



A

AAA	authentication, authorization, and accounting
ACL	access control list
ACPI	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface
API	application program interface
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
AS	Autonomous System
AUP	acceptable use policy

B

BA	Behavior Aggregate
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
BIOS	basic input/output system

C

CAR	Committed Access Rate
CD	Carrier Detect
CDNFS	CDS network file system; also pre-positioned file system
CDS	Content Delivery System
CDSM	Cisco CDS Manager administration GUI for configuring and maintaining the Cisco MDE appliance.
CIFS	Common Internet File System. A video standard that provides 352x288 pixels, or picture elements, of video resolution.

CIMC	Cisco Integrated Management Controller. CIMC is a separate management module that is built into the appliance Cisco MDE appliance. It has its own network configuration and processor, which runs the CIMC software separately from the ECDS software. This allows you to access and monitor the appliance even when the ECDS software is not running. You can access CIMC through a web-based or command-line interface (CLI). Use the CIMC to remotely control and manage your MDE appliance.
CLF	Common Log format
CLI	command-line interface
CLNS	Connectionless Network Service
CMA	cable management arm.
CMS	Centralized Management System
CoS	class of service
CSNP	Complete Sequence Number PDU
CSS	Content Services Switch
CTE	chunked transfer encoding

D

DC	domain controller
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. DHCP is a network application protocol used by devices (DHCP clients) to obtain configuration information for operation in an Internet Protocol network. This protocol reduces system administration workload, allowing devices to be added to the network with little or no manual intervention.
DHT	distributed hash table
DMP	Digital Media Player. DMPs are highly-reliable, IP-based endpoints that can play high-definition live and on-demand video, motion graphics, web pages, and dynamic content on digital displays, usually an LCD Professional Series display or any other directly attached television screen, monitor, or projector (analog or digital, standard-definition or high-definition) that shows media to an audience. There is an extra input connector for the Digital Media Player (DMP) on your Cisco TelePresence device. See the Cisco Digital Media Players home page on Cisco.com.
DNS	Domain Name System. System used on the Internet for translating names of network nodes into addresses.
DSCP	differentiated services code point. A field in the header of IP packets for packet classification purposes. DSCP for TelePresence Calls field description: This parameter specifies the DSCP value for Cisco TelePresence calls. This parameter is set to the default value unless a Cisco support engineer instructs otherwise. This is a required field, if present on your system. Default: CS4(precedence 4) DSCP (100000) and is selectable per device.

DSL	Digital Subscriber Line
DVI	DVI cables are used for direct digital connections between source video (namely, video cards) and LCD monitors.

E

ECN	Explicit Congestion Notification
EBGP	External Border Gateway Protocol
EIM	employee Internet management
ESIS	End System to Intermediate System
EULA	end user license agreement
EWS	Exchange Web Services. Managed API that provides an intuitive interface for developing client applications that use Exchange Web Services. The EWS Managed API provides unified access to Microsoft Exchange Server resources, while using Microsoft Office Outlook-compatible business logic. The EWS Managed API communicates with the Exchange Client Access server by means of EWS SOAP messages.
extranet	<p>An extranet is a private network that uses Internet protocols and network connectivity. An extranet can be viewed as part of a company's intranet that is extended to users outside the company, usually via the Internet. It has also been described as a “state of mind” in which the Internet is perceived as a way to do business with a selected set of other companies (business-to-business, B2B), in isolation from all other Internet users. In contrast, business-to-consumer (B2C) models involve known servers of one or more companies, communicating with previously unknown consumer users.</p> <p>An extranet can be understood as an intranet mapped onto the public Internet or some other transmission system not accessible to the general public, but managed by more than one company's administrator(s). For example, military networks of different security levels may map onto a common military radio transmission system that never connects to the Internet. Any private network mapped onto a public one is a virtual private network (VPN), often using special security protocols.</p>

F

FEC	forward error correction
FQDN	fully qualified domain name
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
full duplex mode	Transmission of data in two directions simultaneously.

G

GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GRE	generic routing encapsulation
GUI	graphical user interface
gzip	GNU zip. Software application used for file compression.

H

half duplex mode	Transmission of data in one direction at a time.
HD	High definition display.
HDMI	Document camera input and cable.
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer

I

IANA	Internet Assigned Numbers Authority
ICP	Internet Cache Protocol
ICAP	Internet Content Adaptation Protocol
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
IDE	Integrated Drive Electronics
IDR	An IDR frame is a special kind of I frame used in MPEG-4 AVC encoding. IDR frames can be used to create Advanced Video Coding (AVC) streams, which can be easily edited.
IFP	Internet Filtering Protocol
IIPC	Inter-process procedure
IPv6	Internet Protocol Version 6
IIS	Internet Information Services or Internet Information Server (Microsoft)
IMS	if-modified-since
IS-IS	Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System
ISO-IGRP	Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System Interior Gateway Routing Protocol

K

KVM Keyboard, video, mouse.

L

LCD Liquid crystal display. The LCD display is an accessory for the Cisco Digital Media Player (DMP) for use in your digital signage network or your enterprise TV network. It is used for displaying video, images, or computer data during a Cisco TelePresence meeting. See the [Cisco LCD Professional Series Displays](#) home page on Cisco.com for more information.

See also [DMP](#).

LCM local/central management

LDAP Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

LED Light-emitting diode. Provides power, status, and troubleshooting information for the Cisco [MDE](#) hardware.

LRU least-recently-used

LSA Link-state advertisement

LSDB Link-state packet database

LSP Link-state packet

LTRP Long Term Reference Picture.

M

MAC Media Access Control. A hardware address that uniquely identifies each node of a network.

MDE Cisco Media Delivery Engine. The Cisco MDE appliance is a part of the Cisco Enterprise Content Distribution System (ECDS).

MIB Management Information Base

MOTD message-of-the-day

MPLS Multiprotocol Label Switching

MSFC Multilayer Switch Feature Card

MTU	maximum transmission unit
MXE	Media eXperience Engine. The Cisco Media Experience Engine is a modular media processing system that provides interoperability between Cisco TelePresence and video conferencing devices, extending the reach of collaboration and communication within organizations. MXE provides 720p interoperability with video conferencing.

N

NACK	negative acknowledgement
NAS	network attached storage; network access server
NAT	Network Address Translation
NET	Network Entity Title
NFS	Network File System
NIC	Network Information Center. Changing NIC mode or redundancy settings may cause severe performance degradation.
NNTP	Network News Transport Protocol
NSAP	network service access point
NSSA	not-so-stubby-area
NTP	Network Time Protocol
NTSC	National Television Systems Committee
NVRAM	nonvolatile random-access memory

O

OSPF	Open Shortest Path First
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P

PAC	proxy autoconfiguration
PAL	Phase Alternating Line
PAWS	Protection Against Wrapped Sequence
PBR	policy-based routing
PDC	primary domain controller

PEM	Privacy Enhanced Mail
PFC	Policy Feature Card
PGM	Pragmatic General Multicast
PHB	Per Hop Behavior
PID	process identifier
PKCS	Public Key Cryptography Standards
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol

Q

QoS	Quality of Service
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R

RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service
RBCP	Router Blade Configuration Protocol
RCP	Remote Copy Program
REA	remote execution agent
RIB	Routing Information Base
RPC	remote procedure call
RRM	Received Routing Message
RSA	Rivest, Shamir, Adelman
RSPF	OSPF reverse shortest path first
RSVP	Resource Reservation Protocol
RTP	Real-Time Transport Protocol
RTSP	Real-Time Streaming Protocol

S

SAN	Storage Area Network
SASL	Secure Authentication and Security Layer

SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
SCSI	Small Computer Systems Interface
SDP	Session Description Protocol
SE	Service Engine
SE-NM	Service Engine Network Module
SFTP	Secure File Transfer Protocol
SLA	service level agreement
SLIP	Serial Line Internet Protocol
SMART	Self Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology
SMB	Server Message Blocks (protocol)
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol. Network management protocol used almost exclusively in TCP/IP networks as a means to monitor and control network devices, and to manage configurations, statistics collection, performance, and security.
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol. XML-based protocol to let applications exchange information over HTTP.
SPE	Synchronous Payload Envelope
SPF	Shortest Path First
SR	Service Router
SRAM	static random-access memory
SRHP	service routing host packet
SRM	Send Routing Message
SRP	Service Routing Protocol
SSCD	System Status Collection Daemon. The daemon gathers statistics about the system it is running on and stores this information. Those statistics can then be used to find current performance bottlenecks (performance analysis, for example) and predict future system load (capacity planning, for example).
SSH	Secure Shell
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SSN	Send Sequence Number
swfs	software file system
sysfs	system file system

syslog	System logging (syslog). Debugging logs that are collected from your system and used by Cisco technical response to diagnose and resolve issues. These messages are not ordinarily seen by the user.
sysop	System Operation (sysop) Logs. Sysop messages describe system activity. Some messages can help you identify and resolve system operation problems. These messages are available to the user from the administration interface (GUI). See the “Managing Log Files” section of the troubleshooting chapter for your CTS device.

T

TAC	Technical Assistance Center
TACACS+	Terminal Access Controller Access Control System Plus
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol. Simplified version of FTP that allows files to be transferred from one computer to another over a network, usually without the use of client authentication (for example, username and password).
ToS	Type of Service
TPS	transactions per second
TTL	Time-to-Live

U

UDI	unique device identifier
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UNC	uniform naming convention
UNS	unified name space
UPS	Uninterruptible power supply that protects against power failures.
USB	Universal series bus. Port and cable.
UTC	Coordinated Universal Time

V

VBR	variable bit rate
VGA	Video graphics array. Port and cable.

virtual machine	A virtual machine (VM) is a software implementation of a machine (a computer, for example) that executes programs like a physical machine does. A system virtual machine provides a complete system platform which supports the execution of a complete operating system (OS).
VMware	VMware software provides a completely virtualized set of hardware to the guest operating system. VMware software virtualizes the hardware for a video adapter, a network adapter, and hard disk adapters. The host provides pass-through drivers for guest USB, serial, and parallel devices. In this way, VMware virtual machines become highly portable between computers, because every host looks nearly identical to the guest. In practice, a system administrator can pause operations on a virtual machine guest, move or copy that guest to another physical computer, and there resume execution exactly at the point of suspension. Alternately, for enterprise servers, a feature called VMotion allows the migration of operational guest virtual machines between similar but separate hardware hosts sharing the same storage. Each of these transitions is completely transparent to any users on the virtual machine at the time it is being migrated.
VOD	video on demand

W

W3C	World Wide Web Consortium
WFQ	Weighted Fair Queueing
WMS 9	Windows Media Services 9 Series
WMT	Windows Media Technologies
WRED	Weighted Random Early Detection

X

XML	Extensible Markup Language
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