

CS 176A: Acronym Dictionary

Chapter 5: Define each of these acronyms and indicate what phrase the acronym represents.

- **LS - Link State**
 - Describes a routing protocol that maps network topology, includes OSPF and IS-IS
- **DV - Distance Vector**
 - Another routing protocol. Uses the Bellman-Ford algorithm to calculate the best path for each destination
- **OSPF - Open Shortest Path First**
 - Link-state routing protocol which enables routers to find the best path between nodes in a large network. Designed for IP networks and primarily supports IP subnetting
- **RIP - Routing Information Protocol**
 - Distance-vector protocol which uses hop count as the primary routing metric. Used for small-medium sized networks, and caps out at 15 hops as its upper maximum
- **AS - Autonomous System**
 - Collection of IP routing prefixes under the control of one or more net operators to clearly define a routing policy
- **BGP - Border Gateway Protocol**
 - Backs the core routing decisions on the Internet, by managing how packets are routed through the exchange of routing and reachability info amongst edge routers of autonomous systems
- **eBGP - External BGP**
 - A type of BGP used for routing between different autonomous systems
- **iBGP - Internal BGP**
 - Used for routing within a single AS. Enables information to be shared within the same AS without redistributing into internal routing protocol
- **ICMP - Internet Control Message Protocol**
 - Used by network devices to send error messages, such as saying that a requested service is not available or that a host could not be reached
- **SNMP - Simple Network Management Protocol**
 - Used in network management systems to monitor network-attached devices for conditions that require admin attention. Collects info from network devices, and configures them as well