

Chapter 1

Active Directory (AD)

Active Directory Domain Services

(AD DS)

API (application programming interface) call

Application layer

ARP (Address Resolution
Protocol)

backbone

bandwidth

best-effort protocol

bus topology

call tracking system

CAN (campus area network)

catastrophic failure

client-server applications

client-server network model

connectionless protocol

connection-oriented protocol

convergence

Data Link layer

Data Link layer address

datagram

decapsulation

delay-sensitive

demarc

demarcation point

domain

electrostatic discharge (ESD)

emergency alert system

encapsulation

fail close

fail open

file server

file services

fire suppression system

fragmentation

frame

FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

global account

grounding

hardware address

header

heating, ventilation, and air conditioning (HVAC) system

host

HTTP (Hypertext Transfer

Protocol)
HTTPS (HTTP Secure)
hybrid topology
ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol)
IMAP4 (Internet Message Access Protocol, version 4)
IP (Internet Protocol)
IP address
knowledge base
Layer 2 switch
Link layer
Link layer switch
local account
local area network (LAN)
logical topology
loss-tolerant
MAC (Media Access Control) address
MAN (metropolitan area network)
material safety data sheet (MSDS)
multicast distribution network
network adapter
network interface card (NIC)
Network layer
network operating system (NOS)
network services
node
onboard network port

OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration)
OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model
Packet
PAN (personal area network)
patch panel
payload
peer-to-peer (P2P) network model
personal protective equipment (PPE)
physical address
Physical layer
physical topology

plenum
point-to-multipoint model
point-to-point model
POP3 (Post Office Protocol,
version 3)
port number
Presentation layer
print services
protocol
protocol data unit (PDU)
quality of service (QoS)
rack
RDP (Remote Desktop
Protocol)
remote application
Remote Desktop
Remote Desktop Services
ring topology
router
RTP (Real-time Transport
Protocol)
scalable
Secure Shell (SSH)
segment
Session layer
SFTP (Secure File Transfer
Protocol)
SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer
Protocol)
SSL (Secure Sockets Layer)
star topology
star-bus topology
static electricity
switch
TCP (Transmission Control
Protocol)
TCP/IP
Telnet
Terminal Services
TLS (Transport Layer Security)
topology
trailer
Transport layer
trip hazard
UDP (User Datagram Protocol)
unified communications (UC)

upset failure

video teleconference (VTC)

VoIP (Voice over IP)

WAN (wide area network)

Chapter 2

4to6

6to4

A (Address) record

AAAA (Address) record

address translation

alias

anycast address

authoritative server

Automatic Private IP Addressing
(APIPA)

base 2 number system

base 8 number system

binary number system

BIND (Berkeley Internet Name
Domain)

bit

block ID

caching-only server

canonical name

CIFS (Common Internet File
System)

Class A

Class B

Class C

CNAME (Canonical Name)
record

command-line interface (CLI)

company-ID

computer name

DDNS (Dynamic DNS)

default gateway

device ID

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

DHCP6

DHCPv6

DHCP scope

distributed database model

DMZ (demilitarized zone)

DNS (Domain Name System or
Domain Name Service)

DNS cache

DNS server

DNS zone

domain name

dual stacked

dynamic IP address
Dynamic Network Address
Translation (DNAT)
dynamic port
elevated command prompt
window
EUI-64 (Extended Unique Identifier-64)
extension identifier
firewall
fully qualified domain name
(FQDN)

fully qualified host name
gateway
global address
global unicast address
H.323
hex number
hexadecimal number
host name
host table
hosts file
ICMPv6
ifconfig
interface
interface ID
Internet Corporation for Assigned
Names and Numbers (ICANN)
Internet Protocol version 4 (IPv4)
Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6)
ipconfig
ISATAP (Intra-Site Automatic
Tunnel Addressing Protocol)
iterative query
link
link local address
link local unicast address
local link
loopback address
loopback interface
MGCP (Media Gateway Control
Protocol)
Miredo
multicast address
multicasting
MX (Mail Exchanger) record
name resolution

name server
namespace
neighbor
NetBIOS
NetBT (NetBIOS over TCP/IP)
Network Address Translation (NAT)
nslookup (name space lookup)
NTP (Network Time Protocol)
octal number system
octet
open source
OUI (Organizationally Unique Identifier)
packet analyzer
ping (Packet Internet Groper)
ping -6
ping6
Port Address Translation (PAT)
private IP address
private port
protocol analyzer
PTR (Pointer) record
public IP address
recursive query
registered port
reservation
resolver
resource record
reverse DNS lookup
root server
Samba
scope ID
shell prompt
signaling protocol
SIP (Session Initiation Protocol)
SMB (Server Message Block)
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)
socket
split DNS
split-horizon DNS
static IP address
Static Network Address Translation (SNAT)
subnet
subnet ID
subnet mask

Teredo
TFTP (Trivial File Transfer
Protocol)
Time to Live field
top-level domain (TLD)
tunneling
unicast address
vim text editor
well-known port
zone file
zone ID
zone transfer

Chapter 3

AD (administrative distance)

ARP cache

ARP table

AS (autonomous system)

ASN (autonomous system
number)

best path

BGP (Border Gateway Protocol)

border router

broadcast domain

checksum

connectivity device

convergence time

default route

distance-vector routing protocol

dynamic ARP table entry

dynamic routing

EGP (exterior gateway protocol)

exterior router

flow

flow control

gateway of last resort

gateway router

hop

hop limit

hybrid routing protocol

IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol or Internet Group
Multicast Protocol)

IGP (interior gateway protocol)

interface error

interior router

internetwork

IS-IS (Intermediate System to
Intermediate System)

ISN (Initial Sequence Number)

jumbo frame

latency

Layer 3 switch

Layer 4 switch

link-state routing protocol

looking glass site

MAC address lookup table

MTU (maximum transmission
unit)

MTU black hole

nbtstat (NetBIOS over TCP/IP
Statistics)
neighbor discovery
netstat
OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)
pathping
probe
RIP (Routing Information
Protocol)
RIPv2 (Routing Information
Protocol version 2)
route command
route redistribution
routing cost
routing loop
routing metric
routing protocol
routing table
sequence number
static ARP table entry
static routing
three-way handshake
tracert
tracert
TTL (Time to Live)

Chapter 4

110 block
66 block
airflow
alternating current (AC)
bend radius
blackout
brownout
cable tray
collision
collision domain
configuration management
CRC (cyclic redundancy check)
cross-talk
CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection)
device driver
direct current (DC)
driver
duplex
EIA (Electronic Industries Alliance)
electric circuit
EMI (electromagnetic interference)
entrance facility
Ethernet II
ethtool
fault tolerance
FCS (frame check sequence)
fiber-optic cable
Fibre Channel (FC)
four-post rack
full-duplex
half-duplex
half-rack
horizontal wiring
hub
IDF (intermediate distribution frame)
inverter
iSCSI (Internet SCSI)
KVM (keyboard, video, and mouse) switch
loopback adapter
loopback plug
main cross connect

MDF (main distribution frame)
media access control (MAC)
NAS (network attached storage)
network diagram
network mapping
Nmap
offline UPS
online UPS
patch cable
power converter
power redundancy
preamble
punch down tool
PVC (polyvinyl chloride)
rack system
rack unit (RU or U)
rectifier
sag
SAN (storage area network)
server rail
simplex
speed and duplex mismatch
standby power supply (SPS)
standby UPS
STP (shielded twisted pair)
structured cabling
surge
surge protector
Thunderbolt

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)
transformer
two-post rack
UPS (uninterruptible power supply)
UTP (unshielded twisted pair)
vertical cross connect
voltage regulator
volt-ampere (VA)
wiring schematic

Chapter 5

1000Base-LX
1000Base-SX
1000Base-T
1000Base-TX
100Base-FX
100Base-T
10Base2
10Base-T
10GBase-ER
10GBase-EW
10GBase-LR
10GBase-LW
10GBase-SR
10GBase-SW
10GBase-T
10-Gigabit Ethernet
802.3ae
802.3af
802.3at
alien cross-talk
AM (amplitude modulation)
American Wire Gauge (AWG)
amplifier
amplitude
analog signal
Angle Polished Connector (APC)
ASCII
attenuation
back reflection
backplane
baseband
baud rate (Bd)
bit rate
BNC
BNC connector
BNC coupler
boot
braiding
broadband
cable checker
cable crimper
cable performance tester
cable tester
Cat (category)
Cat 3 (Category 3)

Cat 5 (Category 5)
Cat 5e (Enhanced Category 5)
Cat 6 (Category 6)
Cat 6a (Augmented Category 6)
Cat 7 (Category 7)
Cat 7a (Augmented Category 7)
certifier
Cisco console cable
cladding
coaxial cable
connector
console port
continuity tester
core
coupler
crimping
crimping tool
crossover cable
cross-talk
CWDM (coarse wavelength division multiplexing)
DB-25 connector
DB-9 connector
demultiplexer (demux)
digital signal
DWDM (dense wavelength division multiplexing)
Ethernet port
far end cross-talk (FEXT)
Fast Ethernet
FC (ferrule connector or fiber channel)
F-connector
FDM (frequency division multiplexing)
ferrule
fiber coupler
fiber type mismatch
FM (frequency modulation)
frequency
GBIC (Gigabit interface converter)
Gigabit Ethernet
hot-swappable
impedance
LC (local connector)
LED (light-emitting diode)
light meter

line tester
media converter

mini GBIC
MMF (multimode fiber)
modal bandwidth
modem
modulation
MT-RJ (Mechanical TransferRegistered Jack)
multimeter
multiplexer (mux)
multiplexing
near end cross-talk (NEXT)
NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology)
NSP (network service provider)
open circuit
optical loss
optical power meter (OPM)
OTDR (optical time domain reflectometer)
PD (powered device)
phase
Physical Contact (PC)
pinout
PoE (Power over Ethernet)
PoE+
probe
PSE (power sourcing equipment)
regeneration
repeater
RFI (radio frequency interference)
RG-58
RG-59
RG-6
RG-8
RJ-11 (registered jack 11)
RJ-45 (registered jack 45)
RJ-48C
rollover cable
RS-232 (Recommended Standard 232)
RTT (round trip time)
SC (subscriber connector or standard connector)
SFP (small form-factor pluggable)
transceiver
SFP GBIC
SFP+

sheath
shield
short circuit
SMF (single mode fiber)
snips
split pair
ST (straight tip)
statistical multiplexing
straight-through cable
subchannel
TDM (time division multiplexing)
TDR (time domain reflectometer)
Thicknet
Thinnet
throughput
tone generator
tone locator
toner
toner and probe kit
toner probe
twist ratio
twisted pair
Tx/Rx reverse
Ultra Polished Connector (UPC)
UTF-8
UTP coupler
wavelength
wavelength mismatch
WDM (wavelength division
multiplexing)
wire stripper
XFP
Yost cable
zipcord cable

Chapter 6

2.4-GHz band

5-GHz band

802.11a

802.11ac

802.11a-ht

802.11b

802.11g

802.11g-ht

802.11n

access point (AP)

active scanning

ad hoc WLAN

association

authentication

base station

beacon frame

bluejacking

bluesnarfing

Bluetooth

bounce

brute force attack

BSS (basic service set)

BSSID (basic service set identifier)

captive portal page

channel bonding

CSMA/CA (Carrier Sense Multiple
Access with Collision Avoidance)

data frame

DD-WRT

dead zone

diffraction

directional antenna

encryption

ESS (extended service set)

ESSID (extended service set
identifier)

evil twin

fading

frame aggregation

frequency hopping

goodput

guest network

heat map

hidden node problem

hot spot
infrared (IR)
infrastructure WLAN
ITU (International Telecommunication Union)
iwconfig
LOS (line of sight)
MAC address filtering
MAC filtering
mesh WLAN
MIMO (multiple input-multiple output)
multipath
MU-MIMO (multiuser MIMO)
near-far effect
network key
NFC (near-field communication)
NFC tag
off-boarding
omnidirectional antenna
on-boarding
paired
passive scanning
probe
radiation pattern
range
range extender
reassociation
reflection
remote wipe
roaming
rogue access point
RTS/CTS (Request to Send/Clear to Send)
scanning
scattering
signal-to-noise ratio (SNR or S/N)
site survey
smart tag
spectrum analyzer
speed test site
SSID (service set identifier)
station
unidirectional antenna
war chalking
war driving
WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy)

WEP attack
WEP cracking
Wi-Fi
Wi-Fi analyzer
wireless
wireless access point (WAP)
wireless analyzer
wireless bridge
wireless gateway
wireless mesh network (WMN)
wireless router
wireless spectrum
WLAN (wireless local area network)
WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access or Wireless Protected Access)
WPA attack
WPA cracking
WPA2
WPA2-Enterprise
WPA-Enterprise
WPAN (wireless PAN)
WPS (Wi-Fi Protected Setup)
WPS attack

Chapter 7

802.11i

802.1X

AAA (authentication, authorization, and accounting)

AES (Advanced Encryption Standard)

AH (authentication header) algorithm

AS (authentication service)

asymmetric encryption

authentication protocols

authenticator

certificate authority (CA)

challenge

CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol)

CIA (confidentiality, integrity, and availability) triad

cipher

ciphertext

client_hello

client-to-site VPN

cloud computing

collision

community cloud

dictionary attack

digital certificate

DirectAccess

DNS spoofing

EAP (Extensible Authentication Protocol)

EAPoL (EAP over LAN)

elastic

encryption device

endpoint security vulnerability

end-to-end connectivity

ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload) encryption

GRE (Generic Routing

Encapsulation)

handshake protocol

hashed data

hosted virtual desktop (HVD)

host-to-host VPN

host-to-site VPN

hybrid cloud

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service)
IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force)
IKE (Internet Key Exchange)
IPsec (Internet Protocol Security)
ISAKMP (Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol)
KDC (Key Distribution Center)
Kerberos
key
key management
key pair
L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol)
MD5 (Message Digest algorithm 5)
MS-CHAP (Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol)
MS-CHAPv2 (Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol, version 2)
multifactor authentication (MFA)
multi-tenant
mutual authentication
OpenSSH
OpenVPN
PaaS (Platform as a Service)
PAP (Password Authentication Protocol)
PKI (Public-key Infrastructure)
platform
port authentication
port forwarding
port-based authentication
PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol)
PPPoE (PPP over Ethernet)
PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol)
principal
private cloud
private key encryption
PTP (Point to Point)
public cloud
public key encryption

public key server
RADIUS (Remote Authentication
Dial-In User Service)
RADIUS server
RAS (Remote Access Service)
remote access
remote access server (RAS)
remote-access VPN
RRAS (Routing and Remote
Access Service)
SaaS (Software as a Service)
secure channel
security token
server_hello
session key
SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm)
SHA-1
SHA-2
SHA-256
SHA-3
SHA-512
single sign-on (SSO)
site-to-site VPN
SLIP (Serial Line Internet
Protocol)
SSL session
SSL VPN
SSTP (Secure Socket Tunneling
Protocol)
subscription model
symmetric encryption
TACACS+ (Terminal Access
Controller Access Control
System Plus)
TGS (Ticket-Granting Service)
TGT (Ticket-Granting Ticket)
ticket
TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity
Protocol)
TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer
Security)
tunnel
two-factor authentication
virtual private network (VPN)
VPN concentrator
VPN gateway

Web services

XaaS (Anything as a Service or

Everything as a Service)

Xen

Chapter 8

acceptable use policy (AUP)
access list
ACL (access control list)
agent
amplification attack
application aware
Application Control
ARP cache poisoning
backdoor
banner-grabbing attack
boot sector virus
bot
botnet
buffer overflow
consent to monitoring
content-filtering firewall
context aware
data breach
denial-of-service (DoS) attack
DHCP snooping
dissolvable agent
distributed DoS (DDoS)
attack
distributed reflector DoS
(DRDoS) attack
domain local group
dynamic ARP inspection (DAI)
emission security (EmSec)
encrypted virus
exploit
file-infector virus
flashing
friendly attack
FTP bounce
Group Policy (gpedit.msc)
hacker
hacking
hardening technique
heuristic scanning
HIDS (host-based intrusion detection system)
HIPS (host-based intrusion
prevention system)
honeynet
honeypot
host-based firewall

IDS (intrusion detection system)
implicit deny
inbound traffic
integrity checking
IP spoofing
IPS (intrusion prevention system)
IRC (Internet Relay Chat)
jamming
logic bomb
lure
macro virus
malware
man-in-the-middle (MitM) attack
master zombie
metasploit
Nessus
network access control (NAC)
network policy
network segmentation
network virus
network-based firewall
Next Generation Firewall
(NGFW)
NIDS (network-based intrusion
detection system)
NIPS (network-based intrusion
prevention system)
nonpersistent agent
outbound traffic
packet-filtering firewall
penetration testing
permanent DoS (PDoS) attack
persistent agent
phishing
physical attack
ping of death
polymorphic virus
port mirroring
port scanner
posture assessment
proxy server

proxy service
quarantine network
reflective attack
reflector
reverse proxy

RF (radio frequency) emanation
security audit
security policy (configuration)
security policy (document)
session hijacking attack
SIEM (Security Information and
Event Management)
signature scanning
slave zombie
smurf attack
social engineering
spoofing
stateful firewall
stateless firewall
stealth virus
TEMPEST
Trojan horse
Unified Threat Management
(UTM)
unintentional DoS attack
user awareness
virtual wire mode
virus
vulnerability
wildcard mask
worm
zero-day attack
zero-day exploit
zombie
zombie army

Chapter 9

active-active mode
active-passive mode
AF (Assured Forwarding)
archive bit
ATA (analog telephone adapter)
automatic failover
availability
backup
baseline
caching
CALEA (Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act)
call agent (CA)
CARP (Common Address Redundancy Protocol)
circuit-switched
cloud backup
cold spare
collector
content switching
CoS (Class of Service)
differential backup
Differentiated Services Code Point (DSCP)
DiffServ (Differentiated Service)
digital PBX
discard
drop
EF (Expedited Forwarding)
endpoint
event log
Event Viewer
failure
fault
fault management
fault tolerance
full backup
generator

ghost
giant
H.225
H.245
H.248
H.323 gatekeeper
H.323 gateway
H.323 terminal

H.323 zone
highly available
HIPAA (Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)
hot spare
incremental backup
integrity
intelligent switch
interface monitor
Internet telephony
IP phone
IP telephone
IP telephony
IP-PBX
jabber
link aggregation
Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP)
live streaming video
load balancer
load balancing
managed device
master name server
MCU (multipoint control unit)
media gateway
medianet
Megaco
MGC (media gateway controller)
MIB (Management Information Base)
MPLS (multiprotocol label switching)
network management
network management agent
network management system (NMS)
network monitor
network tap
NIC teaming
packet loss
packet shaper
packet shaping
packet sniffer
packet-switched
PBX (private branch exchange)
PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard)
performance management

polling
port bonding
presence
primary name server
Priority Code Point (PCP)
promiscuous mode
proxy server
PSTN (Public Switched Telephone Network)
real-time services
redirect server
redundancy
registrar server
round-robin DNS
RTCP (Real-time Transport Control Protocol, or RTP Control Protocol)
runt
secondary name server
signaling
slave name server
SMS (Short Message Service)
SNMP response message
snmpget
snmpgetnext
snmptrap
SNMPv1 (Simple Network Management Protocol version 1)
SNMPv2 (Simple Network Management Protocol version 2)
SNMPv3 (Simple Network Management Protocol version 3)
snmpwalk
softphone
Softswitch
SS7 (Signaling System 7)
static teaming
streaming video
Switch Dependent Mode
Switch Independent Mode
switching
syslog
system log
tagged
time-shifted video
top listener
top talker
traffic policing
traffic shaper
traffic shaping

UC gateway
unified messaging
unified voice services
uptime
user agent
user agent client
user agent server
video bridge
video over IP
video phone
videoconferencing
video-on-demand (VoD)
Web caching
Webcast

Chapter 10

802.1aq
802.1D
802.1Q
802.1s
802.1w
access port
ANDing
BID (Bridge ID)
BPDU (Bridge Protocol
Data Unit)
BPDU filter
BPDU guard
bridged mode
CAPWAP (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points)
CIDR (Classless Interdomain
Routing)
CIDR block
CIDR notation
classful addressing
classless routing
control plane
data plane
default VLAN
designated port
DHCP relay agent
extended network prefix
guest
host
host-only mode
HSRP (Hot Standby Routing
Protocol)
Hyper-V
hypervisor
in-band management
ip helper-address
KVM (Kernel-based Virtual
Machine)
LWAPP (Lightweight Access Point
Protocol)
magic number
managed switch
management console
MSTP (Multiple Spanning Tree
Protocol)

NAT mode
native VLAN
network controller
network ID
network number
network prefix
OpenFlow
out-of-band management
prefix mask
root bridge
root port
route aggregation
route prefix
route summarization
routing prefix
RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol)
SAID (security association identifier)
slash notation
software defined networking (SDN)
SPB (Shortest Path Bridging)
stack master
STP (Spanning Tree Protocol)
supernet
supernet mask
supernetting
tag
thick AP
thin AP
TRILL (Transparent Interconnection of Lots of Links)
trunk port
trunking
unmanaged switch
virtual adapter
virtual appliance
virtual bridge
virtual console
virtual IP address
virtual machine manager
virtual server
virtual switch
virtual terminal
virtual workstation
VirtualBox

virtualization
VLAN (virtual local area network)
VLAN hopping attack
VLAN pooling
VMware
vNIC (virtual network interface
card)
VRRP (Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol)
VTP (VLAN trunking protocol)
Wi-Fi controller
wireless controller
WLAN controller

Chapter 11

1G
2G
3G
4G
802.16
802.16m
ADSL (asymmetric digital subscriber line)
ADSL2+M (ADSL Annex M)
advertise
analog modem
asymmetric DSL
asymmetrical
asynchronous
ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode)
B channel
backhaul
blocking
bonding
BPL (broadband over power line)
BRI (Basic Rate Interface)
broadband cable
bus topology WAN
cable drop
cable modem
cable modem access
Carrier Detect (CD)
Carrier Ethernet
Carrier-Ethernet Transport (CET)
CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)
cell
CIR (committed information rate)
CO (central office)
copper line driver
CSU (channel service unit)
CSU/DSU
customer premise equipment (CPE)
D channel
data-link connection identifier (DLCI)
dedicated line
dial-up
DOCSIS (Data Over Cable Service

Interface Specification)
downlink
downstream
DS0 (digital signal, level 0)
DSL (digital subscriber line)
DSL modem
DSLAM (DSL access multiplexer)
DSU (data service unit)
E-1
E-3
EDGE (Enhanced Data rates for
GSM Evolution)
Enhanced GPRS (EGPRS)
Ethernet MAN
Ethernet over HDMI
Ethernet over power (EOP)
Ethernet over power line
fair access policy
fiber line driver
fractional T-1
frame relay
FTTH (fiber to the home)
FTTP (fiber to the premises)
full-mesh WAN
geostationary orbit
geosynchronous earth orbit (GEO)
GPRS (General Packet Radio
Services)
GSM (Global System for Mobile
Communications)
guard tone
handoff
head-end
HFC (hybrid fiber-coax)
HSPA+ (High Speed Packet Access
Plus)
IEEE 1901-2010
IEEE 1905.1-2013

Intelligent NID (INID)
ISDN (Integrated Services Digital
Network)
LANE (LAN Emulation)
last mile
line driver
local loop
LTE (Long Term Evolution)

LTE-Advanced
mesh topology WAN
Metro Ethernet
Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF)
MSC (mobile switching center)
MTSO (mobile telecommunications switching office)
Multilink PPP (MLPPP or
MLP)
net neutrality
NID (network interface device)
NIU (network interface unit)
NT1 (Network Termination 1)
NT2 (Network Termination 2)
OC (Optical Carrier)
OC-1
OC-12
OC-3
OLT (optical line terminal)
ONU (optical network unit)
partial-mesh WAN
PON (passive optical network)
POTS (plain old telephone service)
PRI (Primary Rate Interface)
PVC (permanent virtual circuit)
ring topology WAN
RJ-48
SDH (Synchronous Digital
Hierarchy)
self-healing
signal level
SIM (Subscriber Identity Module)
card
smart jack
SONET (Synchronous Optical
Network)
split horizon
split horizon route advertisement
spread-spectrum
star topology WAN
SVC (switched virtual circuit)
symmetric DSL
symmetrical
T-1 (terrestrial carrier level 1)
T-3
TA (terminal adapter)
T-carrier

TE (terminal equipment)
throttling
tiered topology WAN
transponder
unmodulated carrier tone
uplink
upstream
virtual circuit
WAN interface card (WIC)
WAN link
WAN site
WiMAX (Worldwide
Interoperability for Microwave
Access)
WiMAX 2
WiMAX Release 2
xDSL

Chapter 12

acquisitions server
active card
active data
actuator
AIT (advanced imaging technology) machine
ambient data
asset management
backleveling
biometrics
biorecognition access
business continuity
chain of custody
cipher lock
closed loop system
closed network
closed-circuit TV (CCTV)
cold site
computer forensics
degausser
disaster recovery
distributed control system (DCS)
downgrading
driver update
eDiscovery
electronic discovery
ESI (electronically stored information)
Faraday cage
field device
fieldbus
first responder
historian
hot seizure and removal
hot site
human-machine interfaces (HMI)
I/O server
ICS server
industrial control system (ICS)
industrial system
Internet of Things (IoT)
legal hold
maintenance window
mantrap

master terminal unit (MTU)
MLA (master license agreement)
MOU (memorandum of understanding)
MSA (master service agreement)
open loop system
passive card
patch
programmable logic controller (PLC)
prox card
proximity card
remote terminal unit (RTU)
RFP (request for proposal)
rollback
service pack
SLA (service-level agreement)
smart card
SOW (statement of work)
supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA)
telemetry
testing lab
upgrade
warm site