List of Acronyms

Table 64: Acronyms

Acronym	Expansion
2G	second generation wireless telephone technology
3DES	triple DES (data encryption standard)
3G	third generation mobile telephone technology
5620 SAM	5620 Service Aware Manager
7705 SAR	7705 Service Aggregation Router
7710 SR	7710 Service Router
7750 SR	7750 Service Router
9500 MPR	9500 microwave packet radio
ABR	area border router available bit rate
AC	alternating current attachment circuit
ACK	acknowledge
ACL	access control list
ACR	adaptive clock recovery
ADM	add/drop multiplexer
ADP	automatic discovery protocol
AFI	authority and format identifier
AIS	alarm indication signal
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
Apipe	ATM VLL

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
APS	automatic protection switching
ARP	address resolution protocol
A/S	active/standby
AS	autonomous system
ASAP	any service, any port
ASBR	autonomous system boundary router
ASM	any-source multicast autonomous system message
ASN	autonomous system number
ATM	asynchronous transfer mode
ATM PVC	ATM permanent virtual circuit
B3ZS	bipolar with three-zero substitution
Batt A	battery A
B-bit	beginning bit (first packet of a fragment)
Bc	committed burst size
Be	excess burst size
BECN	backward explicit congestion notification
Bellcore	Bell Communications Research
BFD	bidirectional forwarding detection
BGP	border gateway protocol
BITS	building integrated timing supply
BMCA	best master clock algorithm

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
BMU	broadcast, multicast, and unknown traffic Traffic that is not unicast. Any nature of multipoint traffic: • broadcast (that is, all 1s as the destination IP to represent all destinations within the subnet) • multicast (that is, traffic typically identified by the destination address, uses special destination address); for IP, the destination must be 224.0.0.0 to 239.255.255.255 • unknown (that is, the destination is typically a valid unicast address but the destination port/interface is not yet known; therefore, traffic needs to be forwarded to all destinations; unknown traffic is treated as broadcast)
BOF	boot options file
BPDU	bridge protocol data unit
BRAS	Broadband Remote Access Server
BSC	Base Station Controller
BSR	bootstrap router
BSTA	Broadband Service Termination Architecture
BTS	base transceiver station
CAS	channel associated signaling
CBN	common bonding networks
CBS	committed buffer space
CC	continuity check control channel
CCM	continuity check message
CE	circuit emulation customer edge
CEM	circuit emulation
CES	circuit emulation services

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
CESoPSN	circuit emulation services over packet switched network
CFM	connectivity fault management
cHDLC	Cisco high-level data link control protocol
CIDR	classless inter-domain routing
CIR	committed information rate
CLI	command line interface
CLP	cell loss priority
CoS	class of service
CPE	customer premises equipment
Cpipe	circuit emulation (or TDM) VLL
CPM	Control and Processing Module (CPM is used instead of CSM when referring to CSM filtering to align with CLI syntax used with other SR products). CSM management ports are referred to as CPM management ports in the CLI.
CPU	central processing unit
C/R	command/response
CRC	cyclic redundancy check
CRC-32	32-bit cyclic redundancy check
CRON	a time-based scheduling service (from chronos = time)
CRP	candidate RP
CSM	Control and Switching Module
CSNP	complete sequence number PDU
CSPF	constrained shortest path first
C-TAG	customer VLAN tag
CV	connection verification customer VLAN (tag)
CW	control word

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
CWDM	coarse wavelength-division multiplexing
DC	direct current
DC-C	DC return - common
DCE	data communications equipment
DC-I	DC return - isolated
DCO	digitally controlled oscillator
DCR	differential clock recovery
DDoS	distributed DoS
DE	discard eligibility
DES	data encryption standard
DF	do not fragment
DH	Diffie-Hellman
DHB	decimal, hexadecimal, or binary
DHCP	dynamic host configuration protocol
DHCPv6	dynamic host configuration protocol for IPv6
DIS	designated intermediate system
DLCI	data link connection identifier
DLCMI	data link connection management interface
DM	delay measurement
DNS	domain name server
DNU	do not use
DoS	denial of service
dot1p	IEEE 802.1p bits, in Ethernet or VLAN ingress packet headers, used to map traffic to up to eight forwarding classes
dot1q	IEEE 802.1q encapsulation for Ethernet interfaces
DPD	dead peer detection

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
DPI	deep packet inspection
DPLL	digital phase locked loop
DR	designated router
DSA	digital signal algorithm
DSCP	differentiated services code point
DSL	digital subscriber line
DSLAM	digital subscriber line access multiplexer
DTE	data termination equipment
DU	downstream unsolicited
DUID	DHCP unique identifier
DUS	do not use for synchronization
DV	delay variation
e911	enhanced 911 service
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
EAPOL	EAP over LAN
E-bit	ending bit (last packet of a fragment)
E-BSR	elected BSR
ECMP	equal cost multipath
EFM	Ethernet in the first mile
EGP	exterior gateway protocol
EIA/TIA-232	Electronic Industries Alliance/Telecommunications Industry Association Standard 232 (also known as RS-232)
EIR	excess information rate
ELER	egress label edge router
E&M	ear and mouth earth and magneto exchange and multiplexer

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
Epipe	Ethernet VLL
EPL	Ethernet private line
EPON	Ethernet Passive Optical Network
EPS	equipment protection switching
ERO	explicit route object
ESD	electrostatic discharge
ESMC	Ethernet synchronization message channel
ESN	extended sequence number
ESP	encapsulating security payload
ETE	end-to-end
ETH-CFM	Ethernet connectivity fault management (IEEE 802.1ag)
EVDO	evolution - data optimized
EVPL	Ethernet virtual private link
EXP bits	experimental bits (currently known as TC)
FC	forwarding class
FCS	frame check sequence
FD	frequency diversity
FDB	forwarding database
FDL	facilities data link
FEAC	far-end alarm and control
FEC	forwarding equivalence class
FECN	forward explicit congestion notification
FeGW	far-end gateway
FF	fixed filter
FFD	fast fault detection
FIB	forwarding information base

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
FIFO	first in, first out
FNG	fault notification generator
FOM	figure of merit
Fpipe	frame relay VLL
FQDN	fully qualified domain name
FR	frame relay
FRG bit	fragmentation bit
FRR	fast reroute
FTN	FEC-to-NHLFE
FTP	file transfer protocol
FXO	foreign exchange office
FXS	foreign exchange subscriber
GFP	generic framing procedure
GigE	Gigabit Ethernet
GNSS	global navigation satellite system
GPON	Gigabit Passive Optical Network
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRE	generic routing encapsulation
GRT	global routing table
GSM	Global System for Mobile Communications (2G)
HA	high availability
HCM	high capacity multiplexing
HDB3	high density bipolar of order 3
HDLC	high-level data link control protocol
HEC	header error control
HMAC	hash message authentication code

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
Hpipe	HDLC VLL
H-QoS	hierarchical quality of service
HSB	hot standby
HSDPA	high-speed downlink packet access
HSPA	high-speed packet access
HVPLS	hierarchical virtual private line service
IANA	internet assigned numbers authority
IBN	isolated bonding networks
ICB	inter-chassis backup
ICMP	Internet control message protocol
ICMPv6	Internet control message protocol for IPv6
ICP	IMA control protocol cells
IDS	intrusion detection system
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IEEE 1588v2	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers standard 1588-2008
IES	Internet Enhanced Service
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IGP	interior gateway protocol
IID	instance ID
IKE	internet key exchange
ILER	ingress label edge router
ILM	incoming label map
IMA	inverse multiplexing over ATM
INVARP	inverse address resolution protocol
IOM	input/output module

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
IP	Internet Protocol
IPCP	Internet protocol control protocol
IPIP	IP in IP
Ipipe	IP interworking VLL
IPoATM	IP over ATM
IPS	intrusion prevention system
ISA	integrated services adapter
ISAKMP	internet security association and key management protocol
IS-IS	Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System
IS-IS-TE	IS-IS-traffic engineering (extensions)
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IW	interworking
JP	join prune
LB	loopback
lbf-in	pound force inch
LBM	loopback message
LBO	line buildout
LBR	loopback reply
LCP	link control protocol
LDP	label distribution protocol
LER	label edge router
LFIB	label forwarding information base
LIB	label information base
LLDP	link layer discovery protocol
LLDPDU	link layer discovery protocol data unit
LLF	link loss forwarding

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
LLID	loopback location ID
LM	loss measurement
LMI	local management interface
LOS	line-of-sight loss of signal
LSA	link-state advertisement
LSDB	link-state database
LSP	label switched path link-state PDU (for IS-IS)
LSR	label switch router link-state request
LSU	link-state update
LT	linktrace
LTE	long term evolution line termination equipment
LTM	linktrace message
LTN	LSP ID to NHLFE
LTR	link trace reply
MA	maintenance association
MAC	media access control
MA-ID	maintenance association identifier
MBB	make-before-break
MBMS	multimedia broadcast multicast service
MBS	maximum buffer space maximum burst size media buffer space
MBSP	mobile backhaul service provider
MC-APS	multi-chassis automatic protection switching

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
MC-MLPPP	multi-class multilink point-to-point protocol
MCT	MPT craft terminal
MD	maintenance domain
MD5	message digest version 5 (algorithm)
MDA	media dependent adapter
MDDB	multidrop data bridge
MDL	maintenance data link
ME	maintenance entity
MED	multi-exit discriminator
MEF	Metro Ethernet Forum
MEG	maintenance entity group
MEG-ID	maintenance entity group identifier
MEN	Metro Ethernet network
MEP	maintenance association end point
MFC	multi-field classification
MHF	MIP half function
MIB	management information base
MI-IS-IS	multi-instance IS-IS
MIR	minimum information rate
MLPPP	multilink point-to-point protocol
MP	merge point multilink protocol
MP-BGP	multiprotocol border gateway protocol
MPLS	multiprotocol label switching
MPLSCP	multiprotocol label switching control protocol
MPP	MPT protection protocol

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
MPR	see 9500 MPR
MPR-e	microwave packet radio-standalone mode
MPT	microwave packet transport
MPT-HC V2/9558HC	microwave packet transport, high capacity version 2
MPT-MC	microwave packet transport, medium capacity
MPT-XP	microwave packet transport, high capacity (very high power version of MPT-HC V2/9558HC)
MRRU	maximum received reconstructed unit
MRU	maximum receive unit
MSDU	MAC Service Data Unit
MSO	multi-system operator
MS-PW	multi-segment pseudowire
MTIE	maximum time interval error
MTSO	mobile trunk switching office
MTU	maximum transmission unit multi-tenant unit
M-VPLS	management virtual private line service
MW	microwave
MWA	microwave awareness
N·m	newton meter
NAT	network address translation
NAT-T	network address translation traversal
NBMA	non-broadcast multiple access (network)
NE	network element
NET	network entity title
NHLFE	next hop label forwarding entry
NHOP	next-hop

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
NLOS	non-line-of-sight
NLPID	network level protocol identifier
NLRI	network layer reachability information
NNHOP	next next-hop
NNI	network-to-network interface
Node B	similar to BTS but used in 3G networks — term is used in UMTS (3G systems) while BTS is used in GSM (2G systems)
NSAP	network service access point
NSP	native service processing
NSSA	not-so-stubby area
NTP	network time protocol
NTR	network timing reference
OADM	optical add/drop multiplexer
OAM	operations, administration, and maintenance
OAMPDU	OAM protocol data units
OC3	optical carrier level 3
OIF	outgoing interface
OLT	optical line termination
ONT	optical network terminal
OOB	out-of-band
OPX	off premises extension
ORF	outbound route filtering
OS	operating system
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection (reference model)
OSINLCP	OSI Network Layer Control Protocol
OSPF	open shortest path first

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
OSPF-TE	OSPF-traffic engineering (extensions)
OSS	operations support system
OSSP	organization specific slow protocol
OTP	one time password
OWAMP	one-way active measurement protocol
PADI	PPPoE active discovery initiation
PADR	PPPoE active discovery request
PAE	port authentication entities
PBR	policy-based routing
PBX	private branch exchange
PCP	priority code point
PCR	proprietary clock recovery
PDU	protocol data units
PDV	packet delay variation
PDVT	packet delay variation tolerance
PE	provider edge router
PEAPv0	protected extensible authentication protocol version 0
PFoE	power feed over Ethernet
PFS	perfect forward secrecy
PHB	per-hop behavior
PHY	physical layer
PID	protocol ID
PIM SSM	protocol independent multicast—source-specific multicast
PIR	peak information rate
PLAR	private line automatic ringdown
PLCP	Physical Layer Convergence Protocol

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
PLR	point of local repair
PoE	power over Ethernet
PoE+	power over Ethernet plus
POP	point of presence
POS	packet over SONET
PPP	point-to-point protocol
PPPoE	point-to-point protocol over Ethernet
PPS	pulses per second
PRC	primary reference clock
PSE	power sourcing equipment
PSK	pre-shared key
PSN	packet switched network
PSNP	partial sequence number PDU
PTM	packet transfer mode
PTP	performance transparency protocol precision time protocol
PVC	permanent virtual circuit
PVCC	permanent virtual channel connection
PW	pseudowire
PWE	pseudowire emulation
PWE3	pseudowire emulation edge-to-edge
Q.922	ITU-T Q-series Specification 922
QL	quality level
QoS	quality of service
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial In User Service
RAN	Radio Access Network

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
RBS	robbed bit signaling
RD	route distinguisher
RDI	remote defect indication
RED	random early discard
RESV	reservation
RIB	routing information base
RIP	routing information protocol
RJ-45	registered jack 45
RNC	Radio Network Controller
RP	rendezvous point
RPF RTM	reverse path forwarding RTM
RPS	radio protection switching
RRO	record route object
RS-232	Recommended Standard 232 (also known as EIA/TIA-232)
RSA	Rivest, Shamir, and Adleman (authors of the RSA encryption algorithm)
RSHG	residential split horizon group
RSTP	rapid spanning tree protocol
RSVP-TE	resource reservation protocol - traffic engineering
RT	receive/transmit
RTM	routing table manager
RTN	battery return
RTP	real-time protocol
R&TTE	Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment
RTU	remote terminal unit
RU	rack unit

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
r-VPLS	routed virtual private LAN service
SA	security association
SAA	service assurance agent
SAFI	subsequent address family identifier
SAP	service access point
SAR-8	7705 Service Aggregation Router – 8-slot chassis
SAR-18	7705 Service Aggregation Router – 18-slot chassis
SAR-A	7705 Service Aggregation Router – two variants: • passively cooled chassis with 12 Ethernet ports and 8 T1/E1 ports • passively cooled chassis with 12 Ethernet ports and no T1/E1 ports
SAR-F	7705 Service Aggregation Router – fixed form-factor chassis
SAR-H	7705 Service Aggregation Router – temperature- and EMC-hardened to the following specifications: IEEE 1613 and IEC 61850-3
SAR-Hc	7705 Service Aggregation Router – compact version of 7705 SAR-H
SAR-M	7705 Service Aggregation Router – four variants: • actively cooled chassis with 16 T1/E1 ports, 7 Ethernet ports, and 1 hot-insertable module slot • actively cooled chassis with 0 T1/E1 ports, 7 Ethernet ports, and 1 hot-insertable module slot • passively cooled chassis with 16 T1/E1 ports, 7 Ethernet ports, and 0 module slots • passively cooled chassis with 0 T1/E1 ports, 7 Ethernet ports, and 0 module slots

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
SAR-O	7705 Service Aggregation Router passive CWDM device – three variants; each with different models: • The 2-wavelength CWDM dual-fiber variant is a bidirectional variant that is used to drop and add two specific wavelengths from the network; it has four models. One model is used to add and drop the following wavelengths: 1471 and 1491 nm One model is used to add and drop the following wavelengths: 1511 and 1531 nm One model is used to add and drop the following wavelengths: 1551 and 1571 nm One model is used to add and drop the following wavelengths: 1591 and 1611 nm • The 4-wavelength CWDM dual-fiber variant is used to drop and add four specific wavelengths from the network; it has two models. One model is used to add and drop the following wavelengths: 1471/1491/1511/1531 nm One model is used to add and drop the following wavelengths: 1551/1571/1591/1611 nm • The 8-wavelength CWDM single-fiber variant is used to drop and add eight specific wavelengths from the network; it has two models. One model is used to add and drop the following wavelengths: 1471/1511/1551/1591 nm on Tx and 1491/1531/1571/1611 nm on Rx One model is used to add and drop the following wavelengths: 1491/1531/1571/1611 nm on Tx and 1471/1511/1551/1591 nm on Rx
SAR-W	7705 Service Aggregation Router – passively cooled, universal AC and DC powered unit, equipped with five Gigabit Ethernet ports (three SFP ports and two RJ-45 Power over Ethernet (PoE) ports)

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
SAR-Wx	7705 Service Aggregation Router – passively cooled, universal AC powered unit; there are six variants: • a unit that is equipped with an AC power input connector, five Gigabit Ethernet data ports (three SFP ports and two RJ-45 Ethernet ports), and an RJ-45 alarm input connector • a unit that is equipped with an AC power input connector, five Gigabit Ethernet data ports (three SFP ports and two RJ-45 Ethernet ports), a GPS receiver, and an RJ-45 alarm input connector • a unit that is equipped with an AC power input connector, five Gigabit Ethernet data ports (three SFP ports, one RJ-45 Ethernet port, and one RJ-45 PoE+ port), and an RJ-45 alarm input connector • a unit that is equipped with an AC power input connector, five Gigabit Ethernet data ports (three SFP ports, one RJ-45 Ethernet port, and one RJ-45 PoE+ port), a GPS receiver, and an RJ-45 alarm input connector • a unit that is equipped with an AC power input connector, four Gigabit Ethernet data ports (three SFP ports and one RJ-45 port), one RJ-45 4-pair xDSL port, and an RJ-45 alarm input connector • a unit that is equipped with an AC power input connector, four Gigabit Ethernet data ports (three SFP ports and one RJ-45 port), one RJ-45 4-pair xDSL port, a GPS receiver, and an RJ-45 alarm input connector
SAToP	structure-agnostic TDM over packet
SCADA	surveillance, control and data acquisition
SC-APS	single-chassis automatic protection switching
SCP	secure copy
SD	signal degrade space diversity
SDH	synchronous digital hierarchy

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
SDI	serial data interface
SDP	service destination point
SE	shared explicit
SeGW	secure gateway
SF	signal fail
SFP	small form-factor pluggable (transceiver)
SGT	self-generated traffic
SHA-1	secure hash algorithm
SHG	split horizon group
SIR	sustained information rate
SLA	Service Level Agreement
SLARP	serial line address resolution protocol
SLID	subscriber location identifier of a GPON module
SLM	synthetic loss measurement
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SNPA	subnetwork point of attachment
SNR	signal to noise ratio
SNTP	simple network time protocol
SONET	synchronous optical networking
S-PE	switching provider edge router
SPF	shortest path first
SPI	security parameter index
SPT	shortest path tree
SR	service router (includes 7710 SR, 7750 SR)
SRLG	shared risk link group
SSH	secure shell

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
SSM	source-specific multicast
	synchronization status messaging
SSU	system synchronization unit
S-TAG	service VLAN tag
STM1	synchronous transport module, level 1
STP	spanning tree protocol
SVC	switched virtual circuit
SYN	synchronize
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access-Control System Plus
TC	traffic class (formerly known as EXP bits)
TCP	transmission control protocol
TDEV	time deviation
TDM	time division multiplexing
TE	traffic engineering
TEID	tunnel endpoint identifier
TFTP	trivial file transfer protocol
T-LDP	targeted LDP
TLS	transport layer security
TLV	type length value
TM	traffic management
ToD	time of day
ToS	type of service
T-PE	terminating provider edge router
TPID	tag protocol identifier
TPIF	IEEE C37.94 teleprotection interface
TPMR	two-port MAC relay

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
TPS	transmission protection switching
TTL	time to live
TTLS	tunneled transport layer security
TTM	tunnel table manager
TWAMP	two-way active measurement protocol
U-APS	unidirectional automatic protection switching
UBR	unspecified bit rate
UDP	user datagram protocol
UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (3G)
UNI	user-to-network interface
uRPF	unicast reverse path forwarding
V.11	ITU-T V-series Recommendation 11
V.24	ITU-T V-series Recommendation 24
V.35	ITU-T V-series Recommendation 35
VC	virtual circuit
VCC	virtual channel connection
VCCV	virtual circuit connectivity verification
VCI	virtual circuit identifier
VID	VLAN ID
VLAN	virtual LAN
VLL	virtual leased line
VoIP	voice over IP
Vp	peak voltage
VP	virtual path
VPC	virtual path connection
VPI	virtual path identifier

Table 64: Acronyms (Continued)

Acronym	Expansion
VPLS	virtual private LAN service
VPN	virtual private network
VPRN	virtual private routed network
VRF	virtual routing and forwarding table
VRRP	virtual router redundancy protocol
VSE	vendor-specific extension
VSO	vendor-specific option
VT	virtual trunk
WCDMA	wideband code division multiple access (transmission protocol used in UMTS networks)
WRED	weighted random early discard
WTR	wait to restore
X.21	ITU-T X-series Recommendation 21