



CHAPTER 6

Glossary

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3G—Third-generation technology in the context of mobile phone technology. The services associated with 3G include wide-area wireless voice telephony and broadband wireless data within a mobile environment.

3GPP—Third-Generation Partnership Project.

3GPP2—Third-Generation Partnership Project 2.

ACL—Access Control Lists.

BTS—Base Transceiver Station.

CDMA—Code Division Multiple Access.

CDMA2000—Hybrid 2.5G/3G protocol of mobile telecommunications standards that use CDMA, a multiple access scheme for digital radio, to send voice, data, and signaling data (such as a dialed telephone number) between mobile phones and cell sites. CDMA2000 is considered a 2.5G protocol in 1xRTT and a 3G protocol in EVDO.

CHAP—Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol.

EDGE—Enhanced Data Rates for GSM Evolution (EDGE) or Enhanced GPRS (EGPRS).

EVDO—Evolution-Data Optimized or Evolution-Data only.

GGSN—Gateway GPRS support node.

GPRS—General Packet Radio Service.

GSM—Global System for Mobile Communications.

HA—Home Agent.

HSDPA—High-Speed Downlink Packet Access or High-Speed Downlink Protocol Access.

HWIC—High-Speed WAN Interface Card.

IPCP—IP Control Protocol.

MIP—Mobile Internet Protocol.

NAI—Network Address Identifier.

PCF—Packet Control Function.

PDP—Packet Data Protocol.

PDSN—Packet Data Serving Node.

PPP—Point-to-Point Protocol.

PSTN—Public Switched Telephone Network.

QoS—Quality of Service.

RAN—Radio Access Network.

SGSN—Serving GPRS Support Node.

SIM—Subscriber Identity Module.

SIP—Simple Internet Protocol.

SMB—Small-to-Medium Business.

UMTS—Universal Mobile Telecommunications System is one of the 3G mobile phone technologies.

WCDMA—Wideband Code Division Multiple Access.

Wi-Fi—Wireless Fidelity.