# Chapter 9: Glossary (name, taxonomy, wikpedia link, website link)

802.11a

802.11b

802.11n

802.11ac

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[AMQP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advanced_Message_Queuing_Protocol) – [www.amqp.org](http://www.amqp.org) Advanced Message Queueing Protocol.

Azure – see Microsoft Azure

Bluemix – see IBM Bluemix

[COAP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constrained_Application_Protocol) – Constrained Application Protocol. Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP) is a software protocol intended to be used in very simple electronics devices, allowing them to communicate interactively over the Internet. It is particularly targeted for small, low-power sensors, switches, valves and similar components that need to be controlled or supervised remotely, through standard Internet networks. CoAP is an application layer protocol that is intended for use in resource-constrained internet devices, such as WSN nodes. CoAP is designed to easily translate to HTTP for simplified integration with the web, while also meeting specialized requirements such as multicast support, very low overhead, and simplicity.[1][2] Multicast, low overhead, and simplicity are extremely important for Internet of Things (IoT) and Machine-to-Machine (M2M) devices, which tend to be deeply embedded and have much less memory and power supply than traditional internet devices have. Therefore, efficiency is very important. CoAP can run on most devices that support UDP or a UDP analogue.

[DHCP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dynamic_Host_Configuration_Protocol) – Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

[DNS](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domain_Name_System) – Domain Name System

Gedday -

[HTTP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol) – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

IE

IP – Internet Protocol

IBM Bluemix

Microsoft Azure

MIMO – Multiple In/Multiple out. In 802.11n/ac you can increase the bandwidth by bonding multiple channel together (e.g. 2x channels will double the bandwith)

[MQTT](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/MQTT) – [WWW.MQTT.ORG](http://WWW.MQTT.ORG) MQTT[1] (formerly Message Queueing Telemetry Transport) is an ISO standard (ISO/IEC PRF 20922)[2] publish-subscribe-based "lightweight" messaging protocol for use on top of the TCP/IP protocol. It is designed for connections with remote locations where a "small code footprint" is required or the network bandwidth is limited. The publish-subscribe messaging pattern requires a message broker. The broker is responsible for distributing messages to interested clients based on the topic of a message.

Mutex –

OASIS –

OSI Model -

OTA – Over the Air

Queue –

REST –

Semaphore –

SISO -

Sockets -

SSDP – Simple Service Discovery Protocol

TCP/IP

Timer -

[TFTP](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trivial_File_Transfer_Protocol) – Trivial File Transfer Protocol

Thread –

WPS -