a Location Request

For a location request from an external client, the GMLC needs to address the home HLR of the target MS to obtain the address of the target MS's serving MSC. The GMLC uses either the international E.164 MSISDN, the international E.214 number (if CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used) or the international E.212 number (if ANSI SCCP is used) of the MS as means to route a query to the HLR.

6.1.3.4 The Visitor Location Register (VLR)

There are several cases when the VLR needs to be addressed.

6.1.3.4.1 Inter-VLR information retrieval

When an MS moves from one VLR service area to another, the new VLR may request the IMSI and authentication sets from the previous VLR. The new VLR derives the address of the previous VLR from the Location Area Identification provided by the MS in the location registration request.

6.1.3.4.2 HLR request

The HLR will only request information from a VLR if it is aware that one of its subscribers is in the VLR service area. This means that a location updating dialogue initiated by the VLR has been successfully completed, i.e. the HLR has indicated successful completion of the update location procedure to the VLR.

When initiating dialogues towards the VLR after successful completion of location updating, the routing information used by the HLR is derived from the E.164 VLR number received as a parameter of the MAP message initiating the update location dialogue. If the VLR is in the same PLMN as the HLR, the VLR may be addressed directly by an SPC derived from the E.164 VLR number. For dialogues via the international PSTN/ISDN signalling network, presence of the E.164 VLR number in the Called Party Address is required.

6.1.3.5 The Interworking MSC (IWMSC) for Short Message Service

The IWMSC is the interface between the mobile network and the network to access to the Short Message Service Centre. This exchange has an E.164 address known in the SGSN or in the MSC.

6.1.3.6 The Equipment Identity Register (EIR)

The EIR address is either unique or could be derived from the IMEI. The type of address is not defined.

6.1.3.7 The Shared Inter Working Function (SIWF)

When the Visited MSC detects a data or fax call and the IWF in the V-MSC cannot handle the required service an SIWF can be invoked. The SIWF is addressed with an E.164 number.

6.1.3.8 The Serving GPRS Support Node (SGSN)

The HLR will initiate dialogues towards the SGSN if it is aware that one of its subscribers is in the SGSN serving area. This means that a GPRS location updating has been successfully completed, i.e., the HLR has indicated successful completion of the GPRS location update to the SGSN. The routing information used by the HLR is derived from the E.164 SGSN number received as parameter of the MAP message initiating the GPRS update location procedure. If the SGSN is in the same PLMN as the HLR, the SGSN may be addressed directly by an SPC derived from the E.164 SGSN number. For dialogues via the international PSTN/ISDN signalling network, the presence of the E.164 SGSN number in the Called Party Address is required.

When the GMSC initiates dialogues towards the SGSN the SGSN (MAP) SSN (See 3GPP TS 23.003) shall be included in the called party address. The routing information used by the GMSC is derived from the E.164 SGSN number received as a parameter of the MAP message initiating the forward short message procedure. If the GMSC does not support the GPRS functionality the MSC (MAP) SSN value shall be included in the called party address.

NOTE: Every VMSC and SGSN shall have uniquely identifiable application using E.164 numbers, for the purpose of SMS over GPRS when the GMSC does not support the GPRS functionality.

6.1.3.9 The Gateway GPRS Support Node (GGSN)

The GGSN provides interworking with external packet-switched networks, network screens and routing of the Network-Requested PDP Context activation. If a Network-Requested PDP Context activation fails, the HLR will alert the GGSN when the subscriber becomes reachable. The HLR will use the E.164 GGSN number received as parameter of the MAP message reporting the failure.

6.1.3.10 The Gateway MSC (GMSC) for Short Message Service

The GMSC provides interworking with the network to access the Short Message Service Centre, the mobile network and routing of Send Routing Info For SM. The GMSC has an E.164 address known in the HLR, SGSN or MSC.

6.1.3.10A Void

6.1.3.10A.1 Void

6.1.3.10A.2 Void

6.1.3.10B The Gateway Mobile Location Centre (GMLC)

The GMLC initiates location requests on behalf of external clients. The E.164 address of the GMLC is provided to an HLR when the GMLC requests a serving MSC address from the HLR for a target MS. The E.164 address of the GMLC is also provided to a serving MSC when the GMLC requests the location of a target MS served by this MSC.

6.1.3.11 Summary table

The following tables summarise the SCCP address used for invoke operations. As a principle, within a PLMN either an SPC or a GT may be used (network operation option), whereas when addressing an entity outside the PLMN the GT must be used. The address type mentioned in the table (e.g. MSISDN) is used as GT or to derive the SPC.

For a response, the originating address passed in the invoke is used as SCCP Called Party Address. For extra-PLMN addressing the own E.164 entity address is used as SCCP Calling Party Address; for intra-PLMN addressing an SPC derived from the entity number may be used instead. When using an SPC, the SPC may be taken directly from MTP.

Table 6.1/1

to from	fixed net work	HLR	VLR	MSC	EIR	gsmSCF	SIWF	SGSN	GGSN
fixed network	---	E:GT T:MSISDN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Home Location Register	---	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:VLR NUMBER	---	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:gsmSCF NUMBER	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:SGSN NUMBER	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:GGSN NUMBER
Visitor Location Register	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MGT (outside World Zone 1)/MSISDN (World Zone 1)/HLR NUMBER (note)	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:VLR NUMBER	---	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:gsmSCF NUMBER	---	---	---
mobile-services switching centre	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MSISDN	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:VLR NUMBER	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MSC NUMBER	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:EIR NUMBER	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:gsmSCF NUMBER	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:SIWF NUMBER	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:SGSN NUMBER	---
gsm Service Control Function	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MSISDN	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shared Inter Working Function	---	---	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MSC NUMBER	---	---	---	---	---
Serving GPRS Support Node	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MGT/ MSISDN/ HLR NUMBER	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MSC NUMBER	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:EIR NUMBER	---	---	---	---
Gateway GPRS Support Node	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MGT	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gateway Mobile Location Centre	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MSISDN, MGT (outside World Zone 1) or IMSI (World Zone 1) (note)	---	I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MSC NUMBER	---	---	---	---	---

I:	Intra-PLMN.
E:	Extra (Inter)-PLMN.
T:	Address Type.
GT:	Global Title.
MGT:	E.214 Mobile Global Title.
SPC:	Signalling Point Code.
NOTE:	<p>For initiating the location updating procedure and an authentication information retrieval from the HLR preceding it, the VLR has to derive the HLR address from the IMSI of the MS. The result can be an SPC or an E.214 Mobile Global Title if CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used, or IMSI itself if ANSI SCCP is used (ANSI SCCP is used in World Zone 1). When continuing the established update location dialogue (as with any other dialogue) the VLR must derive the routing information towards the HLR from the Calling Party Address received with the first responding CONTINUE message until the dialogue terminating message is received.</p> <p>For transactions invoked by the VLR after update location completion, the VLR may derive the information for addressing the HLR from addresses received in the course of the update location procedure (MSISDN or HLR number) or from the IMSI.</p> <p>When invoking the Restore Data procedure and an authentication information retrieval from the HLR preceding it, the VLR must derive the information for addressing the HLR from the address information received in association with the roaming number request. This may be either the IMSI received as a parameter of the MAP message requesting the Roaming Number or the Calling Party Address associated with the MAP message requesting the Roaming Number.</p> <p>The gsmSCF shall be addressed using more than one Global Title number. The first Global Title number is used to address a gsmSCF for MAP. The second Global Title number is used to address a gsmSCF for CAP.</p> <p>For querying the HLR to obtain the VMSC address to support location services, the GMLC has to derive the HLR address from either the MSISDN or IMSI of the target MS. When using the IMSI, the result can be an SPC or an E.214 Mobile Global Title if CCITT or ITU-T SCCP is used, or IMSI itself if ANSI SCCP is used (ANSI SCCP is used in World Zone 1).</p>

Table 6.1/2

to from		GMLC
fixed network		---
Home Location Register		---
Visitor Location Register		---
Mobile-services Switching Centre		---
gsm Service Control Function		I:SPC/GT E:GT T:MSISDN
Shared Inter Working Function		---
Serving GPRS Support Node		---
Gateway GPRS Support Node		---
Gateway Mobile Location Centre		
I:	Intra-PLMN.	
E:	Extra (Inter)-PLMN.	
T:	Address Type.	
GT:	Global Title.	
MGT:	E.214 Mobile Global Title.	
SPC:	Signalling Point Code.	

6.2 Use of TC

The Mobile Application part makes use of the services offered by the Transaction Capabilities (TC) of Signalling System No. 7. ETS 300 287, which is based on CCITT White Book Recommendations Q.771 to Q.775, should be consulted for the full specification of TC.

The MAP uses all the services provided by TC except the ones related to the unstructured dialogue facility.

From a modelling perspective, the MAP is viewed as a single Application Service Element. Further structuring of it is for further study.

Transaction Capabilities refers to a protocol structure above the network layer interface (i.e., the SCCP service interface) up to the application layer including common application service elements but not the specific application service elements using them.

TC is structured as a Component sub-layer above a Transaction sub-layer.

The Component sub-layer provides two types of application services: services for the control of end-to-end dialogues and services for Remote Operation handling. These services are accessed using the TC-Dialogue handling primitives and TC-Component handling primitives respectively.

Services for dialogue control include the ability to exchange information related to application-context negotiation as well as initialisation data.

Services for Remote Operation handling provide for the exchange of protocol data units invoking tasks (operations), and reporting their outcomes (results or errors) plus any non-application-specific protocol errors detected by the component sub-layer. The reporting of application-specific protocol errors by the TC user, as distinct from application process errors, is also provided. The Transaction sub-layer provides a simple end-to-end connection association service over which several related protocol data units (i.e. built by the Component Sub-Layer) can be exchanged. A Transaction termination can be prearranged (no indication provided to the TC user) or basic (indication provided).

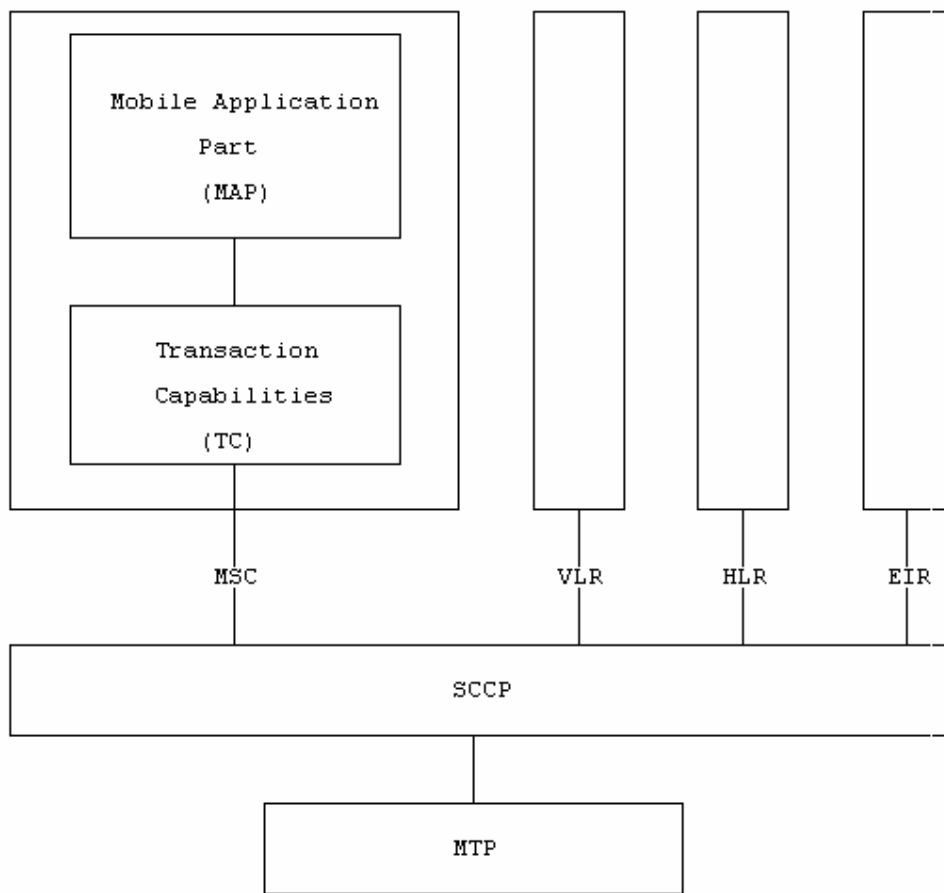


Figure 6.2/1: Facilities for supporting the Mobile Application Part in Signalling System No.7

7 General on MAP services

7.1 Terminology and definitions

The term service is used in clauses 7 to 12 as defined in CCITT Recommendation X.200. The service definition conventions of CCITT Recommendation X.210 are also used.

7.2 Modelling principles

MAP provides its users with a specified set of services and can be viewed by its users as a "black box" or abstract machine representing the MAP service-provider. The service interface can then be depicted as shown in figure 7.2/1.

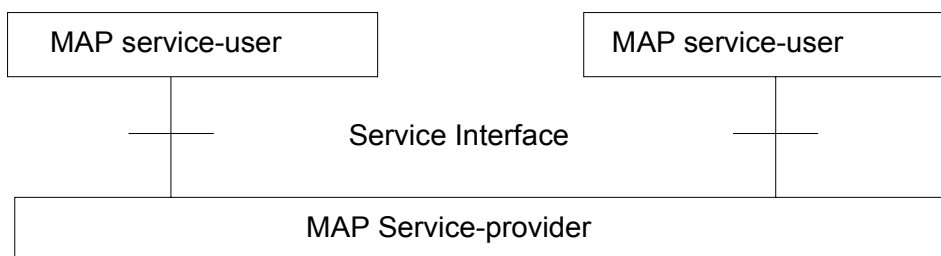


Figure 7.2/1: Modelling principles

The MAP service-users interact with the MAP service-provider by issuing or receiving MAP service-primitives at the service interface.

A MAP service-user may receive services from several instances of the MAP service-provider at the same time. In such cases the overall procedure is synchronised by the service-user.

The MAP service-primitives are named using the following notation:

MAP-ServicePrimitiveName type

where **type** can be any of: request (req), indication (ind), response (rsp) or confirm (cnf). (In the user arrow diagrams type is not indicated in the case of req/ind and indicated as "ack" in the case of rsp/cnf).

The services are further classified as unconfirmed-service, confirmed-service and provider-initiated-service where the first two categories refer to whether or not the service is confirmed by the service-provider. The confirmation may or may not correspond to a response provided by the other service-user.

MAP services are also classified as common MAP services that are available to all MAP service-users, and MAP service-user specific services, which are services available to one or several, but not all, MAP service-users.

A MAP dialogue is defined as an exchange of information between two MAP users in order to perform a common task. A MAP dialogue will consist of one or several MAP services.

7.3 Common MAP services

All MAP service-users require access to services for performing basic application layer functions:

- for establishing and clearing MAP dialogues between peer MAP service-users;
- for accessing functions supported by layers below the applications layer;
- for reporting abnormal situations;
- for handling of different MAP versions;
- for testing whether or not a persistent MAP dialogue is still active at each side.

For these purposes the following common services are defined:

- MAP-OPEN service;
- MAP-CLOSE service;
- MAP-DELIMITER service;
- MAP-U-ABORT service;
- MAP-P-ABORT service;
- MAP-NOTICE service.

In defining the service-primitives the following convention is used for categorising parameters:

- M the inclusion of the parameter is mandatory. The M category can be used for any primitive type and specifies that the corresponding parameter must be present in the indicated primitive type;
- O the inclusion of the parameter is a service-provider option. The O category can be used in indication and confirm type primitives and is used for parameters that may optionally be included by the service-provider;
- U the inclusion of the parameter is a service-user option. The U category can be used in request and response type primitives. The inclusion of the corresponding parameter is the choice of the service-user;
- C the inclusion of the parameter is conditional. The C category can be used for the following purposes:

- to indicate that if the parameter is received from another entity it must be included for the service being considered;
 - to indicate that the service user must decide whether to include the parameter, based on the context on which the service is used;
 - to indicate that one of a number of mutually exclusive parameters must be included (e.g. parameters indicating a positive result versus parameters indicating a negative result);
 - to indicate that a service user optional parameter (marked "U") or a conditional parameter (marked "C") presented by the service user in a request or response type primitive is to be presented to the service user in the corresponding indication or confirm type primitive;
- (=) when appended to one of the above, this symbol means that the parameter takes the same value as the parameter appearing immediately to its left;

blank the parameter is not present.

A primitive type may also be without parameters, i.e. no parameter is required with the primitive type; in this case the corresponding column of the table is empty.

7.3.1 MAP-OPEN service

This service is used for establishing a MAP dialogue between two MAP service-users. The service is a confirmed service with service primitives as shown in table 7.3/1.

Table 7.3/1: Service-primitives for the MAP-OPEN service

Parameters	Request	Indication	Response	Confirm
Application context name	M	M(=)	U	C(=)
Destination address	M	M(=)		
Destination reference	U	C(=)		
Originating address	U	O		
Originating reference	U	C(=)		
Specific information	U	C(=)	U	C(=)
Responding address			U	C(=)
Result			M	M(=)
Refuse-reason			C	C(=)
Provider error				O

Application context name:

This parameter identifies the type of application context being established. If the dialogue is accepted the received application context name shall be echoed. In case of refusal of dialogue this parameter shall indicate the highest version supported.

Destination address:

A valid SCCP address identifying the destination peer entity (see also clause 6). As an implementation option, this parameter may also, in the indication, be implicitly associated with the service access point at which the primitive is issued.

Destination-reference:

This parameter is a reference that refines the identification of the called process. It may be identical to Destination address but its value is to be carried at MAP level. Table 7.3/2 describes the MAP services using this parameter. Only these services are allowed to use it.

Table 7.3/2: Use of the destination reference

MAP service	Reference type	Use of the parameter
MAP-REGISTER-SS	IMSI	Subscriber identity
MAP-ERASE-SS	IMSI	Subscriber identity
MAP-ACTIVATE-SS	IMSI	Subscriber identity
MAP-DEACTIVATE-SS	IMSI	Subscriber identity
MAP-INTERROGATE-SS	IMSI	Subscriber identity
MAP-REGISTER-PASSWORD	IMSI	Subscriber identity
MAP-PROCESS-UNSTRUCTURED-SS-REQUEST	IMSI (note 1)	Subscriber identity
MAP-UNSTRUCTURED-SS-REQUEST	IMSI (note 2)	Subscriber identity
MAP-UNSTRUCTURED-SS-NOTIFY	IMSI (note 2)	Subscriber identity
MAP-FORWARD-SHORT-MESSAGE	IMSI (note 3)	Subscriber identity
MAP-REGISTER-CC-ENTRY	IMSI	Subscriber identity
MAP-ERASE-CC-ENTRY	IMSI	Subscriber identity

NOTE 1: On the HLR - HLR interface and on the HLR - gsmSCF interface the Destination reference shall be either IMSI or MSISDN.

NOTE 2: On the gsmSCF - HLR interface and on the HLR - HLR interface the Destination reference shall be either IMSI or MSISDN.

NOTE 3: Only when the IMSI and the LMSI are received together from the HLR in the mobile terminated short message transfer.

Originating address:

A valid SCCP address identifying the requestor of a MAP dialogue (see also clause 6). As an implementation option, this parameter may also, in the request, be implicitly associated with the service access point at which the primitive is issued.

Originating-reference:

This parameter is a reference that refines the identification of the calling process. It may be identical to the Originating address but its value is to be carried at MAP level. Table 7.3/3 describes the MAP services using the parameter. Only these services are allowed to use it. Processing of the Originating-reference shall be performed according to the supplementary service descriptions and other service descriptions, e.g. operator determined barring. Furthermore the receiving entity may be able to use the value of the Originating-reference to screen the service indication.

Table 7.3/3: Use of the originating reference

MAP service	Reference type	Use of the parameter
MAP-REGISTER-SS	ISDN-Address-String	Originated entity address
MAP-ERASE-SS	ISDN-Address-String	Originated entity address
MAP-ACTIVATE-SS	ISDN-Address-String	Originated entity address
MAP-DEACTIVATE-SS	ISDN-Address-String	Originated entity address
MAP-INTERROGATE-SS	ISDN-Address-String	Originated entity address
MAP-REGISTER-PASSWORD	ISDN-Address-String	Originated entity address
MAP-PROCESS-UNSTRUCTURED-SS-REQUEST	ISDN-Address-String	Originated entity address
MAP-UNSTRUCTURED-SS-REQUEST	ISDN-Address-String (note)	Originated entity address
MAP-UNSTRUCTURED-SS-NOTIFY	ISDN-Address-String (note)	Originated entity address
MAP-REGISTER-CC-ENTRY	ISDN-Address-String	Originated entity address
MAP-ERASE-CC-ENTRY	ISDN-Address-String	Originated entity address

NOTE: The Originating reference may be omitted.

Specific information:

This parameter may be used for passing any user specific information. Establishment and processing of the Specific information is not specified by GSM and shall be performed according to operator specific requirements.

Responding address:

An address identifying the responding entity. The responding address is included if required by the context (e.g. if it is different from the destination address).

Result:

This parameter indicates whether the peer accepts the dialogue.

Refuse reason:

This parameter is only present if the Result parameter indicates that the dialogue is refused. It takes one of the following values:

- Application-context-not-supported;
- Invalid-destination-reference;
- Invalid-originating-reference;
- No-reason-given;
- Remote node not reachable;
- Potential version incompatibility.

7.3.2 MAP-CLOSE service

This service is used for releasing a previously established MAP dialogue. The service may be invoked by either MAP service-user depending on rules defined within the service-user. The service is an unconfirmed service with parameters as shown in table 7.3/4.

Table 7.3/4: Service-primitives for the MAP-CLOSE service

Parameters	Request	Indication
Release method	M	
Specific Information	U	C(=)

Release method:

This parameter can take the following two values:

- normal release; in this case the primitive is mapped onto the protocol and sent to the peer;
- prearranged end; in this case the primitive is not mapped onto the protocol. Prearranged end is managed independently by the two users, i.e. only the request type primitive is required in this case.

Specific information:

This parameter may be used for passing any user specific information. Establishment and processing of the Specific information is not specified by GSM GSM and shall be performed according to operator specific requirements.

7.3.3 MAP-DELIMITER service

This service is used to explicitly request the transfer of the MAP protocol data units to the peer entities.

See also clause 7.4 and 7.5 for the detailed use of the MAP-DELIMITER service.

The service is an unconfirmed service with service-primitives as shown in table 7.3/5.

Table 7.3/5: Service-primitives for the MAP-DELIMITER service

Parameters	Request	Indication

7.3.4 MAP-U-ABORT service

This service enables the service-user to request the MAP dialogue to be aborted. The service is an unconfirmed service with service-primitives as shown in table 7.3/6.

Table 7.3/6: Service-primitives for the MAP-U-ABORT service

Parameters	Request	Indication
User reason	M	M(=)
Diagnostic information	U	C(=)
Specific information	U	C(=)

User reason:

This parameter can take the following values:

- resource limitation (congestion);
the requested user resource is unavailable due to congestion;
- resource unavailable;

- the requested user resource is unavailable for reasons other than congestion;
- application procedure cancellation;
- the procedure is cancelled for reasons detailed in the diagnostic information parameter;
- procedure error;
- processing of the procedure is terminated for procedural reasons.

Diagnostic information:

This parameter may be used to give additional information for some of the values of the user-reason parameter:

Table 7.3/7: User reason and diagnostic information

User reason	Diagnostic information
Resource limitation (congestion)	-
Resource unavailable	Short term/long term problem
Application procedure cancellation	Handover cancellation/ Radio Channel release/ Network path release/ Call release/ Associated procedure failure/ Tandem dialogue released/ Remote operations failure
Procedure error	-

Specific information:

This parameter may be used for passing any user specific information. Establishment and processing of the Specific information is not specified by GSM and shall be performed according to operator specific requirements.

7.3.5 MAP-P-ABORT service

This service enables the MAP service-provider to abort a MAP dialogue. The service is a provider-initiated service with service-primitives as shown in table 7.3/8.

Table 7.3/8: Service-primitives for the MAP-P-ABORT service

Parameters		Indication
Provider reason		M
Source		M

Provider reason:

This parameter indicates the reason for aborting the MAP dialogue:

- provider malfunction;
- supporting dialogue/transaction released;
- resource limitation;
- maintenance activity;
- version incompatibility;
- abnormal MAP dialogue.

Source:

This parameter indicates the source of the abort. For Transaction Capabilities (TC) applications the parameter may take the following values:

- MAP problem;
- TC problem;
- network service problem.

Table 7.3/9: Values of provider reason and source parameters and examples of corresponding events

Provider reason	Source	Corresponding event
Provider malfunction	MAP	Malfunction at MAP level at peer entity
	TC	"Unrecognised message type" or "Badly formatted transaction portion" or "Incorrect transaction portion" received in TC-P-ABORT "Abnormal dialogue"
	Network service	Malfunction at network service level at peer entity
Supporting dialogue/ transaction released		
	TC	"Unrecognised transaction ID" received in TC-ABORT
Resource limitation	MAP	Congestion towards MAP peer service-user
	TC	"Resource limitation" received in TC-P-ABORT
Maintenance activity	MAP	Maintenance at MAP peer service-user
	Network service	Maintenance at network peer service level
Abnormal MAP dialogue	MAP	MAP dialogue is not in accordance with specified application context
Version incompatibility	TC	A Provider Abort indicating "No common dialogue portion" is received in the dialogue initiated state

7.3.6 MAP-NOTICE service

This service is used to notify the MAP service-user about protocol problems related to a MAP dialogue not affecting the state of the protocol machines.

The service is a provider-initiated service with service-primitive as shown in table 7.3/10.

Table 7.3/10: Service-primitive for the MAP-NOTICE service

Parameters	Indication
Problem diagnostic	M

Problem diagnostic:

This parameter can take one of the following values:

- abnormal event detected by the peer;
- response rejected by the peer;
- abnormal event received from the peer;
- message cannot be delivered to the peer.

7.4 Sequencing of services

The sequencing of services is shown in figure 7.4/1 and is as follows:

Opening:

The MAP-OPEN service is invoked before any user specific service-primitive is accepted. The sequence may contain none, one or several user specific service-primitives. If no user specific service-primitive is contained

between the MAP-OPEN and the MAP-DELIMITER primitives, then this will correspond to sending an empty Begin message in TC. If more than one user specific service-primitive is included, all are to be sent in the same Begin message. The sequence ends with a MAP-DELIMITER primitive.

Continuing:

This sequence may not be present in some MAP dialogues. If it is present, it ends with a MAP-DELIMITER primitive. If more than one user specific service-primitive is included, all are to be included in the same Continue message.

Closing:

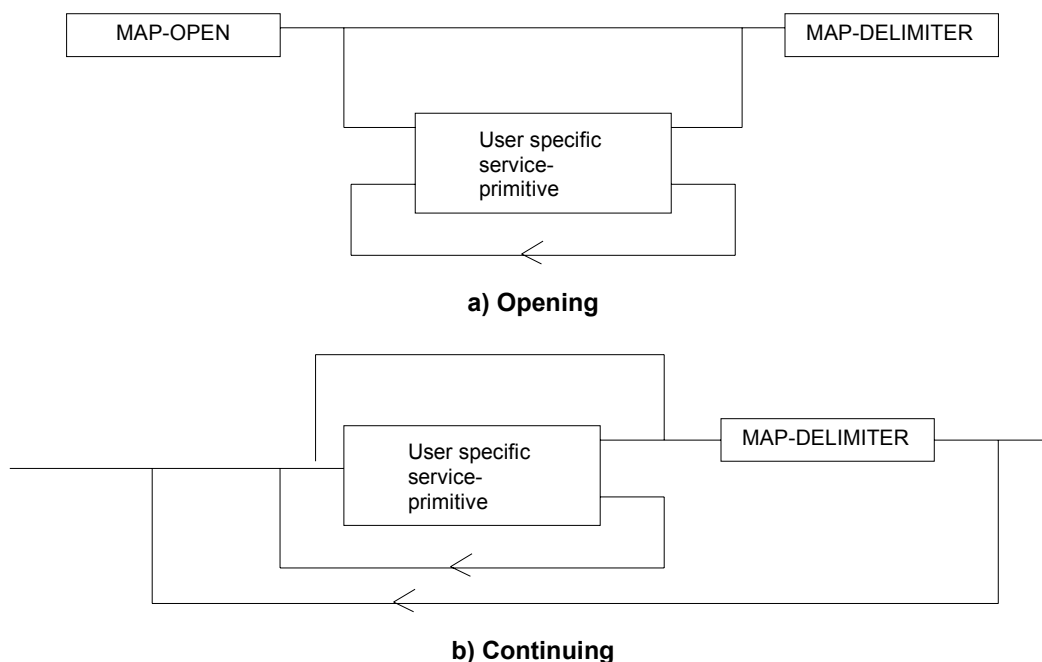
The sequence can only appear after an opening sequence or a continuing sequence. The sequence may contain none, one or several user specific service-primitives if the MAP-CLOSE primitive specifies normal release. If no user specific service-primitive is included, then this will correspond to sending an empty End message in TC. If more than one user specific service-primitive is included, all are to be sent in the same End message. If prearranged end is specified, the sequence cannot contain any user specific service-primitive. The MAP-CLOSE primitive must be sent after all user specific service-primitives have been delivered to the MAP service-provider.

Aborting:

A MAP service-user can issue a MAP-U-ABORT primitive at any time after the MAP dialogue has been opened or as a response to an attempt to open a MAP dialogue.

The MAP service-provider may issue at any time a MAP-P-ABORT primitive towards a MAP service-user for which a MAP dialogue exists.

MAP-U-ABORT primitives and MAP-P-ABORT primitives terminate the MAP dialogue.



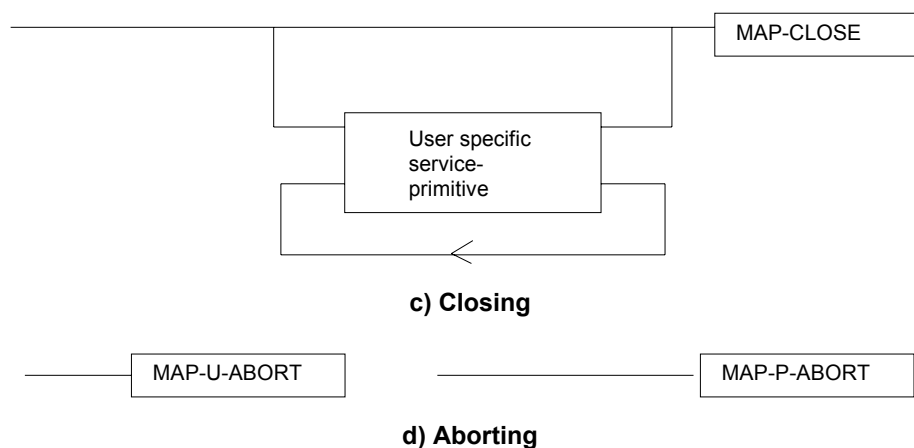


Figure 7.4/1: Sequencing of services

If the reason "resource unavailable (short term problem)" is indicated in the MAP-U-ABORT indication primitive, the MAP service-user may decide to attempt a new MAP dialogue establishment immediately.

Sequencing of user specific service-primitives is done by the MAP service-user and based on rules applicable for each MAP service-user instance.

A MAP-NOTICE indication primitive may be received at any time during the active period of a MAP dialogue.

7.5 General rules for mapping of services onto TC

7.5.1 Mapping of common services

Table 7.5/1 gives an overview of the mapping rules for mapping of common services onto TC-services. Table 7.5/2 gives the mapping rules for mapping of TC-services onto common services.

Protocol machine description is given in clauses 14 to 17.

Table 7.5/1: Mapping of common services onto TC services

MAP service-primitive	TC service-primitive
MAP-OPEN request (+ any user specific service primitives) + MAP-DELIMITER request	TC-BEGIN request (+ component handling primitives)
MAP-OPEN response (+ any user specific service primitives) + MAP-DELIMITER request	TC-CONTINUE request (note) (+ component handling primitives)
(any user specific service primitives) + MAP-DELIMITER request	TC-CONTINUE request (+ component handling primitives)
(any user specific service primitives) + MAP-CLOSE request	TC-END request (+ component handling primitives)
MAP-U-ABORT request	TC-U-ABORT request
NOTE: Or TC-END if the MAP-CLOSE request has been received before the MAP-DELIMITER request.	

Table 7.5/2: Mapping of TC services onto common service

TC service-primitive	MAP service-primitive
TC-BEGIN indication (+ component handling primitives)	MAP-OPEN indication (+ user specific service primitives) + MAP-DELIMITER indication (note 1)
TC-CONTINUE indication (+ component handling primitives)	First time: MAP-OPEN confirm (+ user specific service primitives) + MAP-DELIMITER indication (note 1) Subsequent times: (user specific service primitives) + MAP-DELIMITER indication (note 1)
TC-END indication (+ component handling primitives)	MAP-OPEN confirm (note 6) (user specific service primitives) + MAP-CLOSE indication
TC-U-ABORT indication	MAP-U-ABORT indication or MAP-P-ABORT indication (note 2) MAP-OPEN confirmation (note 3)
TC-P-ABORT indication	MAP-P-ABORT indication (note 4) MAP-OPEN confirmation (note 5)
<p>NOTE 1: It may not be necessary to present this primitive to the user for MAP version 2 applications.</p> <p>NOTE 2: The mapping depends on whether the TC-U-ABORT indication primitive contains a MAP-abort-PDU from the remote MAP service-provider or a MAP-user-abort-PDU from the remote MAP service-user.</p> <p>NOTE 3: Only if the opening sequence is pending and if the "Abort Reason" in the TC-U-ABORT indication is set to "Application Context Not Supported".</p> <p>NOTE 4: If the "Abort Reason" in the TC-P-ABORT indication is set to a value different from "Incorrect Transaction Portion".</p> <p>NOTE 5: Only if the opening sequence is pending and if the "Abort Reason" in the TC-P-ABORT indication is set to "Incorrect Transaction Portion".</p> <p>NOTE 6: Only if opening sequence is pending.</p>	

7.5.2 Mapping of user specific services

Table 7.5/3 gives the general mapping rules which apply to mapping of MAP user specific services onto TC services and table 7.5/4 gives the similar rules for mapping of TC services onto MAP user specific services. Detailed mapping is given in clauses 14 to 17.

Table 7.5/3: Mapping of MAP user specific services onto TC services

MAP service-primitive	TC-service-primitive
MAP-xx request	TC-INVOKE request
MAP-xx response (note 1)	TC-RESULT-L request TC-U-ERROR request TC-U-REJECT request TC-INVOKE request (note 2)

Table 7.5/4: Mapping of TC services onto MAP user specific services

TC-service-primitive	MAP service-primitive
TC-INVOKE indication	MAP-xx indication
TC-RESULT-L indication (note 4) TC-U-ERROR indication TC-INVOKE indication (note 2) TC-L-CANCEL indication	MAP-xx confirm
TC-U-REJECT indication TC-L-REJECT indication TC-R-REJECT indication	MAP-xx confirm or MAP-NOTICE indication (note 3)

Notes to tables 7.5/3 and 7.5/4:

NOTE 1: The mapping is determined by parameters contained in the MAP-xx response primitive.

NOTE 2: This applies only to TC class 4 operations where the operation is used to pass a result of another class 2 or class 4 operation.

NOTE 3: The detailed mapping rules are given in clause 16.

NOTE 4: If RESULT-NL components are present they are mapped onto the same MAP-xx confirm.

7.6 Definition of parameters

Following is an alphabetic list of parameters used in the common MAP-services in clause 7.3:

Application context name	7.3.1	Refuse reason	7.3.1
Destination address	7.3.1	Release method	7.3.2
Destination reference	7.3.1	Responding address	7.3.1
Diagnostic information	7.3.4	Result	7.3.1
Originating address	7.3.1	Source	7.3.5
Originating reference	7.3.1	Specific information	7.3.1/7.3.2/7.3.4
Problem diagnostic	7.3.6	User reason	7.3.4
Provider reason	7.3.5		

Following is an alphabetic list of parameters contained in this clause:

Absent Subscriber Diagnostic SM	7.6.8.9	Invoke Id	7.6.1.1
Access connection status	7.6.9.3	ISDN Bearer Capability	7.6.3.41
		IST Alert Timer	7.6.3.66
Access signalling information	7.6.9.5	IST Information Withdrawn	7.6.3.68
Additional Absent Subscriber Diagnostic SM	7.6.8.12	IST Support Indicator	7.6.3.69
Additional Location Estimate	7.6.11.21	Kc	7.6.7.4
Additional number	7.6.2.46	Linked Id	7.6.1.2
Additional signal info	7.6.9.10		
Additional SM Delivery Outcome	7.6.8.11	LMSI	7.6.2.16
Age Indicator	7.6.3.72	Location Information	7.6.2.30
		Location update type	7.6.9.6
Alert Reason	7.6.8.8	Long Forwarded-to Number	7.6.2.22A
Alert Reason Indicator	7.6.8.10	Long FTN Supported	7.6.2.22B
Alerting Pattern	7.6.3.44	Lower Layer Compatibility	7.6.3.42
All GPRS Data	7.6.3.53	LSA Information	7.6.3.56
All Information Sent	7.6.1.5	LSA Information Withdraw	7.6.3.58
AN-apdu	7.6.9.1	MC Information	7.6.4.48
APN	7.6.2.42	MC Subscription Data	7.6.4.47
Authentication set list	7.6.7.1	Mobile Not Reachable Reason	7.6.3.51
B-subscriber Address	7.6.2.36	Modification request for CSI	7.6.3.81
B subscriber Number	7.6.2.48	Modification request for SS Information	7.6.3.82
B subscriber subaddress	7.6.2.49	More Messages To Send	7.6.8.7
Basic Service Group	7.6.4.40	MS ISDN	7.6.2.17
Bearer service	7.6.4.38	MSC number	7.6.2.11
BSSMAP Service Handover	7.6.6.5	MSISdn-Alert	7.6.2.29
Call Barring Data	7.6.3.83	Multicall Bearer Information	7.6.2.52
Call barring feature	7.6.4.19	Multiple Bearer Requested	7.6.2.53
Call barring information	7.6.4.18	Multiple Bearer Not Supported	7.6.2.54
Call Direction	7.6.5.8	MWD status	7.6.8.3
Call Forwarding Data	7.6.3.84		
Call Info	7.6.9.9	NbrUser	7.6.4.45
Call reference	7.6.5.1	Network Access Mode	7.6.3.50
Call Termination Indicator	7.6.3.67	Network node number	7.6.2.43
Called number	7.6.2.24	Network resources	7.6.10.1
		Network signal information	7.6.9.8
Calling number	7.6.2.25	New password	7.6.4.20
CAMEL Subscription Info	7.6.3.78	No reply condition timer	7.6.4.7
CAMEL Subscription Info Withdraw	7.6.3.38		
Cancellation Type	7.6.3.52	North American Equal Access preferred Carrier Id	7.6.2.34
Category	7.6.3.1	Number Portability Status	7.6.5.14
CCBS Feature	7.6.5.8	ODB Data	7.6.3.85
CCBS Request State	7.6.4.49	ODB General Data	7.6.3.9
Channel Type	7.6.5.9	ODB HPLMN Specific Data	7.6.3.10
Chosen Channel	7.6.5.10	OMC Id	7.6.2.18
Chosen Radio Resource Information	7.6.6.10B	Originally dialled number	7.6.2.26
Ciphering mode	7.6.7.7	Originating entity number	7.6.2.10
Cksn	7.6.7.5	Override Category	7.6.4.4
CLI Restriction	7.6.4.5	P-TMSI	7.6.2.47
CM service type	7.6.9.2	PDP-Address	7.6.2.45
Complete Data List Included	7.6.3.54	PDP-Context identifier	7.6.3.55
CS Allocation Retention priority	7.6.3.87	PDP-Type	7.6.2.44
CUG feature	7.6.3.26	Pre-paging supported	7.6.5.15
CUG index	7.6.3.25	Previous location area Id	7.6.2.4
CUG info	7.6.3.22	Protocol Id	7.6.9.7
		Provider error	7.6.1.3
CUG interlock	7.6.3.24	QoS-Subscribed	7.6.3.47
CUG Outgoing Access indicator	7.6.3.8	Radio Resource Information	7.6.6.10
CUG subscription	7.6.3.23	Radio Resource List	7.6.6.10A
CUG Subscription Flag	7.6.3.37	RANAP Service Handover	7.6.6.6
		Rand	7.6.7.2
		Regional Subscription Data	7.6.3.11
		Regional Subscription Response	7.6.3.12
		Relocation Number List	7.6.2.19A

Current location area Id	7.6.2.6	Requested Info	7.6.3.31
Current password	7.6.4.21	Requested Subscription Info	7.6.3.86
eMLPP Information	7.6.4.41	Roaming number	7.6.2.19
Encryption Information	7.6.6.9	Roaming Restricted In SGSN Due To Unsupported Feature	7.6.3.49
Equipment status	7.6.3.2	Roaming Restriction Due To Unsupported Feature	7.6.3.13
Extensible Basic Service Group	7.6.3.5	Current Security Context	7.6.7.8
Extensible Bearer service	7.6.3.3	Selected RAB ID	7.6.2.56
Extensible Call barring feature	7.6.3.21	Service centre address	7.6.2.27
Extensible Call barring information	7.6.3.20	Serving Cell Id	7.6.2.37
Extensible Call barring information for CSE	7.6.3.79	SGSN address	7.6.2.39
Extensible Forwarding feature	7.6.3.16	SGSN CAMEL Subscription Info	7.6.3.75
Extensible Forwarding info	7.6.3.15	SGSN number	7.6.2.38
Extensible Forwarding information for CSE	7.6.3.80	SIWF Number	7.6.2.35
Extensible Forwarding Options	7.6.3.18	SoLSA Support Indicator	7.6.3.57
Extensible No reply condition timer	7.6.3.19	SM Delivery Outcome	7.6.8.6
Extensible QoS-Subscribed	7.6.3.74	SM-RP-DA	7.6.8.1
Extensible SS-Data	7.6.3.29	SM-RP-MTI	7.6.8.16
Extensible SS-Info	7.6.3.14	SM-RP-OA	7.6.8.2
Extensible SS-Status	7.6.3.17	SM-RP-PRI	7.6.8.5
Extensible Teleservice	7.6.3.4	SM-RP-SMEA	7.6.8.17
External Signal Information	7.6.9.4	SM-RP-UI	7.6.8.4
Failure Cause	7.6.7.9	Sres	7.6.7.3
Forwarded-to number	7.6.2.22	SS-Code	7.6.4.1
Forwarded-to subaddress	7.6.2.23	SS-Data	7.6.4.3
Forwarding feature	7.6.4.16	SS-Event	7.6.4.42
Forwarding information	7.6.4.15	SS-Event-Data	7.6.4.43
Forwarding Options	7.6.4.6	SS-Info	7.6.4.24
GGSN address	7.6.2.40	SS-Status	7.6.4.2
GGSN number	7.6.2.41	Stored location area Id	7.6.2.5
GMSC CAMEL Subscription Info	7.6.3.34	Subscriber State	7.6.3.30
GPRS enhancements support indicator	7.6.3.73	Subscriber Status	7.6.3.7
GPRS Node Indicator	7.6.8.14	Super-Charger Supported in HLR	7.6.3.70
GPRS Subscription Data	7.6.3.46	Super-Charger Supported in Serving Network Entity	7.6.3.71
GPRS Subscription Data Withdraw	7.6.3.45	Supported CAMEL Phases in VLR	7.6.3.36
GPRS Support Indicator	7.6.8.15	Supported CAMEL Phases in SGSN	7.6.3.36A
Group Id	7.6.2.33	Supported GAD Shapes	7.6.11.20
GSM bearer capability	7.6.3.6	Suppress T-CSI	7.6.3.33
Guidance information	7.6.4.22	Suppression of Announcement	7.6.3.32
Handover number	7.6.2.21	Target cell Id	7.6.2.8
High Layer Compatibility	7.6.3.43	Target location area Id	7.6.2.7
HLR Id	7.6.2.15	Target RNC Id	7.6.2.8A
HLR number	7.6.2.13	Target MSC number	7.6.2.12
HO-Number Not Required	7.6.6.7	Teleservice	7.6.4.39
IMEI	7.6.2.3	TMSI	7.6.2.2
IMSI	7.6.2.1	Trace reference	7.6.10.2
Integrity Protection Information	7.6.6.8	Trace type	7.6.10.3
Inter CUG options	7.6.3.27	User error	7.6.1.4
Intra CUG restrictions	7.6.3.28	USSD Data Coding Scheme	7.6.4.36
		USSD String	7.6.4.37
		UU Data	7.6.5.12
		UUS CF Interaction	7.6.5.13
		VBS Data	7.6.3.40
		VGCS Data	7.6.3.39
		VLR CAMEL Subscription Info	7.6.3.35
		VLR number	7.6.2.14
		VPLMN address allowed	7.6.3.48
		Zone Code	7.6.2.28

7.6.1 Common parameters

The following set of parameters is used in several MAP service-primitives.

7.6.1.1 Invoke Id

This parameter identifies corresponding service primitives. The parameter is supplied by the MAP service-user and must be unique over each service-user/service-provider interface.

7.6.1.2 Linked Id

This parameter is used for linked services and it takes the value of the invoke Id of the service linked to.

7.6.1.3 Provider error

This parameter is used to indicate a protocol related type of error:

- duplicated invoke Id;
- not supported service;
- mistyped parameter;
- resource limitation;
- initiating release, i.e. the peer has already initiated release of the dialogue and the service has to be released;
- unexpected response from the peer;
- service completion failure;
- no response from the peer;
- invalid response received.

7.6.1.4 User error

This parameter can take values as follows:

NOTE: The values are grouped in order to improve readability; the grouping has no other significance.

a) Generic error:

- system failure, i.e. a task cannot be performed because of a problem in another entity. The type of entity or network resource may be indicated by use of the network resource parameter;
- data missing, i.e. an optional parameter required by the context is missing;
- unexpected data value, i.e. the data type is formally correct but its value or presence is unexpected in the current context;
- resource limitation;
- initiating release, i.e. the receiving entity has started the release procedure;
- facility not supported, i.e. the requested facility is not supported by the PLMN;
- incompatible terminal, i.e. the requested facility is not supported by the terminal.

b) Identification or numbering problem:

- unknown subscriber, i.e. no such subscription exists;
- number changed, i.e. the subscription does not exist for that number any more;

- unknown MSC;
 - unidentified subscriber, i.e. if the subscriber is not contained in the database and it has not or cannot be established whether or not a subscription exists;
 - unallocated roaming number;
 - unknown equipment;
 - unknown location area.
- c) Subscription problem:
- roaming not allowed, i.e. a location updating attempt is made in an area not covered by the subscription;
 - illegal subscriber, i.e. illegality of the access has been established by use of authentication procedure;
 - bearer service not provisioned;
 - teleservice not provisioned;
 - illegal equipment, i.e. the IMEI check procedure has shown that the IMEI is blacklisted or not whitelisted.
- d) Handover problem:
- no handover number available, i.e. the VLR cannot allocate a number for handover or cannot allocate the required amount of numbers for relocation;
 - subsequent handover failure, i.e. handover to a third MSC failed for some reason;
 - target cell outside group call area.
- e) Operation and maintenance problem:
- tracing buffer full, i.e. tracing cannot be performed because the tracing capacity is exceeded.
- f) Call set-up problem:
- no roaming number available, i.e. a roaming number cannot be allocated because all available numbers are in use;
 - absent subscriber, i.e. the subscriber has activated the detach service or the system detects the absence condition. This error may be qualified to indicate whether the subscriber was IMSI detached, in a restricted area or did not respond to paging;
 - busy subscriber. This error may be qualified to indicate that the subscriber was busy due to CCBS and that CCBS is possible;
 - no subscriber reply;
 - forwarding violation, i.e. the call has already been forwarded the maximum number of times that is allowed;
 - CUG reject, i.e. the call does not pass a CUG check; additional information may also be given in order to indicate rejection due to e.g. incoming call barred or non-CUG membership;
 - call barred. Optionally, additional information may be included for indicating either that the call meets a barring condition set by the subscriber or that the call is barred for operator reasons. In case of barring of Mobile Terminating Short Message, the additional information may indicate a barring condition due to «unauthorised Message Originator»;
 - optimal routing not allowed, i.e. the entity which sends the error does not support optimal routing, or the HLR will not accept an optimal routing interrogation from the GMSC, or the call cannot be optimally routed because it would contravene optimal routing constraints;
 - forwarding failed, i.e. the GMSC interrogated the HLR for forwarding information but the HLR returned an error.

g) Supplementary services problem:

- call barred;
- illegal SS operation;
- SS error status;
- SS not available;
- SS subscription violation;
- SS incompatibility;
- negative password check;
- password registration failure;
- Number of Password Attempts;
- USSD Busy;
- Unknown Alphabet;
- short term denial;
- long term denial.

For definition of these errors see 3GPP TS 24.080 [38].

h) Short message problem:

- SM delivery failure with detailed reason as follows:
 - memory capacity exceeded;
 - MS protocol error;
 - MS not equipped;
 - unknown service centre (SC);
 - SC congestion;
 - invalid SME address;
 - subscriber is not an SC subscriber;
 - and possibly detailed diagnostic information, coded as specified in 3GPP TS 23.040 [26], under SMS-SUBMIT-REPORT and SMS-DELIVERY-REPORT. If the SM entity that returns the SM Delivery Failure error includes detailed diagnostic information, it shall be forwarded in the MAP_MO_FORWARD_SHORT_MESSAGE and in the MAP_MT_FORWARD_SHORT_MESSAGE response.
- message waiting list full, i.e. no further SC address can be added to the message waiting list.
- Subscriber busy for MT SMS, i.e. the mobile terminated short message transfer cannot be completed because:
 - another mobile terminated short message transfer is going on and the delivery node does not support message buffering; or
 - another mobile terminated short message transfer is going on and it is not possible to buffer the message for later delivery; or
 - the message was buffered but it is not possible to deliver the message before the expiry of the buffering time defined in 3GPP TS 23.040 [26];

- Absent Subscriber SM, i.e. the mobile terminated short message transfer cannot be completed because the network cannot contact the subscriber. Diagnostic information regarding the reason for the subscriber's absence may be included with this error.
- i) Location services problem:
- Unauthorized Requesting Network
 - Unauthorized LCS Client with detailed reasons as follows:
 - Unauthorized Privacy Class
 - Unauthorized Call Unrelated External Client
 - Unauthorized Call Related External Client
 - Privacy override not applicable
 - Position method failure with detailed reasons as follows:
 - Congestion
 - Insufficient resources
 - Insufficient Measurement Data
 - Inconsistent Measurement Data
 - Location procedure not completed
 - QoS not attainable
 - Position Method Not Available in Network
 - Position Method Not Available in Location Area
 - Unknown or unreachable LCS Client

7.6.1.5 All Information Sent

This parameter indicates to the receiving entity when the sending entity has sent all necessary information.

7.6.2 Numbering and identification parameters

7.6.2.1 IMSI

This parameter is the International Mobile Subscriber Identity defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [17].

7.6.2.2 TMSI

This parameter is the Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [17].

7.6.2.3 IMEI

This parameter is the International Mobile Equipment Identity defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [17].

7.6.2.4 Previous location area Id

This parameter refers to the identity of the location area from which the subscriber has roamed.

7.6.2.5 Stored location area Id

This parameter refers to the location area where the subscriber is assumed to be located.

7.6.2.6 Current location area Id

This parameter is used to indicate the location area in which the subscriber is currently located.

7.6.2.7 Target location area Id

This parameter refers to the location area into which the subscriber intends to roam.

7.6.2.8 Target cell Id

This parameter refers to the identity of the cell to which a call has to be handed over.

7.6.2.8A Target RNC Id

This parameter refers to the identity of the RNC to which a call has to be relocated.

7.6.2.9 Void

7.6.2.10 Originating entity number

This parameter refers to an application layer identification of a system component in terms of its associated ISDN number.

7.6.2.11 MSC number

This parameter refers to the ISDN number of an MSC.

7.6.2.12 Target MSC number

This parameter refers to the ISDN number of an MSC to which a call has to be handed over.

7.6.2.13 HLR number

This parameter refers to the ISDN number of an HLR.

7.6.2.14 VLR number

This parameter refers to the ISDN number of a VLR.

7.6.2.15 HLR Id

This parameter refers to the identity of an HLR derived from the IMSI defined in CCITT Recommendation E.212.

7.6.2.16 LMSI

This parameter refers to a local identity allocated by the VLR to a given subscriber for internal management of data in the VLR. LMSI shall not be sent to the SGSN.

7.6.2.17 MS ISDN

This parameter refers to one of the ISDN numbers assigned to a mobile subscriber in accordance with CCITT Recommendation E.213.

7.6.2.18 OMC Id

This parameter refers to the identity of an Operation and Maintenance Centre.

7.6.2.19 Roaming number

This parameter refers to the roaming number as defined in CCITT Recommendation E.213.

7.6.2.19A Relocation Number List

This parameter refers to the number(s) used for routing one call or several calls between MSCs during relocation.

7.6.2.20 Void

7.6.2.21 Handover number

This parameter refers to the number used for routing a call between MSCs during handover.

7.6.2.22 Forwarded-to number

This parameter refers to the address to which a call is to be forwarded. A subaddress may be appended. For subscribers having an originating CAMEL Phase 2 or higher subscription, this address need not be in E.164 international format.

7.6.2.22A Long forwarded-to number

This parameter refers to the address to which a call is to be forwarded. A subaddress may be appended. For subscribers having an originating CAMEL Phase 2 or higher subscription this address need not be in international format.

7.6.2.22B Long FTN Supported

This parameter indicates that the sending entity supports Long Forwarded-to Numbers.

7.6.2.23 Forwarded-to subaddress

This parameter refers to the sub-address attached to the address to which a call is to be forwarded.

7.6.2.24 Called number

This parameter refers to a called party number as defined in CCITT Recommendation Q.767.

7.6.2.25 Calling number

This parameter refers to a calling party number as defined in CCITT Recommendation Q.767.

7.6.2.26 Originally dialled number

This parameter refers to the number dialled by the calling party in order to reach a mobile subscriber.

7.6.2.27 Service centre address

This parameter represents the address of a Short Message Service Centre.

7.6.2.28 Zone Code

This parameter is used to define location areas into which the subscriber is allowed or not allowed to roam (regional subscription). With a complete list of Zone Codes the VLR or the SGSN is able to determine for all its location areas whether roaming is allowed or not.

7.6.2.29 MSISdn-Alert

This parameter refers to the MSISDN stored in a Message Waiting Data File in the HLR. It is used to alert the Service Centre when the MS is again attainable.

7.6.2.30 Location Information

This parameter indicates the location of the served subscriber as defined in 3GPP TS 23.018.

7.6.2.31 GMSC Address

This parameter refers to the E.164 address of a GMSC.

7.6.2.32 VMSC Address

This parameter refers to the E.164 address of a VMSC.

7.6.2.33 Group Id

This parameter is used to describe groups a subscriber can be a member of. A subscriber can partake in all group calls (VBS/VGCS) where he subscribed to the respective groups.

7.6.2.34 North American Equal Access preferred Carrier Id

This parameter refers to the carrier identity preferred by the subscriber for calls requiring routing via an inter-exchange carrier. This identity is used at:

- outgoing calls: when the subscriber does not specify at call set-up a carrier identity;
- forwarded calls: when a call is forwarded by the subscriber;
- incoming calls: applicable to the roaming leg of the call.

7.6.2.35 SIWFS Number

This parameter refers to the number used for routing a call between the MSC and the SIWFS (used by ISUP).

7.6.2.36 B-subscriber address

This parameter refers to the address used by the SIWFS to route the outgoing call from the SIWFS to either the B-subscriber in case of the non-loop method or back to the VMSC in case of the loop method.

7.6.2.37 Serving cell Id

This parameter indicates the cell currently being used by the served subscriber.

7.6.2.38 SGSN number

This parameter refers to the ISDN number of a SGSN.

7.6.2.39 SGSN address

This parameter refers to the IP-address of a SGSN. This parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [17].

7.6.2.40 GGSN address

This parameter refers to the IP-address of a GGSN. This parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [17].

7.6.2.41 GGSN number

This parameter refers to the ISDN number of a GGSN or the ISDN number of the protocol-converter if a protocol-converting GSN is used between the GGSN and the HLR.

7.6.2.42 APN

This parameter refers to the DNS name of a GGSN. This parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 23.060.

7.6.2.43 Network Node number

This parameter refers either to the ISDN number of SGSN or to the ISDN number of MSC.

7.6.2.44 PDP-Type

This parameter indicates which type of protocol is used by the MS as defined in 3GPP TS 23.060.

7.6.2.45 PDP-Address

This parameter indicates the address of the data protocol as defined in 3GPP TS 23.060.

7.6.2.46 Additional number

This parameter can refer either to the SGSN number or to the MSC number.

7.6.2.47 P-TMSI

This parameter is the Packet Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity defined in 3GPP TS 23.003 [17].

7.6.2.48 B-subscriber number

This parameter refers to the number of the destination B dialled by the A user. This may include a subaddress.

7.6.2.49 B-subscriber subaddress

This parameter refers to the sub-address attached to the destination B dialled by the A user.

7.6.2.50 LMU Number

This parameter refers to a local number assigned to an LMU by an SMLC.

7.6.2.51 MLC Number

This parameter refers to the ISDN (E.164) number of an MLC.

7.6.2.52 Multicall Bearer Information

This parameter refers to the number of simultaneous bearers supported per user by the serving network.

7.6.2.53 Multiple Bearer Requested

This parameter indicates whether multiple bearers are requested for a relocation.

7.6.2.54 Multiple Bearer Not Supported

This parameter indicates whether multiple bearers are supported.

7.6.2.55 PDP-Charging Characteristics

This parameter indicates the charging characteristics associated with a specific PDP context as defined in 3GPP TS 32.015.

7.6.2.56 Selected RAB ID

The selected radio access bearer to be kept at subsequent inter-MSC handover from UMTS to GSM.

7.6.2.57 RAB ID

This parameter indicates the radio access bearer identifier as defined in 3GPP TS 25.413. This parameter is used to relate the radio resources with the radio access bearers.

7.6.3 Subscriber management parameters

7.6.3.1 Category

This parameter refers to the calling party category as defined in CCITT Recommendation Q.767.

7.6.3.2 Equipment status

This parameter refers to the status of the mobile equipment as defined in 3GPP TS 22.016 [7].

7.6.3.3 Extensible Bearer service

This parameter may refer to a single bearer service, a set of bearer services or to all bearer services as defined in 3GPP TS 22.002 [3]. This parameter is used only for subscriber profile management. Extensible Bearer service values include all values defined for a Bearer service parameter (7.6.4.38).

7.6.3.4 Extensible Teleservice

This parameter may refer to a single teleservice, a set of teleservices or to all teleservices as defined in 3GPP TS 22.002 [3]. This parameter is used only for subscriber profile management. Extensible Teleservice values include all values defined for a Teleservice parameter (7.6.4.39).

7.6.3.5 Extensible Basic Service Group

This parameter refers to the Basic Service Group either as an extensible bearer service (see clause 7.6.3.3) or an extensible teleservice (see clause 7.6.3.4). This parameter is used only for subscriber profile management. The null value (i.e. neither extensible bearer service nor extensible teleservice) is used to denote the group containing all extensible bearer services and all extensible teleservices.

7.6.3.6 GSM bearer capability

This parameter refers to the GSM bearer capability information element defined in 3GPP TS 24.008.

7.6.3.7 Subscriber Status

This parameter refers to the barring status of the subscriber:

- service granted;
- Operator Determined Barring.

7.6.3.8 CUG Outgoing Access indicator

This parameter represents the Outgoing Access as defined in ETS 300 136.

7.6.3.9 Operator Determined Barring General Data

This parameter refers to the set of subscriber features that the network operator or the service provider can regulate. This set only includes those limitations that can be controlled in the VLR or in the SGSN:

- All outgoing calls barred; (*)
- International outgoing calls barred; (*)
- International outgoing calls except those to the home PLMN country barred; (*)
- Interzonal outgoing calls barred; (*)
- Interzonal outgoing calls except those to the home PLMN country barred; (*)
- Interzonal outgoing calls AND international outgoing calls except those directed to the home PLMN country barred; (*)
- Premium rate (information) outgoing calls barred;
- Premium rate (entertainment) outgoing calls barred;
- Supplementary service access barred;
- Invocation of call transfer barred;
- Invocation of chargeable call transfer barred;
- Invocation of internationally chargeable call transfer barred;
- Invocation of interzonally chargeable call transfer barred;
- Invocation of call transfer where both legs are chargeable barred;
- Invocation of call transfer if there is already an ongoing transferred call for the served subscriber in the serving MSC/VLR barred;
- Outgoing calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country; (**)
- All incoming calls; (**)
- Incoming calls when roaming outside the home PLMN country; (**)
- Incoming calls when roaming outside the zone of the home PLMN country; (**)
- Roaming outside the home PLMN; (**)
- Roaming outside the home PLMN country; (**)
- Registration of any call forwarded-to number; (**)
- Registration of any international call forwarded-to number; (**)
- Registration of any international call forwarded-to number except to a number within the HPLMN country; (**)
- Registration of any inter-zone call forwarded-to number; (**)
- Registration of any inter-zone call forwarded-to number except to a number within the HPLMN country. (**)

(*) Only these ODBs are supported by the SGSN. The SGSN applies them only for short message transfer.

(**) These ODBs are not used for InsertSubscriberData.

7.6.3.10 ODB HPLMN Specific Data

This parameter refers to the set of subscriber features that the network operator or the service provider can regulate only when the subscriber is registered in the HPLMN. This set only includes those limitations that can be controlled in the VLR or in the SGSN:

- Operator Determined Barring Type 1;

- Operator Determined Barring Type 2;
- Operator Determined Barring Type 3;
- Operator Determined Barring Type 4.

7.6.3.11 Regional Subscription Data

This parameter defines the regional subscription area in which the subscriber is allowed to roam. It consists of a list of Zone Codes (see clauseclause 7.6.2.28).

7.6.3.12 Regional Subscription Response

This parameter indicates either that the regional subscription data cannot be handled or that the current MSC or SGSN area is entirely restricted because of regional subscription.

7.6.3.13 Roaming Restriction Due To Unsupported Feature

This parameter defines that a subscriber is not allowed to roam in the current MSC area. It may be used by the HLR if a feature or service is indicated as unsupported by the VLR.

7.6.3.14 Extensible SS-Info

This parameter refers to all the information related to a supplementary service and is a choice between:

- extensible forwarding information (see clauseclause 7.6.3.15);
- extensible call barring information (see clauseclause 7.6.3.20);
- CUG info (see clauseclause 7.6.3.22);
- extensible SS-Data (see clauseclause 7.6.3.29).

7.6.3.15 Extensible forwarding information

This parameter represents the information related to each call forwarding service:

- the SS-Code of the relevant call forwarding service (see clauseclause 7.6.4.1);
- if required, a list of extensible forwarding feature parameters (see clauseclause 7.6.3.16).

The list may contain one item per Basic Service Group.

7.6.3.16 Extensible forwarding feature

This parameter applies to each combination of call forwarding service and Basic Service Group and contains the following information, as required:

- extensible Basic Service Group (see clauseclause 7.6.3.5);
- extensible SS-Status (see clauseclause 7.6.3.17);
- forwarded-to number (see clauseclause 7.6.2.22);
- forwarded-to subaddress (see clauseclause 7.6.2.23);
- extensible forwarding options (see clauseclause 7.6.3.18);
- extensible no reply condition timer (see clauseclause 7.6.4.19);
- long forwarded-to number (see clauseclause 7.6.2.22A).

If a number is required to define the forwarded-to destination then:

- If the VLR supports Long Forwarded-to Numbers then the long forwarded-to number shall be present and the forwarded-to number shall be absent;
- If the VLR does not support Long Forwarded-to Numbers then the forwarded-to number shall be present and the long forwarded-to number shall be absent.

7.6.3.17 Extensible SS-Status

This parameter refers to the state information of individual supplementary services as defined in 3GPP TS 23.011[22].

7.6.3.18 Extensible Forwarding Options

This parameter refers to a set of forwarding options attached to a supplementary service. It contains the following information:

- notification to forwarding party (see 3GPP TS 22.082[10] for the meaning of this parameter);
- redirection notification to the forwarded-to party (see 3GPP TS 22.082[10] for the meaning of this parameter);
- notification to calling party (see 3GPP TS 22.082[10] for the meaning of this parameter);
- redirecting presentation (see 3GPP TS 22.082[10] for the meaning of this parameter);
- forwarding reason (see 3GPP TS 22.082[10] for the meaning of this parameter).

7.6.3.19 Extensible No reply condition timer

This parameter refers to the extensible no reply condition timer for call forwarding on no reply.

7.6.3.20 Extensible Call barring information

This parameter contains for each call barring service:

- SS-Code (see clauseclause 7.6.4.1);
- a list of extensible call barring feature parameters (see clauseclause 7.6.3.21).

The list may contain one item per Basic Service Group.

7.6.3.21 Extensible Call barring feature

This parameter gives the status of call barring services as applicable to each Basic Service Group. The parameter contains the following information:

- Extensible Basic Service Group (see clauseclause 7.6.3.5);
- provisioned SS-Status (see clauseclause 7.6.3.17).

7.6.3.22 CUG info

This parameter refers to the overall information required for operation for each CUG:

- CUG subscriptionList;
- CUG featureList.

7.6.3.23 CUG subscription

This parameter refers to the set of basic information for each CUG defined in that subscription. The following information is stored:

- CUG index;
- CUG interlock;
- Intra CUG restrictions;
- Basic Service Group List.

7.6.3.24 CUG interlock

This parameter represents the CUG interlock code defined in ETS 300 138.

7.6.3.25 CUG index

This parameter represents the CUG index defined in ETS 300 138.

7.6.3.26 CUG feature

This parameter contains two parameters that are associated with the Basic Service Group. If the Basic Service Group Code is not present the feature applies to all Basic Services. The following parameters are included:

- Preferential CUG indicator:
 - indicates which CUG index is to be used at outgoing call set-up using the associated Basic Service Group;
- Inter CUG Option:
 - describes whether it for the associated Basic Service Group is allowed to make calls outside the CUG and whether incoming calls are allowed;
- Basic Service Group.

See 3GPP TS 22.085[13] for meaning of this parameter.

7.6.3.27 Inter CUG options

This parameter indicates the subscribers' ability to make and receive calls outside a specific closed user group. It takes any of the following values:

- CUG only facility (only calls within CUG are allowed);
- CUG with outgoing access (calls outside CUG allowed);
- CUG with incoming access (calls from outside CUG into CUG allowed);
- CUG with both incoming and outgoing access (all calls allowed).

7.6.3.28 Intra CUG restrictions

This parameter describes whether or not the subscriber is allowed to originate calls to or to receive calls from within the CUG. It can take any of the following values:

- no CUG restrictions;
- CUG incoming calls barred;
- CUG outgoing calls barred.

7.6.3.29 Extensible SS-Data

This parameter refers to the necessary set of information required in order to characterise one supplementary service:

- SS-Code (see clause 7.6.4.1);
- Extensible SS-Status (if applicable) (see clause 7.6.3.17);
- Extensible Override subscription option (if applicable) (see clause 7.6.3.30);
- Extensible CLI Restriction (if applicable) (see clause 7.6.3.31);
- Extensible Basic Service Group Code (see clause 7.6.3.5).

7.6.3.30 Subscriber State

This parameter indicates the state of the MS as defined in 3GPP TS 23.018.

7.6.3.31 Requested Info

This parameter indicates the subscriber information being requested as defined in 3GPP TS 23.018.

7.6.3.32 Suppression of Announcement

This parameter indicates if the announcement or tones shall be suppressed as defined in 3GPP TS 23.078.

7.6.3.33 Suppress T-CSI

This parameter is used to suppress the invocation of terminating CAMEL services.

7.6.3.34 GMSC CAMEL Subscription Info

This parameter contains CAMEL subscription information, i.e. O-CSI and/or D-CSI and/or T-CSI, which indicates to the GMSC that originating and/or terminating CAMEL services shall be invoked for the incoming call.

7.6.3.35 VLR CAMEL Subscription Info

This parameter identifies the subscriber as having CAMEL services that are invoked in the MSC or VLR.

7.6.3.36 Supported CAMEL Phases in the VLR

This parameter indicates which phases of CAMEL are supported in the VLR.

7.6.3.36A Supported CAMEL Phases in the SGSN

This parameter indicates which phases of CAMEL are supported in the SGSN.

7.6.3.37 CUG Subscription Flag

This parameter indicates that a subscriber with a T-CSI also has a CUG subscription. It is defined in 3GPP TS 23.078.

7.6.3.38 CAMEL Subscription Info Withdraw

This parameter indicates that CAMEL Subscription Info shall be deleted from the VLR or SGSN.

7.6.3.39 Voice Group Call Service (VGCS) Data

This parameter refers to one or more groups a subscriber may be a member of for voice group calls.

7.6.3.40 Voice Broadcast Service (VBS) Data

This parameter refers to one or more groups a subscriber may be a member of for the voice broadcast service. Per group it is further indicated whether the subscriber is only allowed to listen to respective group calls or whether he is in addition entitled to initiate respective voice broadcast calls.

7.6.3.41 ISDN bearer capability

This parameter refers to the ISDN bearer capability information element defined in 3GPP TS 29.007[56].

7.6.3.42 Lower layer Compatibility

This parameter refers to the lower layer compatibility information element defined in 3GPP TS 24.008.

7.6.3.43 High Layer Compatibility

This parameter refers to the high layer compatibility information element defined in 3GPP TS 24.008.

7.6.3.44 Alerting Pattern

This parameter is an indication that can be used by the MS to alert the user in a specific manner in case of mobile terminating traffic (switched call or USSD). That indication can be an alerting level or an alerting category.

7.6.3.45 GPRS Subscription Data Withdraw

This parameter indicates that GPRS Subscription Data shall be deleted from the SGSN.

7.6.3.46 GPRS Subscription Data

This parameter refers to the list of PDP-Contexts that subscriber has subscribed to.

7.6.3.47 QoS-Subscribed

This parameter indicates the quality of service subscribed for a certain service. It is defined in 3GPP TS 23.060[104].

7.6.3.48 VPLMN address allowed

This parameter specifies whether the MS is allowed to use a dynamic address allocated in the VPLMN. It is defined in 3GPP TS 23.060[104].

7.6.3.49 Roaming Restricted In SGSN Due To Unsupported Feature

This parameter defines that a subscriber is not allowed to roam in the current SGSN area. It may be used by the HLR if a feature or service is indicated as unsupported by the SGSN.

7.6.3.50 Network Access Mode

This parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 23.008[20].

7.6.3.51 Mobile Not Reachable Reason

This parameter stores the reason for the MS being absent when an attempt to deliver a short message to an MS fails at the MSC, SGSN or both. It is defined in 3GPP TS 23.040[26].

7.6.3.52 Cancellation Type

This parameter indicates the reason of location cancellation. It is defined in 3GPP TS 23.060[104].

7.6.3.53 All GPRS Data

This parameter indicates to the SGSN that all GPRS Subscription Data shall be deleted for the subscriber.

7.6.3.54 Complete Data List Included

This parameter indicates to the SGSN that the complete GPRS Subscription Data stored for the Subscriber shall be replaced with the GPRS Subscription Data received.

7.6.3.55 PDP Context Identifier

This parameter is used to identify a PDP context for the subscriber.

7.6.3.56 LSA Information

This parameter refers to one or more localised service areas a subscriber may be a member of, together with the priority, the preferential access indicator, the active mode support indicator and active mode indication of each localised service area. The access right outside these localised service areas is also indicated.

7.6.3.57 SoLSA support indicator

This parameter indicates that the VLR or the SGSN supports SoLSA subscription.

7.6.3.58 LSA Information Withdraw

This parameter indicates that LSA information shall be deleted from the VLR or the SGSN.

7.6.3.59 LMU Indicator

This parameter indicates the presence of an LMU.

7.6.3.60 LCS Information

This parameter defines the LCS related information for an MS subscriber and contains the following components:

- GMLC List (see clauseclause 7.6.3.61).
- LCS Privacy Exception List (see clauseclause 7.6.3.62).
- MO-LR List (see clauseclause 7.6.3.65A).

7.6.3.61 GMLC List

This parameter contains the addresses of all GMLCs that are permitted to issue a non-call related MT-LR location request for this MS. Usage of this parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 23.171.

7.6.3.62 LCS Privacy Exception List

This parameter defines the classes of LCS Client that are allowed to locate any target MS. For each class, the following information is provided:

- SS-Code (see clauseclause 7.6.4.1);
- a list of LCS privacy exception parameters (see clauseclause 7.6.3.63).

7.6.3.63 LCS Privacy Exception Parameters

This parameter gives the status of each LCS privacy exception class and any additional parameters relevant to this class. The parameter contains the following information:

- provisioned SS-Status (see clauseclause 7.6.3.17);
- privacy notification to MS user (see clauseclause 7.6.3.65B);
- external client List (see clauseclause 7.6.3.64);
- internal client List (see clauseclause 7.6.3.65).

7.6.3.64 External Client List

This parameter is only applicable to the non-call related privacy class and gives the identities of the external clients that are allowed to locate a target MS for a non-call related MT-LR. Each identity is an international (e.g.E.164) address. For each identified external client, GMLC restrictions may be defined. It may also be indicated if the MS shall be notified of a non-restricted MT-LR from each identified LCS client and, if so, whether notification only or notification with privacy verification shall apply. Usage of this parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 23.171.

7.6.3.65 Internal Client List

This parameter is only applicable to the PLMN operator privacy class and gives the identities of the internal PLMN operator clients that are allowed to locate a target MS for an NI-LR or MT-LR. Usage of this parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 23.171.

7.6.3.65A MO-LR List

This parameter defines the classes of MO-LR for which a subscription exists for a particular MS. For each class, the following information is provided:

- SS-Code (see clauseclause 7.6.4.1).

7.6.3.65B Privacy Notification to MS User

This parameter is applicable to the non-call related privacy class and call related privacy class. For non-call related privacy class it indicates whether the MS user shall be notified for a non-call related MT-LR from any value added LCS client when the MT-LR is restricted and be enabled to accept or override the restriction. For call related privacy class it indicates whether the MS shall be notified of a call related MT-LR and, if so, whether notification only or notification with privacy verification shall apply. Usage of this parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 23.171.

7.6.3.65C GMLC List Withdraw

This parameter indicates whether the subscriber's LCS GMLC list shall be deleted from the VLR. The parameter does not apply to, and shall be ignored if received by, an SGSN.

7.6.3.66 IST Alert Timer

This parameter indicates the IST Alert Timer value that must be used in the MSC to inform the HLR about the call activities that the subscriber performs. Units are minutes.

7.6.3.67 Call Termination Indicator

This parameter indicates whether the MSC shall terminate a specific ongoing call, or all the call activities related to a specified subscriber.

7.6.3.68 IST Information Withdraw

This parameter indicates that IST information shall be deleted from the VMSC.

7.6.3.69 IST Support Indicator

This parameter indicates the degree of IST functionality supported by the MSC (Visited MSC or Gateway MSC). It can take one of the following values:

- Basic IST functionality;
- IST command service (in addition to the basic IST functionality and including the ability to terminate all calls being carried for the identified subscriber).

7.6.3.70 Super-Charger Supported In HLR

This parameter is used by the HLR to indicate support of the Super-Charger functionality and an indication of the age of the subscription data stored in the HLR.

7.6.3.71 Super-Charger Supported In Serving Network Entity

This parameter is used to indicate support of the Super-Charger functionality by the originating entity and to indicate either that subscription data is required or the date and time of the last know subscriber data modification.

7.6.3.72 Age Indicator

This parameter is used by the HLR to determine the validity of the subscription data retained by the serving network entity in a Super-Charged network.

7.6.3.73 GPRS enhancements support indicator

This parameter indicates to the HLR that the SGSN supports GPRS enhancements.

7.6.3.74 Extensible QoS-Subscribed

This parameter indicates the enhanced QoS subscribed for a certain service. It is defined in 3GPP TS 23.060 [104]. This parameter is an extension to QoS-Subscribed.

7.6.3.75 SGSN Camel Subscription Info

This parameter identifies the subscriber as having CAMEL services that are invoked in the SGSN.

7.6.3.76 SMS-CSI

This parameter identifies the subscriber as having SMS CAMEL services as defined in 3GPP TS 23.078 [98].

7.6.3.77 GPRS-CSI

This parameter identifies the subscriber as having GPRS CAMEL services as defined in 3GPP TS 23.078 [98].

7.6.3.78 CAMEL subscription info

This parameter indicates the CSI that can be controlled by CSE.

7.6.3.79 Extensible Call barring information for CSE

This parameter contains for each call barring service for CSE:

- SS-Code;
- a list of extensible call barring feature parameters.
The list may contain one item per Basic Service Group.
- password;
- wrong password attempt counter;
- notification-to-CSE flag.

7.6.3.80 Extensible Forwarding information for CSE

This parameter represents the information for CSE related to each call forwarding service:

- the SS-Code of the relevant call forwarding service;
- if required, a list of extensible forwarding feature parameters;
- the list may contain one item per Basic Service Group;
- notification-to-CSE flag.

7.6.3.81 Modification Request for CSI

This parameter indicates the CAMEL subscription information to be modified by CSE.

7.6.3.82 Modification Request for SS Information

This parameter indicates the call forwarding and call barring supplementary service data to be modified by CSE.

7.6.3.83 Call Barring Data

This parameter contains the extensible call barring feature list (see clause 7.6.3.21) and Notification to CSE flag.

7.6.3.84 Call Forwarding Data

This parameter contains the extensible call forwarding feature list (see clause 7.6.3.16) and Notification to CSE flag.

7.6.3.85 ODB Data

This parameter contains the ODB general data, ODB HPLMN specific data .

7.6.3.86 Requested Subscription Info

This parameter indicates the subscription information being requested.

7.6.3.87 CS Allocation/Retention priority

This parameter indicates the allocation/retention priority for Circuit Switched (CS). It corresponds to the allocation/retention priority that is defined in 3GPP TS 23.107.

7.6.3.88 ODB Info

This parameter contains the ODB data and Notification to CSE flag.

7.6.4 Supplementary services parameters

7.6.4.1 SS-Code

This parameter may refer to one supplementary service or a set of supplementary services as defined in 3GPP TS 22.004. For MAP Release '99 this includes:

- Calling Line Identification Presentation service (CLIP);
- Calling Line Identification Restriction service (CLIR);
- Connected Line Identification Presentation service (COLP);
- Connected Line Identification Restriction service (COLR);

- Calling Name Presentation (CNAP);
- All Call Forwarding services;
- Call Waiting (CW);
- Call Hold (HOLD);
- Multi-Party service (MPTY);
- Closed User Group (CUG);
- All Charging services;
- All Call Restriction services;
- Explicit Call Transfer service (ECT);
- enhanced Multi-Level Precedence and Pre-emption service (eMLPP);
- Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber, originating side (CCBS-A);
- Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber, destination side (CCBS-B);
- All LCS privacy exceptions (see clause 7.6.4.44);
- Mobile Originating Location Request (MO-LR) (see clause 7.6.4.44A);
- Multicall (MC).

7.6.4.2 SS-Status

This parameter refers to the state information of individual supplementary services as defined in 3GPP TS 23.011.

7.6.4.3 SS-Data

This parameter refers to the necessary set of information required in order to characterise one supplementary service:

- SS-Code (see clause 7.6.4.1);
- SS-Status (if applicable) (see clause 7.6.4.2);
- Override subscription option (see clause 7.6.4.4);
- CLI Restriction (see clause 7.6.4.5);
- Basic Service Group Code (see clause 7.6.4.40).

7.6.4.4 Override Category

This parameter refers to the subscription option Override Category attached to a supplementary service. It can take the following two values:

- Enabled;
- Disabled.

7.6.4.5 CLI Restriction Option

This parameter refers to the subscription option Restriction mode attached to the CLIR supplementary service. It can take the following three values:

- Permanent;
- Temporary (Default Restricted);

- Temporary (Default Allowed).

7.6.4.6 Forwarding Options

This parameter refers to a forwarding option attached to a supplementary service. It can take one of the following values:

- notification to forwarding party (see 3GPP TS 22.082[10] for the meaning of this parameter);
- notification to calling party (see 3GPP TS 22.082[10] for the meaning of this parameter);
- redirecting presentation (see 3GPP TS 22.082[10] for the meaning of this parameter);
- Forwarding reason (see 3GPP TS 22.082[10] for the meaning of this parameter).

7.6.4.7 No reply condition timer

This parameter refers to the no reply condition timer for call forwarding on no reply.

7.6.4.8 - 7.6.4.14 Void

7.6.4.15 Forwarding information

This parameter represents the information related to each call forwarding service:

- the SS-Code of the relevant call forwarding service (see clause 7.6.4.1);
- if required, a list of forwarding feature parameters (see clause 7.6.4.16).
the list may contain one item per Basic Service Group.

7.6.4.16 Forwarding feature

This parameter applies to each combination of call forwarding service and Basic Service Group and contains the following information, as required:

- Basic Service Group (see clause 7.6.4.40);
- SS-Status (see clause 7.6.4.2);
- forwarded-to number (see clause 7.6.2.22);
- forwarded-to subaddress (see clause 7.6.2.23);
- forwarding options (see clause 7.6.4.6);
- no reply condition timer (see clause 7.6.4.7);
- long forwarded-to number (see clause 7.6.2.22A).

If a number is required to define the forwarded-to destination then:

- If the VLR supports Long Forwarded-to Numbers then the long forwarded-to number shall be present and the forwarded-to number shall be absent.
- If the VLR does not support Long Forwarded-to Numbers then the forwarded-to number shall be present and the long forwarded-to number shall be absent.

7.6.4.17 Void

7.6.4.18 Call barring information

This parameter contains for each call barring service:

- SS-Code (see clause 7.6.4.1);
- a list of call barring feature parameters (see clause 7.6.4.19).

The list may contain one item per Basic Service Group.

7.6.4.19 Call barring feature

This parameter gives the status of call barring services as applicable to each Basic Service Group. The parameter contains the following information:

- Basic Service Group (see clause 7.6.4.40);
- SS-Status (see clause 7.6.4.2).

7.6.4.20 New password

This parameter refers to the password which the subscriber just registered in the network.

This parameter refers to a password used by the subscriber for supplementary service control.

7.6.4.21 Current password

This parameter refers to a password used by the subscriber for supplementary service control.

7.6.4.22 Guidance information

This parameter refers to guidance information given to a subscriber who is requested to provide a password. One of the following information may be given:

- "enter password";
this information is used for checking of the old password;
- "enter new password";
this information is used during password registration for the request of the first new password;
- "enter new password again";
this information is used during password registration for the request of the new password again for verification.

7.6.4.23 Void

7.6.4.24 SS-Info

This parameter refers to all the information related to a supplementary service and is a choice between:

- forwarding information (see clause 7.6.4.15);
- call barring information (see clause 7.6.4.18);
- CUG info (see clause 7.6.4.8);
- SS-Data (see clause 7.6.4.3).
- eMLPP information (see clause 7.6.4.41).

7.6.4.25 - 7.6.4.35 Void

7.6.4.36 USSD Data Coding Scheme

This parameter contains the information of the alphabet and the language used for the unstructured information in an Unstructured Supplementary Service Data operation. The coding of this parameter is according to the Cell Broadcast Data Coding Scheme as specified in 3GPP TS 23.038[25].

7.6.4.37 USSD String

This parameter contains a string of unstructured information in an Unstructured Supplementary Service Data operation. The string is sent either by the mobile user or the network. The contents of a string sent by the MS are interpreted by the network as specified in 3GPP TS 22.090[16].

7.6.4.38 Bearer service

This parameter may refer to a single bearer service, a set of bearer services or to all bearer services as defined in 3GPP TS 22.002[3]. This parameter is used only for supplementary service management.

7.6.4.39 Teleservice

This parameter may refer to a single teleservice, a set of teleservices or to all teleservices as defined in 3GPP TS 22.003[4]. This parameter is used only for supplementary service management.

7.6.4.40 Basic Service Group

This parameter refers to the Basic Service Group either as a bearer service (see clause 7.6.4.38) or a teleservice (see clause 7.6.4.39). This parameter is used only for supplementary service management. The null value (i.e. neither bearer service nor teleservice) is used to denote the group containing all bearer services and all teleservices.

7.6.4.41 eMLPP information

This parameter contains two parameters which are associated with the eMLPP service. The following two parameters are included:

- maximum entitled priority:
 - indicates the highest priority level the subscriber is allowed to apply for an outgoing call set-up;
- default priority:
 - defines the priority level which shall be assigned to a call if no explicit priority is indicated during call set-up.

7.6.4.42 SS-event

This parameter indicates the Supplementary Service for which an invocation notification is sent towards the gsmSCF. It can indicate one of the following services:

- Explicit Call Transfer (ECT)
- Call Deflection (CD)
- Multi-Party call (MPTY)
- Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber (CCBS)

7.6.4.43 SS-event data

This parameter contains additional information related to Supplementary Service invocation. Depending on the service invoked it can contain the following information:

- ECT A list with all Called Party Numbers involved.
- CD The called Party number involved.

7.6.4.44 LCS Privacy Exceptions

Distinct SS codes are assigned to the following classes of LCS client in a target MS subscriber's privacy exception list.

- Universal Class;
- Call related value added class;
- Non-Call related value added class;
- PLMN operator class.

7.6.4.45 Mobile Originating Location Request (MO-LR)

Distinct SS codes are assigned to the following classes of MO-LR:

- Basic Self Location;
- Autonomous Self Location;
- Transfer to Third Party.

7.6.4.46 NbrUser

This parameter indicates the maximum number of parallel bearers that may be used as defined by the user at registration of the MC SS.

7.6.4.47 MC Subscription Data

This parameter contains two parameters which are associated with the MC service. The following two parameters are included:

- NbrUser:
indicates the maximum number of parallel bearers that may be used as defined by the user at registration of the MC SS
- NbrSB:
indicates the maximum number of parallel bearers that may be used as defined by the user's subscription.

7.6.4.48 MC Information

This parameter contains three parameters which are associated with the MC service. The following parameters are included:

- NbrSB;
- NbrUser;
- NbrSN.

Definitions of these parameters are provided in 3GPP TS 23.135.

7.6.4.49 CCBS Request State

This parameter indicates the current state of the CCBS request. It can take one of seven values:

- request;
- recall;
- active;

- completed;
- suspended;
- frozen;
- deleted.

7.6.5 Call parameters

7.6.5.1 Call reference number

This parameter refers to a call reference number allocated by a call control MSC.

7.6.5.2 Interrogation type

This parameter refers to the type of interrogation for routing information which is sent from a GMSC to an HLR. It can take either of two values:

- basic call (for information to route a call before the call has been extended to the VMSC of the called party);
- forwarding (for information to route the call to the forwarded-to destination after the VMSC of the forwarding party has requested the GMSC to resume handling of the call.

7.6.5.3 OR interrogation

This parameter indicates that the GMSC which interrogated the HLR for routing information is not in the same PLMN as the HLR, and therefore that the call will potentially be optimally routed.

7.6.5.4 OR capability

This parameter indicates the phase of OR which the GMSC supports.

7.6.5.5 Forwarding reason

This parameter indicates the reason for which the call is to be forwarded. It can take one of three values:

- busy subscriber;
- mobile subscriber not reachable;
- no subscriber reply.

7.6.5.6 Forwarding interrogation required

This parameter indicates that if the VMSC of the forwarding subscriber requests the GMSC to resume handling of the call the GMSC shall interrogate the HLR for forwarding information.

7.6.5.7 O-CSI

This parameter identifies the subscriber as having originating CAMEL services as defined in 3GPP TS 23.078.

7.6.5.7A D-CSI

This parameter identifies the subscriber as having originating CAMEL dialled services as defined in 3GPP TS 23.078.

7.6.5.7B T-CSI

This parameter identifies the subscriber as having terminating CAMEL services in the GMSC, as defined in TS 3G 23.078.

7.6.5.7C VT-CSI

This parameter identifies the subscriber as having terminating CAMEL services in the VMSC, as defined in 3GPP TS 23.078.

7.6.5.8 Call Direction

This parameter is used to indicate the direction of the call.

7.6.5.9 Channel Type

This parameter is the result of a Channel Mode Modification for TS 61/62. It contains the changed Air Interface User Rate. The information is sent from the SIWFS to the MSC to assign the correct radio resource. This parameter is defined in GSM 08.08.

7.6.5.10 Chosen Channel

This parameter is sent from the MSC to the SIWFS to adjust the interworking unit to the assigned radio resources. This parameter is defined in GSM 08.08.

7.6.5.11 CCBS Feature

This parameter corresponds to the 'CCBS Description' parameter in 3GPP TS 23.093. It refers to the necessary set of information required in order to characterise a certain CCBS request. The parameter may contain the following information:

- CCBS Index (see 3GPP TS 23.093 for the use of this parameter);
- B-subscriber number (see clause 7.6.2.48);
- B-subscriber subaddress (see clause 7.6.2.49);
- Basic Service Group Code (see clause 7.6.4.40).

7.6.5.12 UU Data

This parameter includes User-To-User Data. It is defined in 3GPP TS 23.087.

7.6.5.13 UUS CF Interaction

This parameter indicates if the call forwarding or call deflection has been activated after UUS1 request has been accepted. It is defined in 3GPP TS 23.087.

7.6.5.14 Number Portability Status

This parameter indicates the number portability status of subscriber. See 3GPP TS 23.066 [108].

7.6.5.15 Pre-paging supported

This parameter indicates that the entity which sent it supports pre-paging.

7.6.6 Radio parameters

7.6.6.1 - 7.6.6.4 Void

7.6.6.5 BSSMAP Service Handover

This parameter refers to the Service Handover information element defined in GSM 08.08.

7.6.6.6 RANAP Service Handover

This parameter refers to the Service Handover information element defined in 3GPP TS 25.413.

7.6.6.7 HO-Number Not Required

This parameter indicates that no handover or relocation number allocation is necessary.

7.6.6.8 Integrity Protection Information

This parameter refers to the Integrity Protection Information element defined in 3GPP TS 25.413.

7.6.6.9 Encryption Information

This parameter refers to the Encryption Information element defined in 3GPP TS 25.413.

7.6.6.10 Radio Resource Information

This parameter refers to the Channel Type information element defined in GSM 08.08.

7.6.6.10A Radio Resource List

This parameter refers to list of RAB-id's and their associated Channel Type information elements defined in GSM 08.08.

7.6.6.10B Chosen Radio Resource Information

This parameter refers to the Chosen Channel and Speech Version information elements defined in GSM 08.08.

7.6.6.11 Key Status

This parameter refers to the Key Status element defined in 3GPP TS 25.413.

7.6.6.12 Selected UMTS Algorithms

This parameters identifies the UMTS integrity and optionally encryption algorithms selected by MSC-B. Coding of this parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 25.413.

7.6.6.13 Allowed GSM Algorithms

This parameters identifies the allowed GSM algorithms in MSC-B. The coding of this parameter is defined in GSM 08.08.

7.6.6.14 Allowed UMTS Algorithms

This parameters identifies the allowed UMTS algorithms in MSC-B. Coding of this parameter is defined in 3GPP TS 25.413.

7.6.6.15 Selected GSM Algorithm

This parameter identifies the GSM algorithm selected by GSM BSC controlled by MSC-B. Coding of this parameter is defined in GSM 08.08.

7.6.7 Authentication parameters

7.6.7.1 Authentication set list

This parameter represents a list of sets of authentication parameters for a given subscriber.

The list either contains Authentication Triplets (Rand, Sres, Kc) or Authentication Quintuplets (Rand, Xres, Ck, Ik, Autn). If the list contains Authentication Quintuplets, the order of sequence in this list is chronological, the first quintuplet in the list is the oldest one.

7.6.7.2 Rand

This parameter represents a random number used for authentication.

7.6.7.3 Sres

This parameter represents the response to an authentication request.

7.6.7.4 Kc

This parameter refers to a key used for ciphering purposes.

7.6.7.5 Xres

This parameter represents the response to an UMTS authentication request.

7.6.7.5A Ck

This parameter refers to a key used for UMTS ciphering purposes.

7.6.7.5B Ik

This parameter refers to the Integrity Key.

7.6.7.5C Autn

This parameter refers to the Authentication Token.

7.6.7.6 Cksn

This parameter refers to a ciphering key sequence number.

7.6.7.6A Ksi

This parameter refers to a key set identifier.

7.6.7.6B Auts

This parameter refers to the resynchronisation token.

7.6.7.7 Ciphering mode