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|  | INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION**TELECOMMUNICATIONSTANDARDIZATION SECTOR**STUDY PERIOD 2022-2024 | SCV-TD03 |
| SCV |
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| **TD****(Ref.: SG16-LS278)** |
| **Source:** | ITU-T Study Group 16 |
| **Title:** | LS on terms and definitions from approved new work items [to SCV/CCV] |

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| **Keywords:** | SCV; terms and definitions |
| **Abstract:** | This liaison statement contains information from ITU-SG16 on terms and definitions proposed in new work items. |

ITU-T SG16 welcomes SCV/CCV and ITU-T SGs for the alignment of terms and definitions work.

Taking into account that CCT highlights the convenience that study groups send the terms to the CCT as soon as possible ITU SG16 gathered new definitions from new work items for developing new ITU-T Recommendations and other deliverables mentioned between brackets and that we have agreed in January 2021:

1. **Cloud-edge collaboration [ITU-T F.CEC (Q21/16)]:** a new computing paradigm that combines the powerful resource computing capabilities of cloud computing with the ultra-low latency characteristics of edge computing. Realize the collaborative optimization goal of edge supporting cloud applications and cloud meets edge localization needs.
2. **Digitalized CRA [ITU-T F.DCCRA-IRS-RA (Q23/16)]:** 3D data model of CRA generated by 3D scanning equipment.
3. **Digitalized characteristics of CRA [ITU-T F.DCCRA-IRS-RA (Q23/16)]:** Digital models of key areas of physical CRA.
4. **Information retrieval system** **[ITU-T F.DCCRA-IRS-RA (Q23/16)]:** A set of software program and algorithms that deals with the processing, organization, storage, retrieval, and evaluation of information.
5. **Entity disambiguation [ITU-T F.CRA-KGS-RF (Q23/16)]:** An entity item may correspond to multiple entities, to determine the entity in the real world pointed to by a certain entity item, which is entity disambiguation.
6. **Entity linking [ITU-T F.CRA-KGS-RF (Q23/16)]:** A natural language processing technology, which refers to mapping certain strings from the text to corresponding entities in the knowledge base.
7. **Multimodal [ITU-T F.CRA-KGS-RF (Q23/16)]:** Modal is the sense, and multi-modal means the fusion of multiple senses, that is, expression and interaction through text, voice, vision, action, environment and other methods.
8. **Ontology alignment [ITU-T F.CRA-KGS-RF (Q23/16)]:** It means the main research task of knowledge fusion at the conceptual level. The ontology alignment in this document refers to the process of determining the mapping relationship between the ontology concepts of CRA.
9. **Triplet format [ITU-T F.CRA-KGS-RF (Q23/16)]:** the three-segment data structure in table structure storage.
10. **DLT-MSP [ITU-T H.DLT-RFMSP (Q22/16)]:** DLT-MSP is a service platform that helps users to create, manage and maintain enterprise-level DLT networks and applications.
11. **DLT-based digital collection [ITU-T H.DLT-DCS (Q22/16)]:** Digital collection generated and issued by private DLT system, which is non-fungible and has unique identifier.
12. **DLT-based digital collection service [ITU-T H.DLT-DCS (Q22/16)]:** Digital collection service provided by private DLT system, which can use private DLT platform to perform different actions to digital collections, including issue, sell, buy, auction, trade, transfer etc.
13. **AI computing power** **[ITU-T H.DLT-DCS (Q22/16)]:** Refers to a system that includes AI accelerators that could supply AI calculation.
14. **Deep learning framework [ITU-T H.DLT-DCS (Q22/16)]:** Refers to software frameworks for implementing related artificial intelligence methods, which enable us to build deep learning models to complete training tasks.
15. **FML[[1]](#footnote-1) coordinator** **[ITU-T F.FML-TS-FR (Q5/16)]:** A party who compose and manage tasks for ML model training and utilizing, by coordinating with FML participants.
16. **FML participant** **[ITU-T F.FML-TS-FR (Q5/16)]:** A party who provides datasets and computing resources to participate the activities of a federated machine learning based service, such as data pre-processing, model training, model utilizing, etc.
17. **FML model training dataset** **[ITU-T F.FML-TS-FR (Q5/16)]:** A dataset to be used to training FML models.
18. **FML model training module** **[ITU-T F.FML-TS-FR (Q5/16)]:** An executable programme to be used to training FML models with ML model training datasets.
19. **FML model training** **[ITU-T F.FML-TS-FR (Q5/16)]:** Groups of processes to train FML models.
20. **FML model utilizing [ITU-T F.FML-TS-FR (Q5/16)]:** Groups of processes to utilize trained FML models.
21. **Object classification architecture [ITU-T FSTP.OC-VC (Q5/16)]:** Object classification architecture refers to the taxonomy of the classes in the digital images. The structured layout of architecture can represent various classes important for self-driving cars.
22. **Object dictionary set** **[ITU-T FSTP.OC-VC (Q5/16)]:** Object dictionary set refers to the object class following the object classification architecture. This dictionary set include object coordinate, size, class and id.
23. **Message set** **[ITU-T FSTP.OC-VC (Q5/16)]:** Message set refers to a combination and association of an information such as speed, location, size and class of objects.
24. **V2X communication** **[ITU-T FSTP.OC-VC (Q5/16)]:** V2X communication refers to the communication between vehicle and everything (V2X) by using message set.
25. **back-to-source service [ITU-T H.MCDN-CRRS (Q13/16)]:** a service which is used for relocating the original content request to a content source where the actual media file is hosted.
26. **sourcing MCDN node** **[ITU-T H.MCDN-CRRS (Q13/16)]:** a MCDN node which can provide "back-to-source" service for the original content requestor. It can be a cache node or the central content library node.
27. **personalized IPTV service [ITU-T H.IPTV-PS]:**: a personalized IPTV service refers to providing and recommending programs to users through the collection, collation and classification of user-related information under the premise of obtaining user permission to meet user preferences and needs.
28. **cold start [ITU-T H.IPTV-PS]**: cold start refers to how to recommend satisfactory programs to the new users under the condition of insufficient information collection; or recommend the new program to the users who may like it.
29. **user feature [ITU-T H.IPTV-PS]**: user features are a set of tags extracted from a user profile, usually composed of keywords that can describe the characteristics of the user.
30. **feature vector [ITU-T H.IPTV-PS]**: a feature vector is a digital representation of a set of features, consisting of the feature value and their weights.
31. **word segmentation [ITU-T H.IPTV-PS]**: dividing a string of written language into its component words.
32. **word embedding [ITU-T H.IPTV-PS]**: mapping a word into a real value vector.

Recognizing the previous correspondence regarding terms and vocabulary on earlier stage as good practice, ITU-T SG 16 would like to invite you to review the proposed definitions and provide any comments, if appropriate, to harmonize the terminology. The group would like to acknowledge the importance of ITU-T SCV work on guiding ITU-T Study Groups on the best practices for creating and using terms and definitions in a harmonized fashion.

NOTE – See also [SG16-LS306](https://www.itu.int/ifa/t/2017/ls/sg16/sp16-sg16-oLS-00306.docx) (addressed to SG2, copy to SCV) concerning a follow-up on definitions related to the Q5/16 work (AI in multimedia).

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1. FML: Federated machine learning [↑](#footnote-ref-1)