



This chapter lists common terms and acronyms used throughout this document. For a more detailed list of internetworking terms and acronyms, refer to the Internetworking and Acronyms web site at:

<http://www.cisco.com/univercd/cc/td/doc/cisintwk/ita/index.htm>

A

AAA	Authentication, authorization, and accounting. A suite of network security services that provides the primary framework through which you can set up access control on your Cisco router or access server.
ANI	Automatic number identification. Same as calling party.
API	Application programming interface.
AV-pair	An attribute-value pair used in authentication.

C

CDR	Call data record.
CLI	Command-line interface.
connection	The tying together of two streams or call legs so that the incoming voice stream of one call leg is sent as the outgoing voice stream of the other call leg.

D

DID	Direct inward dial. Calls in which the gateway uses the number that you initially dialed (DNIS) to make the call instead of prompting you to dial additional digits.
DNIS	Dialed number information service.
DSP	Digital signaling processor.
DTMF	Dual tone multi-frequency. Use of two simultaneous voice-band tones for dialing (such as touch tone).

E

execution instance	An instance of the Tcl interpreter that is created to execute the script.
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F

FSM Finite State Machine.

I

IE Information element.

IVR Interactive voice response. Term used to describe systems that provide information in the form of recorded messages over telephone lines in response to user input in the form of spoken words or, more commonly, DTMF signaling. Examples include banks that allow you to check your balance from any telephone and automated stock quote systems.

R

RADIUS Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service. A protocol used for access control, such as authentication and authorization, or accounting.

RTSP Real-Time Streaming Protocol. Enables the controlled delivery of real-time data, such as audio and video. Sources of data can include both live data feeds, such as live audio and video, and stored content, such as prerecorded events. RTSP is designed to work with established protocols, such as RTP and HTTP.

T

Tcl Tool Command Language. A scripting language used for gateway products both internally and externally to Cisco IOS software code.

TFTP Trivial File Transfer Protocol. Simplified version of FTP that allows files to be transferred from one computer to another over a network, usually without the use of client authentication (for example, username and password).

TTS Real Time Streaming Protocol. Enables the controlled delivery of real-time data, such as audio and video. Sources of data can include both live data feeds, such as live audio and video, and stored content, such as prerecorded events. RTSP is designed to work with established protocols, such as RTP and HTTP.

U

URI Uniform Resource Identifier. Type of formatted identifier that encapsulates the name of an Internet object, and labels it with an identification of the name space, thus producing a member of the universal set of names in registered name spaces and of addresses referring to registered protocols or name spaces. [RFC 1630]

V

- VoFR** Voice over Frame Relay. VoFR enables a router to carry voice traffic (for example, telephone calls and faxes) over a Frame Relay network. When sending voice traffic over Frame Relay, the voice traffic is segmented and encapsulated for transit across the Frame Relay network using FRF.12 encapsulation.
- VoIP** Voice over IP. The capability to carry normal telephony-style voice over an IP-based internet with POTS-like functionality, reliability, and voice quality. VoIP enables a router to carry voice traffic (for example, telephone calls and faxes) over an IP network. In VoIP, the DSP segments the voice signal into frames, which then are coupled in groups of two and stored in voice packets. These voice packets are transported using IP in compliance with ITU-T specification H.323.

