



## Acronyms and Abbreviations

This appendix lists the acronyms and abbreviations used in this document. Refer to the *Cisco PIX Firewall Command Reference* for information on the commands described in this section.

For more information on acronyms used in this guide, refer to the *Internetworking Terms and Acronyms* guide, which can be viewed online at the following website:

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/cisintwk/ita/index.htm>

**Table A-1 Acronyms and Abbreviations**

Acronym	Description
AAA	authentication, authorization, and accounting.
ABR	Area Border Router.
ACE	Access Control Entry.
ACL	access control list.
AH	Authentication Header.
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.)
ASBR	Autonomous System Boundary Router.
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.
CA	certification authority.
CHAP	Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol. Security feature supported on lines using PPP encapsulation that prevents unauthorized access.
CPP	Combinet Proprietary Protocol.
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 <b>xl</b> ate command page in the <i>Cisco PIX Firewall Command Reference</i> for more information.

Table A-1 Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

Acronym	Description
CPU	Central Processing Unit.
CRL	certificate revocation list.
CTI	Computer Telephony Integration.
CTIQBE	Computer Telephony Interface Quick Buffer Encoding.
DES	Data Encryption Standard.
DH	Diffie-Hellman.
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.
DNS	Domain Name System—Operates over UDP unless zone file access over TCP is required.
DoS	Denial of service.
ECMP	Equal Cost Multi-Path.
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.
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	Encapsulating Security Payload. Refer to RFC 1827 for more information.
FDDI	Fiber Distributed Data Interface—Fiber optic interface.
FTP	File Transfer Protocol.
gaddr	Global address—An address set with the <b>global</b> and <b>static</b> commands.
GRE	Generic routing encapsulation protocol—Commonly used with Microsoft's implementation of PPTP.
H.323	A collection of protocols that allow the transmission of voice data over TCP/IP networks.
HSRP	Hot-Standby Routing Protocol.
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol—The service that handles access to the World Wide Web.
HTTPS	HTTP over SSL.
IANA	Internet Assigned Number Authority—Assigns all port and protocol numbers for use on the Internet. You can view port numbers at the following site: <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers">http://www.iana.org/assignments/port-numbers</a> You can view protocol numbers at the following site: <a href="http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers">http://www.iana.org/assignments/protocol-numbers</a>
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol—This protocol is commonly used with the <b>ping</b> command. You can view ICMP traces through the PIX Firewall with the <b>debug trace on</b> command. Refer to RFC 792 for more information.

**Table A-1 Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Description</b>
IFP	Internet Filtering Protocol.
IGMP	Internet Group Management Protocol.
IGRP	Interior Gateway Routing Protocol.
IKE	Internet Key Exchange.
IKMP	Internet Key Management Protocol.
IP	Internet Protocol.
IPCP	IP Control Protocol. Protocol that establishes and configures IP over PPP.
IPinIP	IP-in-IP encapsulation protocol.
IPSec	IP Security Protocol efforts in the IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force).
IRC	Internet Relay Chat protocol—The protocol that lets users access chat rooms.
ISAKMP	Internet Security Association and Key Management Protocol.
ITU	International Telecommunication Union.
IUA	Individual User Authentication.
JTAPI	Java TAPI.
KDC	Key Distribution Center.
LSA	link-state advertisement.
L2TP	Layer Two Tunneling Protocol.
laddr	Local address—The address of a host on a protected interface.
MGCP	Media Gateway Control Protocol.
MD5	Message Digest 5—An encryption standard for encrypting VPN packets. This same encryption is used with the <b>aaa authentication console</b> command to encrypt Telnet sessions to the console.
MIB	Management Information Base—Used with SNMP.
MPPE	Microsoft Point-To-Point Encryption.
MS-CHAP	Microsoft CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol). See “CHAP” for more information.
MSRPC	Microsoft Remote Procedure Call.
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.
NBMA	nonbroadcast multiaccess.
NetBIOS	Network Basic Input Output System—An application programming interface (API) that provides special functions for PCs in local-area networks (LANs).
NIC	Network Information Center.
NNTP	Network News Transfer Protocol—News reader service.
NOS	Network Operating System.

**Table A-1 Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Description</b>
NSSA	not so stubby area.
NTP	Network Time Protocol—Set system clocks via the network.
NVT	Network virtual terminal.
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First protocol.
PAP	Password Authentication Protocol. Authentication protocol that lets PPP peers authenticate one another.
PAT	Port Address Translation.
PDM	PIX Device Manager.
PFS	perfect forward secrecy.
PFSS	PIX Firewall Syslog Server.
PIM	Protocol Independent Multicast.
PIM-SM	PIM sparse mode.
PIX	Private Internet Exchange.
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure.
POP	Post Office Protocol.
PPPoE	Point-to-Point Protocol over Ethernet.
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol. Provides PIX Firewall-to-router and host-to-network connections over synchronous and asynchronous circuits.
PPTP	Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol. RFC 2637 describes the PPTP protocol.
RA	registration authority.
RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service—User authentication server specified with the <b>aaa-server</b> command.
RAS	The registration, admission, and status protocol. Provided with H.323 support.
RC4	RC4 is stream cipher designed by Rivest for RSA Data Security, Inc. It is a variable key-size stream cipher with byte-oriented operations. The algorithm is based on the use of a random permutation.
RFC	Request For Comment—RFCs are the defacto standards of networking protocols.
RIP	Routing Information Protocol.
RPC	Remote Procedure Call.
RSA	Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman. RSA is the trade name for RSA Data Security, Inc.
RTP	Real-Time Transport Protocol.
RTCP	RTP Control Protocol.
RTSP	Real Time Streaming Protocol.
SA	security association.
SCCP	Simple (Skinny) Client Control Protocol.
SDP	Session Description Protocol.
SIP	Session Initiation Protocol.

**Table A-1 Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)**

<b>Acronym</b>	<b>Description</b>
SSH	Secure Shell.
SMR	Stub Multicast Routing.
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol—Mail service. The <b>fixup protocol smtp</b> 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 <b>snmp-server</b> command.
SPC	Shared Profile Component.
SPI	Security Parameter Index—A number which, together with a destination IP address and security protocol, uniquely identifies a particular security association.
SQL*Net	SQL*Net is a protocol Oracle uses to communicate between client and server processes. (SQL stands for Structured Query Language.)
SUA	Secure Unit Authentication.
SYN	Synchronize sequence numbers flag in the TCP header.
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus.
TAPI	Telephony Application Programming Interface.
TSP	TAPI Service Provider.
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol. Refer to RFC 793 for more information.
TurboACL	Turbo Access Control List—A feature introduced with PIX Firewall version 6.2 that improves the performance of large ACLs.
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol.
Triple DES	Triple Data Encryption Standard. Also known as 3DES.
uauth	User authentication.
UDP	User Datagram Protocol.
URL	Universal Resource Locator.
UUIE	user-user information element.
VLAN	virtual LAN.
VoIP	Voice over IP.
VPDN	virtual private dial-up network.
VPN	Virtual Private Network.
VTP	VLAN Trunking Protocol.
WWW	World Wide Web.
Xauth	extended authentication.
XDMCP	X Display Manager Control Protocol.
xlate	Translation slot in PIX Firewall.

