

Feature Descriptions		
Feature	Meaning	What is it good for?
ISM Band	Industrial, scientific and medical radio bands	Tolerance of interference from ISM equipment. 2.4 GHz band used with WLAN 802.11b/g/Draft-N, 5 GHz band used with WLAN 802.11a
Ports 10/100/1000	Connection Speed in Mbits	Specifies the maximum speed per ethernet port. 100 Mbit is "Fast Ethernet"; 1000 Mbit is Gigabit Ethernet.
Autosensing	Automatic probing	Automatically probes the speed capability of the ethernet ports.
Half / Full Duplex	Both communication ends can send and receive	Half Duplex: Non concurrent (non-simultaneous) data transmission in two directions. Full Duplex: Concurrent data transmission in two directions.
Auto-MDIX/MDIX	Medium Dependent Interface/MDI Crossover	Automatic detection of the type of ethernet cable (straight through or cross over).
802.3af	Power over Ethernet (PoE)	Provides DC (Direct Current) over the ethernet cable to devices (such as IP phones) that are connected to the wired network. PoE eliminates the need for a power adapter.
802.11i	Wi-Fi Protected Access	Provides a class of secure wireless system.
802.11e	Quality of Service enhancement for WLAN	Provides prioritization for delay-sensitive traffic.
802.11e (WMM)	Quality of Service enhancement for WLAN Wireless Multimedia	Wi-Fi Alliance interoperability certification based on IEEE 802.11e. Prioritizes traffic: 1. Voice 2. Video 3. Best Effort 4. Background
802.1p	Mechanism for implementing Quality of Service	Provides traffic prioritization for Layer 2 switches.
802.11F	Inter-Access Protocol	Provides wireless access point communication between multi-vendor systems.
802.1Q	VLAN (Virtual Local Area Network) Tagging	A VLAN provides separate logical networks on one physical network, e.g. for different company departments. By tagging (labeling) frames, packets can be identified and therefore transported to the intended port only (which for example prevents leakage to or snooping by any department).
802.1X	Port-based network access control	Security. Prevents access to a specific port if authentication fails.
Rangebooster Technology WEP 64 / 128	Add-on to wireless 802.11g (54 Mbit/s on 2.4 GHz band) Wired Equivalent Privacy	Increases the range and throughput of wireless 802.11g networks. Scheme to secure IEEE 802.11 wireless networks through encryption. WEP-64 uses a 40 bit key size. WEP-128 uses a 104 bit key size.
WPA-PSK	Wi-Fi Protected Access - Pre Shared Key	A class of system to secure Wi-Fi computer networks. WPA implements the majority of the IEEE 802.11i standard. With PSK every user is given the same pass phrase.
WPA2-PSK	Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 - Pre Shared Key	A class of system to secure Wi-Fi computer networks. WPA2 implements the full IEEE 802.11i standard. With PSK every user is given the same pass-phrase.
WPA2-PSK Mixed	WPA2-PSK + WPA-PSK (TKIP)	Mixed use of WPA2-PSK and WPA-PSK TKIP (TKIP: Temporal Key Integrity Protocol). TKIP scrambles keys and adds an integrity-check feature, ensuring that keys haven't been manipulated.
WPA-ENT	Wi-Fi Protected Access - Enterprise	WPA requiring a Radius Server for authentication.
WPA2-ENT	Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 - Enterprise	WPA2 requiring a Radius Server for authentication.
WPA2-ENT Mixed	Wi-Fi Protected Access 2 - Enterprise Mixed	Extends an existing SSID to support multiple security policies.
RADIUS authentication	Remote Authentication Dial In User Service	A radius server checks the user credentials by use of an authentication scheme (such as PAP, CHAP, EAP).
SSID Broadcast Enable/Disable	Enable or disable broadcasting of the Service Set Identifier	Security feature. An SSID differentiates one WLAN from another WLAN. If an AP (Access Point) broadcasts the SSID, the SSID becomes visible. WLAN stations searching for an AP can scan and detect that AP. By disabling the broadcasting of the SSID, searching WLAN stations will not be able to detect the AP.
Access Control (MAC based)	Access control based on Media Access Control address	Security feature. MAC based access control uses the MAC address of the connecting device to grant or deny network access.
Access Control http / https	Hypertext Transfer Protocol over Secure Socket Layer	Security feature. HTTPS can be enabled on accessing the web-based utility in order to access the device through a Secure Socket Layer (SSL).
Access Control WLAN Client WebGUI	Grant or deny access via Web interface	Security feature. Access of WLAN client can be granted or denied via the Web User Interface.
Wireless Security Monitoring (Detection)	New AP and new Client detection	Security feature: Alerts WLAN users that a suspicious network event has been sensed (e.g. intrusion alarms, DoS (Denial of Service) alarms, vulnerability alarms).
Wireless Client Isolation:	Between SSID: Keep WLAN isolated from other WLAN. Within SSID: Keep WLAN station isolated from WLAN.	Security feature. Between SSID: Prevents eavesdropping in the network. Keeps AP from forwarding received wireless frames to other wireless networks (SSIDs). Within SSID: WLAN stations associated with the same network name (SSID), can see and transfer files between each other. By isolating WLAN stations, these will not be able to see each other.
BSSID	Basic Service Set Identifier	The MAC address of the Access Point in an infrastructure mode BSS (Basic Service Set).
Multiple BSSID	Multiple Basic Service Set Identifier	A solution that poses itself as multiple APs each serving a different SSID or VLAN.
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol	Protocol that provides monitoring of network nodes from a management host. Network nodes can for instance be servers, bridges, switches but also services (example: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)).
E-mail notification	Receive E-Mail from Access Point	Security feature. Access Point sends an e-mail alert to user in case of certain attacks.
Syslog / Remote Syslog	System log messaging	Client/server protocol. Computer system management and security feature. Syslog sender (host or remote host) sends a small text message to syslog receiver.
Firmware upgradeable via Browser	Browser enables search for firmware on user PC	Browser enables search for firmware (computer program embedded in a hardware device) that has been downloaded and stored on the user's PC in order to enter it into the ROM (Read Only Memory) of the device. Firmware upgrade refers to addition of new features and/or bugfix.
Dual Images (resilient fw upgrade)	Device featuring two firmware images	Device remains functional in case a firmware upgrade process is disrupted.
DHCP Client	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	DHCP is a protocol that assigns dynamic IP addresses to devices in the network. A DHCP client receives the dynamic IP address from a DHCP server.
Port Mirroring	Monitoring of network traffic	Diagnostic tool. Incoming and outgoing packets on a port are forwarded to a specified port for reason of real-time analysis.
Access Point	Transmitter/receiver of radio signals	Device that connects wireless communication devices thereby forming a wireless network. The access point itself generally connects to a wired network.
WLAN Bridge	Connecting two or more networks wirelessly	Point to Point: wireless device connects two networks of two separate locations. Point to Multipoint: wireless device connects multiple networks (the network of
Repeater	Regeneration of received signal	A device that regenerates a received signal transmitting the signal to the next medium. Its function is to extend the range of an existing wireless network.
Wireless Client	Transmitter/receiver of radio signals	Device that wirelessly connects to an Access Point. Available in various form factors such as built-in in notebook, PC Card, USB-adapter, PCI, desktop WLAN ethernet bridge.
Linksys One Ready	Ready for integration into a Linksys One network	Device includes firmware for seamless integration into a Linksys One data or data/voice network.
Linux	PC Operating System	UNIX-like operating system, mostly known for use in servers.
Antennae: MIMO	Multiple Input Multiple Output	Antenna technology using multiple antennas at both the transmitter and receiver side for reason of performance improvement of radio communication systems. (SISO is Single Input Single Output).
Antennae: Internal / External	Antenna(s) placed inside or outside of the device casing	Antennas are mounted directly onto the circuit board of the device and/or mounted to the outside of the device casing.
Antennae: Directional	Radiating greater power in one or more directions	Allows increased performance both while transmitting and receiving. Reduced interference from unwanted sources.
Antennae: Omnidirectional	Radiating power uniformly in one plane	Has a wide beamwidth and therefore does not require aiming in the direction of the signal source.
Antennae: Transmit Power adjustable	Transmit power can be tuned	Provides modification of coverage in high-density client areas.
Antennae: Transmit Power in dBm	Standard unit (dBm) for measuring levels of power	Absolute unit due to reference to Watt. Used when measuring power. Used in radio and fiber optics networks.
Antennae: Gain (dBi)	Amplification expressed in dBi	Represents the amplification of an antenna with regards to an (imaginary) isotropic antenna (an antenna that radiates equally in all directions).
Antennae: Receiver Sensitivity in dBm	Standard unit (dBm) for expressing antenna 'responsiveness'.	Indicates how faint a radio signal can be successfully received by the receiver. The lower the sensitivity expressed in dBm, the better radio reception.
Antennae: Detachable	Antenna(s) can be demounted	Alternative antenna(s) can be mounted. For instance for reason of use of antennas with a higher gain or for mounting an outdoor antenna.
Antennae: Reverse Polarity	(+) pole connected to (-) pole, (-) pole connected to (+) pole	Designed to be incompatible with standard SMA connectors to comply with FCC regulations wanting to prevent attachment of non-standard antennas to wireless devices.
Antennae: N-type connector	Connector used to join coaxial cables	One of the first connectors capable of carrying microwave-frequency signals.
Antennae: SMA	SubMiniature version A	Coaxial radio frequency cable connector developed in the 1960's
Modulation: DSSS	DSSS: Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum	Modulation is the addition of information to a signal carrier. By varying a waveform the signal is used to convey a message. Spread Spectrum refers to carrier signals occurring over the full bandwidth.
Modulation: OFDM	OFDM: Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing	Modulation is the addition of information to a signal carrier. By varying a waveform the signal is used to convey a message. Orthogonal (mutually independent) refers to the type of sub-carriers with different frequencies that are modulated.
Auto channel selection	WLAN device self-selecting the transmit/receive channel	If conditions with signal degradation between an AP and clients are met, auto-channel selection is initiated after a defined amount of connection retries (within a defined timeframe) is exceeded, in order to establish a connection via an alternative channel.
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards Institute	An organization that establishes telecommunications standards for Europe.
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturers Association	A standards-setting body for many industries including the data industry.
NEMA IP 53	NEMA Rating	NEMA 5: Indoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against settling airborne dust, falling dirt, and dripping noncorrosive liquids. NEMA 3: Outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against rain, sleet, wind blown dust and damage from external ice formation.