

A to Z Decoder of Wireless Acronyms

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802.11 A: IEEE standard completed in 1999. Physical layer operates within the 5 GHz radio band and offers up to 12 non-overlapping channels (as opposed to three with 802.11b). It uses orthogonal frequency division multiplexing to offer maximum standardized data rate of 54 Mbps.

AAA	Authentication, Authorization and Accounting client
ABL	Adaptive Bit Loading
ABR	Available Bit Rate
ACE	Authentication Encryption
ACEK	Authentication Encryption Key
ACI	Adjacent Channel Interference
ACK	Acknowledgement frame
ACS	Access Control Server (Cisco Secure)
ACP	Access Control Point
ADPCM	Adaptive Differential Pulse Code Modulation
AGC	Automatic Gain Control
AES	Advanced Encryption Standard
AID	Association Identifier
AIN	Advanced Intelligent Network
A-Key	Authentication Key
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AP	Access Point
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
ARQ	Automatic Repeat Request
ATIM	Announcement Traffic Indication Message

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802.11 B: IEEE standard completed in 1999. Physical layer operating within the 2.4 GHz radio band. Offers only three non-overlapping channels. Uses complementary code keying to achieve maximum standardized rate 11 Mbps per channel, shared among all users.

BCC	Binary Convolution Code
BER	Bit Error Rate
BPS	Bit Per Second
BPSK	Binary Phase Shift Keying
BSS	Basic Service Set
BSSID	Basic Service Set Identifier
BT	BlueTooth

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CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
CF	Crest Factor
CF-End	Contention-Free End
CFP	Contention-Free Period
CF-Poll	Contention-Free Poll
CCI	Co-Channel Interference
CCK	Continuous Shift Keying
CCP	Compression Control Protocol
CCX	Cisco Client eXtensions
CPM	Continuous Phase Modulation
CSMA/CA	Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Avoidance
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CTS	Clear to Send
CW	Contention Window

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802.11d: Standard completed in 2001. Radio emissions are subject to regulatory limits. 802.11 was written to comply with the regulatory limits in the US., Canada, and Europe. New regulators may specify different constraints for transmit power and allowed frequencies. Rather than revise the specification when new regulators issues rules, 802.11d allows an access point to “describe” allowed configurations to clients to make deployment easier.

DA	Destination Address
dB	Decibels
DBPSK	Differential Binary Phase Shift Keying
DCF	Distributed Coordination Function
DFS	Dynamic Frequency Selection
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DIFS	Distributed Inter-Frame Space
DPSK	Differential Shift Keying
DQPSK	Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying
DR	Default Rate
DS	Distribution System
DSPF	Detailed Standard Parasitic Format
DSSS	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
DTIM	Delivery Traffic Indication Message

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802.11 e: Standard not yet completed; may be finished in 2003. Quality of Service (QoS) enhancements for 802.11 networks. QoS may be critical for new applications, such as voice over 802.11.

EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
ECC	Error Correction Code
EIFS	Extended Inter-Frame Space
EMA	External Model Access
ESA or ESP	Encapsulating Security Payload
ESS	Extended Service Set
ESSID	Extended Service Set Identification number (Net ID)
ETSI	European Telecommunication Standards Institute

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802.11f: Standard still under progress. It defines how clients work with access points, but does not define how networks of access points provide a single seamless network. Not relevant now because most large networks are single vendor; may be more important as multi-vendor become more common.

FCC	Fédéral Communication Commission
FCS	Frame Check Sequence
FEC	Forward Error Correction coding
FFT	Fast Fourier Transform
FHSS	Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum
FR	Fallback Rate
FWT	Fast Walsh Transform

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802.11 g: IEEE standard completed in 2003. Physical layer operates within the 2.4 GHz radio band. Uses OFDM and packet binary convolution coding to bring 54 Mbps speeds using the frequency band of 802.11b

GFSK	Gaussian Frequency Shift Key
GMSK	Gaussian Minimum Shift Keying
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTC	Generic Token Card

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802.11 h: Could be critical for Europe if accepted. European radio regulations for the 5 GHz band require products to have transmission power control (TPC) to limit RF energy and dynamic frequency selection to minimize interference with other systems.

HIPERLAN High Performance Radio LAN
HR/DSSS High Rate Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
HT High Throughput

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802.11 i: Offers additional security for the 802.11. Builds on 802.11X to replace WEP.

I/Q	Interphase/Quadrature
IAPP	Inter-Access Point Protocol
IBSS	Independent Basic Service Set
ICI	Inter-Chip Interference
ICV	Integrity Check Value
IDEA	International Data Encryption Algorithm
IDS	Intrusion Detection System
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IFFT	Inverse FFT
IFS	Inter-Frame Space
IP	Internet Protocol
IR	Infrared
ISI	Inter-Symbol Interference
ISM	Industrial, Scientific and Medical

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802.11 J: Standard for Japan. Japan has authorized a slightly different frequency band (4.9 GHz – 5 GHz) for 802.11 a-like functionality.

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K:

(none)

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LAN	Local Area Network
LBT	“Listen Before Talk”
LCP	Link Control Protocol
LEAP	Lightweight EAP (Cisco proprietary authentication protocol)
LLC	Logical Link Control
LDPC	Low Density Parity Check Code

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MAC	Medium Access Control
MD5	Message Digest 5 algorithm
MIB	Management Information Base
MIC	Message Integrity Check
MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output
MMACS	Multimedia Mobile Access Communication System
ML	Maximum Likelihood
MPDU	MAC Protocol Data Unit
MRC	Maximum Ratio Combining
MSK	Minimum Shift Keying
MSDU	MAC Service Data Unit

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802.11 N: Standard to address increasing the 802.11 speed beyond 100 Mbps.

NAP	Network Address Protocol
NAT	Network Address Translation
NAV	Network Allocation Vector
NDIS	Network Driver Interface Specification
NIC	Network Interface Card
NLDM	Non-Linear Delay Model

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OFDM Orthogonal Frequency Domain Multiplexing
OFDM PHY OFDM Physical Layer
OLBC Overlapping Legacy BSS Condition

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PBCC	Packet Binary Convolutional Coding
PC	Point Coordinator
PCF	Point Coordination Function
PDF	Probability Density Function
PEAP	Protected EAP
PHY	Physical Layer
PIFS	Priority Inter-Frame Space
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PLCP	Physical Layer Convergence Procedure
PMD	Physical Medium Dependent
PPDU	PLCP Protocol Data Unit
PPM	Pulse Position Modulation
PPTP	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol
PRF	Pseudo-Random Function
PSDU	PLCP Service Data Unit
PSF	PLCP Signaling Field
PSK	Pre-Shared Keys
PS-Poll	Power Save Poll

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QAM Quadrature Amplitude Modulation
QCI Quadrature Channel Interference
QoS Quality of Service
QPSK Quadrature Phase Shift Keying

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RA	Receiver Address
RADIUS	Remote Access Dial-In Service
RF	Radio Frequency
RFID	Radio Frequency ID
RSA	Rivest-Shamir-Aldeman crypto algorithm
RSADSI	RSA Data Security Inc
RSPF	Reduced Standard Parasitic Format
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indicator
RSN	Robust Security Network
RTS	Request To Send

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SA	Source Address
SBPF	Synopsys Binary Parasitic Format
SFD	Start of Frame Delimiter
SFSK	Sinusoidal Frequency Shift Keying
SIFS	Short Inter-Fame Space
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SNR	Signal To Noise ratio
SPEF	Standard Parasitic Exchange Format
SSID	Service Set Identity
SSL	Secure Socket Layer
STA	Static Time Analysis
STD	State Transition Diagram
STP	Spanning Tree Protocol
SWAP	Shared Wireless Access Protocol

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TA	Transmitter Address
TBTT	Target Beacon Transmission Time
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
TIM	Traffic Indication Map
TKIP	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol
TLS	Transport Layer Security (EAP-TLS)
TPC	Transmit Power Control
TSF	Timer Synchronization Factor
TTLS	Tunneled Transport Layer Security (EAP-TTLS)
TU	Time Unit

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UDP User Datagram Protocol
UBL Uniform Bit Loading

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VA : Viterbi Algorithm

VPN : Virtual Private Network

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WAN	Wide Area Network
WAE	Wireless Application Environment
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol
WDP	Wireless Datagram Protocol
WECA	Wireless Ethernet Compatibility Alliance (also known as WiFi Alliance)
WEP	Wired Equivalent Privacy
WES	WiFi Enhanced Scheduling
WiFi	Wireless Fidelity
WLAN	Wireless LAN
WLL	Wireless Local Loop
WME	Wireless Multimedia Extensions
WPA	Wifi Protected Access
WSP	Wireless Session Protocol
WTLS	Wireless Transport Layer Security
WTP	Wireless Transaction Protocol

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X :

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Y:

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ZC Zero Configuration

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