includes all downstream signalling and control information from cell site to user equipment. FDCCH works together with RDCCH (Reverse Digital Control CHannel) which is for the upstream signaling and controling information. FDCCH can be divided into a few logic channels such as BCCH, SCF and SPACH.

Forward Error Correction *Networking, Telecom*

Forward Error Correction (FEC) is a technique for controlling errors in a one-way communication system. FEC sends extra information along with the data, which can be used by the receiver to check and correct the data. Using FEC, a receiver can correct errors incurred in transmission over a communications channel without requiring retransmission of any information by the transmitter, which typically involves a convolution of the transmitted bits and the appending of extra bits by both the receiver and transmitter using a common algorithm.

Forward Explicit Congestion Notification *Networking*

Forward Explicit Congestion Notification (FECN) is a bit set by a Frame Relay network to inform DTE receiving the frame that congestion was experienced in the path from source to destination. DTE-receiving frames with the FENC bit set can request that higher-level protocols take flow-control action as appropriate.

Forward Link *Wireless*

In radio communications, a forward link is the link from a fixed location (e.g., a base station) to a mobile user. If the link includes a communications relay satellite, the forward link will consist of both an uplink (base station to satellite) and a downlink (satellite to mobile user).

Forward Lookup *Networking*

Forward lookup means using an Internet domain name to find an IP address.

Forward or Forwarding *Networking*

Forward in networking refers to sending or moving a frame toward its ultimate destination through internetworking devices.

Forward Proxy *Networking, Security*

Forward Proxies are designed to be the server through which all requests are made.

Forward Secrecy *Security*

Forward secrecy implies that a compromise of the current key should not compromise any future key, while backward secrecy means that a compromise should not compromise any earlier key.

Forward Sequence Number *Telecom*

Forward Sequence Number (FSN) is part of an SS7 MSU that contains the sequence number of the signal unit.

Forwarding Equivalence Class *Networking*

A Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC) is a term used in Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS) to describe a set of packets with similar or identical characteristics which may be forwarded the same way, that is, they may be bound to the same MPLS label.

Forwarding State *Networking*

Forwarding State is a Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) port state in which the bridge or switch processes frames (input or output) on the interface, with the exception of STP messages.

FOTS *Networking*

See Fiber Optics Transmission Systems.

Fourier Transform *Software*

The Fourier Transform, named after Joseph Fourier, is an integral transform that re-expresses a function in terms of sinusoidal basis functions, i.e., as a sum or integral of sinusoidal functions multiplied by some coefficients ("amplitudes"). Fourier Transform technique is used to evaluate the importance of various frequency cycles in a time series pattern.

Fourth Generation of Wireless Communications *Wireless*

Fourth Generation of Wireless Communications (or 4G) is the name for the next generation of technology for high-speed wireless communications that is currently in research and development stage. 4G will be designed for new data services and interactive TV through mobile network.

Fourth-Generation Language *Software*

A fourth-generation programming language (4GL) is a programming language closer to human languages than typical high-level programming languages. Such languages arose after the introduction of modern, block-structured third-generation programming languages, which improved the process of software development. Most 4GLs are used to access databases. For example, a typical 4GL command is: FIND ALL RECORDS WHERE COMPANY IS "JAVVIN".

Four-Wavelength Wave Division Multiplexing *Telecom*

Four-Wavelength Wave Division Multiplexing (4WL-WDM) is a type of multiplexing introduced in 1996, by MCI Communications Corp, also known as Quad-WDM. It allows a single fiber to accommodate four light signals instead of one, by routing them at different wavelengths through the use of narrow-band wave division multiplexing equipment.

Fping *Security*

Fping, a ping like program, is a tool for testing network connectivity with hosts, which uses the Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request. Fping is different from ping in that you can specify any number of hosts on the command line, or specify a file containing the lists of hosts to ping. Instead of trying one host until it timeouts or replies, fping will send out a ping packet and move on to the next host in a round-robin fashion. If a host replies, it is noted and removed from the list of hosts to check. If a host does not respond within a certain time limit and/or retry limit it will be considered unreachable. Unlike ping, fping is meant to be used in scripts and its output is easy to parse.

FPipe *Security*

FPipe is a free tool for source port forward/redirection. It can create a TCP or UDP stream with a source port of your choice. This is useful for getting past firewalls that allow traffic with source ports, say 23, to connect with internal servers.

FPM RAM *Hardware*

See Fast Page Mode RAM.

Fport *Security*

Fport is a free tool for displaying which TCP/UDP services are listening on a network. Fport will show you what programs on the system are opening which ports (both TCP and UDP). If strange programs are identified, you may take action to stop them. Fport can be used on Windows NT4, Windows 2000, and Windows XP.

FQDN *Networking*

See Fully Qualified Domain Name.