

μ	Micron
10 Gigabit Ethernet	A version of Ethernet operating at 10,000 Mbit/s over twisted pair copper and optical fibre cabling.
1000BASE-CX IEEE 802.3z.	A 1,000 Mbit/s version of Ethernet supporting 25m operation over twinaxial cable.
1000BASE-FX IEEE 802.3z.	A 1,000 Mbit/s version of Ethernet operating via optical fibre. 1000BASE-SX (850nm) operates up to 500m over multimode fibre, 1000BASE-LX (1300nm) operates up to 550m over over singlemode fibre.multimode fibre and up to 3km
1000BASE-T IEEE 802.3ab.	A 1,000 Mbit/s version of Ethernet supporting 100m operation over 4 pairs of Cat5 UTP cable in a star configuration.
1000BASE-TX TIA/EIA-854.	A 1,000 Mbit/s version of Ethernet supporting 100m operation over 4 pairs of Cat6 UTP cable in a star configuration.
100BASE-VG IEEE 802.12.	A 100 Mbit/s shared-media LAN supporting either Ethernet or Token-Ring and using a higher level of priority (Demand Priority) for real-time traffic.
10GBASE-CX4 IEEE 802.3ak.	A 10,000 Mbit/s version of Ethernet supporting 15m operation over Infiniband cabling.
10GBASE-FX IEEE 802.3ae.	A 10,000 Mbit/s version of Ethernet operating via optical fibre for use in LAN and WAN environments. 850nm, 1310nm and 1550nm versions are specified.
10GBASE-T	A 10,000 Mbit/s version of Ethernet supporting up to 100m operation over twisted pair cable.
8P8C	8 wire (4 pair) universal SCS connector commonly known as RJ45
ABF	Air Blown Fibre
ACR-F	Attenuation to Cross Talk Ratio - Far End
ACR-N	Attenuation to Cross Talk Ratio - Near End
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line. See xDSL.
Amp	Ampere
ANSI	American Nation Standards Institute
API	Application Programming Interface
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode. A process of information transfer using fixed length cells and high-speed, switched links.
Attenuation	Attenuation is a loss of signal strength measured in decibels (dB) sometimes referred to as insertion loss
Auto-negotiation	A process to automatically adapt LAN devices operating with the same technology but different bit (AUTONEG) rates. Used by Ethernet and Token Ring.
AWG	American Wire Gauge
Backbone Cabling	Subsystem cabling inter-linking equipment rooms and points of administration within and between buildings supporting the horizontal cabling subsystem
Bandwidth	Frequency range defining the throughput characteristics of the channel (Measured in Mhz)
BAS	Building Automation Systems
Baseband	A form of modulation in which data signals are coded directly onto the transmission medium without frequency division.
Baud	The number of signal transitions per second. Used for modems.
BD	Building Distributor
BER	Bit Error Rate. The ratio of received bits that are in error (relative to the amount of bits received); usually expressed as a number referenced to a power of 10, e.g. 1 error in 105 bits — also referred to as a BER 10 ⁻⁵ .
BMS	Building Management System
BREEAM	Building Research Establishment Environmental Assessment Method
BS	British Standard
BS EN	British Standard European Norm
CAC	Cold Aisle Containment (System)
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CD	Campus Distributor
CENELEC	Comité Européen de Normalisation Électrotechnique (European Standards organisation).
COC	Centralized Optical Cabling - The use of fibre cabling to provide direct connections from the Outlet back to the Campus or Building Distributors
Collapsed Backbone	A star-configured backbone system supported by a single root device — often a high-speed switch.
CP	Consolidation Point; termination point providing additional flexibility at the user location
CPR	Construction Product Regulation
Cross-Connect	An administration subsystem for cross-patching services
Data centres	A place that is built to store data and the personnel are only there to service the equipment and building.
dB	Decibel
DCIM	Datacentre Infrastructure Management System
EF	Entrance Facility
EF	Encircled Flux - Encircled flux (EF), defines the integral of power output of the fiber over the radius of the fiber.
EIA	Electronic Industries Alliance.

GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY

EMC	Electromagnetic Compatibility. The ability of electrical and electronic equipment to co-exist without unacceptable interference
EMC Directive	The European Directive containing legislation to support the application of RF emission, conducted disturbance and noise immunity standards
EMI	Electromagnetic Interference
End-to-end branded system:	Cable and connectivity are all branded with a single brand name. It can be supplied by one supplier or sourced from different manufacturers. A warranty is always offered
EOR	End of Row Network design means each server in individual racks are connected to a common EOR Aggregation Switch directly, without connecting to individual switches in each rack
Ethernet	A LAN technology initially based on CSMA/CD techniques, developed by Xerox, Intel and DEC. Switched Ethernet does not use CSMA/CD
Ethernet IEEE 802.3ah.	A standard describing the provision of Ethernet over subscriber loop cabling, operating at 100/1000 Mbit/s in the First Mile (EFM) full-duplex over optical fibre and 2/10 Mbit/s full-duplex over copper cabling
FD	Floor Distributor
FEXT	Far End Cross-Talk
Fibre Channel	A high-speed system bus, specified to support data transfer between hosts, host-to-storage device and channel-to-LAN
Flow Control	A mechanism used to manage the frame/packet transfer rate between devices on a network
FTTD	Fibre to the desk
Full-Duplex Transmission	Transmission over 2 channels in both directions simultaneously
Gb/s	Gigabits per second
GHz	Gigahertz
Gigabit Ethernet	A version of Ethernet operating at 1,000 Mbit/s over twisted pair copper and optical fibre cabling
GOP	Grid Outlet Position
Half-Duplex Transmission	Transmission in either direction but not in both directions simultaneously
HC	Horizontal Cross-Connect
Horizontal Cabling	Subsystem cabling from the equipment room patch panel to the work area commonly known as the Permanent Link or Channel
HSE	Higher Speed Ethernet
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
Hub	The core of a star topology network or cabling system
I/O	Information Outlet
IC	Intermediate Cross-Connect
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
ID	Intermediate Distributor
IDC	Insulation Displacement Connector
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEE	Institute of Electrical Engineers BS7671
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force. US organisation responsible for the overall development of the internet plus the specification of TCP/IP protocols
IIMS	Intelligent Infrastructure Management System
Insertion Loss	The loss of signal power resulting from the insertion of a device in a transmission line
Inter-connect	A method of direct patching to services
IP	Internetworking Protocol
IPTV	Internet Protocol Television
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network. An ITU standard supporting the integration of voice and data
ISO	International Standards Organisation
ISO/IEC	International Standards Organisation / International Electrotechnical Committee
IT	Information Technology
Keystone	The term keystone derives from the characteristic shape of a jack. A keystone module has a rectangular face with standardized dimensions and can be snapped into a panel port or wall outlet
LAN	Local Area Network
LANE	LAN Emulation. A set of protocols that allow ATM networks to communicate with conventional LAN technologies such as Ethernet
Latency	The amount of end-to-end delay in a network path or channel
LC	Lucent Connector
Loss Budget	The sum of all the fibre, connector and splice losses over a fibre channel or link measured in dB
LSPM	Light Source & Power Meter
LSZH cable	Low Smoke Zero Halogen

GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY

MAC	Media Access Control
MacroBend	Excessive bending of a fibre
MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
MC	Main Cross Connect
MER	Main Equipment Room
Mhz	Megahertz
MicroBend	Excessive pressure on a fibre causing point lossess
Mix and match solutions:	A solution supplied by different suppliers. The suppliers can be in partnership and offer a warranty or it can be a solution with no emphasis on specific brands/ suppliers. Mix and match solutions supplied by "partners" are also called open systems
MLT	Multi Loose Tube optical cable
MPLS	Multi Protocol Label Switching. A protocol used to support QoS for different types of traffic in a network
MPO	Multifibre Push On
MSP	Manufacturer Selling Price
MTP	Enhanced MPO Style Connector
Multicast	A point-to-group message transmission within a network
NEXT	Near End Cross-Talk
nm	Nanometre
NVP	Nominal Velocity of Propagation
O&M	Operations & Maintenance Manual
ODBC	Open Database Connectivity
ODF	Optical Distribution Frame
Optical Budget	Parameter used to measure difference between output power level of the source and the receiver sensitivity, in dB
OTDR	Optical Time Domain Reflectometer
PDC	Premise Distribution Cable
PIMF	Pairs in Metal Foil
Plenum cable	Plenum cable has to coincide to specific fire performance requirements.
PoE (Power over Ethernet)	Power via structured cabling provided either by powered switches or mid-span products. Can power network cameras, WLAN access points, video phones
PON	Passive Optical Network - is a telecommunications network that uses point-to-multipoint fiber to the premises in which unpowered optical splitters are used to enable a single optical fiber to serve multiple premises
POTS	Plain Old Telecom System
PSACR-F	Powersum Attenuation to Cross-Talk Ratio - Far End
PSACR-N	Powersum Attenuation to Cross-Talk Ratio - Near End
PSNEXT	Powersum Near End Cross-Talk
PVC cable	Polyvinyl chloride jacket used to protect the copper pairs
QoS Quality of Service	Used to define the level of service and control the transmission of different types of traffic (voice, data, video)
Refractive Index	A measure of the extent to which radiation is refracted on passing through the interface between two media
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
RJ45	Registered Jack - 45 refers to the interface standard. 8 pin 8 idc regular jack
RL	Return Loss
Rx	Receive
SAN	Storage Area Network. A special network designed to interconnect multiple storage devices at high speed. Fibre Channel is often used
SC	Subscriber Connector
SCS	Structured Cabling System
SDH	Synchronous Digital Hierarchy. A synchronous transmission system used for telecommunications worldwide
SDK	Software Development Kit
SER	Satellite Equipment Room
SFF	Small Form Factor - definition of a connector type that has two fibres fitting within the footprint of an RJ45 - IE the LC connector
SJ	Snap in Jack
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol. Part of TCP/IP.
SoHo	Small office – home office.
SONET	Synchronous Optical NETWORK. The US version of SDH
ST	Straight Tip

GLOSSARY OF TERMINOLOGY

TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
Throughput	A measurement of processing and handling ability, which measures the amount of data accepted as input and processed as output by a system
TIA	Telecommunications Industry Association
TIA/EIA	The Telecommunication Industry Association and the Electronic Industries Association. Both are standards organisations in North America
TJF	Test Jack Frame
Topology	The logical or physical arrangement of stations on a LAN in relation to each other
TOR	Top of Rack approach recommends Network Switches to be placed on every rack and all the computing devices present in the rack to be connected to them
TR	Telecommunications Room
TSP	Telecom Service Provider
Tx	Transmit
U	Standard 'Unit' to define rack mountable equipment (1U = 44.45mm)
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
Unicast	A point-to-point message transmission within a network
V	Volt
VAR	Value added Reseller. A VAR is a significant SI/installer/contractor in terms of purchase from a supplier. The VAR will in most cases offer a high level of expertise
VCSEL	Virtual Cavity Surface Emitting Laser - a means of launching light more into the centre core of the fibre, optimised for High bandwidth multimode fibres =>OM3 around 10Gigabit transmission
VLAN	Virtual LAN. A technique used with switching technologies to support the logical grouping of attached devices into a number of sub-networks to improve traffic management and / or security. Defined by IEEE 802.1Q
VoIP	Voice over IP. Transmission of voice signals via Internet protocol
WAN	Wide Area Network
WAP	Wireless Access point
WLAN	Wireless LAN. Defined by IEEE 802.11 to operate up to 2 Mbit/s over 2.4 GHz radio or infra-red; 802.11a to operate up to 54 Mbit/s over 5 GHz radio; 802.11b to operate up to 11 Mbit/s over 2.4 GHz radio
xDSL	A family of digital technologies designed to provide high bit rate operation over existing subscriber loop copper cabling