

A

AAA: Authentication, Authorization and Accounting
 AAS: Adaptive Antenna System
 AD: autonomous domain
 AGW: Access Gateway
 AH: Authentication Header
 AMC: Adaptive Modulation and Coding
 API: Application Programming Interface
 ARP: Address Resolution Protocol
 ARQ: Automatic Repeat Request
 AS: Autonomous System
 AT: Access Terminal
 ATM: Asynchronous Transfer Mode

B

BBS: Bulletin Board System
 BGP: Border Gateway Protocol
 BLAST: Bell-labs Layered Space-Time
 BS: Base Station
 BSC: Base Station Controller
 BT: British Telecom
 BTS: Base Transceiver Station
 BWA: Broadband Wireless Access

C

CAIDA: Cooperative Association for Internet Data Analysis
 CAMEL: Customized Application for Mobile Network Enhanced Logic
 CAN: Converged-Access Network
 CC: Chase Combining
 CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access
 CINR: Carrier to Interference and Noise Ratio
 CONMan: Complexity Oblivious Network Management
 CRC: Cyclic Redundancy Check
 CRIO: Core Router-Integrated Overlay
 CS: Convergence Sublayer

D

DAB: Digital Audio Broadcasting
 DAP: Data Attachment Point
 DARPA: Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency

DDOS: Distributed Denial of Service
 DFT: Discrete Fourier Transform
 DM: Device Management
 DNS: Domain Name Server
 DNSSec: DNS Security Extensions
 DO: Data Optimized
 DOA: Direction of Arrival
 DPF: Distributed Packet Filtering
 DVB: Digital Video Broadcasting

E

eBS: Evolved Base Station
 ESP: Encapsulating Security Payload
 ESS: Embedded Security System
 E-UTRA: Evolved Universal Terrestrial Radio Access
 EV: Evolution

F

FDD: Frequency Division Duplex
 FDM: Frequency Division Multiplexing
 FDMA: Frequency Division Multiple Access
 FEC: Forward Error Correction
 FIND: Future Internet Network Design
 FLSE: Forward-Link Serving eBS
 FRR: Fast Reroute

G

GBN: Go-Back-N
 GENI: Global Environment for Network Innovations

H

HA: Home Agent
 H-ARQ: Hybrid-Automatic Repeat Request
 HIP: Host Identity Protocol
 HLP: Hybrid Link-state Path-vector Protocol
 HSDPA: High Speed Downlink Packet Access
 HUMAN: High-speed Unlicensed Metropolitan Area Network

I

I2-MI: Internet2 Middleware Initiative
 ICT: Information and Communications

Technology
 IDFT: Inverse Discrete Fourier Transform
 IDS: Intrusion Detection System
 IETF: Internet Engineering Task Force
 IM: Instant Messaging
 IMS: IP Multimedia Subsystem
 IPS: Intrusion Protection System
 IPsec: IP Security
 IPTV: Internet Protocol Television
 IR: Incremental Redundancy
 IRTF: Internet Research Task Force
 ISP: Internet Service Provider

L

LDPC: Low Density Parity Check
 LOS: Line-of-Sight
 LTE: Long Term Evolution

M

MA: Mobile Agent
 MAC: Media Access Control
 MAN: Metropolitan Area Network
 MCS: Modulation and Coding Schemes
 MExE: Mobile Station Application Execution
 MIMO: Multiple-Input Multiple-Output
 MTR: Multiple Topology Routing

N

NAP: Network Access Provider
 NGI: Next Generation Internet
 NGN: Next Generation Network
 NLOS: Non-Line of Sight
 NLRI: Network Layer Reachability Information
 NOSS: Networking of Sensor System
 NP: Non-deterministic Polynomial
 NRC: National Research Council
 NSB: National Science Board
 NSF: National Science Foundation
 NSP: Network Service Provider

O

OFDM: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
 OFDMA: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access

OLOS: Obstructed-Line-Of-Sight
 OMA: Open Mobile Alliance
 OSA: Open Service Access
 OSE: OMA Service Environment
 OSI: Open System Interconnection
 OTA: Over-the-Air
 OWL: Web Ontology Language

P

P2P: Peer-to-Peer network
 PCRF: Policy and Charging Rules Function
 PDA: Personal Digital Assistant
 PDSN: Packet Data Serving Node
 PDU: Protocol Data Unit
 PHY: Physical Layer
 PKI: Public Key Infrastructure
 PMD: Physical Medium Dependent
 PMIP: Proxy Mobile-IP
 POC: Push-to-Talk over Cellular
 PSP: Pervasive Service Platform

Q

QAM: Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
 QoE: Quality of Experience
 QoP: Quality of Perception
 QoS: Quality of Service
 QPSK: Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

R

RADIUS: Remote Authentication Dial In User Service
 RB: Resource Block
 RENA: Resonant Network Architecture
 RLP: Radio-Link Protocol

RLSE: Reverse-Link Serving eBS
 RSSI: Received Signal Strength Indication

S

SANE: Security Architecture of Enterprise Network
 SAP: Service Access Point
 SAVE: Source Address Validation Enforcement
 SAW: Stop-And-Wait
 SC: Single-Carrier
 SCa: Single-Carrier access
 SDH: Synchronous Digital Hierarchy
 SDMA: Space Division Multiple Access
 SIDR: Secure Inter-Domain Routing
 SINR: Signal to Interference plus Noise Ratio
 SIP: Session Initiation Protocol
 SNOI: Signal not of Interest
 SNR: Signal-to-Noise Ratio
 SOI: Signal of Interest
 SoS: Survivability over Security
 SP: Service Provider
 SPIE: Source Path Isolation Engine
 SPP: Service Provision Platform
 SR: Session Reference
 SRNC: Signaling Radio Network Controller

T

TCG: Trusted Computing Group
 TCP: Transmission Control Protocol
 TCPA: Trusted Computing Platform Alliance
 TCS: Transmission Convergence

Sublayer

TCSEC: Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria
 TDD: Time Division Duplex
 TDM: Time Division Multiplexing
 TDMA: Time Division Multiple Access
 TD-SCDMA: Time Division-Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access
 TNC: Trusted Network Connect
 TPM: Trusted Platform Module

U

UMB: Ultra Mobile Broadband
 uRPF: unicast Reverse Path Forwarding
 USAT: UMTS SIM Application Toolkit
 UTRAN: Universal Mobile Telecommunications System Terrestrial Radio Access Network

V

VoD: Video on Demand
 VoIP: Voice over Internet Protocol

W

WCDMA: Wideband Code Division Multiplex Access
 WDM: Wavelength Division Multiplexing
 WiMAX: Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
 WLAN: Wireless Local Area Network
 WMAN: Wireless Metropolitan Area Network
 WWAN: Wireless Wide Area Network

Roundup

ZTE USA Launches First Handset for U.S. Market

ZTE USA, Inc. a subsidiary of ZTE Corporation, announced the general availability of its first handset for the U.S. market, the ZTE C88, on February 7, 2008. The C88 delivers a cost effective option for consumers who want a high quality, full featured handset at an affordable price point. The phone is now available for purchase through MetroPCS stores, website and resellers in all markets the carrier serves.

ZTE both designs and manufactures its handsets in-house. This end-to-end approach enables ZTE to offer

feature-rich, high quality phones at an attractive price point. Offered as a sleek flip phone, the C88 handset operates at the PCS and Cellular bands (1900 and 850 MHz) and delivers a wide range of enhanced features.

ZTE offers a full portfolio of end-to-end wireless handset and networking solutions in the U.S. that are designed to offer quality and technology innovation at affordable prices. The company's handsets have won numerous international design awards.