

Acronyms and Abbreviations

This appendix lists the acronyms and abbreviations used in this document. Refer to Chapter 5, “Command Reference” for information on the commands described in this section.

Table B-1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	Description
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol—a low-level TCP/IP protocol that maps a node’s hardware address (called a “MAC” address) to its IP address. Defined in RFC 826. An example hardware address is 00:00:a6:00:01:ba. (The first three groups specify the manufacturer, the rest identify the host’s motherboard.)
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol—while PIX Firewall does not support use of this protocol, you can set the routers on either side of the PIX Firewall to use RIP between them and then run BGP on the rest of the network before the routers.
BOOTP	Bootstrap Protocol—lets diskless workstations boot over the network and is described in RFC 951 and RFC 1542. You can set access to this feature with the outbound and conduit commands.
chargen	Character Generation—via TCP, a service that sends a continual stream of characters until stopped by the client. Via UDP, the server sends a random number of characters each time the client sends a datagram. Defined in RFC 864.
conn	Connection slot in PIX Firewall—refer to the xlata command page for more information.
DNS	Domain Name System—operates over UDP unless zone file access over TCP is required. You can permit or deny access to this feature with the conduit and outbound commands.
EGP	Exterior Gateway Protocol—while PIX Firewall does not support use of this protocol, you can set the routers on either side of the PIX Firewall to use RIP between them and then run EGP on the rest of the network before the routers.
EIGRP	Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol—while PIX Firewall does not support use of this protocol, you can set the routers on either side of the PIX Firewall to use RIP between them and then run EIGRP on the rest of the network before the routers.
ESP	Encapsulated Security Protocol. Refer to RFC 1827 for more information.
FDDI	Fiber Distributed Data Interface—Fiber optic interface.
FTP	File Transfer Protocol—you can permit or deny access to this feature with the aaa , conduit , and outbound commands.
gaddr	Global address—an address set with the global and static commands.
GRE	Generic Routing Encapsulation protocol—commonly used with Microsoft’s implementation of PPTP. You can set access to this feature with the conduit command.
HSRP	Hot-Standby Routing Protocol.
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol—the service that handles access to the World Wide Web.

Table B-1 Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

Acronym	Description
IANA	Internet Assigned Number Authority—assigns all port and protocol numbers for use on the Internet. You can view port numbers at: http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/port-numbers You can view protocol numbers at: http://www.isi.edu/in-notes/iana/assignments/protocol-numbers
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol—this protocol is commonly used with the ping command. You can view ICMP traces through the PIX Firewall with the debug trace on command. Conduits can be pinged, but statics cannot. If an internal host needs to be pinged, you can provide this access with the conduit command by opening a port just for ICMP. Refer to RFC 792 for more information.
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol.
IGRP	Interior Gateway Routing Protocol.
IP	Internet Protocol.
IPinIP	IP-in-IP encapsulation protocol.
IPSec	IP Security efforts in the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force).
IRC	Internet Relay Chat protocol—the protocol that lets users access chat rooms. You can permit or deny access to this service with the outbound and conduit commands.
laddr	Local address—the address of a host on a protected interface.
MD5	Message Digest 5—an encryption standard employed in the link command for encrypting Private Link packets. This same encryption is used with the aaa authentication [anytelnet] console tacacs+radius command to encrypt Telnet sessions to the console.
MIB	Management Information Base—used with SNMP.
MTU	maximum transmission unit—the maximum number of bytes in a packet that can flow efficiently across the network with best response time. For Ethernet, the default MTU is 1500 bytes, but each network can have different values, with serial connections having the smallest values. The MTU is described in RFC 1191.
NAT	Network Address Translation.
NIC	Network Information Center.
NNTP	Network News Transfer Protocol—news reader service. You can permit or deny access to this service with the outbound and conduit commands.
NOS	Network Operating System.
NTP	Network Time Protocol—set system clocks via the network. You can permit or deny access to this service with the outbound and conduit commands.
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First protocol.
PIX	Private Internet Exchange.
PAT	Port Address Translation.
POP	Post Office Protocol.
PPTP	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol.
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service—user authentication server specified with the radius-server command.
RFC	Request For Comment—RFCs are the defacto standards of networking protocols.
RIP	Routing Information Protocol.
RPC	Remote Procedure Call—you can permit or deny access to this service with the outbound and conduit commands.

Table B-1 Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

Acronym	Description
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol—mail service. You can permit or deny access to this service with the conduit and the fixup protocol smtp 25 command. The fixup protocol smtp command enables the Mail Guard feature. The PIX Firewall Mail Guard feature is compliant with both the RFC 1651 EHLO and RFC 821 section 4.5.1 commands.
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol—set attributes with the snmp-server command.
SQL*Net	SQL*Net is a protocol Oracle uses to communicate between client and server processes. (SQL stands for Structured Query Language.) The protocol consists of different packet types that PIX Firewall handles to make the data stream appear consistent to the Oracle applications on either side of the firewall. SQL*Net is enabled with the fixup protocol sqlnet command, which is provided in the default configuration. You can also specify access to SQL*Net with the outbound and conduit commands. Refer to the outbound/apply command page for more information on the outbound command.
SYN	Synchronize sequence numbers flag in the TCP header.
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus.
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol. Refer to RFC 793 for more information.
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol.
uauth	User authentication.
UDP	User Datagram Protocol.
VPN	Virtual Private Network.
WWW	World Wide Web.
XDMCP	X Display Manager Control Protocol.
xlate	Translation slot in PIX Firewall.

