

NETWORKS FULL FORMS

TCP/IP – Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol
LAN – Local Area Network
MAN – Metropolitan Area Network
WAN – Wide Area Network
Modem – Modulation(tor)/Demodulation(tor)
URL – Uniform Resource Location
FTP – File Transfer Protocol
HTTP – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
PPP – Point to Point Protocol
GSM – Global System for Mobile
CDMA – Code Division Multiple Access
WLL(WiLL)–Wireless in Local Loop
SMS – Short Message Service
WWW – World Wide Web
HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language
XML – eXtensible Markup Language
NFS – Network File System

ARPANET – Advanced Research Projects Agency
 NSFnet – National Science Foundation
 NIU – Network Interface Unit
 NIC - Network Interface Card
 TAP – Terminal Access Point
 (NIU = NIC = TAP)
 VGM – Voice Grade Medium
 DGM – Data Grade Medium
 STP – Shielded Twisted Pair
 UTP – Unshielded Twisted Pair
 LED – Light Emitting Diode
 LD – Laser Diode
 Kbps – Kilo bits Per Second
 KBps – Kilo Bytes Per Second
 Mbps - Mega Bits Per Second
 MBps – Mega Bytes Per Second
 Gbps - Giga Bits Per Second
 GBps – Giga Bytes Per Second
 OFC – Optic Fiber Cable
 Fiber Optic Cable
 KHz – Kilo Hertz
 MHz – Mega Hertz
 GHz – Giga Hertz
 THz – Tera Hertz
 Bps – Bytes Per Second
 bps - Bits Per Second
 PDA – Personal Digital Assistants
 P-P - Point to Point
 AM – Amplitude Modulation
 FM - Frequency Modulation
 PM – Phase Modulation
 A/F – Audio Frequency
 (Txd – Transmit Rxd – Receive)
 RTS – Request to Send
 CD – Carrier Detect
 DSR – Data Set Ready
 CTS – Clear to Send
 DTR – Data Terminal Ready)
 RJ45 – Registered Jack – 45

BNC – Bayone – Neill – Concelman
 AUI – Attachment Unit Interface
 SNA – Systems Network Architecture
 VFIR – Very Fast Infrared
 URI – Uniform Resource Identifier
 URN – Uniform Resource Name
 MIME – Mail and Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
 POP – Post Office Protocol
 SMTP – Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
 NNTP – Network News Transfer Protocol
 HTTP – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
 NTP – Network Time Protocol
 IMAP – Internet Mail Transfer Protocol
 SLIP – Serial Line Internet Protocol
 IPCP – IP Control Protocol
 NCP – Network Control Protocol
 LCP – Link Control Protocol
 PC – Personal Computer
 ISP – Internet Service Provider
SIM – Subscriber Identity Module
TDMA – Time Division Multiple Access
 TDM – Time Division Multiplexing
 IDEN – Integrated Digital Enhanced Network
 WCDMA –Wideband CDMA
 PSTN – Public Switched Telephone Network
 3G – Third Generation
 UMTS – Universal Mobile Telecommunications System / Universal Mobile Telephone System
 EDGE – Enhanced Data rates for Global Evolution
 SMSC – Short Message Service Center
 HLR – Home Location Register
 Email – Electronic Mail
 Fax – Fascimile
 VSNL – Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited
DNS – Domain Name Server
 DHTML– Dynamic Hyper Text Markup Language
 DECnet– Digital’s family of communication protocols
 IE – Internet Explorer

Boolean Algebra Laws

- (1) Properties of 0 and 1:
 $0 + X = X, 1 + X = 1, 0.X = 0, 1.X = X$
- (2) Idempotence Law: (a) $X + X = X$ (b) $X.X = X$
- (3) Involution Law: $\overline{\overline{A}} = A$
- (4) Complementary Law: (a) $X + \overline{X} = 1$ (b) $X.\overline{X} = 0$
- (5) Commutative Law: (a) $X+Y = Y+X$
 (b) $X.Y = Y.X$
- (6) Associative Law: (a) $X + (Y+Z) = (X+Y)+Z$
 (b) $X.(Y.Z) = (X.Y).Z$
- (7) Distributive Law: (a) $X(Y+Z) = XY+XZ$
 (b) $X+YZ = (X+Y)(X+Z)$
- (8) Absorption Law: (a) $X+XY = X$
 (b) $X(X+Y) = X$
- (9) Third distributive Law: $X + \overline{X}Y = X+Y$
- (10) Demorgan’s Theorems (1) $\overline{X + Y} = \overline{X}. \overline{Y}$
 (2) $\overline{X.Y} = \overline{X} + \overline{Y}$