

Index

Numbers

- 10GigE, 479, 480–481
- 16:9 aspect ratio, 398–399
- 1G (first-generation) cellular networks, 581–586
 - analog, 581–583
 - CDPD packet data protocol, 583–584
 - defined, 580
 - packet radio data networks, 584–586
- 1X RTT (Radio Transmission Technology), 608
- 1xEV-DO (Enhanced Version–Data Only), 608
- 1xEV-DV (Enhanced Version–Data and Voice), 608
- 2.5G (intermediate second-generation) cellular networks, 592–597
 - defined, 580
 - EDGE, 595–596
 - GERAN, 596
 - GPRS, 593–595
 - HSCSD, 593
 - messaging services standards, 596–597
 - primary techniques of, 592–593
- 2BIQ (2 Binary 1 Quaternary), 158
- 2G (second-generation) cellular networks, 586–592
 - cdmaOne, 590–591
 - defined, 580
 - digital cellular radio, 586–588
 - GSM, 567, 588–589
 - PDC, 592
 - UWC, 589
- 3.5G (3.5-generation) cellular networks, 602–605
- 3A software, 375
- 3DES (Triple DES), 376, 622
- 3G Partnership Project (3GPP), 599, 696, 700
- 3G (third-generation) cellular networks, 597–611
 - 3.5G standards, 602–605
 - CDMA2000, 606–609
 - CDMA450, 609
 - comparing mobile data architectures, 627
 - defined, 580
 - deployment issues, 609–611
 - HSDPA, 602–604
 - HSOPA, 605
 - HSUPA, 604–605
 - IMS for, 697
 - overview of, 597–599
 - standards, 599–601
 - TD-SCDMA, 606
 - UMTS TDD/TD-CDMA, 605
 - UMTS/W-CDMA, 601–602
- 3GPP (3G Partnership Project), 599, 696, 700

- 4G (fourth-generation) cellular networks
 - defined, 581
 - MeshCube, 656
 - wireless broadband, 612–615
- 5G (fifth-generation) wireless, 581, 614–615
- 6bone, 279
- 6to4, 277–278
- A**
- A (access) link, 134
- AAA (authentication, authorization, and accounting)
 - IMS with, 422
 - RADIUS for WLAN security, 648
 - VPN security with, 375
- AAL (ATM adaptation layer), 233–235
- Abilene Project, 292
- ABR (area border router), 261
- ABR (available bit rate), 439
- Access
 - AAA server in VPN security, 375
 - broadband outer tier, 428
 - LAN methods, 182–185
 - to networks, 107
 - service categories, 107–108
- Access concentrators, POP, 288–289
- Access independence, IMS, 420–421
- Access routers, POP, 288
- Accounting, AAA server, 375
- Active communication mode, NFC, 684
- Active hubs, 187
- Active RFID tags, 676–677
- Active topology, 186
- Actix, 706
- Ad hoc communications, liv
- Ad hoc mode, 802.11, 645
- Ad Hoc, On Demand, Distance Vector (AODV), 655
- Adaptive Differential PCM. *See* ADPCM (Adaptive Differential PCM)
- Adaptive jitter buffers, 326
- Adaptive Modulation and Coding (AMC), 603
- Adaptive modulation, OFDM, 573
- Add/drop multiplexers (ADMs)
 - OADMs, 463–464
 - in SDH/SONET network, 128–129
- Address Resolution Protocol (ARP), 258
- Address signals, PSTN, 130
- Adjacencies, in OSPF, 261
- ADMs (add/drop multiplexers)
 - OADMs, 463–464
 - overview of, 128–129
- ADPCM (Adaptive Differential PCM)
 - high bit-rate vocoders, 576
 - voice compression standard, 119–120
 - waveform coders, 324
- ADSL (Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line)
 - ADSL2, 505–506
 - ADSL2+, 506–507
 - ADSL2-RE, 507
 - defined, 50
 - overview of, 503–505
- Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), 328, 377
- Advanced intelligent networks (AINs), 136–137
- Advanced Mobile Phone System (AMPS), 581, 583–584
- Advanced Research and Education Network Atlas (ARENA), 304
- Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET), 247–248
- Advanced Television Systems Committee (ATSC), 402–406, 407
- AES (Advanced Encryption Standard), 328, 377
- AfriNIC (African Network Information Centre), 250
- The Age of Spiritual Machines: When Computers Exceed Human Intelligence* (Kurzweil), xlviii, 548
- Aggregated RSVP, 301
- Agnostic platforms, lvi, 141–142, 411
- AINs (advanced intelligent networks), 136–137
- Alerting signals, PSTN, 130
- Allocation, of radio services, 554
- Ambient computing, xxxix
- AMC (Adaptive Modulation and Coding), 603
- American Registry for Internet Numbers (ARIN), 250

- American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
 - coding scheme, 161
 - error control, 164
- Amplifiers
 - analog transmission with, 19
 - boosting attenuated signals with, 6
 - optical, 452
 - optical line, 457–458
- Amplitude
 - defined, 14
 - modulation, 155, 560
- AMPS (Advanced Mobile Phone System), 581, 583–584
- Analog cellular networks, 581–582
- Analog transmission
 - characteristics of, 18–21
 - conversion of, 20–23
 - POTS with, 108
 - twisted-pair for, 47–50
- Analog TV
 - vs. DTV, 390–391, 398
 - overview of, 397
 - signal degradation in, 390
- Animal world, and infrasound, 12
- ANSI (America National Standards Institute)
 - ANSI-136, 567, 590
 - ANSI-J-STD-008, 591
 - ASON, 477
 - ASTN, 477
 - defined, 38
 - forming 3GPP2, 600, 602
 - GFP T1X1.5a, 477
 - HDSL2, 501
 - SONET, 123
 - T1.413, 503
 - T1E1.4, 500
 - TIA/EIA 568-A, 46
 - X3T9.5, 78
 - X.509, 380
- Antennas, 556–560
 - building, 557
 - defining, 556
 - gain in, 556
 - magnetic polarization in, 558
 - MIMO, 558–559
 - multiantennas, 557
 - phased-array, 557–558
 - RFID tags with, 675–676
 - types of, 556
- Antheil, George, 569
- Anticollision protocol (Singulation), 681–682
- Anycast, 269–270, 275
- AODV (Ad Hoc, On Demand, Distance Vector), 655
- APNIC (Asia Pacific Network Information Centre), 250
- APONs (ATM PONs), 527–528
- Application-driven networks, 148
- Application layer protocols, 166–167
- Application platform, IPT network, 318–319
- Application servers, IMS, 422, 698
- Applications
 - broadband, 387–389
 - convergence in, 413–414
 - supporting mission-critical, 434–435
- Area border router (ABR), 261
- ARENA (Advanced Research and Education Network Atlas), 304
- ARIB (Association of Radio Industries and Businesses), 408
- ARIN (American Registry for Internet Numbers), 250
- ARP (Address Resolution Protocol), 258
- ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Agency Network), 247–248
- ARQ (automatic repeat request)
 - HSDPA error control, 603
 - powerline HANs, 540
- ArrayComm, 630–631
- ASBR (autonomous system boundary router), OSPF, 261
- ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange), 161, 164
- Asia Pacific Network Information Centre (APNIC), 250

- ASON (Automated Switched Optical Network)
 defined, 477
 IP+optical control plane with, 487–488
 in overlay networks, 475
- Aspect ratio, 398–399
- Assignment, 554
- Association of Radio Industries and Businesses (ARIB), 408
- Assured Forwarding, DiffServ, 301
- ASTN (Automatic Switched Transport Network), 477
- Asymmetric encryption, 377–379
- Asymmetric key cryptography, 377–379
- Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line. *See* ADSL (Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line)
- Asynchronous Transfer Mode. *See* ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode)
- Asynchronous transmission, 162–164
- Athletics
 reality innovations for, xlviii–xlix
 smart garments for, xlv
- ATM adaptation layer (AAL), 233–235
- ATM (Asynchronous Transfer Mode), 229–243
 ADSL deployed with, 504–505
 advantages/disadvantages of, 237
 applications, 230–232
 current status of, 238
 evolution of, 229
 Frame Relay and, 221
 interfaces, 232–233
 Internet performance and, 290–291
 IP and, 238–242, 449
 layers, 233–235
 MFA Forum and, 243
 multiservice edge supporting, 436
 overview of, 229–230
 packet size in, 220
 placement in network, 236
 provisioned VPN based on, 350–352
 QoS, 438–440
 switches, 99, 288
 transmission path of, 235–236
 WANs using, 201
- ATM PONs (APONs), 527–528
- ATSC (Advanced Television Systems Committee), 402–406, 407
- Attenuated signals, 6, 551
- Augmented reality, xlviii–xlix
- Authentication
 asymmetric cryptography for, 377–379
 digital cellular networks, 587
 IMS, 423–424
 POP security protocols, 286–287
 VPN security protocol, 375
- Authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA)
 IMS, 422
 RADIUS for WLAN security, 648
 VPN security, 375
- Authorization. *See* AAA (authentication, authorization, and accounting)
- Automated Switched Optical Network. *See* ASON (Automated Switched Optical Network)
- Automatic repeat request (ARQ), 540, 603
- Automatic Switched Transport Network (ASTN), 477
- Autonomous system boundary router (ASBR), OSPF, 261
- Autonomous system number, 260
- Autonomous systems
 exterior routing and, 262–263, 265
 interior routing and, 260, 265
 in public Internet, 85, 252
- Available bit rate (ABR), 439
- B**
- B (bridge links), 135
- Backbone router (BR), 261
- Backbones
 ATM, 221, 229, 237, 239
 bus topology, 186
 as core network, 8
 fiber-based, 52, 78–80, 510–511
 Gigabit Ethernet for, 181
 increased bandwidth in, xxxvi–xxxvii
 increased digitalizing of, lv
 Internet challenges, 289–290
 Internet corporate, 149–150

- Internet growth rate and, 246, 248
 - Interplanetary Internet, 304
 - IP-based network, 85, 96, 350
 - IP VPNs, 352, 362, 364–365
 - IPv4 multicast (mbone), 271
 - IS-IS, 260–261
 - ISP network architecture, 266–267
 - LAN transmission media, 176–177
 - NSP, 293
 - OSPF, 260–262
 - PDH, 114
 - PSTN, 104, 107, 112, 138
 - research, 291–292
 - satellite, 71
 - SDH/SONET, 127, 212
 - switched LAN for, 189–190, 199
 - T-, E-, or J-carrier, 190, 206–211
 - three-tiered architecture, 427
 - traffic trends, 385–386
 - virtual router VPNs, 367–369
 - VPLS, 372
 - VPWS VPNs, 371
- Backward explicit congestion notification (BECN), 223–224
- Bacterial protein memory, xxxii
- Bacteriorhodopsin (BR), xxxii
- Ballet Mécanique* (Antheil), 569
- Bandwidth
- broadband, 17–18
 - coax cable and, 54
 - data communications traffic and, 150–152
 - data rates of, xxxiii
 - defined, 15
 - digital transmission vs. analog, 21
 - efficiency, 560
 - electromagnetic spectrum and, 12–15
 - expansion factor, 571
 - in fiber optics, 17, 79
 - Internet growth rate in, 289
 - microwave and, 56
 - narrowband, 15
 - next-generation networks and, 410–411
 - optical technology and, 456
 - overview of, xxxiii–xxxv
 - radio spectrum and, 551–553
 - trends in, 386–387
 - WDM increasing, 459
 - wideband, 15–16
 - wireless, 560
- Bandwidth-on-demand
- in Frame Relay network, 222, 225
 - next-generation requirements, 410
- Barker Code, 571
- Base station controller (BSC), 586–587, 699
- Base transceiver station (BTS), 582, 699
- Baseband LANs, 178
- Basic Rate Access (BRA), 47–48, 213
- Basic service set (BSS), 645
- Batch processing, 92–93
- Baud rate, 156
- Beaconing, 182, 642
- Bearer platform, IPT, 318–319
- BECN (backward explicit congestion notification), 223–224
- Bell Labs, 73
- Berners-Lee, Tim, 306
- Beyond 3G, 580–581, 611–612
- BFWA (broadband fixed wireless access), 619–621
- BGCF (border gateway control function), 424
- BGP (Border Gateway Protocol), 258, 262–264, 274
- BGP MPLS VPNs (RFC 2547), 365–367, 369
- Big LEOs, 70
- Binary digits, 19–20
- Binary Phase-Shift Keying (BPSK), 561–562
- Binary Runtime for Wireless (BREW), 705
- Biometrics, xlvi
- Bits
- in coding schemes, 161–162
 - defined, 156
- Bits per second (bps), 44
- Blocking, 398
- Blocks, 93–95
- Blowfish, 376
- Bluetooth, 542, 625, 660–664
- Border gateway control function (BGCF), 424
- Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), 258, 262–264, 274

- BPL (broadband over powerlines), 530–534
 - bps (bits per second), 44
 - BPSK (Binary Phase-Shift Keying), 561–562
 - BR (backbone router), 261
 - BR (bacteriorhodopson), xxxii
 - BRA (Basic Rate Access), 47–48
 - Brain–computer interfaces, xlv–xlvii
 - BRAN (Broadband-Compliant Radio Access Networks), ETSI, 628–630
 - BREW (Binary Runtime for Wireless), 705
 - BRI (Basic Rate Interface), 47–48, 213
 - Bridge links (B), 135
 - Bridges, 192–194
 - Broadband
 - backbone trends in, 385–386
 - bandwidth trends in, 386–387
 - DCSs, 128
 - defined, 560
 - embedded devices in, xxxv–xliv
 - grid computing in, liii–liv
 - human–machine interactions in, xlv–lii
 - intelligent wearables in, xliii–xlv
 - ISDN standard, 123
 - LANs, 177–178
 - LEOs, 70
 - main measurements of, xxx–xxxv
 - new generation of networks in, lv–lvii
 - next-generation networks in, liv–lvi
 - overview of, xxix–lviii, 17–18
 - three-tiered architecture of, 427–432
 - traffic trends in, xxxv–xxxviii, 384–385, 409
 - wireless. *See* Wireless broadband
 - Broadband access alternatives, 489–546
 - broadband PLT, 530–534
 - cable TV networks. *See* Cable TV networks
 - drivers of, 489–492
 - DSL technology. *See* DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)
 - fiber solutions, 522–528
 - HANs. *See* HANs (home area networks)
 - wireless broadband, 529
 - Broadband-Compliant Radio Access Networks (BRAN), ETSI, 628–630
 - Broadband fixed wireless access (BFWA), 619–621
 - Broadcast property, of satellites, 63
 - Broadcast satellite (BSS), 62
 - Broomsticking, 73
 - Browser games, 704
 - BSC (base station controller), 586–587, 699
 - BSS (basic service set), 645
 - BSS (Broadcast satellite), 62
 - BTS (base transceiver station), 582, 699
 - Bubble switches, 467–469
 - Bundling, 10
 - Bus topology, 52–53, 186
 - Business-class communication trends, 387–388
 - BWA (broadband wireless access), 559
 - Bypassing, and microwave, 57–58
- C**
- C-band, 64
 - C (cross) links, 135
 - Cable, fiber-optic. *See* Fiber optics
 - Cable modem termination systems. *See* CMTSs (cable modem termination systems)
 - Cable modems
 - for cable TV networks, 512–513
 - CableHome standard, 521
 - DOCSIS standards, 513–518
 - OCAP standard, 520
 - OpenCable standards, 519–520
 - PacketCable standards, 518–519
 - VOD Metadata standard, 520–521
 - Cable TV networks, 509–522
 - Cable DTV, 400
 - cable modem standards, 513–521
 - cable modems and CMTSs, 512–513
 - coax cable, 52–54
 - future of, 521–522
 - HFC architecture, 510–512
 - overview of, 509–510
 - CableHome, 521
 - CableLabs
 - CableHome, 521, 544
 - OpenCable, 520–521
 - VOD Metadata, 520–521
 - Call agents, SIP, 333

- Call forwarding/waiting, 90
- Call session controller function (CSCF), IMS, 422–423, 698
- Calm computing, xxxix
- Camera phones, 689
- Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC), 12
- CAP (Carrierless Amplitude Phase Modulation), 158, 504
- Capacity reservation, 447–449
- CAPWAP (Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points), 654–655
- Care-of address, Mobile IP, 694–695
- Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection (CSMA/CD), 183–184, 479
- Carrier waves, 665
- Carrierless Amplitude Phase Modulation (CAP), 158, 504
- CAs (certificate authorities), 380–381
- Category 5 (10BASE-T) wiring, 543
- CBQ (Class-Based Queuing), 357, 444
- CBR (constant bit rate), 438–440
- CCIR (Consultative Committee on International Radio), 553
- CCS (common-channel signaling), 131–132
- CCSDS (Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems), 304
- ccTLDs (country code TLDs), 282–283
- CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)
 - MediaFLO with, 711
 - spread spectrum technology, 568–569
 - TD-SCDMA, 606
 - TDD/TD-CDMA, 605
 - UMTS/W-CDMA, 601–602
 - W-CDMA. *See* W-CDMA (Wideband CDMA)
- CDMA-MC (CDMA Multi-Carrier), 607–608
- CDMA Multi-Carrier (CDMA-MC), 607–608
- CDMA2000, 606–608, 612
- CDMA450, 609
- cdmaOne, 590–591, 607
- CDPD (Cellular Digit Packet Data), 583–584
- CEBus (Consumer Electronic Bus) standard, 540–541, 543
- Cells, 93–95, 563
- Cellular
 - integrating WLANs with, 651–654
 - vs. PCS, 588
- Cellular Digit Packet Data (CDPD), 583–584
- Centre de transit (CT), 113
- CEPCA (Consumer Electronics Powerline Communication Alliance), 540
- CEPT levels, 122
- CERN (Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire), lii
- Certificate authorities (CAs), 380–381
- CEVs (controlled environmental vaults), PONs, 527
- Channel banks, 116
- Channel service units (CSUs), 116, 208–209
- Channels, 6
- CHAP (Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol), 286–287, 375
- Chips
 - Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum, 571
 - intelligent implants using, xlii–xliii
 - overview of, xxviii
- Chirped pulse, 459
- Chord ringtones, 689
- CIDR (Classless Interdomain Routing), 260, 272–274
- Cingular, 707
- Ciphers, 375–376
- Ciphertext, 376
- CIR (committed information rate), 226–227, 483
- Circuit-Switched Data (CSD), 592
- Circuit switching, 87–92
 - advantages/disadvantages of, 87–89
 - connection-oriented, 84–85
 - ISDN-based, 212–215
 - leased-line based, 203–212
 - overview of, 87
 - packet switching vs., 99–100
 - types of, 203
- Circuits
 - ASTN, 478
 - overview of, 4
 - two-wire vs. four-wire, 4–7
 - virtual, 9–10

- Clarke, Arthur C., 61–62
- Class 4 office, 8
- Class 5 office, 8
- Class-Based Queuing (CBQ), 357, 444
- Class of service (CoS), 290–291
- Class Selectors, DiffServ, 301
- Classification, QoS, 295–296
- Classless Interdomain Routing (CIDR), 260, 272–274
- CLECs (competitive local exchange carriers), 105
- Client, 252
- Closed user groups, Frame Relay, 222
- Cluster trees, ZigBee, 673
- CMTSs (cable modem termination systems)
- defined, 510
 - DOCSIS architecture with, 514
 - overview of, 512–513
- Co-channel interference, 555
- Coarse Wavelength Division Multiplexing. *See* CWDM (Coarse Wavelength Division Multiplexing)
- Coax (coaxial cable), 51–54
- advantages/disadvantages of, 53–54
 - applications of, 53
 - broadband media options for, 490
 - characteristics of, 43, 52–53
 - HFC architectures, 52–53, 510–511
 - overview of, 51–52
 - usable bandwidth of, 14–15
- Cochlear implants, xlii
- Code Division Multiple Access. *See* CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access)
- Codec (coder-decoder)
- digital voice technologies and, 324
 - overview of, 20–23
- Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (COFDM), 573
- Coding schemes, 160–162
- COFDM (Coded Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing), 573
- Cognitive radio (CR), 692–693
- Collaboration grids, lii
- Collating sequence, 19, 160–162
- Collision domains, 184
- Committed information rate (CIR), 226–227, 483
- Common-channel signaling (CCS), 131–132
- Common Open Policy Service. *See* COPS (Common Open Policy Service)
- Communications channels, 83–102
- networking modes, 84–85
 - overview of, 83–84
 - PSTN vs. Internet, 100–102
 - switching modes. *See* Switching modes
- Competitive local exchange carriers (CLECs), 105
- Compressed Real-Time Transport Protocol (CRTP), 330
- Compression
- in spectrum reuse, 576–577
 - video formats, 344, 393–396
- Concentrators. *See* Intelligent multiplexing
- Conditioning, QoS, 295–296
- Conductors, circuits, 4–5
- Conjugate Structure Algebraic CELP (Code-Excited Linear Prediction), 325
- Connection-oriented networking, 84–85
- Connection-oriented packet-switched networks
- MPLS as, 446–447
 - overview of, 97
 - process in, 218
- Connectionless networking, 84–85
- Connectionless packet-switched networks, 95–97, 218–219
- Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire (CERN), lii
- Constant bit rate (CBR), 438–440
- Constraint-Based Routed Label Distribution Protocol (CR-LDP), 485–486
- Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems (CCSDS), 304
- Consultative Committee on International Radio (CCIR), 553
- Consumer Electronic Bus (CEBus) standard, 540–541, 543
- Consumer Electronics Powerline Communication Alliance (CEPCA), 540
- Contention ratios, broadband technology, 497–498
- Continuum, IP QoS, 295–296

- Control and Provisioning of Wireless Access Points (CAPWAP), 654–655
 - Control networks, 542–543
 - Control plane, 238
 - Control segments, satellites, 66
 - Controlled environmental vaults (CEVs), PONs, 527
 - Convergence
 - in applications, 413–414
 - arguments for, 414
 - IP networks for, 202
 - multiservice, 434
 - next-generation networks and, 411–412
 - in public infrastructures, 415–416
 - regulatory effects on, 414–415
 - in service environment, 416–418
 - in systems, 413
 - in transport, 413
 - Conversion
 - codecs and modems, 20–23
 - between coding schemes, 162
 - Convolutional coding, radio transmission, 575
 - Cooperative agents, xlvii
 - Copper cable
 - in coaxial cable, 51–54
 - EFM using, 482
 - overview of, 41
 - twisted-pair, 44–51
 - COPS (Common Open Policy Service)
 - IMS security with, 421
 - overview of, 444–445
 - PacketCable with, 518
 - VPN evolution to, 357
 - COPS-MAID, 445
 - Core switches, broadband, 431–432
 - Corning Glassworks, 73
 - Corporate backbone, Internet, 149–150
 - Correspondent node, Mobile IP, 694–695
 - CoS (class of service), 290–291
 - Country code TLDs (ccTLDs), 282–283
 - CPE (customer premises equipment)
 - circuit switches, 91–92
 - defined, 7
 - Frame Relay, 225
 - nodes, PSTN, 111
 - VPNs based on, 352, 358
 - CR (cognitive radio), 692–693
 - CR-LDP (Constraint-Based Routed Label Distribution Protocol), 485–486
 - CRC (cyclic redundancy check), 165, 223
 - Cross (C) links, 135
 - Cross-connects
 - digital, 211
 - SDH/SONET, 128–129
 - Crossbar switches, 90–91
 - Crosstalk, DSL, 495
 - CRTC (Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission), 12
 - CRTP (Compressed Real-Time Transport Protocol), 330
 - CSCF (call session controller function), IMS, 422–423, 698
 - CSD (Circuit-Switched Data), 592
 - CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection), 183–184, 479
 - CSUs (channel service units), 116, 208–209
 - CT (centre de transit), 113
 - Customer edge model (VPNs), 348
 - Customer edge routers, 363, 365
 - Customer premises equipment. *See* CPE (customer premises equipment)
 - Cut-through technique, 198–199
 - Cuvette, xxx
 - CWDM (Coarse Wavelength Division Multiplexing)
 - applications of, 459
 - commonality with LANs and WANs, 200
 - in intelligent optical networks, 455
 - MANs using, 461–462
 - MSPPs incorporating, 473
 - overview of, 32–33
 - Cyclic redundancy check (CRC), 165, 223
- D**
- DAB (Digital Audio Broadcast) standard, 402, 632, 708–709
 - Dark fiber, 78, 212
 - DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency), 248

- Data communications
 - commonly used applications, 150–152
 - data flow and. *See* Data flow
 - data traffic and, xxxvi–xxxvii
 - evolution of, 145–150
 - OSI reference model, 165–168
 - prerequisites for, 3–4
 - TCP/IP four-layer reference model, 168–171
- Data communications equipment (DCE), 152–154, 202
- Data competitive local exchange carriers (DCLECs), 105–106
- Data Encryption Standard (DES), 376
- Data eyeglasses, xlviii–xlix
- Data flow
 - asynchronous/synchronous transmission, 162–164
 - coding schemes, 160–162
 - DTE and DCE in, 152–154
 - error control in, 164–165
 - modems and modulation in, 154–159
 - physical interface in, 152–154
 - simplex, half-duplex, and full-duplex transmission, 159–160
 - transmission channel in, 152–154
- Data link layer protocols, OSI, 168
- Data networking. *See* Data communications
- Data Over Cable Service Interface Specifications. *See* DOCSIS (Data Over Cable Service Interface Specifications)
- Data rates
 - 802.11a and 802.11g, 645
 - GEO satellites, 67
 - twisted-pair, 51
 - ZigBee, 673
- Data service, 202
- Data service units (DSUs), 205–206, 288
- Data storage grids, lii
- Data terminal equipment (DTE), 152–154, 202
- Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP), 258
- Datagrams, 96, 169–170, 255
- DBPSK (Differential Binary PSK), 644
- DBS (Direct Broadcast Satellite), 529
- DCCP (Datagram Congestion Control Protocol), 258
- DCE (data communications equipment), 152–154, 202
- DCLECs (data competitive local exchange carriers), 105–106
- DCSs (digital cross-connect) systems
 - backbone for WANs, 211
 - features of, 88
 - overview of, 118–119
 - SDH/SONET, 128–129
- DDSs (digital data services), 205–206
- Dedicated network connections, 11
- Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA), 248
- Defense Research and Engineering Network (DREN), 279
- Deficit Round Robin (DRR), 297–299
- Delay. *See* Latency
- Demarcation point, 107
- Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing. *See* DWDM (Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing)
- Department of Defense (DoD), 279
- DES (Data Encryption Standard), 376
- Designated router (DR), OSPF, 261
- Deterministic technique, 183
- Diabetes infusion pump implant, xlii
- Dialup users, Internet, 285–286
- DIAMETER protocol, 375, 421
- Dickson, W. K. L., 398
- DID (direct inward dialing) trunks, 108
- Differential Binary PSK (DBPSK), 644
- Differential Phase-Shift Keying (DPSK), 562
- Differential Quadrature PSK (DQPSK), 644
- Diffie-Hellman algorithm, 379
- DiffServ (Differentiated Services)
 - defined, 299
 - overview of, 300–301
 - VoIP QoS and, 329–330
 - VPN QoS and, 357
- DiffServ Code Point (DSCP)
 - DiffServ using, 300, 444
 - IPv6 with, 276

- Digital Audio Broadcast (DAB), 402, 632, 708–709
- Digital audio radio, 71
- Digital cellular radio, 586–592
 - cdmaOne, 590–591
 - defined, 580
 - GSM, 567, 588–589
 - overview of, 586–588
 - PDC, 592
 - UWC, 589
- Digital certificates, 380–381
- Digital cross-connects (DCSs). *See* DCSs (digital cross-connect) systems
- Digital data services (DDSs), 205–206
- Digital entertainment realm, xxxviii
- Digital libraries, 306
- Digital loop carriers. *See* DLCs (digital loop carriers)
- Digital Millennium Copyright Act, 33
- Digital Multimedia Broadcasting. *See* DMB (Digital Multimedia Broadcasting)
- Digital Multimedia Broadcasting–Terrestrial (DMB-T), 402
- Digital objects, 306
- Digital Subscriber Line. *See* DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)
- Digital television service, IPTV, 342–345
- Digital terrestrial television (DTT), 400
- Digital transmission
 - conversion, 20–23
 - overview of, 19–21
 - PSTN access lines, 108
 - twisted-pair used in, 47–50
- Digital TV. *See* DTV (digital TV)
- Digital video, 390–396
 - compression for, 393–396
 - delay and jitter in, 396
 - overview of, 390–392
- Digital Video Broadcasting. *See* DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting)
- Digital video recording (DVR), 392
- Direct Broadcast Satellite (DBS), 529
- Direct inward dialing (DID) trunk, 108
- Direct outward dialing (DOD) trunk, 108
- Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS), 571, 642
- Directional antennas, 556
- Disaster recovery, microwave, 59
- Discrete Multitone Technology. *See* DMT (Discrete Multitone Technology)
- Disney, 713
- Distance-vector routing protocols, 259
- Distribution routers, 288
- DLCs (digital loop carriers)
 - architecture of, 117
 - evolution of, 117
 - intelligent multiplexing, 28–29
 - next-generation, 471–472
- DLECs (data competitive local exchange carriers), 105–106
- DMB (Digital Multimedia Broadcasting)
 - DMB-T, 402
 - mobile TV standard, 708–709
 - overview of, 634–636
 - S-DMB, 632–633, 709
 - T-DMB, 632–633, 709
- DMB-T (Digital Multimedia Broadcasting–Terrestrial), 402
- DMT (Discrete Multitone Technology)
 - ADSL deployment with, 504
 - defined, 159
 - EFM using, 482
- DNS (Domain Name System), 250
 - importance of domain names, 283–284
 - overview of, 280–281
 - top-level domains, 281–283
- DoCoMo Super 3G, 612–613, 615
- DOCSIS (Data Over Cable Service Interface Specifications)
 - defined, 513
 - DOCSIS 1.0, 514
 - DOCSIS 1.1, 515
 - DOCSIS 2.0/2.x, 516
 - DOCSIS 3.0, 517
 - DOCSIS DSG, 517–518
 - for future cable TV, 521
 - overview of, 513–514
 - PacketCable using, 518
- DOCSIS Set-top Gateway (DSG), 517–518
- DoD (Department of Defense), 279

- DOD (direct outward dialing) trunks, 108
- Dolby Digital sound, 399
- Domain Name System. *See* DNS (Domain Name System)
- Domain names
 - DNS and, 280–281
 - importance of, 283–284
 - resolvers for, 281
 - servers for, 297
 - top-level domains, 281–283
- Doppler effects, 555
- Downloadable games, 704–706
- DPSK (Differential Phase-Shift Keying), 562
- DQPSK (Differential Quadrature PSK), 644
- DR (designated router), OSPF, 261
- DREN (Defense Research and Engineering Network), 279
- DRR (Deficit Round Robin), 297–299
- DSCP (DiffServ Code Point)
 - DiffServ using, 300, 444
 - IPv6 with, 276
- DSG (DOCSIS Set-top Gateway), 517–518
- DSL access multiplexers. *See* DSLAMs (DSL access multiplexers)
- DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)
 - ADSL, 49–50, 503–505
 - ADSL2, 505–506
 - ADSL2+, 506–507
 - ADSL2-RE, 507
 - characteristics of, 494–498
 - DLC interoperability and, 29
 - G.SHDSL, 501–503
 - HDSL, 49, 499–500, 501–502
 - how it works, 493–494
 - IDSL, 214
 - next-generation digital loop carriers and, 471–472
 - overview of, 48–49, 493
 - PSTN access lines, 108
 - RADSL, 50, 507–508
 - SDSL, 50, 500–501
 - SHDSL, 50, 501–502
 - VDSL, 50, 508
 - VDSL2, 508–509
- DSLAMs (DSL access multiplexers)
 - in ADSL deployment, 504–505
 - DSL implementation using, 494
 - in next-generation loop carriers, 471
- DSSS (Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum), 571, 642
- DSUs (data service units), 205–206, 288
- DTE (data terminal equipment), 152–154, 202
- DTT (digital terrestrial television), 400
- DTV (digital TV)
 - vs. analog TV, 390–391, 398
 - compression, 393–396
 - delay and jitter in, 396
 - moving to, 398–399
 - implementations and distribution, 399–402
 - as next-generation TV, 397
 - overview of, 391–392
 - sound and, 399
 - standards, 402–409
- Dual Stack, 277
- Duplex transmission, 575
- Duplexing
 - defined, 575
 - FDD, 575
 - in spectrum reuse, 575–576
 - TDD, 576
- DVB (Digital Video Broadcasting)
 - defined, 513
 - DVB-H, 402–403
 - DVB-MHP, 407–408, 520
 - DVB-T, 402
 - overview of, 406–408
- DVB-H (DVB-Handheld)
 - competing with DMB, 635
 - for mobile TV, 709–710
 - overview of, 402–403
- DVB-MHP (DVB-Multimedia Home Platform), 407–408, 520
- DVB-T (DVB-Terrestrial)
 - vs. ATSC, 406
 - defined, 407
 - DVB-H based on, 709–710
 - as fixed reception standard, 402
 - using COFDM, 573
 - using OFDM, 572

- DVR (digital video recording), 392
- DWDM (Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing), 99
- applications of, 459
 - developments and considerations, 459
 - improving optical infrastructures, 452
 - in intelligent optical networks, 455
 - Internet increasingly relying on, 291
 - interoperability standards for, 462
 - minimizing latency with, 99
 - overview of, 32–33
 - packet-switched networks using, 217
 - place in network architecture, 460–461
- Dynamic alternative routing, 210–211
- Dynamic NAT, 275
- Dynamic routers, 87
- Dynamic routing table, 197
- Dynamic WEP, 647
- E**
- E-carrier system
- backbone for WANs, 206–211
 - overview of, 15–16
 - signal hierarchy in, 122–123
 - standards, 115
- E-commerce (electronic commerce), xxxviii, 246–247
- E-DCH (Enhanced Dedicated Channel), 604
- E (extended) links, 135
- E-mail, 291, 297
- E NNI (External Network-to-Network Interface), 477
- E-payments, 713
- EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code), 161
- Echo cancellation, 228, 325
- ECTA (European Competitive Telecommunications Industry Association), 35
- EDCA (Enhanced Digital Control Access), 650
- EDFAs (erbium-doped fiber amplifiers), 37–40, 77, 457–458
- EDGE (Enhanced Data Rates for Global Evolution), 595–596
- Edge switches, broadband, 428–431
- EDTV, 404–405
- Education, and broadband, 388
- EFM (Ethernet First Mile), 479, 482
- EHF (extremely high frequency), satellites, 71–72
- EIGRP (Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol), 274
- EIR (equipment identity register), 587
- EIR (excess information rate), 483
- Elastic applications, 31
- ELECs (Ethernet local exchange carriers), 106
- Electric power utilities, and fiber optics, 78
- Electromagnetic field, 551
- Electromagnetic interference (EMI), and twisted-pair, 45
- Electromagnetic spectrum, 11–12
- Electronic commerce (e-commerce), xxxviii, 246–247
- Electronic common control switch, 90–91
- Electronic Number Mapping Standard. *See* ENUM (Electronic Number Mapping Standard)
- Electronic Privacy Information Center (EPIC), 682
- Electronic tandem networking, 109
- Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute (ETRI), 626
- Embedded devices
- broadband evolution and, xxxix–xl
 - games, 703
 - for home, xli–xlii
 - mobile, xli–xlii
- Emergency services, and IPT, 315
- EMI (electromagnetic interference), and twisted-pair, 45
- Emotions, in affective computing, xlvii
- EMS (Enhanced Messaging Service), 596–597
- Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP), 276
- Encryption, 375–380
- asymmetric, 377–379
 - overview of, 375–376
 - public key infrastructure and, 379–381
 - symmetric, 376–377
- End office, 139
- Enhanced Data Rates for Global Evolution (EDGE), 595–596
- Enhanced Dedicated Channel (E-DCH), 604

- Enhanced Digital Control Access (EDCA), 650
- Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol (EIGRP), 274
- Enhanced Messaging Service (EMS), 596–597
- Enhanced Version-Data and Voice (1xEV-DV), 608
- Enhanced Version-Data Only (1xEV-DO), 608
- Enhanced Wireless Consortium (EWC), 646
- Entertainment applications
 - broadband evolution in, 388
 - digital video, 390–396
 - embedded games, 703
 - future traffic patterns and, xxxviii
- Entrust, 380
- ENUM (Electronic Number Mapping Standard)
 - future of, 340–342
 - how it works, 339–340
 - overview of, 339
- Environment
 - fiber optics and, 80–81
 - restrictions on microwave, 56, 60
 - VSATs subject to, 69
 - wireless communications subject to, 556
- EPCGlobal, 680
- Ephemeral ports, 256
- EPIC (Electronic Privacy Information Center), 682
- EPONs (Ethernet PONs), 527–528
- Equipment identity register (EIR), 587
- Erbium-doped fiber amplifiers (EDFAs), 37–40, 77, 457–458
- Error concealment, VoIP, 327
- Error control
 - data flow, 164–165
 - e-mail, 150
 - Frame Relay and, 221
 - HSDPA and, 603
 - synchronous transmission, 163
 - transaction processing, 151
 - X.25, 218
- Error rates
 - analog vs. digital networks, 21
 - coax cable, 54
 - twisted-pair, 51
- ESA (European Space Agency), 305
- ESP (Encapsulating Security Payload), 276
- ESS (extended service set), 645
- ESTI BRAN, 629–630
- Ethernet
 - advantages/disadvantages of, 478–479
 - categories of, 478
 - shared vs. switched, 184–185
 - standards, 179–180
 - switches, 189–191
 - using CSMA/CD, 183–184
 - VPLS combining MPLS and, 371–373
- Ethernet First Mile (EFM), 479, 482
- Ethernet local exchange carriers (ELECs), 106
- Ethernet PONs (EPONs), 527–528
- ETRI (Electronics and Telecommunications Research Institute), 626
- ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute)
 - BRAN, 628–630
 - hierarchy of wireless standards, 618
 - UMTS standardization, 599
- Euro-DOCSIS standards, 513–514
- European Competitive Telecommunications Industry Association (ECTA), 35
- European Space Agency (ESA), 305
- European Telecommunications Standards Institute. *See* ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute)
- Evil uses of technology, li–lii
- EWC (Enhanced Wireless Consortium), 646
- ExEn (Execution Environment), 705
- Expedited Forwarding, DiffServ, 30
- Explicit QoS, 437
- Expression eyeglasses, xlv
- Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC), 161
- Extended (E) links, 135
- Extended service set (ESS), 645
- Exterior routing protocols, 197, 262–264
- External Network-to-Network Interface (E NNI), 477
- Extranet
 - defined, 252
 - VPNs, 356–357
- Extremely high frequency (EHF) satellites, 71–72

F

- F (fully associated) links, 135
- Fading, 555
- Fair Queuing (FQ), 296–297
- Fashion, wearable intelligence, xliii
- Fast Ethernet, 181
- Fast hopping technique, 632
- Fast Low-Latency Access with Seamless Handoff
 - OFDM (Flash-OFDM), 632–634
- FCC (Federal Communications Commission), 12
- FDD (Frequency Division Duplex), 575, 601
- FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Interface)
 - as LAN standard, 181
 - overview of, 79
 - PDC based on, 592
 - token passing using, 182–183
- FDM (Frequency Division Multiplexing)
 - broadband LANs with, 177–178
 - HFC with, 511
 - optical infrastructures using, 452
 - overview of, 26
 - TDM with, 27
 - TDMA with, 567
- FDMA (Frequency Division Multiple Access), 566–567
- FEC (forward error correction), radio transmission, 574–575
- FEC (Forwarding Equivalence Class), 447, 603
- FECN (forward explicit congestion notification), 223–224
- Federal Communications Commission (FCC), 12
- FFD (full-function device), ZigBee, 671–672
- FHSS (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum)
 - 802.11 using, 642
 - military history of, 569
 - overview of, 570–571
- Fiber Distributed Data Interface. *See* FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Interface)
- Fiber in the backbone, 510
- Fiber optics, 73–81. *See also* Optical networking
 - advantages/disadvantages of, 79–81
 - applications of, 78–79
 - bandwidth and, 17
 - broadband media options for, 490
 - cable for, 74–75
 - characteristics of, 43, 73–74
 - defining, 42
 - EFM and, 482
 - evolution of, 73
 - FTTx in, 523–525
 - how it works, 76–77
 - innovations in, 77–78
 - light sources in, 75–76
 - overview of, 522
 - PONs in, 525–528
 - virtual fiber (VF), 55, 529, 636–638
 - WDM for, 30–31
- Fiber-to-the-home/fiber-to-the-premises (FTTH/FTTP), 508, 522, 524–525
- Fiber-to-the-node (FTTN), 508, 522–524
- Fiber-to-the-premises (FTTP), 472, 508, 522, 524–525
- Fiber-to-the-x (FTTx), 522–525
- FIFO (first-in, first-out) queuing, 296, 441
- Fifth-generation (5G) wireless, 581, 614–615
- File transfer, 151
- Firefly clothing, xliv
- Firewalls, 374
- First-generation wireless (1G), 581–586
- First-in, first-out (FIFO) queuing, 296, 441
- Fixed jitter buffers, 326
- Fixed-reception digital broadcasting standards, 402
- Fixed satellite services (FSS), 62
- Flarion Technologies, 632–634
- Flash-OFDM (Fast Low-Latency Access with Seamless Handoff OFDM), 632–634
- Flat networks, 194
- FLO Forum, 710
- FLO (Forward Link Only), 710
- FM/AM radio tuners, on mobile phones, 689
- FOD (free-on-demand), 522
- Foliage, and radio signals, 555
- FOMA (Freedom of Mobile Multimedia Access), 601
- Footprints, satellite, 62
- Foreign agent, Mobile IP, 694–695
- Foreign exchange (FX) lines, 109–110

- Forward error correction (FEC), radio transmission, 574–575
- Forwarding Equivalence Class (FEC), 447, 603
- Four-pair, 5
- Four-wire circuits, 5–7
- Fourth-generation (4G) wireless
- defined, 581
 - MeshCube, 656
 - wireless broadband, 612–615
- FPLMTS (Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunications System), 599
- FQ (Fair Queuing), 296–297
- FQDN (fully qualified domain name), 339–340
- Fractional services, 16, 207
- Frame format, 124
- Frame rate, 392
- Frame Relay, 98
- advantages/disadvantages of, 228–229
 - applications of, 222
 - error control in, 221
 - evolution of, 147, 221
 - multiservice edge supporting, 436
 - N-ISDN for dialup using, 214
 - networks, 222–227
 - packet size in, 220
 - performance issues, 227
 - provisioned VPN based on, 350–352
 - VoFR, 227–228
 - vs. VPNs, 357
 - WANs using, 201
- Frames, 93–95
- Free-on-demand (FOD), 522
- Free Space Optics (FSO), 636–637
- Freedom of Mobile Multimedia Access (FOMA), 601
- Frequencies
- defined, 13
 - electromagnetic spectrum and, 11–15
 - infrasound and animal world, 12
 - ITU BFWA allocations, 620
 - modulation, 155
 - in radio spectrum, 551–553
 - RFID, 678–681
 - in wireless signal modulation, 561
- Frequency Division Duplex (FDD), 575, 601
- Frequency Division Multiple Access (FDMA), 566–567
- Frequency Division Multiplexing. *See* FDM (Frequency Division Multiplexing)
- Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum. *See* FHSS (Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum)
- Frequency-modulated devices, 14
- Frequency spectrum
- of coaxial cable, 52
 - of satellites, 63–65
 - of twisted-pair, 51
- Front-end processor, 146
- FSO (Free Space Optics), 636–637
- FSS (Fixed satellite services), 62
- FTTH/FTTP (fiber-to-the-home/fiber-to-the-premises)
- defined, 522
 - overview of, 524–525
 - VDSL as sister technology for, 508
- FTTN (fiber-to-the-node)
- defined, 522
 - overview of, 523–524
 - VDSL as sister technology for, 508
- FTTP (fiber-to-the-premises)
- defined, 472
 - FTTH/FTTP, 508, 522, 524–525
- FTTx (fiber-to-the-x), 522–525
- Full CR (cognitive radio), 692
- Full-duplex transmission, 160
- Full-function device (FDD), ZigBee, 671–672
- Fully associated (F) links, 135
- Fully qualified domain name (FQDN), 339–340
- Functional agents, xlvii
- Future Public Land Mobile Telecommunications System (FPLMTS), 599
- FX (foreign exchange) lines, 109–110
- G**
- Gain, antenna, 556
- Gaming, mobile, 702–706
- categories of, 703–704
 - overview of, 702–703
 - platforms for, 704–706

- GAN (Generic Access Network), 653
 - Gatekeepers, H.323, 331–332
 - Gateway GPRS support node (GGSN), 594, 699
 - Gateways
 - H.323, 331
 - HAN, 544
 - IPT media, 319–320
 - Gaussian Minimum-Shift Keying (GMSK), 561
 - Gbps (gigabits per second), 457
 - G.dmt. *See* ADSL (Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line)
 - G.dmt.bis, 505–506
 - Gen2 standard, 680, 682
 - General Packet Radio Service (GPRS), 593–595
 - Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching (GMPLS). *See* GMPLS (Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching)
 - Generations of telecommunication technologies, time frames of, 612
 - Generic Access Network (GAN), 653
 - Generic Framing Procedure (GFP), 477
 - Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE), 353, 362–363
 - GEO (geosynchronous orbit), 62, 66–67
 - GERAN (GSM EDGE Radio Access Network), 596
 - GFP (Generic Framing Procedure), 477
 - GGSN (gateway GPRS support node), 594, 699
 - Gigabit Ethernet
 - with ATM in LANs, 231
 - example of, 181
 - replacing ATM, 238
 - Gigabit PONs (GPONs), 527–528
 - Gigabits per second (Gbps), 457
 - G.lite.bis, 505–506
 - Global System for Mobile Communications. *See* GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications)
 - GMPLS (Generalized Multiprotocol Label Switching)
 - ASTN used interchangeably with, 477
 - Internet performance and, 291
 - IP+optical control plane with, 485–487
 - in peer-to-peer networks, 475
 - protocols for, 477
 - GMSK (Gaussian Minimum-Shift Keying), 561
 - GNU Zebra, 655
 - GPONs (Gigabit PONs), 527–528
 - GPRS (General Packet Radio Service), 593–595
 - Graceful Restart, 261, 264
 - GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation), 353, 362–363
 - Grid computing, liii–liv
 - Grooming, 125
 - Ground segments, satellites, 66
 - Ground start, 130–131
 - G.SHDSL, 501–503
 - GSM EDGE Radio Access Network (GERAN), 596
 - GSM (Global System for Mobile Communications)
 - based on TDMA, 567
 - EDGE with, 595–596
 - GERAN enhancement for, 596
 - GPRS enhancement for, 593–595
 - messaging services standards, 596–597
 - overview of, 588–589
- H**
- H.323 protocol suite
 - advantages/disadvantages of, 332
 - components of, 331–332
 - overview of, 330–331
 - HALE (high-altitude, long-endurance) satellites, 72
 - Half-duplex transmission, 159–160
 - Handoff capability, 649, 652
 - Handset revolution
 - cognitive radio, 692–693
 - from mobile phones to multimedia, 689–691
 - overview of, 688–689
 - software-defined radio, 691–692
 - HANs (home area networks), 534–545
 - applications of, 535–536
 - broadband PLT for, 530
 - control networks, 542–543
 - elements of, 535–536
 - evolution of, 149, 534
 - fiber optics for, 79
 - future of, 544–545
 - gateways and servers, 544

- HANs (home area networks), *continued*
 market for, 535–536
 over phone lines, 537–538
 over powerlines, 538–541
 wired, 543–544
 wireless, 541–542
 Haptic interfaces, xlix
 Hardware, Internet, 251
 HARQ (hybrid automatic repeat request), 603
 HCF (Hybrid Coordination Function), 650
 HD-PLC Ethernet adapter, 540
 HDSL (High-Bit-Rate DSL)
 defined, 49
 G.SHDSL, 501–502
 overview of, 499–500
 HDTV (high-definition TV)
 ATSC standards for, 404–405
 digital technology and, 391
 moving to, 398–399
 Health care, and broadband, 388–389
 Health issues, and mobile phones, 555
 Hertz, defined, 13
 Hertz, Heinrich Rudolf, 11, 551
 HF (high-frequency) RFID, 679
 HFC (hybrid fiber coax) architectures
 cable TV networks deployed as, 510
 coax cable and, 52–53
 overview of, 510–511
 HFPCN (high-frequency conditioned power network), 531
 Hierarchical Mobile IPv6 (HMIPv6), 695
 Hierarchical networks, 197
 High-altitude, long-endurance (HALE) satellite, 72
 High-Bit-Rate DSL. *See* HDSL (High-Bit-Rate DSL)
 High bit-rate vocoders, 576
 High-definition TV. *See* HDTV (high-definition TV)
 High-frequency BFWA, 619–621
 High-frequency conditioned power network (HFPCN), 531
 High-frequency RFID, 679
 High-Performance Radio Access (HiperAccess), 630
 High-Performance Radio LAN 2 (HiperLan2), 629–630
 High-Performance Radio MAN (HiperMAN), 630
 High-Speed Circuit-Switched Data (HSCSD), 593
 High-Speed Downlink Packet Access (HSDPA). *See* HSDPA (High-Speed Downlink Packet Access)
 High-Speed OFDM Packet Access (HSOPA), 605
 High-Speed Packet Access (HSPA), 605
 High-speed portable Internet (HPi), 626
 High-Speed Uplink Packet Access (HSUPA), 604–605
 HiperAccess (High-Performance Radio Access), 630
 HiperLan2 (High-Performance Radio LAN 2), 629–630
 HiperMAN (High-Performance Radio MAN), 630
 Hitless Run, 261
 HLRs (home location registers), 423, 586–587
 HMIPv6 (Hierarchical Mobile IPv6), 695
 Holographic storage systems, xxxii–xxxiii
 Holostore, xxxii–xxxiii
 Home agent, Mobile IP, 694–695
 Home area networks. *See* HANs (home area networks)
 Home location registers, 423, 586–587
 Home subscriber servers (HSSs), IMS, 423–424, 698
 HomePlug Powerline Alliance, 539
 HomePNA (Home Phone Networking Alliance), 537–538
 Hop-by-hop routing model, 253
 Host-to-host protocols, 170
 Hosts, 251
 HPi (high-speed portable Internet), 626
 HSCSD (High-Speed Circuit-Switched Data), 593
 HSDPA (High-Speed Downlink Packet Access)
 as competitor to WiBro, 627
 for mobile video, 707
 overview of, 602–604
 HSOPA (High-Speed OFDM Packet Access), 605
 HSPA (High-Speed Packet Access) services, 605
 HSSs (home subscriber servers), IMS, 423–424, 698
 HSUPA (High-Speed Uplink Packet Access), 604–605

- Hub-and-spoke networks, Frame Relay, 222
- Hubs, 187–189
- Human–machine interactions, xlv–lii
 - affective computing, xlv
 - augmented reality, xviii–xlix
 - brain–computer interfaces, xlv–xlvii
 - evil uses of technology, li–lii
 - intelligent robot squads, l–lii
 - overview of, xlv–xlv
 - software agents, xlvii–xlviii
 - teleimmersion, xlix–l
 - virtual reality, xlix
- Hybrid automatic repeat request (HARQ), 603
- Hybrid circuits, ASTN, 478
- Hybrid Coordination Function (HCF), 650
- Hybrid fiber coax (HFC) architecture. *See* HFC (hybrid fiber coax) architectures
- Hybrid hubs, 188
- Hz (Hertz), 551–553
- I**
- I NNI (Internal Network-to-Network Interface), 477
- IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority)
 - DNS administration, 283
 - overview of, 248–250
 - reclaiming 6bone prefixes, 279
- IBSS (independent basic service set), 645
- iBurst, 630–631
- ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers), 37, 249–250, 282–283
- ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol), 258
- ICT (information and communications technologies) trends
 - defined, xxix
 - embedded devices, xxxix–xliii
 - grid computing, liii–liv
 - human–machine interactions, xlv–lii
 - intelligent wearables, xliii–xlv
 - real-time communications, liv
- IDEA (International Data Encryption Algorithm), 377
- Identification Friend or Foe (IFF), 674
- IDSL (ISDN DSL), 214
- IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
 - 1394 (FireWire), 543, 669–670
 - 802.11, 541–542, 642
 - 802.11a, 644–645
 - 802.11b, 644
 - 802.11e, 645–646
 - 802.11g, 644–645
 - 802.11i, 646
 - 802.11n, 646
 - 802.11v, 654–655
 - 802.11x, 642–646
 - 802.15.1 (Bluetooth), 542, 625, 660–664
 - 802.15.2L WPAN Coexistence (Task Group 2), 660
 - 802.15.3 (WPAN-HR and WPAN-AHR), 660, 664–665
 - 802.15.3a. *See* UWB (Ultra-Wideband)
 - 802.15.4 (ZigBee), 661, 670–674
 - 802.16 (WiMax). *See* WiMax (IEEE 802.16)
 - 802.16e (Mobile WiMax), 623–624
 - 802.1X authentication framework, 647
 - 802.20 (Mobile-Fi), 627–628
 - 802.3 Ethernet standards, 179–180
 - hierarchy of wireless standards, 618
- IESG (Internet Engineering Steering Group), 249
- IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force), 249
- IFF (Identification Friend or Foe), 674
- IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol), 258, 344
- IGRP (Interior Gateway Routing Protocol), 259
- IKE (Internet Key Exchange), 361
- ILECs (incumbent local exchange carriers), 105, 493–494
- IMA (Inverse Multiplexing over ATM), 503
- Image traffic, xxxvii
- Impairments, wireless, 554–556
- Implants, intelligent, xlii–xliii
- Implicit QoS, 437
- IMPS (Instant Messaging and Presence Service), 701–702
- IMPs (interface message processors), 247–248

- IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem), 420–425
 - applications of, 420
 - architecture of, 422–424, 697–700
 - defining, 420
 - emerging applications, 142, 696–701
 - history and future of, 424–425
 - for mobile video, 707
 - principles of, 420–421
 - protocols, 421–422
- IMT-2000 (International Mobile Telecommunications 2000), 598–599, 606–608
- Incumbent local exchange carriers (ILECs), 105, 493–494
- Independent basic service set (IBSS), 645
- Indium phosphide (InP), 470
- Information and communications technologies.
 - See ICT (information and communications technologies) trends
- Information retrieval, 151–152
- Information signals, 130
- Infrasound, and animal world, 12
- Infrastructure ENUM, 341
- Infrastructure mode, 802.11, 645
- InP (indium phosphide), 470
- Input queue, 196
- Instant Messaging and Presence Service (IMPS), 701–702
- Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
 - See IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)
- Integrated networks, 202
- Integrated photonic circuits, 469–470
- Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting. *See* ISDB (Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting)
- Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN). *See* ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)
- Integrated Services (IntServ)
 - defined, 301–302
 - RSVP architecture, 328–329
- Intelligent agents, xlvii
- Intelligent edge
 - broadband architecture, 428–431
 - multiservice, 432–437
- Intelligent highways, xli–xlii
- Intelligent hubs, 188
- Intelligent implants, xlii–xliii
- Intelligent multiplexing, 28–30, 209–210
- Intelligent networks
 - advanced (AINs), 136–137
 - next-generation, 142
 - overview of, 135–136
- Intelligent robot squads, l–lii
- Intelligent wearables, xliii–xlv
- Intensi-fi, 651
- Interactive computing, 151–152
- Interactive nametags, xli
- Interactive processing, 92–93
- Interexchange carrier (IXC), 106
- Interface message processors (IMPs), 247–248
- Interfaces
 - ATM networks, 230, 232
 - GMPLS, 486
 - haptic, xlix
 - multiservice edge, 437
 - overlay network, 477
 - PON architecture, 527
- Interior routing protocols, 197, 260–262
- Interlacing, 404
- Intermediate second-generation wireless (2.5G), 592–597
- Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS), 259, 262
- Internal router (IR), OSPF, 261
- International Data Encryption Algorithm (IDEA), 377
- International gateway, 9, 113
- International Mobile Telecommunications 2000 (IMT-2000), 598–599, 606–608
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO), 166
- Internet, 245–307
 - access with N-ISDN, 214
 - challenges and changes, 289–291
 - commercialization and, 148
 - convergence in, 415–416
 - as corporate backbone, 149–150
 - DNS for, 280–284
 - governance of, 36–37
 - growth rate of, 245–246

- history of, 247–251
 - how it works, 251–254
 - IP QoS, 295–303
 - IP routing, 269–270
 - IPv4 addressing, 271–275
 - IPv6 addressing, 275–280
 - network architectures, 264–268
 - next-generation, 303–307, 410
 - organization of, 284
 - packet switching, 85, 254
 - POP architecture for, 285–289
 - protocols, 255–258
 - PSTN vs., 100–102
 - regulation of, 249
 - routing protocols, 258–264
 - satellite backbones for, 71
 - service providers and interconnection, 291–294
 - straining local PSTNs, 104
 - telephony, 314
- Internet Assigned Numbers Authority. *See* IANA (Internet Assigned Numbers Authority)
- Internet-based VPNs, 348–350
- Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), 258
- Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN), 37, 249–250, 282–283
- Internet-enabled devices, 305
- Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG), 249
- Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), 249
- Internet exchange points (IXPs), 289, 293–294
- Internet Group Management Protocol (IGMP), 258, 344
- Internet Key Exchange (IKE), 361
- Internet Protocol. *See* IP (Internet Protocol)
- Internet Research Steering Group (IRSG), 249
- Internet Research Task Force (IRTF), 249
- Internet service providers. *See* ISPs (Internet service providers)
- Internet Society (ISOC), 38, 249
- Internet World Stats, 245
- Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), 259
- Internetworking protocols, 169–170
- Interoffice signaling, 131
- Interplanetary Internet (IPN), 292, 304
- Interplanetary networking protocols, 10
- Interrogator, RFID, 675
- Intranet
 - defined, 252
 - VPN, 354–355
- IntServ (Integrated Services)
 - defined, 299–302
 - RSVP architecture, 328–329
- Inverse multiplexing, 30–31
- Inverse Multiplexing over ATM (IMA), 503
- IP (Internet Protocol)
 - ATM and, 241
 - basic routing, 253
 - datagram structure, 255
 - evolution of, 248
 - features of, 238–239
 - hard phones, 321
 - Mobile IP, 693–695
 - vs. MPLS, 446
 - MPLS integrating ATM with, 449
 - multiservice edge supporting, 436
 - for next-generation networks, 140–142
 - over birds, 266
 - over WDM, 462
 - problems with, 239–240
 - soft phones, 321
 - switching, 198–200, 240–241
 - TCP/IP four-layer reference model, 169–170
 - Web phones, 321
- IP addresses
 - anycast, 269–270
 - CIDR address scheme and, 272–274
 - IANA overseeing, 250
 - for Internet addressing, 268–269
 - IPv4, 271–275
 - IPv4 to IPv6 transition, 276–278
 - IPv6, 275–280
 - multicast, 269
 - NAT and, 274–275
 - POP assigning for dialup users, 286
 - registration of, 250
 - unicast, 269
- IP Multimedia Subsystem. *See* IMS (IP Multimedia Subsystem)
- IP PBXs, 322–324

- IP precedence, 329
- IP QoS, 295–303
 - challenges, 290–291
 - continuum in, 299–303
 - DiffServ and, 300–301, 443–444
 - IntServ and, 301–302, 441–442
 - mechanisms, 295–296
 - NSIS, 302–303
 - overview of, 295
 - queuing mechanisms, 296–299
- IP Security (IPsec), 353, 361–362, 631
- IP services, 311–381
 - evolution to, 311–313
 - IMS supporting, 421
 - IPT. *See* IPT (IP telephony)
 - IPTV, 342–345
 - VPNs. *See* VPNs (virtual private networks)
- IP telephony. *See* IPT (IP telephony)
- IP television. *See* IPTV (IP television)
- IP VPNs
 - overview of, 352–354
 - vs. provisioned VPNs, 350
 - VPDN and, 359
- IP VPNs, site-to-site, 359–373
 - GRE VPNs, 362–363
 - IPsec VPNs, 360–361
 - Layer 2 VPNs, 369–373
 - Layer 3 VPNs, 363–369
 - overview of, 359
- IPN (Interplanetary Internet), 292, 304
- IP+optical control plane, 483–488
 - with ASON, 487–488
 - evolution of, 483–485
 - with GMPLS, 485–487
 - with UNI, 487
- IPsec (IP Security), 353, 361–362, 631
- IPT (IP telephony)
 - digital voice technologies, 324–325
 - ENUM, 339–342
 - evolution of, 314–316
 - vs. Internet telephony and VoIP, 314
 - IP voice standards, 324–330
 - media transport requirements, 327–328
 - network, 318–322
 - next generation of, 317–318
 - overview of, 313–314
 - regulatory issues, 316–317
 - voice enterprise systems, 322–324
 - vs. VoIP, 314
 - VoIP call-signaling protocols, 330–339
- IPTV (IP television)
 - ADSL2+ for, 507
 - architecture of, 344–345
 - defined, 400
 - overview of, 342–343
 - vs. streaming media, 343–344
- IPX (Internetwork Packet Exchange), 259
- IR (internal router), OSPF, 261
- iRadio, 690
- IRSG (Internet Research Steering Group), 249
- IRTF (Internet Research Task Force), 249
- IS-95 HDR, 607
- IS-IS (Intermediate System to Intermediate System), 259, 262
- ISDB (Integrated Services Digital Broadcasting)
 - mobile reception standards, 402–403
 - for mobile TV, 710
 - standards, 408–409
- ISDN DSL (IDSL), 214
- ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)
 - N-ISDN, 47–48
 - networks based on, 212–215
 - next-generation digital loop carriers and, 472
- ISO (International Organization for Standardization), 166
- ISOC (Internet Society), 38, 249
- Isochronous traffic, 410
- ISPs (Internet service providers)
 - hierarchy of, 291–293
 - IXPs, 293–294
 - network architecture, 266–268
 - overview of, 291
 - peering agreements, 294
- ITU (International Telecommunication Union), 38
 - broadband, 17
 - electromagnetic spectrum, 12–13, 16
 - IPT regulations, 317
 - ISDN standard, 212

- modulation schemes, 156
- packet loss, 152
- PSTN switching, 111
 - and regulatory issues, 34–40
 - VoFR compression, 228
 - wireless regulations, 553
- iTunes, and mobile phones, 689
- IXC (interexchange carrier), 106
- IXPs (Internet exchange points), 289, 293–294

J

- J-carrier system
 - as backbone for WANs, 206–211
 - E-carrier vs., 122
 - overview of, 15–16
 - Robbed Bit Signaling in, 121
 - standards, 115
- Jamming resistance, 667
- Japanese Total Access Communication Systems (JTACS), 581
- Java ME (Java Micro Edition), 704–705
- Java ME MIDPI (Mobile Information Device Profile version 1), 705
- JITC (Joint Interoperability Test Command), 279
- Jitter
 - digital video and, 396
 - in IP networks, 240
 - packet switching and, 98
 - VoFR and, 228
 - VoIP and, 326
- Johnson, Samuel, xxiv
- Joint Interoperability Test Command (JITC), 279
- JTACS (Japanese Total Access Communication Systems), 581
- JTAPI (Java TAPI), 319
- Junction exchange, 8

K

- Ka-band, 65
- Kao, Charles, 73
- KDDI Ultra 3G, 612
- Kevlar, and fiber optics, 74
- Kinescope, 398
- Ku-band, 64

L

- L-band, 65
- L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol), 353
- Label Distribution Protocol (LDP), 370–371, 447–448
- Label-switched paths (LSPs), 446–450
- Label-switching routers (LSRs), 447–448
- Labels, MPLS, 446–449
- LACNIC (Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry), 250
- Lamarr, Hedy, 569
- LANs (local area networks), 173–200
 - access methods, 182–185
 - ATM networks and, 231, 238
 - benefits of, 174–175
 - components of, 175
 - concepts, 174
 - evolution of, 147–148, 173
 - fiber optics and, 79
 - internetworking of, 148
 - N-ISDN for, 214
 - topologies, 185–187
 - transmission media, 176–177
 - transport techniques and standards, 177–181
 - wireless. *See* WLANs (wireless local area networks)
- LANs (local area networks), interconnection and networking
 - bridges, 192–194
 - hubs, 187–189
 - IP switches, 198–200
 - routers, 194–198
 - switches, 189–191
 - VLANs, 191–192
- LAPD (Link Access Protocol on the D Channel), 223
- Laser diodes, 75–76
- Latency
 - digital video and, 396
 - mobile video and, 707
 - packet switching and, 216
 - VoIP and, 325–326
- Latin American and Caribbean Internet Addresses Registry (LACNIC), 250

- Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol (L2TP), 353
 - Layer 2 VPNs
 - overview of, 369–371
 - VPLS, 371–373
 - VPWS, 371
 - Layer 3 VPNs, 363–364
 - Layers, ATM, 233–235
 - LCD (liquid crystal display) switches, 467–469
 - LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol), 445
 - LDP (Label Distribution Protocol), 370–371, 447–448
 - Leased lines
 - advantages/disadvantages of, 24–25
 - dark fiber and, 78, 212
 - DDSs and, 205–206
 - defined, 11
 - microwave replacing, 56–57
 - as nonswitched service, 109–110
 - overview of, 203–204
 - SDH/SONET backbone and, 212
 - T, -E, -J carrier backbone and, 206–211
 - vs. VPNs, 357
 - WANs based on, 201
 - LEC (local exchange carrier), 105
 - LEDs (light-emitting diodes), 75–76
 - Legacy support, 321
 - LEO (low-earth-orbit) satellites, 69–70
 - LF (low-frequency) RFID, 679
 - LIB (Label Information Base), 447
 - Licensed band CR, 692
 - Licensing, 12
 - LIDO Organization, Inc., xxi, xxiii–xxiv
 - LIDO Telecommunications Essentials, xxi
 - Light-emitting diodes (LEDs), 75–76
 - Light sources, fiber-optic, 75–76
 - Lightning strikes, 54
 - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), 445
 - Line-coding techniques, 154
 - Line of sight, microwave beams, 56
 - Linear predictive coding (LPC), 577
 - Lines, transmission, 6–9
 - Link Access Protocol on the D Channel (LAPD), 223
 - Link adaptation, in HSUPA, 604
 - Link layers, 265
 - Link Management Protocol (LMP), 477, 485
 - Link-state advertisements (LSAs), 261
 - Link-state routing protocols, 259–262
 - Liquid crystal display (LCD) switches, 467–469
 - Little LEOs, 70
 - LMDS (Local Multipoint Distribution Service), 623
 - LMP (Link Management Protocol), 477, 485
 - Loaded pairs, DSL, 496
 - Local area networks. *See* LANs (local area networks)
 - Local exchange carrier (LEC), 105
 - Local exchanges
 - overview of, 8–9
 - PSTN architecture, 112–113
 - Local loop
 - broadband PLT as, 530
 - in fiber optics, 78
 - PSTN, 107
 - Local Multipoint Distribution Service (LMDS), 623
 - LocustWorld protocol, 656
 - Logical four-wire circuits, 5
 - Long-Term Evolution (LTE), 612
 - LonWorks standard, 542
 - Loop carriers, DSL, 496
 - Loop signaling, 130–131
 - Loop start, 131
 - Low bit-rate vocoders, 576–577
 - Low-Delay CELP (Code-Excited Linear Prediction), 324–325
 - Low-earth-orbit (LEO) satellites, 69–70
 - Low-frequency BFWA, 621
 - LPC (linear predictive coding), 577
 - LSAs (link-state advertisements), 261
 - LSPs (label-switched paths), 446–450
 - LSRs (label-switching routers), 447–448
 - LTE (Long-Term Evolution), 612
 - Lucent Technologies, 632
- ## M
- M-commerce (mobile commerce), xxxviii
 - M2m (machine-to-machine) applications, 660
 - MAC (Media Access Control) addresses, 192, 478
 - Macrocells, 564

- MAEs (metropolitan area exchanges), 293
- Magnetic polarization antennas, 558
- Magnetic sensors, xxxiii
- Main distribution frame (MDF), 88
- Management information services (MIS), 147
- Management, optical network, 470–471
- Management, QoS, 295–299
- Mandl, Fritz, 569
- Mann, Steve, xliii
- MANs (metropolitan area networks)
 - CWDM for, 461
 - HiperMAN, 630
 - wireless. *See* WMANs (wireless metropolitan area networks)
- Marconi, Guglielmo, 551
- Mars Exploration Rover Spirit Orbiter, 305
- Mars Express Orbiter, 305
- Mars Telecommunications Orbiter, 305
- Martini draft, 370–371
- Martini, Luca, 370
- Master/slave architectures, 317
- Match.com, 713
- Maximum segment size (MSS), 255
- Maxwell, James, 11, 550
- MBOA-SIG (Multiband OFDM Alliance SIG), 669
- Mbone (multicast backbone), IPv4, 271
- MCML (Multi-Class Multi-Link) PPP, 330
- MCUs (multipoint control units), 332
- MD5 (Message Digest-5), 378
- MDF (Main distribution frame), 88
- MDU (multiple-dwelling unit), 503
- Measurements, digital, xxx–xxxv
- Media Access Control (MAC) addresses, 192, 478
- Media Gateway Control Protocol (MGCP), 335
- Media Gateway Controller (Megaco), 332–333
- Media gateway (MGW), IMS, 424, 699
- Media gateways, 319–321
- Media layer, IPT, 318
- Media types. *See* Transmission media
- MediaFLO, 710–712
- Medicine, and teleimmersion, 1
- Megaco (Media Gateway Controller), 332–333
- MEMS (microelectromechanical system) switches, 467–468
- MEO (Middle-earth-orbit) satellites, 69
- Mesh networks, 654–659
 - benefits and considerations, 656–657
 - intelligent optical networks with, 455
 - overview of, 654–655
 - protocols and implementations, 655–656
 - when to use, 657–658
 - wireless micromesh networks, 658–659
 - ZigBee supporting, 673
- Message Digest-5 (MD5), 378
- Message Integrity Code (MIC), 647
- Metadata, defined, 521
- Metrics
 - routing algorithms, 86
 - routing protocols, 259
- Metropolitan area exchanges (MAEs), 293
- Metropolitan area networks. *See* MANs (metropolitan area networks)
- MGCF (multimedia gateway controller function), 424, 699
- MGCP (Media Gateway Control Protocol), 333–335
- MGW (media gateway), IMS, 424, 699
- MIC (Message Integrity Code), 647
- MIC (Ministry of Information and Communication), 626
- Microelectromechanical system (MEMS) switches, 467–468
- Micromechanical flying insects, 1
- Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption (MPPE), 354
- Microwave, 54–61
 - advantages/disadvantages of, 60
 - applications of, 56–59
 - characteristics of, 43, 55–56
 - new wireless broadband era, 60–61
 - overview of, 54–55
 - RFID, 680–681
 - satellites vs., 63
- Middle-earth-orbit (MEO) satellites, 69
- Middle tier, broadband, 428–431
- Midspan meet, 123
- Military
 - augmented reality innovations, xlvi–xli
 - intelligent robot squad applications, li
 - teleimmersion for training, 1

- MIMO (multiple-input multiple-output) antennas
 - HSDPA using, 603
 - HSOPA using, 605
 - IEEE 802.11n using, 646
 - OFDM with, 572–574
 - overview of, 558–559
 - VoWLAN support with, 651
- Ministry of Information and Communication (MIC), 626
- MIS (management information services), 147
- Mitola radio, 692
- MMW (millimeter wave) technology, 636–638
- Mobile, broadband media options for, 490
- Mobile content, 712–713
- Mobile embedded devices, xli–xlii
- Mobile-Fi (IEEE 802.20), 627–628
- Mobile gaming, 703–706
- Mobile IP devices, 321, 693–695
- Mobile IPv6, 695
- Mobile Mesh protocol, 655
- Mobile music, 689–690
- Mobile node, Mobile IP, 694–695
- Mobile phones
 - chipset, 707
 - futuristic entertainment on, 401–402
 - handset revolution, 688–693
 - health issues and, 555
 - in shirts, xli
- Mobile reception standards, 402–403
- Mobile Satellite Service (MSS), 62, 599
- Mobile telephone switching office (MTSO), 582
- Mobile TV
 - defined, 401
 - DMB for, 708–709
 - DVB-H for, 709–710
 - ISDB for, 710
 - MediaFLO for, 710–712
 - overview of, 707–708
- Mobile video, 706–707
- Mobile virtual network operators (MVNOs), 711
- Mobile WiMax (IEEE 802.16e)
 - comparing mobile data architectures, 627
 - vs. Mobile-Fi, 627
 - overview of, 623–625
 - vs. WiBro technology, 626–627
- Mobitex, 585–586
- Modems
 - ADSL, 504
 - cable. *See* Cable modems
 - CDPD network service, 583
 - defined, 22
 - DSL, 494
 - EFM standards options for, 482
 - modulation and, 154–159
 - packet radio networks, 584
 - PLT, 531
 - RADSL, 508
- Modulation
 - categories of, 157–158
 - components of, 155–156
 - modems and, 154
 - multicarrier, 158–159
 - WiMax standard, 622
 - wireless signal, 560–563
- Monomode fiber, 74–76
- Moonv6 project, 279–280
- Moore, Gordon, 315
- Moore's Law, xxx–xxxii, 314–315
- Mophun, 705–706
- Moving Picture Experts Group (MPEG), 393–396
- MP-BGP (Multiprotocol BGP), 365–367
- MP3 player phones, 689
- MPEG (Moving Picture Experts Group), 393–396
- MPLS LDP protocol, 447
- MPLS (Multiprotocol Label Switching)
 - architecture of, 445–450
 - iBurst security with, 631
 - Internet performance and, 291
 - Layer 2 VPNs, 370
 - Layer 3 VPNs, 365–367
 - multiservice edge supporting, 436
 - trend towards using, 237–238, 315
 - VPLS combining Ethernet and, 371–373
 - VPN QoS and, 357–358
- MPPE (Microsoft Point-to-Point Encryption), 354
- MRFC (multimedia resource function controller), IMS, 424, 698

- MRFP (multimedia resource function processor),
IMS, 424, 699
- MSAUs (multistation access units), 188
- MSOs (multiple-system operators), 509
- MSPPs (multiservice provisioning platforms), 465,
472–473
- MSS (maximum segment size), 255
- MSS (Mobile Satellite Service), 62, 599
- MTSO (mobile telephone switching office), 582
- MTU (multiple-tenant unit), 503
- MTV, 712–713
- Multi-Class Multi-Link (MCML) PPP, 330
- Multiantenna technology, 557
- Multiband OFDM Alliance (MBOA-SIG), 669
- Multicarrier modulation schemes, 157–159, 562–563
- Multicast
IPv6, 275
next-generation requirements, 411
overview of, 269
- Multicast (mbone) backbone, IPv4, 271
- Multidomain networking, 147
- Multientity buildings, 113
- Multiline VoDSL (Voice over DSL), 502
- Multimedia gateway controller function (MGCF),
IMS, 424, 699
- Multimedia handsets, 689–691
- Multimedia networking, 389–409
digital video, 390–396
overview of, 389–390
television standards. *See* television standards
- Multimedia resource function controller (MRFC),
IMS, 424, 698
- Multimedia resource function processor (MRFP),
IMS, 424, 699
- Multimode fiber, 74–76
- Multipath distortion, 398, 555
- Multiple-dwelling unit (MDU), 503
- Multiple-input multiple-output. *See* MIMO
(multiple-input multiple-output) antennas
- Multiple-system operators (MSOs), 509
- Multiple-tenant unit (MTU), 503
- Multiplexers (muxes)
circuit-switched WANs and, 209
defined, 23
in PDH infrastructure, 116
SDH/SONET, 128–129
- Multiplexing, 23–33
CWDM, 32–33
DWDM, 32–33
FDM, 26
intelligent, 28–30
inverse, 30–31
minimizing latency with, 99
overview of, 23–26
STDM, 27–28
TDM, 26–27
WDM, 30–32
- Multipoint control units (MCUs), 332
- Multipoint leased lines, 204
- Multipoint repeaters, 187
- Multiprotocol BGP (MP-BGP), 264, 365–367
- Multiprotocol, defined, 446
- Multiprotocol Label Switching. *See* MPLS (Multi-
protocol Label Switching)
- Multiservice edge
architecture of, 435–437
attributes of, 433–434
overview of, 432–433
service and protocol integration at, 434–435
- Multiservice provisioning platforms (MSPPs), 465,
472–473
- Multistation access units (MSAUs), 188
- Multiunit market (MxU), 503
- MVNOs (mobile virtual network operators), 711
- MxU (multiunit market), 503
- MyCupid, 713
- N**
- N-ISDN (Narrowband ISDN)
networks based on, 212–215
overview of, 47–48
PSTN access lines, 108
- Naming Authority Pointer Resource Records, 339
- NAPs (network access points), 293
- Narrowband, xxxiv, 15, 560
- Narrowband ISDN. *See* N-ISDN (Narrowband
ISDN)
- NAS (network access server), 375

- NASA (National Aeronautics and Space Administration), 305
- NAT (Network Address Translation), 274–275
- National ISPs, 293
- National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), 35
- National Television Standards Committee. *See* NTSC (National Television Standards Committee)
- NCS (Network-Based Call Signaling) protocol, 518
- Near Field Communication (NFC), 683–685
- NetWare Link Services Protocol (NLSP), 259
- Network access points (NAPs), 293
- Network access protocols, 169, 264
- Network access, PSTN, 106–107
- Network access servers (NASs), 375
- Network adapters, 175
- Network Address Translation (NAT), 274–275
- Network-Based Call Signaling (NCS) protocol, 518
- Network-based IPsec VPNs, 358
- Network-based MPLS VPNs, 358
- Network-based VPNs, 352
- Network connections, types of, 11
- Network interface, 160
- Network interface cards (NICs), 175
- Network layer protocols, OSI, 168
- Network nodes
 - defined, 86
 - LAN component, 175
- Network service providers (NSPs), 285, 289, 293
- Network switches, 7–8
- Networked mainframes, 147
- Networking modes
 - connection oriented, 84–85
 - connectionless, 84–85
 - defined, 84
- Newsgroup servers, 297
- Next-Generation Internet. *See* NGi (Next-Generation Internet)
- Next-generation network, 383–450
 - broadband evolution and, lv–lvii, 384–389
 - broadband infrastructure in, 409–411
 - convergence, 411–418
 - defining, 101
 - digital loop carriers, 472
 - features of, 141–142
 - multimedia requirements in, 389–409
 - overview of, 101–102, 383–450
 - PSTN telephony and, 140–142
 - SS7 and, 138–140
- Next-generation networks, infrastructure, 418–450
 - architectures, 425–432
 - IP multimedia subsystem, 420–425
 - MPLS architecture, 445–450
 - multiservice edge, 432–437
 - overview of, 418–419
 - QoS, 437–445
- Next Steps in Signaling (NSIS), 300, 301–302
- NFC Forum, 684
- NFC (Near Field Communication), 683–685
- NGi (Next-Generation Internet), 303–307
 - devices enabled by, 305
 - digital objects and libraries, 306
 - Interplanetary Internet, 304–305
 - overview of, 303–304
 - RFID applications, 305
 - Semantic Web, 306–307
 - SID telephony, 306
- NICs (network interface cards), 175
- NLOS (non–line of sight), 559
- NLSP (NetWare Link Services Protocol), 259
- NMT (Nordic Mobile Telephone), 582
- Noise
 - analog transmission and, 19
 - bus topology and, 53–54
 - digital voice technologies and, 325
 - selecting transmission media for LANs, 178
 - in wireless communications, 555
- Non–line of sight (NLOS), 559
- Nonstop Forwarding, 261
- Nonswitched services, PSTN, 109–110
- Nordic Mobile Telephone (NMT), 582
- Not-so-stubby-area (NSSA), 260
- NRO (Number Resource Organization), 250

- NSIS (Next Steps in Signaling), 300, 301–302
NSPs (network service providers), 285, 289, 293
NSSA (not-so-stubby-area), 260
NTIA (National Telecommunications and Information Administration), 35
NTSC (National Television Standards Committee)
 analog TV using, 397
 ATSC DTV standard for, 404–405
 requirements for digitized streams, 391
 signal degradation in, 390
NTT DoCoMo Super 3G, 612–613, 615
Number of bits per pixel, 392
Number Resource Organization (NRO), 250
- O**
- OADM (optical add/drop multiplexers), 452, 463–464
OC (optical carrier) levels
 OC-12, 473
 OC-192, 32, 290, 473
 OC-48, 32, 290, 473
 OC-768, 32, 290
 in SDH/SONET signal hierarchy, 126–127
OCAP (OpenCable Applications Platform), 520
Oersted, Hans Christian, 550
OFCOM (Office of Communications), 35
OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)
 combining with MIMO, 559
 DMT using, 504
 Flash-OFDM, 632–634
 HSOPA using, 605
 IEEE 802.11 standards using, 644–645
 overview of, 158–159
 powerline HANs using, 539–540
 spread spectrum technology, 572–574
OFDMA (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access), 574
Off-premises extensions (OPXs), 109–110
Office of Communications (OFCOM), 35
Office of Telecommunications (OFTEL), 35
Office of the Telecommunications Authority (OFTA), 35
OFTA (Office of the Telecommunications Authority), 35
OFTEL (Office of Telecommunications), 35
OLT (optical line terminal), 526
OMA (Open Mobile Alliance), 700–701, 702
Omnidirectional antennas, 556
On-demand computing grids, 1
Ones density rule, 206
Online resources
 3G Partnership Project, 599
 CableLabs OpenCable program, 519
 CERN grid computing project, 1
 Electronic Privacy Information Center, 682
 ENUM, 342
 error detection in radio transmissions, 575
 ETSI, 599–600
 ETSI BRAN, 629
 fiber all around the world, 77
 global DTV deployments, 403
 government agencies controlling bandwidth, 12
 GSM Association, 595
 history of Internet, 247
 ICANN domain name registrars, 283
 integrating WLANs and cellular, 651
 Internet governance, 37
 Internet Number Resource Organization, 250
 Internet Society, 249
 Internet Traffic Report, 707
 Internet World Stats, 245
 interplanetary networking protocols, 10
 IP over birds, 266
 LIDO Organization, Inc., xxi
 Mobitex, 585
 Moonv6 project, 279
 PKI standards, 380
 protocols, 166
 regulatory bodies, 35
 Semantic Web, 306–307
 SIP, 338
 TD-SCDMA, 606
 Telecom Essentials Learning Center, xxiv
 teleimmersion for military training, 1
 UMTS Forum, 601

- Online resources, *continued*
UMTS TDD, 605
wireless broadband companies, 613
World Radiocommunications Conferences, 599
- ONUs (optical network units), 527
- Open Mobile Alliance (OMA), 700–701, 702
- Open PLC European Research Alliance (OPERA), 533
- Open Shortest Path First. *See* OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)
- Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model
layers of, 166–168
vs. TCP/IP, 170–171
- OpenCable, 519–520
- OpenCable Applications Platform (OCAP), 520
- OPERA (Open PLC European Research Alliance), 533
- Operating system, 175
- Operation support system (OSS), 697
- Optical add/drop multiplexers (OADMs), 452, 463–464
- Optical channel, OTN, 476
- Optical cross-connects, 464
- Optical line terminal (OLT), 526
- Optical multiplex section, OTN, 476
- Optical network units (ONUs), 527
- Optical networking, 451–488. *See also* Fiber optics
ASON, 487–488
bandwidth abundance for, 456
drivers of, 452–453
falling prices in, 452
GMPLS, 485–487
IP+optical control plane, 483–485
next-generation digital loop carriers, 471–473
in next-generation networks, xxxv, 141, 411
now vs. future, 453–456
overlay model, 473–478, 483
overview of, 451–452
peer-to-peer model, 473–474, 478–483
switches, 92
UNI, 487
- Optical networking, end-to-end, 456–471
integrated photonic circuits, 469–470
management of, 470–471
OADMs, 463–464
optical line amplifiers, 457–458
overview of, 456–457
switches, 464–468
WDM equipment, 458–463
- Optical switches
defined, 92
deployment challenges, 466
in emerging WDM applications, 463
first- and next-generation, 465
optical switching fabrics, 466–468
overview of, 464–465
- Optical transmission section, OTN, 476
- Optical transport module (OTM), 476
- Optical Transport Network (OTN), 475. *See also* Overlay networking model
- OPXs (off-premises extensions), 109–110
- Orbits
GEO satellites, 66–67
HALEs, 72
LEO satellites, 69–70
MEO satellites, 69
unusable satellite altitudes, 69
VSATs, 67–69
- Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiple Access (OFDMA), 574
- Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing. *See* OFDM (Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing)
- Oscillation, 551
- OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) reference model
layers of, 166–168
vs. TCP/IP, 170–171
- OSPF (Open Shortest Path First)
IS-IS vs., 262
as link-state routing protocol, 259–261
for mesh networks, 655
overview of, 260–261
- OSS (operation support system), 697
- OTM (optical transport module), 476

- OTN (Optical Transport Network), 475. *See also*
 Overlay networking model
- Out-of-band signaling, 132–133
- Outsourcing model, COPS, 445
- Overlay networking model
 ASON and ATSN, 476–478
 defining, 474–475
 overview of, 476
 peer-to-peer model vs., 483
- Oxygen layer, and microwave, 55
- P**
- PABXs (private automatic branch exchanges), 7
- Packet headers, 93
- Packet loss, 152, 216
- Packet or protocol data units (PDUs), 255
- Packet radio data networks, 584–586
- Packet-switched networks, 215–243
 advantages/disadvantages of, 98
 ATM, 229–238
 ATM and IP, 238–242
 circuit switching vs., 99–100
 connection-oriented, 84–85, 97, 218
 connectionless, 85, 95–97, 218
 Frame Relay and, 221–229
 generations of, 98–99
 Internet using, 254
 MFA Forum and, 243
 next generation of, 141
 overview of, 215–219
 X.25 and, 219–220
- Packet switching, 92–93
- Packet transfer, 192
- PacketCable, 518–519
- Packets
 defined, 216
 IP, 255–256
 overview of, 93–95
- PAL (Phase Alternating Line)
 analog TV using, 397
 ATSC DTV standard for, 404–405
 requirements for digitized streams, 391
 signal degradation in, 390
- Panel antennas, 556
- PANs (personal area networks), 149. *See also*
 WPANs (wireless personal area networks)
- PAP (Password Authentication Protocol), 286
- Parameters, ATM QoS, 439
- Parity bits, 161
- Parity checking, 162
- Passive communication mode, NFC, 684
- Passive hubs, 188
- Passive optical networks. *See* PONs (passive optical networks)
- Passive RFID tags, 676–677
- Passive topology, 186
- Password Authentication Protocol (PAP), 286
- Path loss, 554–555
- Pbps (petabits per second), 385
- PBXs (private branch exchanges)
 IP PBXs, 322–323 defined, 7
 network access for, 106–107
 open-source PBXs, 323–324
 PSTN access services for, 108
- PCM (Pulse Code Modulation), 119, 324
- PCS (Personal Communication Services), 587–588
- PDC (Personal Digital Cellular), 567, 592
- PDH (Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy), 114–123
 digital signal hierarchy, 120–123
 elements of, 115–120
 overview of, 114
 standards in, 115
 voice compression standards, 119
- PDPs (policy decision points), 444
- PDUs (packet or protocol data units), 255
- Peer-to-peer mode, 645
- Peer-to-peer networking, 478–483
 10GigE, 480–481
 defining, 475
 EFM, 482
 with G.SHDSL, 503
 LANs for, 174
 overlay model vs., 483
 overview of, 478–480
 Resilient Packet Ring and other standards,
 482–483

- Peering
 - agreements, 294
 - defined, 266
- Penultimate hop popping, 448
- PEPs (policy enforcement points), 444
- Per-trunk signaling, 131
- Performance engineering, 706
- Permanent virtual circuits (PVCs), 10, 225
- Personal area networks (PANs), 149. *See also*
 - WPANs (wireless personal area networks)
- Personal broadband, 630
- Personal Communication Services (PCS), 587–588
- Personal Digital Cellular (PDC), 567, 592
- Personal video recording (PVR), 392
- Pervasive computing, xxxvii
- PGP (Pretty Good Privacy) algorithm, 379
- Phase
 - defined, 14
 - error, DSL, 496
 - modulation, 155
- Phase Alternating Line. *See* PAL (Phase Alternating Line)
- Phase-shift keying (PSK)
 - IEEE 802.11b using, 644
 - in wireless signal modulation, 561
- Phased-array antennas, 71, 557–558
- Phone lines, HANs over, 537–538
- Physical four-wire circuits, 5
- Physical interfaces, 152–154
- Physical layer
 - ATM networks, 233
 - HANs over powerlines and, 539
 - OSI reference model, 168
- Picocells, 565
- Picstel Technologies, 713
- Pipe, Flash-OFDM, 632
- Pixels, 392
- PKE (public key encryption), 377–379
- PKI (public key infrastructure), 379–381
- Plain old telephone service. *See* POTS (plain old telephone service)
- Plaintext, 375–376
- PLC (powerline communications). *See* PLT (powerline telecommunications)
- Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy. *See* PDH (Plesiochronous Digital Hierarchy)
- PLT (powerline telecommunications)
 - architecture, 530–532
 - future of, 532–534
 - overview of, 530
- PN (pseudorandom number), 570
- PoC (Push-to-Talk over Cellular), 700–701
- Point of presence (POP)
 - evolution of, 285–289
 - and ISPs, 266
- Point-to-point leased lines, 203–204
- Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP), 264
- Point-to-point pseudo-wires, 371
- Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol (PPTP), 353–354
- Policy, and presence, 337
- Policy-based management, QoS, 445
- Policy controllers, IMS, 424
- Policy decision points (PDPs), 444
- Policy enforcement points (PEPs), 444
- Politics in networking, 33–40
 - Internet governance, 36–37
 - main regulatory issues, 35–36
 - overview of, 33–34
 - policy and regulatory players, 34–35
 - regulatory background, 34
 - standards organizations, 37–40
- Polled Access, VoWLANs, 650
- PONs (passive optical networks)
 - architecture, 526–527
 - defined, 472
 - EFM using, 482
 - overview of, 525–526
 - types of, 527–528
- POP (point of presence)
 - evolution of, 285–289
 - and ISPs, 266
- Port number, TCP, 256
- Ports
 - circuits terminating at, 4
 - selecting optical switches, 465

- Postel, Jonathan, 248–249
- POTS (plain old telephone service)
defined, 108
ISPs providing, 291
next-generation digital loop carriers and, 472
- Powell, Michael, 316
- Powerline communications (PLC). *See* PLT
(powerline telecommunications)
- Powerline HANs, 538–540
- Powerline telecommunications. *See* PLT (power-
line telecommunications)
- PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol), 264
- PPTP (Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol),
353–354
- PPVPNs (Provider Provisioned VPNs), 347, 370
- PRA (Primary Rate Access), 48
- Predictive coders, 324
- Prefixes, in IP networks, 263
- Preliminary Design of an Experimental World-
Circling Spaceship* (Project RAND), 61
- Presence-based services, with IMS, 701–702
- Presence, SIP and, 337–338
- Presentation layer protocols, OSI, 166–167
- Pretty Good Privacy algorithm (PGP), 379
- PRI (Primary Rate Interface)
ISDN component, 213, 215
N-ISDN component, 48
- Primary Rate Access (PRA), 48
- Primary Rate Interface. *See* PRI (Primary Rate
Interface)
- Privacy, and RFID, 681–682
- Private automatic branch exchanges (PABXs), 7
- Private branch exchanges. *See* PBXs (private
branch exchanges)
- Private ENUM, 341
- Private-line backup, N-ISDN for, 214
- Private networks, 210–211
- Process-supporting communications, liv
- Processing power, xxx–xxxii
- Progressive scanning, 404
- Project RAND, 61
- Protocol header, 256
- Protocol or packet data units (PDUs), 255
- Protocol stack (suite), 165
- Provider edge model (VPNs), 348
- Provider edge routers, 363–364
- Provider Provisioned VPNs (PPVPNs), 347, 370
- Provider routers, 363
- Provisioned circuits, ASTN, 478
- Provisioned networks, 85
- Provisioned VNP, 350–352
- Provisioning model, COPS, 444
- Proxy servers, 336–337, 374
- Pseudo-wires, 370, 371
- Pseudorandom number (PN), 570
- PSK (phase-shift keying)
IEEE 802.11b using, 644
in wireless signal modulation, 561
- PSTN (public switched telephone network)
access to, 107–108
architecture of, 111–113
convergence in, 415–416
infrastructure of, 103–104
intelligent networks in, 135–137
Internet vs., 100–102, 254
network access, 106–107
next-generation networks and, 138–142, 410
PDH infrastructure in. *See* PDH (Plesiochronous
Digital Hierarchy)
SDH/SONET infrastructure in, 123–129
service providers for, 105–106
signaling systems in, 129–135
traditional Internet reliance on, 284
transport services in, 109–111
voice compression standards, 119–120
- PTO (public telecommunications operator), 105
- Public infrastructures, converging, 410,
415–416
- Public key encryption (PKE), 377–379
- Public key infrastructure (PKI), 379–381
- Public switched telephone network. *See* PSTN
(public switched telephone network)
- Pulse, 19–20
- Pulse Code Modulation (PCM), 119, 324
- Push-to-Talk over Cellular (PoC), 425, 700–701
- PVCs (permanent virtual circuits), 10, 225
- PVR (personal video recording), 392
- PWE3, 373

Q

- QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation)
 - DOCSIS standard and, 514–518
 - EFM using, 482
 - overview of, 158
 - wireless signals with, 562
- QCELP (Quantized Code-Excited Linear Prediction), 577
- QoS (quality of service)
 - ATM networks and, 229–230, 438–440
 - CBQ for, 444
 - circuit switching, 89
 - COPS, 444–445
 - defined, 437
 - DOCSIS 1.1 supporting, 515
 - Frame Relay, 227
 - IEEE 802.11e, 645–646
 - implementing, 437
 - Internet, 101, 312
 - IP (Internet protocol). *See* IP (Internet protocol), QoS
 - IPT, 328–330
 - LDAP, 445
 - main approaches to, 438
 - next-generation networks, liv, 410–411, 437–445
 - packet-switched networks, 98, 216–217
 - policy-based management for, 444
 - VoWLANs, 649–650
 - VPNs, 357–358
 - Web surfing, 150
 - WiMax, 622
- QPSK (Quadrature Phase-Shift Keying)
 - modulating cable TV networks, 513
 - overview of, 158, 562
- Quadrature Amplitude Modulation. *See* QAM (Quadrature Amplitude Modulation)
- Quadruple-play services, 399–400
- Quality of service (QoS). *See* QoS (quality of service)
- Quantized Code-Excited Linear Prediction (QCELP), 577
- Queuing management, QoS, 295–299
- QVGA (Quarter Video Graphics Array), 711

R

- RA (Radiocommunications Agency), 35
- Radio access networks (RANs), 699–700
- Radio, defined, 550
- Radio frequency identification. *See* RFID (radio frequency identification)
- Radio frequency interference (RFI), 45, 532–533
- Radio frequency (RF), 556
- Radio network controller (RNC), IMS, 700
- Radio Transmission Technology (1X RTT), 608
- Radio waves, 551
- Radiocommunications Agency (RA), 35
- RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-in User Services)
 - for Internet-based VPNs, 350
 - VPN security with, 375
 - in WLAN security, 647–648
- RADSL (Rate-Adaptive DSL)
 - defined, 50
 - OFDM with, 573
 - overview of, 507–508
- Random early detection (RED), 296, 328
- RANs (radio access networks), 699–700
- RARP (Reverse Address Resolution Protocol), 258
- Rate-Adaptive DSL. *See* RADSL (Rate-Adaptive DSL)
- RBS (Robbed Bit Signaling), 121
- RC4 (Rivest Cipher 4), 376
- Readers, RFID, 675–678
- Real-time communications, liv
- Real-Time Polling Service, WiMax, 622
- Real-Time Streaming Protocol. *See* RTSP (Real-Time Streaming Protocol)
- Real-Time Transport Control Protocol. *See* RTCP (Real-Time Transport Control Protocol)
- Real-Time Transport Protocol. *See* RTP (Real-Time Transport Protocol)
- Reconfigurable optical add/drop multiplexers (ROADMs), 455, 464
- RED (random early detection), 296, 328
- Redirect servers, SIP, 337
- Reduced-function device (RFD), ZigBee, 671
- Regenerative repeaters, 20

- Regional Internet registries (RIRs). *See* RIRs (regional Internet registries)
- Regional ISPs, 293
- Registrar servers, SIP, 337
- Regular Pulse Excitation Long Term Prediction (RPE LTP), 577
- Regulations, 34–40
 - background, 34
 - for convergence, 414–415
 - Internet governance, 36–37
 - IPT and, 316–317
 - main issues, 35–36
 - microwave, 55, 60
 - next-generation networks, liv–lvi
 - policy and players, 34–35
 - standards organizations, 37–40
 - wireless issues, 553–554
- Remodulation, 186
- Remote access, N-ISDN for, 214
- Remote access VPNs, 355–356
- Remote access workers, 149
- Remote Authentication Dial-in User Services. *See* RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-in User Services)
- Remote concentrators (terminals), 28–29, 117, 331
- Repeaters
 - choosing media type, 43
 - spacing with fiber optics, 73–74
 - spacing with microwave, 56
 - spacing with twisted-pair, 45
- Requests for comments (RFCs), 248
- Research backbones, 291–292
- Reserved bandwidth, 410
- Reserved class, IPv6, 275
- Residential gateway access, 503
- Resilient Packet Ring, 479, 482–483
- Resistance, and DSL, 495
- Resolvers, for domain names, 281
- Resource Reservation Protocol (RSVP), 301–303, 441–442
- Retail ISPs, 293
- REVd (IEEE 802.16a Revision d), 623–624
- Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP), 258
- RF (radio frequency), 556
- RFCs (requests for comments), 248
- RFD (reduced-function device), ZigBee, 671
- RFI (radio frequency interference), 45, 532–533
- RFID (radio frequency identification), 674–683
 - applications of, 305
 - embedded devices affecting, xxxix
 - frequencies, 678–681
 - future of, 682–683
 - how it works, 675–676
 - intelligent implants using, xlii–xliii
 - overview of, 674
 - privacy, 681–682
 - readers, 677–678
 - standards for, 674–675
 - tags, 674–677
- Riley, Steve, l–lii
- Ring topology, 124–125, 186–187
- Ringlets, 483
- Ringtones
 - as alerting signals in PSTN, 130
 - invention of chord, 689
 - mobile music, 690
- RIP (Routing Information Protocol), 259, 274
- RIPE NCC (Reseaux IP European Network Coordination Center), 250
- RIRs (regional Internet registries)
 - interior routing protocols, 260
 - in IPv4, 272
 - overview of, 250
- Rivest Cipher 4 (RC4), 376
- Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman (RSA) algorithm, 379
- RNC (radio network controller), IMS, 700
- ROADMs (reconfigurable optical add/drop multiplexers), 455, 464
- Roamfest, 595
- Robbed Bit Signaling (RBS), 121
- Robo Mower, l
- Robot CAs (Robot Certificate Authorities), 380
- Robot squads, intelligent, l–lii
- Round-trip time (RTT), 707
- Routers
 - IP, 239
 - LAN, 194–198
 - OSPF, 261

- Routers, *continued*
overview of, 253
programmed as firewall, 374
ZigBee FFD as, 671–672
- Routing
dynamic alternative, 210–211
overview of, 86–87
packet switchers, 93
tables, 196–197
- Routing Information Protocol (RIP), 259, 274
- Routing protocols, 258–264
distance-vector vs. link-state, 259
exterior, 262–264
GMPLS using, 485–486
interior, 260–262
TCP/IP supporting many, 265
- Routing Table Maintenance Protocol (RTMP), 259
- RPE LTP (Regular Pulse Excitation Long Term Prediction), 577
- RSA (Rivest, Shamir, and Adelman) algorithm, 379
- RSVP (Resource Reservation Protocol), 301–303, 441–442
- RSVP Proxy, 301–302
- RSVP-TE (RSVP-Traffic Engineering) protocol, 447, 485–486
- RTCP (Real-Time Transport Control Protocol)
defined, 327
PacketCable using, 518
related to RSVP, 441–442
- RTCP XR (RTCP Reporting Extension), 327–328
- RTMP (Routing Table Maintenance Protocol), 259
- RTP (Real-Time Transport Protocol)
defined, 327
PacketCable using, 518
related to RSVP, 441–442
SIP used with, 335
- RTSP (Real-Time Streaming Protocol)
IPTV using for stored video, 344
related to RSVP, 441–442
SIP used with, 335
- RTT (round-trip time), 707
- S**
- S-DMB (Satellite DMB), 632–633, 709
- SA (stub area), 260
- Sample, defined, 119
- Satellite, 61–73
advantages/disadvantages of, 72–73
applications of, 70–72
characteristics of, 43
DTV, 400
frequency allocations of, 63–65
imaging, emerging solutions, xxxii
network segments, 65–66
orbits, 66–70
overview of, 61–63
shrinking earth stations, 65
- Satellite DMB (S-DMB), 632–633, 709
- Scanning, 403–404
- SCPs (service control points), 133–134
- SCTP (Stream Control Transmission Protocol), 257–258
- SDH/SONET (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy/
Synchronous Optical Network)
backbone for WANs, 212
bandwidth in next-generation, 456
limitation of IP networks and, 239
muxes and cross-connects in, 128–129
next-generation, 46
next-generation digital loop carriers supporting, 471
optical core and, 474
optical infrastructures and, 453–455
overview of, 123–125
signal hierarchy in, 125–128
- SDH (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy), 17
- SDLC (Synchronous Data Link Control), 222
- SDN (Software-Defined Network), 346
- SDP (Session Description Protocol), 335
- SDR (software-defined radio), 691–692
- SDSL (Symmetrical or Single-Line) DSL, 50, 501–502
- SDTV (standard-definition TV)
ATSC standards for, 406
defined, 391
formats, 398

- SECAM (Systeme Electronique Couleur Avec Memoire), 390, 397
- Second-generation wireless
 - 2.5G, 592–597
 - 2G, 586–592
- Secure Hash Algorithm (SH-1), 378
- Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol (SRTP), 327–328
- Security
 - affective computing for, xlvi
 - analog vs. digital networks, 21
 - broadband and national, 389
 - bus topology risks, 53
 - media types for, 44
 - POP, 286–287
 - RFID, 681–682
 - servers, 297
 - transmission media for LANs, 178
 - VoWLAN, 648
 - VPN. *See* VPNs (virtual private networks), security
 - Wi-Fi, 646–648
 - WLAN integration with cellular networks, 652
- Segment, bus topology, 186
- Selective cells, 565
- Semantic Web, xlvii–xlviii, 306–307
- Semiconductor optical amplifiers (SOAs), 458
- Sensor mesh networks, 658–659
- Sequence number, packets, 256
- Serial Link Internet Protocol (SLIP), 264
- Servers
 - defined, 252
 - HAN, 544
 - LANs for networks based on, 174
- Service control points (SCPs), 133–134
- Service environment, convergence in, 416–418
- Service interworking, 437
- Service-level agreements. *See* SLAs (service-level agreements)
- Service nodes, 113
- Service providers
 - hierarchy of, 291–293
 - in intelligent optical networks, 455, 456
 - IXPs, 293–294
 - overview of, 291
- peering agreements, 294
- types of, 105–106
- VoIP solutions, 324
- Service-switching points (SSPs), 133
- Serving GPRS support node (SGSN), 594, 699
- Session Description Protocol (SDP), 335
- Session Initiation Protocol. *See* SIP (Session Initiation Protocol)
- Session layer protocols, OSI, 167
- Seven cells, 564
- SGSN (serving GPRS support node), 594, 699
- SHA-1 (Secure Hash Algorithm), 378
- Shannon's Law, 560
- Shared Ethernet, 184–185
- SHDSL (Symmetric High-Bit-Rate DSL), 50, 501–502
- Shim, 448
- Short Messaging Service (SMS), 584, 703–704
- Short Reach VDSL2, 45
- Signal hierarchy
 - E-carrier system, 122–123
 - SDH/SONET, 125–128
 - T-carrier system, 120–122
- Signal modulation, 156, 560–563
- Signal regenerators, 19–20
- Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR), 404
- Signal transfer points (STPs), 134
- Signaled circuits, ASTN, 478
- Signaling layer, IPT, 318
- Signaling platform, IPT, 318–319
- Signaling protocols
 - for GMPLS, 485–486
 - PacketCable, 518
- Signaling System 7. *See* SS7 (Signaling System 7)
- Signaling systems
 - overview of, 129–132
 - SS7 and, 132–135
- Signals
 - analog vs. digital networks, 18–21
 - attenuated, 6
 - DSL, 495
 - optical network, 452
 - service nodes and, 113
- SIGTRAN Working Group, 140–141
- Silicon photonics, xxx

- SIM (subscriber identity module) cards, 589
- Simple PKI (SPKI), 380
- SIMPLE standard, 338
- Simplex transmission, 159, 442
- Single-carrier modulation schemes, 157–158, 561–562
- Single mode fiber, 74–76
- Singulation (anticollision) protocol, 681–682
- SIP (Session Initiation Protocol)
 - advantages/disadvantages of, 338–339
 - IMS using, 420–421, 697
 - mobile video migrating to, 707
 - network elements, 336–337
 - overview of, 334–335
 - phones, 321
 - popular support for, 315
 - presence systems and, 337–338
 - telephony, 306
- Site-to-site VPNs, 359–373
 - GRE VPNs, 362–363
 - IPsec VPNs, 360–361
 - Layer 2 VPNs, 369–373
 - Layer 3 VPNs, 363–369
 - as type of IP VPN, 359
- Skin effect, 495
- SLAs (service-level agreements)
 - administering and meeting, 348
 - dedicated and remote access and, 358
 - disadvantages of Ethernet and, 479
 - DOCSIS 1.1 and, 515
 - high-margin services, 455
 - intelligent edge and, 431
 - MPLS and, 449–450
 - multiservice edge and, 433–434
 - peering agreements for administering, 294
 - QoS and, 295, 411
 - revenue-generating services, 312
 - tied to performance and QoS, 231
 - VPNs and, 350, 354
- SLF (subscription locator function), IMS, 424
- SLIP (Serial Link Internet Protocol), 264
- Smart devices
 - bathrooms, xl–xli
 - beds, xl
 - cars, xli–xlii
 - garments, xliii–xlv
 - offices, xl
 - picture frames, xl
 - refrigerators, xl
 - shirts, xliii–xliv
 - tags, xxxix
 - transition from portables to wearables, 387
 - washing machines, xl
- SMR (Specialized Mobile Radio), 584
- SMS (Short Messaging Service), 584, 703–704
- SNR (signal-to-noise ratio), 404
- SOAs (semiconductor optical amplifiers), 458
- Softswitches, 320–321, 333
- Software
 - agents, xlvii–xlviii
 - Internet, 251
 - LAN component, 175
- Software-Defined Network (SDN), 346
- Software-defined radio (SDR), 691–692
- Solitons, 452
- SONET (Synchronous Optical Network), 17
- Sound, DTV and, 399
- Space Division Multiplexing, 563–566
- Space segments, satellites, 65–66
- Spanning Tree Protocol (STP), 192
- Spatial multiplexing, 559
- Specialized Mobile Radio (SMR), 584
- Spectral compatibility, DLS, 495
- Spectral efficiency, 156
- Spectrum reuse, 563–577
 - cellular (Space Division Multiplexing), 563–566
 - compression, 576–577
 - duplexing, 575–576
 - FDMA (Frequency Division Multiple Access), 566–567
 - spread spectrum techniques, 567–574
 - TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access), 567
- Spectrum-sensing CR, 692
- SPKI (simple PKI), 380
- Splitters, ADSL, 504
- Spread spectrum, 567–574
 - characteristics of, 569–570
 - DSSS technique for, 571

- FHSS technique for, 570–571
- methods for 802.11, 642
- military history of, 569
- OFDM technique for, 572–574
- overview of, 567–569
- power control schemes in, 570
- Sprint Nextel, 707
- Sputnik I, 62
- SRTP (Secure Real-Time Transport Protocol), 327–328
- SS7 (Signaling System 7)
 - capabilities of, 132–133
 - components of, 133–134
 - links, 134–135
 - next-generation networks, 138–140
- SSPs (service-switching points), 133
- Stacks, MPLS, 448–449
- Standalone mainframes, 146
- Standalone workstations, 147
- Standard-definition TV. *See* SDTV (standard-definition TV)
- Standards
 - 3G, 599–609
 - 802.3 Ethernet, 179–180
 - Broadband ISDN, 123
 - cable modem, 513–521
 - cognitive radio, 693
 - DTV, 402–409
 - Ethernet, 179–180
 - Frame Relay, 221–222
 - IEEE 802.11x, 642
 - Internet, 248
 - Interplanetary Internet, 304
 - IP voice, 324–325
 - LAN, 175, 178
 - multiservice edge, 436–437
 - organizations, 37–40
 - PDH, 115
 - PKI, 380
 - VoFR compression, 228
 - voice compression, 119–120
 - VPN, 358
 - wireless HAN, 541–542
- Star topology, 187, 673
- Static NAT, 275
- Static routers, 86–87
- Static routing table, 196–197
- Static WEP, 647
- Statistical muxes, 27–28
- Statistical Time Division Multiplexing (STDM), 27–28
- Step-by-step switch, 89–90
- Step relay switch, 89–90
- STM (Synchronous Transport Module), 126
- Storage
 - bacterial protein memory for, xxxii
 - data storage grids, lii
 - holographic systems for, xxxii–xxxiii
 - magnetic sensors for, xxxiii
 - requirements, xxxi–xxxii
- Stored program control switch, 90–91
- STP (Spanning Tree Protocol), 192
- STPs (signal transfer points), 134
- Stream Control Transmission Protocol (SCTP), 257–258
- Streaming media
 - future traffic patterns and, xxxviii
 - vs. IPTV, 343–344
 - requirements for, 391
- Strowger switch, 89–90
- STS (Synchronous Transport Signal), 126
- Stub area (SA), 260
- Subdermal personal verification technology, xlii
- Subnetting, 274
- Subscription locator function (SLF), IMS, 424
- Subscription VOD (SVOD), 521, 522
- Subsplit systems, 510
- Super 3G, 611–612
- Supervisory signals, 129–130
- Surgical training, with teleimmersion, 1
- Surveillance, and IPT, 315
- SVCs (switched virtual circuits), 10, 225–228
- SVOD (subscription VOD), 521, 522
- Switched digital access, 206
- Switched Ethernet, 184–185
- Switched networks, 11, 85
- Switched services, PSTN, 109
- Switched virtual circuits (SVCs), 10, 225–228

- Switches
 - ATM networks, 230
 - IP, 198–200, 240–241
 - LAN, 189–191
 - VPLS, 373
 - Switching, defined, 86
 - Switching modes
 - circuit switching, 87–92
 - connection-oriented networks, 84–85
 - defined, 84
 - overview of, 7–8, 86–87
 - packet switching, 92–100
 - Switching nodes, PSTN, 111–112
 - Symbol rate, 156
 - Symmetric encryption, 376–377
 - Symmetric High-Bit-Rate DSL (SHDSL), 50, 501–502
 - Symmetrical or Single-Line DSL (SDSL), 50, 501–502
 - Synchronous Data Link Control (SDLC), 222
 - Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH), 17
 - Synchronous Digital Hierarchy/Synchronous Optical Network. *See* SDH/SONET (Synchronous Digital Hierarchy/Synchronous Optical Network)
 - Synchronous infrastructure, 127
 - Synchronous Optical Network (SONET), 17
 - Synchronous transmission, 162–165
 - Synchronous Transport Module (STM), 126
 - Synchronous Transport Signal (STS), 126
- T**
- T-carrier system
 - backbone for WANs, 206–211
 - E-carrier vs., 122
 - overview of, 15–16
 - Robbed Bit Signaling in, 121
 - signal hierarchy in, 120–122
 - standards, 115
 - T-DMB (Terrestrial DMB), 632–633, 709
 - TACS (Total Access Communication System), 581
 - Tags, RFID
 - defining, 674–675
 - future of, 682–683
 - how RFID system works, 675–676
 - overview of, 676–677
 - privacy issues, 681–682
 - Tail circuits, 25
 - Tandem office, 113
 - Tandem switch, 8
 - TAPI (Telephony Applications Programming Interface), 319
 - Taps, DSL, 496
 - Tbps (terabits per second), 99, 457
 - TBRPF (Topology Broadcast Based on Reverse-Path Forwarding), 655
 - TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)
 - four-layer reference model, 168–170
 - Internet network architecture, 264–268
 - OSI model vs., 170–171
 - packet switches and, 99
 - suite, 254–258
 - TCP (Transmission Control Protocol), 170, 255
 - TD-SCDMA (Time Division Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access), 600, 606
 - TDD (Time Division Duplex)
 - TD-CDMA, 605
 - with UWC, 590
 - WiMax using, 622
 - TDM (Time Division Multiplexing)
 - limitations of, 462
 - MSPPs incorporating, 473
 - overview of, 26–27
 - in TDMA, 567
 - TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access)
 - CDPD for, 583–584
 - EDGE for, 595–596
 - GERAN enhancement for, 596
 - PDC based on, 592
 - power control schemes in, 570
 - in spectrum reuse, 567
 - UWC for, 590
 - Telcos, 400–401
 - Telecom Essentials Learning Center, xxiv
 - Telecom WebCentral, xxiv
 - Telecommunications Act of 1997, 33
 - Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA), 35

- Telecommunications Management Network (TMN), 487
- Telecommunications Technology Association (TTA), 626
- Telecommunications Technology Committee (TTC), 38
- Telecoms and Internet converged Services & Protocols for Advanced Networks (TISPAN), 425, 696
- Teleimmersion, *xlvii–xlviii*
- Telemedicine, 78
- Telephony Applications Programming Interface (TAPI), 319
- Telephony hybrid, 160
- Television standards, 396–409
 - analog TV, 397
 - ATSC standards, 403–406
 - DTV, 390–396, 397–403
 - DVB standards, 406–408
 - ISDB standards, 408–409
 - signal degradation with existing, 390
- Teleworking, 389
- Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP), 647
- Terabit switch routers, 97, 99
- Terabits per second (Tbps), 99, 457
- Terminal mobility, 421
- Terminal muxes, 128–129
- Terminals (remote concentrators), 28–29, 117, 331
- Terminators, bus topology, 186
- Terrestrial DMB (T-DMB), 632–633, 709
- Terrestrial DTV, 400
- Testing, fiber optics, 80
- TGCP (Trunking Gateway Protocol), 518
- TGn Sync, 646
- Thermo-optical switches, 467–469
- Third-generation wireless. *See* 3G (third-generation)
 - cellular networks
- Three-tiered architecture, 427–432
- TIA/EIA IS-95 standard, 590–591
- TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association), 35
- Tie trunks, 109
- Time Division Duplex. *See* TDD (Time Division Duplex)
- Time Division Multiple Access. *See* TDMA (Time Division Multiple Access)
- Time Division Multiplexing. *See* TDM (Time Division Multiplexing)
- Time Division Synchronous Code Division Multiple Access (TD-SCMA), 600, 606
- Time domain (predictive) coders, 324
- TISPAN (Telecoms and Internet converged Services & Protocols for Advanced Networks), 425, 696
- TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol), 647
- TLDs (top-level domains)
 - DNS and, 281
 - IANA working with, 250
 - importance of domain names and, 283
 - types of, 281–282
- TMN (Telecommunications Management Network), 487
- Token hold time, 183
- Token passing, 182–183
- Token-ring, 181, 182–183
- Toll center, 8
- Toll office, PSTN, 113
- Top-level domains. *See* TLDs (top-level domains)
- Topology Broadcast Based on Reverse-Path Forwarding (TBRPF), 655
- Total Access Communication System (TACS), 581
- Totally stubby area (TSA), 260
- Traffic control, IntServ, 441
- Traffic Engineering DiffServ, 261
- Traffic parameters, ATM QoS, 439
- Traffic patterns
 - new types of applications, *xxxviii*
 - overview of, *xxxv–xxxvi*
 - traffic types, *xxxvi–xxxviii*
- Transaction processing, 151
- Transceiver, RFID, 675
- Transit switch, 8
- Translation, IPv4 to IPv6, 276–277
- Transmission channel, 152–154
- Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP). *See* TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)

- Transmission Control Protocol (TCP), 170, 255
 - Transmission lines, 3–10
 - channels, 6
 - circuits, 4–7
 - defined, 4
 - lines and trunks, 6–9
 - overview of, 3–4
 - virtual circuits, 9–10
 - Transmission media, 41–81
 - characteristics of, 43
 - circuit-switched WANs and, 208
 - coaxial cable, 51–54
 - defined, 41
 - fiber optics, 73–81
 - LAN, 176–177
 - microwave, 54–61
 - PDH, 116
 - satellite. *See* Satellite
 - security of, 44
 - twisted-pair, 44–51
 - types of, 41–42
 - wireless, 41–42
 - Transmission modes, 162–164
 - Transmission nodes, 113
 - Transmission path, ATM, 235–236
 - Transmission system, LANs, 175
 - Transponders, NFC, 684
 - Transport layer protocols, OSI, 167–168
 - Transport network infrastructure, 114–129
 - convergence in, 413
 - overview of, 114
 - PDH, 114–123
 - SDH/SONET, 123–129
 - Transport protocols, TCP/IP, 265
 - Transport services
 - LAN, 177–181
 - PSTN, 108–111
 - Tree topology, 185–186
 - Triple DES (3DES), 376, 622
 - Triple-play services, 342, 399
 - Trojan horses, 374
 - Trunk exchange, 8
 - Trunking Gateway Protocol (TGCP), 518
 - Trunks
 - bus topology and, 186
 - overview of, 6–9
 - PSTN access services, 108
 - TSA (totally stubby area), 260
 - TTA (Telecommunications Technology Association), 626
 - TTC (Telecommunications Technology Committee), 38
 - Tunable lasers, 467
 - Tunneling, VPN, 353–354, 364
 - TV, mobile, 707–712
 - Twisted-pair, 44–51
 - advantages/disadvantages of, 50–51
 - analog and digital, 47–50
 - applications of, 47
 - broadband media options for, 490
 - categories of, 45–47
 - characteristics of, 43–45
 - for DSL, 496–498
 - usable bandwidth of, 14–15
 - Two-pair, 5
 - Two-way local exchange trunks, 108
 - Two-wire circuits, 4–7
 - Twofish, 377
- U**
- UAC (user agent client), 336
 - UAS (user agent server), 336
 - Ubiquitous computing, xxxix, 387
 - UBR (unspecified bit rate), 439
 - UDP (User Datagram Protocol), 170, 256
 - UHDV (Ultra High Definition Video), 402
 - UHF (ultrahigh frequency)
 - Generation 2 Air Interface Protocol, 680
 - RFID, 679–680
 - Ultra 3G, 611–612
 - Ultra High Definition Video (UHDV), 402
 - Ultra-Wideband. *See* UWB (Ultra-Wideband)
 - Ultrahigh frequency (UHF)
 - Generation 2 Air Interface Protocol, 680
 - RFID, 679–680
 - Umbrella cells, 566

- UMTS (Universal Mobile Telecommunications System), 601–602, 605
- UMTS Universal Terrestrial Radio (UTRA) standard, 601
- UN (United Nations), IPT regulations, 317
- Undersea cables, 77
- Understandability, 3–4
- UNI (User-to-Network Interface)
- IP+optical control plane with, 487
 - in overlay networks, 474–475
 - overlay networks using, 477
- Unicast
- IPv6, 275
 - next-generation requirements, 411
 - overview of, 269
- Unicode, 161
- United Nations (UN), IPT regulations, 317
- Universal frequency reuse, 568
- Universal Mobile Telecommunications System (UMTS), 601–602, 605
- Universal product code (UPC) barcode, 675
- Universal Serial Bus (USB), 543
- Universal Wireless Communications (UWC), 567, 590
- UNIX operating system, 90
- Unlicensed band CR, 692
- Unsolicited Grant Service-Real-Time, WiMax, 622
- Unspecified bit rate (UBR), 439
- UPC (universal product code) barcodes, 675
- USB (Universal Serial Bus), 543
- User agents
- client (UAC), 336
 - server (UAS), 336
 - SIP, 334, 336
 - software agents, xlvii
- User Datagram Protocol (UDP), 170, 256
- User ENUM, 341
- User interface, LANs, 175
- User-to-Network Interface. *See* UNI (User-to-Network Interface)
- UTP, twisted-pair, 45
- UTRA (UMTS Universal Terrestrial Radio) standard, 601
- UWB (Ultra-Wideband), 665–670
- advantages/disadvantages of, 666–667
 - applications, 667–668
 - combining Bluetooth with, 663–664, 668
 - future of, 668
 - overview of, 665–666
 - with WiMedia, 669–670
- UWC (Universal Wireless Communications), 567, 590
- V**
- V-Cast (Verizon Wireless), 707
- VAD (voice activity detection), 228
- Valerie (domestic android), lii
- Value-added network (VAN) provider, 105
- VAN (value-added network) provider, 105
- Variable Bit Rate-Best-Effort, WiMax, 622
- Variable Bit Rate-Non-Real-Time, WiMax, 622
- Variable bit rate (VBR), 438
- Variable-Spreading-Factor Orthogonal Frequency Code Division Multiplexing (VSF-OFCDM), 613–614
- VBR (variable bit rate), 438
- VDSL (Very-High-Bit-Rate DSL), 50, 508–509
- Vector Sum Excited Linear Prediction (VSELP), 577
- VeriSign, 380
- Verizon Wireless (V-Cast), 707
- Very-High-Bit-Rate DSL (VDSL), 50, 508–509
- Very-small-aperture terminals (VSATs), 65, 67–69
- VF (Virtual Fiber), 529, 636–638
- VFIs (virtual forwarding instances), 363–364
- Video. *See also* Digital video
- compression formats for IPTV, 344
 - for Frame Relay networks, 221
 - mobile, 706–707
 - phones, 689–690
 - telephony, 706–707
 - through IP PBXs, 322
 - traffic, xxxvii
- Video-on-demand. *See* VOD (video-on-demand)
- Videoconferencing, 502
- Videogames, brain-controlled, xlvii

- Vindigo, 713
- Virtual channels, ATM, 235–236
- Virtual circuits
 - defined, 216
 - MPLS with, 449
 - overview of, 9–10
 - packet-switched networks with, 217
 - PVCs, 10
 - SVCs, 10
- Virtual containers, 127–128
- Virtual fiber (VF), 55, 529, 636–638
- Virtual forwarding instances (VFI), 363–364
- Virtual mirrors, 1
- Virtual paths, ATM, 235–236
- Virtual private dial networks (VPDNs), 359
- Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS) VPNs, 371–373
- Virtual private networks. *See* VPNs (virtual private networks)
- Virtual Private WAN Service (VPWS) VPNs, 371
- Virtual reality, xlix–l
- Virtual router VPNs, 365, 367–369
- Virtual routing forwarding (VRF), 365–366
- Virtual tributaries, 127–128
- Viruses, 374
- VLANs, 191–192
- VLR (visitor location register), 586–587
- Vocoders, 324–325, 576–577
- VOD (video-on-demand)
 - ADSL originally for, 503
 - for future cable TV, 521–522
 - IPTV supporting, 342–343
 - Metadata, 520–521
- Vodafone, xxxvii
- VoDSL (Multiline Voice over DSL), 502
- VoFR (Voice over Frame Relay)
 - compression standards for, 228
 - features of, 228
 - overview of, 227–228
 - voice activity detection in, 228
- Voice
 - Frame Relay networks and, 221
 - interpolation, 228
- Voice activity detection (VAD), 228
- Voice-grade lines, 18, 22
- Voice over Frame Relay. *See* VoFR (Voice over Frame Relay)
- Voice over IP. *See* VoIP (Voice over IP)
- Voice over Wireless Local Area Network (VoWLAN), 648–651
- VoIP (Voice over IP)
 - call-signaling protocols, 330–339
 - delay, 325–326
 - digital voice technologies, 324–325
 - error concealment, 327
 - vs. IPT and Internet telephony, 314
 - IPTV supporting, 342
 - jitter buffers, 326
 - limitation of IP networks, 240
 - lower costs of, 313
 - PacketCable 1.0 for, 518–519
 - QoS, 328–330
 - service provider solutions for, 324
 - UDP for, 170, 257
- VoWLAN (Voice over Wireless Local Area Network), 648–651
 - capacity and QoS, 649–650
 - cellular carrier cooperation with, 653–654
 - EDCA, 650
 - handoffs, 649
 - Polled Access, 650
 - security, 648
 - support solutions, 650–651
- VPDNs (virtual private dial networks), 359
- VPLS (Virtual Private LAN Service) VPNs, 371–373
- VPNs (virtual private networks), 345–381. *See also* IP VPNs
 - applications of, 354
 - ATM networks, 231
 - benefits and evolution of, 357–358
 - BGP updated for, 264
 - concepts, 347
 - extranet, 356–357
 - G.SHDSL providing services for, 502
 - Internet-based, 348–350
 - Intranet, 354–355
 - Layer 2, 369–373

- Layer 3, 363–364
 - as nonswitched service, 110–111
 - overview of, 345–347
 - provisioned, 350–352
 - remote access, 355–356
 - standards, 358
 - virtual router VPNs, 365, 367–369
 - VPLS VPNs, 371–373
 - VPWS VPNs, 371
 - WANs using, 202
 - VPNs (virtual private networks), security, 374–381
 - accounting, 375
 - authentication, 375
 - authorization, 375
 - digital certificates, 380–381
 - encryption, 375–380
 - firewalls, 374
 - SLAs, 358
 - VPWS (Virtual Private WAN Service) VPNs, 371
 - VRF (virtual routing forwarding), 365–366
 - VSATs (very-small-aperture terminals), 65, 67–69
 - VSELP (Vector Sum Excited Linear Prediction), 577
 - VSF-OFCDM (Variable-Spreading-Factor Orthogonal Frequency Code Division Multiplexing), 613–614
- W**
- W-CDMA (Wideband CDMA), 568–569
 - 3G deployment and, 610
 - Beyond 3G involving, 612
 - defined, 600
 - HSDPA using, 602–604, 627
 - MediaFLO with, 711
 - UMTS using, 601–602
 - WANs (wide area networks)
 - circuit-switched, based on ISDN, 212–215
 - circuit-switched, based on leased lines, 203–212
 - LANs vs., 199–200
 - overview of, 201–203
 - packet-switched. *See* Packet-switched networks
 - War dialing, 647
 - War drivers, 646–647
 - WARC (World Administrative Radio Conference), 553, 599
 - Waveform coders, 324
 - Wavelength
 - changers, 463, 464
 - defined, 14
 - in fiber optic transmissions, 73
 - in radio spectrum, 551–553
 - routers, 92
 - WDM (Wavelength Division Multiplexing). *See also* CWDM (Coarse Wavelength Division Multiplexing); DWDM (Dense Wavelength Division Multiplexing)
 - chirped pulse in, 459
 - defining, 30–32
 - development of, 458
 - emerging applications, 463
 - equipment for, 458–460
 - IP over, 239–240, 462
 - multiservice provisioning platforms supporting, 473
 - overview of, 77–78
 - Wearables, intelligent, xliii–xlvi, 387
 - Web hosting, 502
 - Web of Trust, 380
 - Web servers, 297
 - Web surfing, 150
 - Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ), 297, 328
 - Weighted Round Robin (WRR), 297
 - WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy), 646–647
 - WFQ (Weighted Fair Queuing), 297, 328
 - WGIG (Working Group on Internet Governance), 36–37
 - Wi-Fi, 625, 640–642
 - Wi-Fi Alliance, 641
 - Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA), 647–648
 - WiBro (wireless broadband), 626–627
 - 4G systems, 612–615
 - broadband media options for, 490
 - microwave and, 60–61
 - overview of, 529
 - Wide area networks. *See* WANs (wide area networks)

- Wideband
 - CDMA. *See* W-CDMA (Wideband CDMA)
 - DCSs, 128
 - defined, 560
 - overview of, 15–16
- Widescreen, 399
- WiFiber (wireless fiber), 636–638
- WiMax (IEEE 802.16)
 - 802.16 (WiMax), 621–626
 - 802.16a revision, 623–624
 - 802.16a Revision d (REVd), 623–624
 - 802.16e revision (Mobile WiMax), 623–624
 - comparing mobile data architectures, 627
 - future of, 624–626
 - LMDS revision, 623
 - overview of, 621–623
 - vs. WiBro technology, 626
- WiMax (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access), 621–626
 - future of, 624–626
 - vs. HSDPA, 604
 - overview of, 621–623
 - revisions, 623–624
 - vs. WiBro technology, 626
- WiMCA (WiMedia's MAC Convergence Architecture), 669
- WiMedia Alliance, 669–670
- WiMedia's MAC Convergence Architecture (WiMCA), 669
- Windows Media Video (WMV) 9 Advanced Profile, 395
- Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP), 646–647
- Wired HANs, 543–544
- Wireless broadband. *See* WiBro (wireless broadband)
- Wireless communications basics, 549–577
 - antennas, 556–560
 - history of, 550–553
 - impairments, 554–556
 - improving error detection and correction, 574–575
 - overview of, 549–550
 - regulations issues, 553–554
 - signal modulation, 560–563
 - spectrum utilization, 563–577
- Wireless fiber (WiFiber), 636–638
- Wireless HANs, 541–542
- Wireless local area networks. *See* WLANs (wireless local area networks)
- Wireless local loops, 618
- Wireless micromesh networks, 658–659
- Wireless personal area networks. *See* WPANs (wireless personal area networks)
- Wireless wide area networks. *See* WWANs (wireless wide area networks)
- Wireless World Wide Web (WWW), 615
- WLANs (wireless local area networks), 638–659
 - IEEE 802.11x standards, 642–646
 - integrating with cellular networks, 651–654
 - mesh networks, 654–659
 - microwave in, 61
 - overview of, 638–640
 - security, 646–648
 - VoWLAN, 648–651
 - Wi-Fi, 640–642
 - wireless broadband for, 529
- WM9 (Windows Media 9), 395
- WMANs (wireless metropolitan area networks), 617–638
 - BFWA, 619–621
 - DMB, 634–636
 - ESTI BRAN, 629–630
 - Flash-OFDM, 632–634
 - iBurst, 630–631
 - IEEE 802.16 (WiMax), 621–626
 - IEEE 802.20 (Mobile-Fi), 627–628
 - overview of, 618–619
 - use of microwave, 61
 - VF, 636–638
 - wireless broadband for, 529, 626–627
- WMV (Windows Media Video) 9 Advanced Profile, 395
- Working Group on Internet Governance (WGIG), 36–37
- World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC), 553, 599
- World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), 36
- World Trade Organization (WTO), 35

- Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access.
 See WiMax (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access)
- WorldWide Spectrum Efficiency (WWise), 646
- WORM (write once, read many times) tags, 676
- Worms, 374
- WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access), 647–648
- WPANs (wireless personal area networks), 660–685
 defined, 660
 IEEE 802.15.1 (Bluetooth), 661–664
 IEEE 802.15.3 (WPAN-HR and WPAN-AHR), 664–665
 IEEE 802.15.4 (ZigBee), 670–674
 NFC, 683–685
 RFID, 674–683
 task groups for, 660–661
 use of microwave, 61
 UWB, 665–670
- WRR (Weighted Round Robin), 297
- WSIS (World Summit on the Information Society), 36
- WTO (World Trade Organization), 35
- WWANs (wireless wide area networks), 579–615
 1G systems, 580, 581–586
 2.5G systems, 580, 592–597
 2G systems, 580, 586–592
 3G systems, 580, 597–611
 4G systems, 581, 612–615
 5G systems, 614–615
 5Gsystems, 581
 Beyond 3G systems, 580–581, 611–612
 microwave for, 60–61
- WWise (WorldWide Spectrum Efficiency), 646
- WWW (Wireless World Wide Web), 615
- X**
- X10 standard, 540, 542–543
- X.25 packet-switching networks, 98
 declining use of, 220
 error control in, 218, 219
 history of, 219
 packet size in, 220
- X.509, 380
- xDSL. *See* DSL (Digital Subscriber Line)
- XMPP (Extensible Messaging and Presence Protocol), 338
- Z**
- ZigBee, 670–674
 certification program, 674
 devices, 671–672
 future of, 673–674
 networks, 672–673