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| INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION | | | **SCV** | |
| **TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR**  Standardization Committee for Vocabulary | | | TD 52 | |
| **English only**  **Original: English** | |
|  |  | | 22 November 2016 | |
| **TD** | | | | |
| **Ref.: COM 2 – LS 142 – E** | | | | |
| **Source:** | ITU-T Study Group 2 | | | |
| **Title:** | LS on ITU-T study group responsibilities in WTSA Resolution 67 (Rev. Dubai, 2012) – Terms and Definitions harmonization | | | |
| **LIAISON STATEMENT** | | | | | |
| **For action to:** | | All ITU-T SGs, SCV, CCV | | | |
| **For comment to:** | | - | | | |
| **For information to:** | |  | | | |
| **Approval:** | | ITU-T SG2 meeting (Geneva, 23 September 2016) | | | |
| **Deadline:** | | 1 March 2017 | | | |
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Considering the importance of harmonizing the terms and definitions across study groups and across Sectors, SG2 would like to inform the Standardization Committee for Vocabulary (SCV), Coordination Committee for Vocabulary (CCV) and all SGs about new activities concerning terms and definitions in our Work programme Recommendations since the last SG2 meeting in March 2015.

**SG2 encourage** all interested parties to check possible overlapping and inform us (if so) to begin its alignment/adaptation.

**Draft Recommendation ITU-T M.3371 (ex M.rcsm) – Requirements for Service Management in Cloud-aware Telecommunication Management System**

*Following new definition declared:*

**TC-hybrid service**: The service which consists of both telecommunication and cloud service components.

**Draft Recommendation ITU-T G.MFWT – The measurement framework for the statistical indicators of website traffic**

*Following new definitions declared:*

**3.1 IP address -** An IP address is a digital identifier with a fixed length allocated according to IP protocol（RFC791 for IPv4, and RFC2373 for IPv6.

**3.2 Cookie -** A Cookie is a mechanism to support a server or a script to store and index information in the client computer and to expand web-based client/server applications through adding a simple continuous state. When the server returns HTTP objects to the client, it sends a state message to the client, and the message is saved on the client. The available URL area is specified in the state message. After that, the client will send the current value in the state message to the server when it initiates a HTTP request in the URL area. The state information is called a Cookie。

**3.3 Web page -** A web page is a document stored on a certain server connected with the Internet. A web page document will be sent to the client and showed to the user by a browser through an interaction between programs of the client and the server after the user inputs the identifier of the document in the address column in the browser.

A web page is often compiled in the HTML language, identified by a URL address, and accessed by the HTTP protocol.

**3.4 Website -** A website is a collection of web pages with a certain rule on the Internet, compiled with technologies such as HTML to show some specified digital media contents including text, image, audio, video, etc.

**3.5 Traffic -** The traffic is the numbers of visiting a webpage or a website. Note, this is different from the traditional telecommunication concept of traffic, which refers to the data flow volume.

**3.6 Client software statistical mode -** Client software statistical mode is a mode of installing monitoring software on client computers of Internet users, recording Internet access activities information of users and uploading to the server end, and using a specific algorithm to calculate each statistical indicators.

This mode has the advantage of gathering the macro-data of the Internet industry using the sampling survey methods. The installation number, distribution for different coverage of users in geographic or demographic characteristics, and the algorithm used are key factors of the mode’s accuracy.

**3.7 Codes-embedded-in-pages statistical mode -** Codes-embedded-in-pages statistical mode is a mode that monitoring codes are embedded in web pages (including static pages, dynamic pages and browser-based video windows, etc.) of the website evaluated, to get the access information of Internet users. At the same time as Internet users are using browsers, browsers send statistical information to the monitoring server, and the monitoring server summarises the requested number of browsers to calculate the monitored website’s traffic statistics data.

This mode has the advantage of getting the whole detailed sampling data of the evaluated website, including pages viewed and all the activities of users on the website. After the amount of statistical websites and the industrial distribution vary large enough, this mode can reflect the middle or macro situation of the Internet industry.

**3.8 Cookie statistical mode -** Cookie statistical mode is a mode based on the codes-embedded-in-pages statistical mode, using cookies on client computers as the only identifier of the user, to calculate the amount of unique viewers.

The unique viewer recognized at this mode is not the real internet user but the browser used by the Internet user. The Internet user will be recognized as several unique users when he/she use several different browsers. And several Internet users will be recognized as a unique user when they use the same browser on the same computer.

**3.9 Duration -** The amount of time spent on a page, in seconds.

**3.10 Page -** An analyst definable unit of content.

**3.11 Visit (Session) -** A visit (or session) is an interaction, by an individual, with a website consisting of one or more requests for a page. If an individual has not taken another action (typically additional page views) on the site within a specified time period, the visit will terminate by timing out.

**3.12 Website traffic -** It is the amount of data sent and received by visitors to a website to help structure it, highlight security problems or indicate a potential lack of bandwidth and to see the popularity of websites and individual pages or sections within a website.

**SG2 pointed out** some possible issues for terms and definitions alignment with the followings:

ITU-R WP5A on PPDR (Public Protection and Disaster Relief) terms and definitions (Commercial communication network, Commercial technology standard, Device to Device (D2D) communication (PPDR), Direct mode operation, Localized communication services, Mission critical communications, Public protection and disaster relief, PPDR dedicated network, PPDR interoperability, PPDR specific standard).

ITU-R WP 5A on land mobile terms and definitions (Ancillary network infrastructure)

ITU-T SG16 on E.TD-DT and E.FAST terms and definitions.

The alignment job should be continued in the new Study Period.

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