



## GLOSSARY

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### Numeric

- 802.11** The IEEE standard that specifies carrier sense media access control and physical layer specifications for 1- and 2-megabit-per-second (Mbps) wireless LANs operating in the 2.4-GHz band.
- 802.11a** The IEEE standard that specifies carrier sense media access control and physical layer specifications for wireless LANs operating in the 5-GHz frequency band.
- 802.11b** The IEEE standard that specifies carrier sense media access control and physical layer specifications for 5.5- and 11-Mbps wireless LANs operating in the 2.4-GHz frequency band.
- 802.11g** The IEEE standard that specifies carrier sense media access control and physical layer specifications for 6-, 9-, 12-, 18-, 24-, 36-, 48-, and 54-Mbps wireless LANs operating in the 2.4-GHz frequency band. This standard is also backward compatible with the IEEE 802.11 and IEEE 802.11b standards.

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### A

- access point** A wireless LAN data transceiver that uses radio waves to connect a wired network with wireless stations.
- ad hoc network** A wireless network composed of stations without access points.
- antenna gain** The gain of an antenna is a measure of the antenna's ability to direct or focus radio energy over a region of space. High gain antennas have a more focused radiation pattern in a specific direction.
- associated** A station is configured properly to allow it to wirelessly communicate with an access point.

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### B

- beacon** A wireless LAN packet that signals the availability and presence of the wireless device. Beacon packets are sent by access points and base stations; however, client radio cards send beacons when operating in computer to computer (Ad Hoc) mode.
- BOOTP** Boot Protocol. A protocol used for the static assignment of IP addresses to devices on the network.
- BPSK** A modulation technique used by IEEE 802.11b-compliant wireless LANs for transmission at 1 Mbps.

<b>broadcast packet</b>	A single data message (packet) sent to all addresses on the same subnet.
<b>bridge</b>	A wireless LAN transceiver that is used to connect two or more wired Ethernet networks.
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<b>C</b>	
<b>CCK</b>	Complementary code keying. A modulation technique used by IEEE 802.11b-compliant wireless LANs for transmission at 5.5 and 11 Mbps.
<b>cell</b>	The area of radio range or coverage in which the wireless devices can communicate with the base station. The size of the cell depends upon the speed of the transmission, the type of antenna used, and the physical environment, as well as other factors.
<b>client</b>	A radio device that uses the services of an access point to communicate wirelessly with other devices on a local area network.
<b>CSMA</b>	Carrier sense multiple access. A wireless LAN media access method specified by the IEEE 802.11 specification.
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<b>D</b>	
<b>data rates</b>	The range of data transmission rates supported by a device. Data rates are measured in megabits per second (Mbps).
<b>dBi</b>	A ratio of decibels to an isotropic antenna that is commonly used to measure antenna gain. The greater the dBi value, the higher the gain, and the more acute the angle of coverage.
<b>dBm</b>	An absolute power level described in decibels referenced to 1 mW. 0 dBm is equivalent to 1 mW.
<b>DHCP</b>	Dynamic host configuration protocol. A protocol available with many operating systems that automatically issues IP addresses within a specified range to devices on the network. The device retains the assigned address for a specific administrator-defined period.
<b>dipole</b>	A type of low-gain (2.2-dBi) antenna consisting of two (often internal) elements.
<b>domain name</b>	The text name that refers to a grouping of networks or network resources based on organization-type or geography; for example: name.com—commercial; name.edu—educational; name.gov—government; ISPname.net—network provider (such as an ISP); name.ar—Argentina; name.au—Australia; and so on.
<b>DNS</b>	Domain Name System server. A server that translates text names into IP addresses. The server maintains a database of host alphanumeric names and their corresponding IP addresses.
<b>DSSS</b>	Direct sequence spread spectrum. A type of spread spectrum radio transmission that spreads its signal continuously over a wide frequency band.

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**E**

<b>EAP</b>	Extensible Authentication Protocol. An optional IEEE 802.1x security feature ideal for organizations with a large user base and access to an EAP-enabled Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS) server.
<b>Ethernet</b>	The most widely used wired local area network. Ethernet uses carrier sense multiple access (CSMA) to allow computers to share a network and operates at 10, 100, or 1000 Mbps, depending on the physical layer used.

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**F**

<b>file server</b>	A repository for files so that a local area network can share files, mail, and programs.
<b>firmware</b>	Software that is programmed on a memory chip.

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**G**

<b>gateway</b>	A device that connects two otherwise incompatible networks together.
<b>GHz</b>	Gigahertz. One billion cycles per second. A unit of measure for frequency.

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**I**

<b>IEEE</b>	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. A professional society serving electrical engineers through its publications, conferences, and standards development activities. The body responsible for the Ethernet 802.3 and wireless LAN 802.11 specifications.
<b>infrastructure</b>	The wired Ethernet network.
<b>IP Address</b>	The Internet Protocol (IP) address of a station.
<b>IP subnet mask</b>	The number used to identify the IP subnetwork, indicating whether the IP address can be recognized on the LAN or if it must be reached through a gateway. This number is expressed in a form similar to an IP address; for example: 255.255.255.0.
<b>isotropic</b>	An antenna that radiates its signal in a spherical pattern.

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**M**

<b>MAC</b>	Media Access Control address. A unique 48-bit number used in Ethernet data packets to identify an Ethernet device, such as an access point or your client adapter.
<b>modulation</b>	Any of several techniques for combining user information with a transmitter's carrier signal.

**multipath** The echoes created as a radio signal bounces off of physical objects.

**multicast packet** A single data message (packet) sent to multiple addresses.

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## N

**non-root bridge** A wireless transceiver connected to a remote Ethernet network that communicates only with another wireless transceiver connected to the main Ethernet network.

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## O

**omni-directional** This typically refers to a primarily circular antenna radiation pattern.

**orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplex (OFDM)** A modulation technique used by IEEE 802.11a-compliant and IEEE 802.11g-compliant wireless LANs for transmission at 6, 9, 12, 18, 24, 36, 48, and 54 Mbps.

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## P

**packet** A basic message unit for communication across a network. A packet usually includes routing information, data, and sometimes error detection information.

**POST** Power on self test. A series of diagnostic tests that run during a power up sequence.

**power injector** A device that supplies DC power to another device over Ethernet communication lines.

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## Q

**Quadruple Phase Shift Keying** A modulation technique used by IEEE 802.11b-compliant wireless LANs for transmission at 2 Mbps.

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## R

**range** A linear measure of the distance that a transmitter can send a signal.

**receiver sensitivity** A measurement of the weakest signal a receiver can receive and still correctly translate it into data.

**RF** Radio frequency. A generic term for radio-based technology.

**root bridge** A wireless transceiver connected to the main Ethernet network that communicates with other wireless transceivers connected to remote Ethernet networks.

**roaming** A feature of some access points that allows users to move through a facility while maintaining an unbroken connection to the LAN.

**RP-TNC** A connector type unique to Cisco Aironet radios and antennas. Part 15.203 of the FCC rules covering spread spectrum devices limits the types of antennas that may be used with transmission equipment. In compliance with this rule, Cisco Aironet, like all other wireless LAN providers, equips its radios and antennas with a unique connector to prevent attachment of non-approved antennas to radios.

**RSSI** Receive signal strength indicator. A measurement used to help align two antennas for the strongest received signals.

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## S

**spread spectrum** A radio transmission technology that spreads the user information over a much wider bandwidth than otherwise required in order to gain benefits such as improved interference tolerance and unlicensed operation.

**SSID** Service Set Identifier (also referred to as Radio Network Name). A unique identifier used to identify a radio network and which stations must use to be able to communicate with each other or to an access point. The SSID can be any alphanumeric entry up to a maximum of 32 characters.

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## T

**transmit power** The power level of radio transmission.

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## U

**UNII** Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure—regulations for UNII devices operating in the 5.15 to 5.35 GHz and 5.725 to 5.825 GHz frequency bands.

**UNII-1** Regulations for UNII devices operating in the 5.15 to 5.25 GHz frequency band.

**UNII-2** Regulations for UNII devices operating in the 5.25 to 5.35 GHz frequency band.

**UNII-3** Regulations for UNII devices operating in the 5.725 to 5.825 GHz frequency band.

**unicast packet** A single data message (packet) sent to a specific IP address.

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## W

**WEP** Wired Equivalent Privacy. An optional security mechanism defined within the IEEE 802.11 standard designed to make the link integrity of wireless devices equal to that of a cable.

**workstation** A computing device with an installed client adapter.

