Advisco that connects to a wireless router and is used to extend the reach of a wireless network.  Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) American National Standards Institute (ANSi) American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) automatic medium-dependent interface crossover (auto-MDIX) Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) A feature on a switch port that detects the type of cable used between switchs or hubs.  Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) A protocol used by a network node to determine the IP address of its Ethernet interface is norder to facilitate network booting.  A policy that allows end users to use personal tools to access information and communicate across a business or campus network.  The MAC address that is permanently assigned to a LAN interface or NIC. Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance (CSMACA)  Carrier Sense Multiple Carrier Sense Multiple Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance (CSMACA)  Carrier Sense Multiple Carrier Sense Mult		
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Institute (ANSI) American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) An 8-bit code (7 bits plus parity) for character representation. American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) automatic medium-dependent Interchange (ASCII) automatic medium-dependent Interchange (ASCII) Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) Bring your own device (BYOD)  bring your own device (BYOD)  burned-in address (BIA)  The MAC address that is permanently assigned to a LAN interface or NIC.  A policy that allows end users to use personal tools to access information and communicate across a business or campus network.  Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA)  Carrier Sense Multiple Access  Content addressable memory (CAM) table  Corrier Sense Multiple Access  Corrier Sense M		·
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bring your own device (BYOD)  burned-in address (BIA)  The MAC address that is permanently assigned to a LAN interface or NIC.  Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA)  Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA)  Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance (CSMACA)  Carrier Sense Multiple  Access/Collision Avoidance (CSMAICA)  Content addressable memory (CAM) table  content addressable memory (CAM) table  cyclic redundancy check (CRC)  denial of service (DoS)  Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber  Line (ADSL)  Domain Name System (DNS)  Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)  Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)  EUI-64 (Extended Unique Identifier—64)  EUI-64 (Extended Unique Identifier—64)  EUI-64 (Extended Unique Identifier—64)  EUI-64 (Extended Unique Interference (EMI)  Interference Singineers (IEEE)  Internet Assigned Numbers  Authority (IANA)  Interference Control Message Protocol (IMP)  A company that interference (ISP)  Internet Assigned Numbers  Authority (IANA)  A company that has certain and internet-incomposition that assigns the numbers important to the proper opporation of TCP/IP and the internet Assigned Numbers  A company that provides internet connectivity to enterprise and individuals.  Internet Message Access Protocol (IMP)  A company that provides internet connectivity to enterprise and individuals.  Internet service provider (ISP)  A company that provides internet connectivity to enterprise and individuals.  Internet service provider (ISP)  A company that provides internet connectivity to enterprise and individuals.  Internet service provider (ISP)  A company that provides internet connectivity to enterprise and individuals.  Internet service provider (ISP)  A company that provides internet connectivity to enterprises and individuals.  Internet service provider (ISP)  A company that provides internet connectivity to enterprises and individuals.  Internet service provider (ISP)  A company that provides	automatic medium-dependent	switches or hubs.
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Logical Link Control (LLC)  small geographic area.  The IEEE 802.2 standard that defines the upper sublayer of the Ethernet Layer 2 specifications and other LAN standards.	intrusion detection system (IDS)	
Layer 2 specifications and other LAN standards.	local-area network (LAN)	small geographic area.
maximum transmission unit (MTU)	Logical Link Control (LLC)	
	maximum transmission unit (MTU)	The largest IP packet size allowed to be sent out a particular interface.

metropolitan-area network (MAN)	A network that spans a large campus or a city.
multimode fiber (MMF)	Optical fiber that consists of a larger core and uses LED emitters to send light pulses.
Neighbor Discovery (ND)	A protocol that provides address resolution, router discovery, and redirection services for IPv6 using ICMPv6.
Network Address Translation (NAT)	A technique used to translate IP addresses to different addresses.
network interface card (NIC)	Computer hardware that allows a computer to connect to some networking cable.
nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM)	RAM that does not lose its contents when the device is powered off.
organizationally unique identifier (OUI)	The first half of a MAC address.
peer-to-peer (P2P)	A small network where a host can play the role of a client and/or a server.
personal-area network (PAN)	A network that connects devices within the range of an individual person.
Post Office Protocol (POP)	A protocol that allows a computer to retrieve email from a server.
power over Ethernet (PoE)	The powering of network devices over Ethernet cable.
power-on self-test (POST)	The hardware check that the basic input/output system (BIOS) performs on the main components of a computer at boot.
quality of service (QoS)	A control mechanism that can provide different priorities to different users or data flows.
Request for Comments (RFC)	A series of documents developed by the IETF for the TCP/IP protocol suite.
Router Advertisement (RA) message	An ICMPv6 message sent by a router to provide addressing information to hosts using SLAAC.
Secure Shell (SSH)	A protocol that provides a secure remote connection to a host through a TCP application.
Server Message Block (SMB)	An application level protocol mainly applied to shared access to files, printers, and serial ports.
shielded twisted-pair (STP) cable	A network cabling that includes twisted-pair wires, with shielding around each pair of wires, as well as another shield around all wires in the cable.
Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)	An application layer protocol that provides electronic mail services to transfer mail from client to server and between servers.
small office/home office (SOHO) network	A network in which computers can connect to a corporate network or access centralized, shared resources.
SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)	A protocol that enables network administrators to monitor network operations from centralized monitoring stations.
stateless address	A plug-and-play IPv6 feature that enables devices to connect themselves to
autoconfiguration (SLAAC)	the network without any configuration.  A field in the IP header that prevents a packet from indefinitely looping
Time-to-Live (TTL)	around an IP internetwork.
Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)	A protocol similar to FTP supported by UDP, whereas FTP is supported by TCP.
unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) cable	A general type of cable, with twisted pairs of copper wires.
User Datagram Protocol (UDP)	A connectionless transport layer protocol.
variable-length subnet masking (VLSM)	A process to specify a different subnet mask for the same network number on different subnets and can optimize available address space.
virtual local-area network (VLAN)	VLANs are configured through software on the switch and router.
wide-area network (WAN)	A network infrastructure over a wide geographic area owned and managed by a telecommunications service provider.
wireless access point (WAP)	A wireless AP uses radio waves to communicate with the wireless NICs in the devices and other wireless access points.