Acronym and Definition Guide

Term	Abbrev.	Definition
Access Ethernet Private Line	**Access EPL**	Access EPL service uses a Point-to-Point OVC to associate one OVC End Point at a UNI and one OVC End Point at an ENNI. One UNI can support only a single instance of the Access EPL service.
Access Ethernet Virtual Private Line	**Access EVPL**	Access EVPL service uses a Point-to-Point OVC to associate one OVC End Point at a UNI and one OVC End Point at an ENNI. One UNI can support one or more Access EVPL instances.
Access Provider	**AP**	An Operator MEN that offers the Ethernet Access Service type.
Bandwidth Profile	**BWP**	A Bandwidth Profile is a characterization of the lengths and arrival times for Service Frames at a reference point.
Bandwidth profile per CoS ID		A bandwidth profile applied on a per-Class of Service basis.
Bandwidth profile per OVC Endpoint		A bandwidth profile applied on a per-OVC Endpoint basis.
Bandwidth profile per UNI		A bandwidth profile applied on a per-UNI basis.
Bandwidth profile per EEC		A bandwidth profile applied on a per Egress Equivalency Class which replaces per EVC and per CoS
Bridge PDU or Spanning Tree BPDU	**BPDU**	This are the protocol messages exchanged by bridges that implement one of the spanning tree protocols (see STP and PDU)
Broadcast Service Frame		A Service Frame that has the broadcast destination MAC address.
Circuit Emulation Services	**CES**	A technique for transporting and emulating the characteristics of a TDM service such as T1/E1, T3/E3, and SONET/SDH on an asynchronous data network such as ATM, MPLS, or Ethernet.
Circuit Emulation Services over Ethernet	**CESoETH**	Performing CES over an Ethernet (or Carrier Ethernet) network.
Carrier Ethernet Network	**CEN**	Carrier Ethernet Network. See also MEN
CE-VLAN CoS ID		Customer Edge VLAN CoS. Also C-tag PCP.
CE-VLAN CoS ID Value Preservation (OVC)		CE-VLAN CoS ID Value Preservation describes a relationship between the format and certain field values of the frame at one External Interface and of the corresponding frame at another External Interface
CE-VLAN ID		Customer Edge VLAN ID
CE-VLAN ID Preservation (OVC)		CE-VLAN ID Preservation describes a relationship between the format and certain field values of the frame at one External Interface and of the corresponding frame at another External Interface
OVC End Point Map at the UNI		An association of CE-VLAN IDs with OVCs at a UNI.
CE-VLAN Tag		Customer Edge VLAN Tag
Class of Service Frame Set	**CoS**	A set of Service Frames that have a commitment from the Service Provider subject to a particular set of performance objectives.
Class of Service Identifier for Service Frames (UNI)		The mechanism and/or values of the mechanism to be used to identify the CoS Name that applies to the frame at a given UNI.
Class of Service Identifier for ENNI Frames (ENNI)		The mechanism and/or values of the parameters in the mechanism to be used to identify the CoS Name that applies to the frame at a given ENNI that maps to an OVC End Point.

Class of Service Frame Set		A set of Service or ENNI Frames that have a commitment from the Operator or Service Provider subject to a particular set of performance objectives.
Class of Service Label		A CoS Name that is standardized in MEF 23.1. Each CoS Label identifies four Performance Tiers where each Performance Tier contains a set of performance objectives and associated parameters.
Class of Service Name		A designation given to one or more sets of performance objectives and associated parameters by the Service Provider or Operator.
Color Mode	**CM**	CM is a Bandwidth Profile parameter. The Color Mode parameter indicates whether the color-aware or color-blind property is employed by the Bandwidth Profile. It takes a value of "color-blind" or "color-aware" only.
Color-aware		A Bandwidth Profile property where a pre-determined level of Bandwidth Profile compliance for each Service or ENNI Frame is taken into account when determining the level of compliance for each Service Frame.
Color-blind		A Bandwidth Profile property where a pre-determined level of Bandwidth Profile compliance for each Service Frame, if present, is ignored when determining the level of compliance for each Service Frame.
Color Identifier for Service Frame (UNI)		The mechanism and/or values of the parameters in the mechanism used to identify the Color that applies to the frame at a given UNI. A particular Color ID value may indicate Color instance of Green or Yellow for a Service Frame. PCP and DSCP may indicate both CoS Name and Color. Information derivable from a) a set of one or more C-Tag PCP values or b) a set of one or more DSCP values.
Color Identifier for ENNI Frames (ENNI)		The mechanism and/or values of the parameters in the mechanism used to identify the Color that applies to the frame at a given ENNI that maps to an OVC End Point. A particular Color ID value may indicate Color instance of Green or Yellow for an ENNI Frame. PCP may indicate both CoS Name and Color. Information derivable from a) a set of one or more S-Tag PCP values or b) DEI value.
Committed Burst Size	**CBS**	CBS is a Bandwidth Profile parameter. It limits the maximum number of bytes available for a burst of Frames sent at the EI speed to remain CIR-conformant. The CBS determines the amount of tokens in the committed token bucket. The minimum value is one MFS (1522 bytes at the UNI, 1526 at the ENNI)
Committed Information Rate	**CIR**	CIR is a Bandwidth Profile parameter. It defines the average rate in bits/s of Frames at an EI up to which the network delivers Frames, and is committed to meeting the performance objectives defined by the CoS Service Attribute.
Coupling Flag	**CF**	CF is a Bandwidth Profile parameter. The Coupling Flag allows the choice between two modes of operation of the rate enforcement algorithm. It takes a value of 0 or 1 only.
Customer Edge	**CE**	Equipment on the Subscriber side of the UNI.
Customer Edge VLAN CoS		The Priority Code Point bits in the IEEE 802.1Q Customer VLAN Tag in a Service Frame that is either tagged or priority tagged.
Customer Edge VLAN ID		The identifier derivable from the content of a Service Frame that allows the Service Frame to be associated with an EVC at the UNI.
Discard Eligibility Indicator	**DEI**	A bit in the CE-VLAN and S-VLAN tags that can be used to indicate that a frame has been colored yellow by a Bandwidth Profile.
Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification	**DOCSIS**	An international telecommunications standard that permits the addition of high-speed data transfer to an existing cable TV (CATV) system. It is employed by many cable television operators to provide Internet access over their existing hybrid fiber-coaxial (HFC) infrastructure.

Data Terminal Equipment	**DTE**	In traditional data communications the data processing (computer) equipment that terminates a communication path is the DTE. Traditionally, the DTE connects to the transmission channel through a Data Communications Equipment (DCE). A modem was a DCE. With Ethernet, the DTE connects directly to the channel and therefore there is no DCE, communication is DTE to DTE.
Ethernet Delay Measurement	**ETH-DM**	Ethernet Delay Measurement. This Service OAM protocol sends Delay Measurement Messages to measure the delay/latency of Ethenret frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network. ETH-DM uses DMM and DMR messages.
Ethernet Delay Measurement Message	**DMM**	Ethernet Delay Measurement Message. Single-Ended Delay Measurement Messages sent from the Controller Maintenance End Point (MEP) to the Responder to measure the delay/latency of Ethenret frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network
Ethernet Delay Measurement Reply	**DMR**	Ethernet Delay Measurement Reply. Single-Ended Delay Measurement Replies sent back from the Responder Maintenance End Point (MEP) to the Controller MEP to measure the delay/latency of Ethernet frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network
Ethernet One-Way Delay Measurement	**ETH-DM**	Ethernet Delay Measurement. This Service OAM protocol sends Delay Measurement Messages to measure the delay/latency of Ethenret frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network. ETH-DM uses DMM and DMR messages.
Ethernet Delay Measurement Message	**1DM**	Ethernet One-Way Delay Measurement Message. Dual-Ended Delay Measurement Messages sent from the Controller Maintenance End Point (MEP) to the Sink MEP to measure the delay/latency of Ethenret frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network
Ethernet Loss Measurement	**ETH-LM**	Ethernet Loss Measurement. This Service OAM protocol sends Loss Measurement Messages to measure the frame loss in a Carrier Ethernet Network. ETH-LMM and ETH-LMR
Ethernet Loss Measurement Message	**LMM**	Ethernet Loss Measurement Message. Single-Ended Loss Measurement Messages sent from the Controller Maintenance End Point (MEP) to the Responder to measure the Loss of Ethernet service frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network. LMM uses LIVE customer traffic to
Ethernet Loss Measurement Reply	**LMR**	Ethernet Loss Measurement Reply. Single-Ended Loss Measurement Replies sent back from the Responder Maintenance End Point (MEP) to the Controller MEP to measure the loss of Ethenret frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network
Ethernet Synthentic Loss Measurement	**ETH-SLM**	Ethernet Synthentic Loss Measurement Message. Single-Ended Loss Measurement Messages sent from the Controller Maintenance End Point (MEP) to the Responder to measure the Loss of Ethernet service frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network. SLM uses synthetic frames similar to CCMs and DMMs
Ethernet Synthentic Loss Measurement Message	**SLM**	Ethernet Delay Measurement Message. Single-Ended Delay Measurement Messages sent from the Controller Maintenance End Point (MEP) to the Responder to measure the delay/latency of Ethenret frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network
Ethernet Synthentic Loss Measurement Reply	**SLR**	Ethernet Synthic Loss Measurement Reply. Single-Ended Loss Measurement Replies sent back from the Responder Maintenance End Point (MEP) to the Controller MEP to measure the loss of Ethenret frames in a Carrier Ethernet Network
E-Access Service Type	**E-Access**	Ethernet services that use an OVC with at least one UNI OVC End Point and one ENNI OVC End Point.
Egress Bandwidth Profile		A service attribute that specifies the length and arrival time characteristics of egress Frames at the egress EI.
Egress Service Frame		A Service Frame sent from within a MEN to an EI.

E-LAN Service	**E-LAN**	An Ethernet service type that is based on a Multipoint-to- Multipoint EVC.
E-Line Service	**E-LINE**	An Ethernet service type that is based on a Point-to-Point EVC.
Ethernet Private Line	**EPL**	Ethernet Private Line. A point to point Ethernet service designed to replace legacy T1/E1 leased line services
ENNI		External Network-to-Network Interface - A reference point representing the boundary between two Operator MENs that are operated as separate administrative domains
ENNI Frame		The first bit of the Destination Address to the last bit of the Frame Check Sequence of the Ethernet Frame transmitted across the ENNI
ENNI MTU		MTU of an ENNI frame at the ENNI
E-Tree Service		An Ethernet service type that is based on a Rooted-Multipoint EVC.
Ethernet Access Provider		Operator of the MEN providing the OVC-based Ethernet service between a UNI and an ENNI.
Ethernet Virtual Connection	**EVC**	An association of two or more UNIs that limits the exchange of Service Frames to UNIs in the Ethernet Virtual Connection.
EVC MTU Size		The maximum sized Service Frame allowed for an EVC.
EVPL		Ethernet Virtual Private Line
Excess Burst Size	**EBS**	EBS is a Bandwidth Profile parameter. It limits the maximum number of bytes available for a burst of Frames sent at the EI speed to remain EIR-conformant.The CBS determines the amount of tokens in the excess token bucket. The minimum value is one MFS (1522 bytes at the UNI, 1526 at the ENNI)
Excess Information Rate	**EIR**	EIR is a Bandwidth Profile parameter. It defines the average rate in bits/s of Frames up to which the network may deliver Frames but without any performance objectives.
External Interface	**EI**	Either a UNI or an ENNI
Frame		Short for Ethernet Frame
Frame Delay	**FD**	The time elapsed from the reception of the first bit of the ingress frame at EI_1 until the transmission of the last bit of the corresponding egress frame at EI_2 .
Frame Delay Range	**FDR**	The difference between the observed percentile of delay at a target percentile and the observed minimum delay for the set of frames in interval T.
Frame Delay Performance		A measure of the delays experienced by different Service or ENNI Frames belonging to the same CoS Frame Set.
Frame Delay Range Performance		A measure of the extent of delay variability experienced by different Service or ENNI Frames belonging to the same CoS Frame Set.
Frame Loss Ratio Performance	**FLR**	Frame Loss Ratio is a measure of the number of lost frames between the ingress EI_1 and the egress EI_2 . Frame Loss Ratio is expressed as a percentage.
Ingress Bandwidth Profile		A characterization of ingress Frame arrival times and lengths at the ingress EI and a specification of disposition of each Frame based on its level of compliance with the characterization.
Ingress Service Frame		A Service Frame sent from an EI into the Service Provider network.
Inter-Frame Delay Variation	**IFDV**	The difference in delay of two Service or ENNI Frames belonging to the same CoS Frame Set.
Inter-Frame Delay Variation Performance		A measure of the variation in the delays experienced by different Service or ENNI Frames belonging to the same CoS Frame Set.
Layer 2 Control Protocol Service Frame	**L2CP Frame**	A Service Frame that is used for Layer 2 control, e.g., Spanning Tree Protocol.
Layer 2 Control Protocol Tunneling		The process by which a Layer 2 Control Protocol Service Frame is passed through the Service Provider network without being processed and is delivered unchanged to the proper UNI(s).

Media Access Control	**MAC**	A sublayer of the Datalink Layer (layer 2 in the ISO Model). For Ethernet, the MAC layer includes the definition of the Ethernet frame structure, the format for Ethernet station address (known as MAC addresses), and the channel access protocol (CSMA/CD).
MAC Address		An Ethernet Station Address (6 Bytes)
Maintenance Entity (Group)	**ME/MEG**	An association of two or more S-OAM Maintenance End Points (MEPs)
Maintenance Entity Group End Point	**MEP**	An end point of an S-OAM Maintenance Entity Group. MEPs can intiate and respond to S-OAM commands.
Maintenance Entity Group End Point	**MIP**	Any Intermediate Maintenance Point configured on the same OAM level between two MEPs in a MEG
Maximum Number of OVCs per UNI		The maximum number of OVCs that may be on a UNI.
Maximum Number of CE-VLAN IDs per OVC		An integer that indicates the quantity of CE-VLANs that can be mapped to a single OVC at that UNI. A value = 1 indicates that UNI can only map single CE-VLANs to an OVC. A value > 1 indicates that up to that limit can be mapped to a single OVC.
Mean Frame Delay Performance	**MFD**	The arithmetic mean, or average of delays experienced by different Service or ENNI Frames belonging to the same CoS Frame Set.
MEN		Metro Ethernet Network
Metro Ethernet Network	**MEN**	The Service Provider's network providing Ethernet services. Synonomous with Carrier Ethernet Network (CEN)
Maximum Transmission Unit	**MTU**	The maximum sized Service Frame allowed for an Ethernet service.
Multicast Service Frame		A Service Frame that has a multicast destination MAC address.
Multipoint-to- Multipoint EVC		An EVC with two or more UNIs. A Multipoint-to-Multipoint EVC with two UNIs is different from a Point-to-Point EVC because one or more additional UNIs can be added to it.
Multi-System Operator	**MSO**	An operator of multiple cable or direct-broadcast satellite television systems.
Operations, Adminstrations and Maintenance	**OAM**	A suite of network management functions and tools for troubleshooting and measuring the service performance of Ethernet services
Service Operations, Adminstrations and Maintenance	**S-OAM**	A suite of network management functions and tools for troubleshooting and measuring the service performance of Ethernet services
Service Operations, Adminstrations and Maintenance Fault Management	**S-OAM FM**	A suite of network management functions and tools for troubleshooting Ethernet services
Service Operations, Adminstrations and Maintenance Performance Management	**S-OAM PM**	A suite of network management functions and tools for measuring the performance of Ethernet services
Operator Virtual Connection	**OVC**	Operator Virtual Connection, an association of OVC End Points
OVC End Point	**OEP**	An association of an OVC with a specific External Interface i.e., UNI, ENNI
OVC Identifier		string that is unique among all OVCs in the Operator MEN
N/A		Not Applicable
N/S		Not Specified
Protocol Data Unit	**PDU**	Information that is delivered as a unit among peer entities of a network and that may contain control information, such as address information, or user data (from Wikipedia). A PDU is the "message" that is exchanged between peer entities in a network. For example, spanning tree bridges exchange BPDUs.
Point-to-Point EVC		An EVC with exactly 2 UNIs.

Rooted-Multipoint EVC		A multipoint EVC in which each UNI is designated as either a Root or a Leaf. Ingress Service Frames at a Root UNI can be delivered to one or more of any of the other UNIs in the EVC. Ingress Service Frames at a Leaf UNI can only be delivered to one or more Root UNIs in the EVC.
Service Frame		An Ethernet frame transmitted across the UNI toward the Service Provider or an Ethernet frame transmitted across the UNI toward the Subscriber.
Service Level Agreement	**SLA**	The contract between the Subscriber or Operator and Service Provider specifying the agreed to service level commitments and related business agreements.
Service Level Specification	**SLS**	The technical specification of the service level being offered by the Service Provider to the Subscriber or Operator.
Service Multiplexing		A UNI service attribute in which the UNI can be in more than one EVC instance.
Service Provider	**SP**	The organization providing UNI to UNI Ethernet Service(s).
Standards Developing Organization	**SDO**	Any organization whose primary activities are developing, coordinating, promulgating, revising, amending, reissuing, interpreting, or otherwise producing technical standards that are intended to address the needs of some relatively wide base of affected adopters. (source: Wikipedia)
Spanning Tree Protocol	**STP**	A protocol, originally specified in IEEE Std 802.1D to detect and disable loops in a bridged layer 2 (MAC-layer) network. STP also refers generically to the derivative protocols of the original Spanning Tree Protocol, RSTP, the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol specified in the current revision of 802.1D and MSTP, the Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol, defined in IEEE Std 802.1Q.
Subscriber		The organization purchasing and/or using Ethernet Services.
S-Tag		Service VLAN Tag.
S-VLAN ID		The 12 bit VLAN ID field in the S-Tag of an ENNI Frame
Tag		An optional field in a frame header. In this document it is the 4- byte field that, when present in an Ethernet frame, appears immediately after the Source Address, or another tag in an Ethernet frame header and which consists of the 2-byte Tag Protocol Identification Field (TPID) which indicates S-Tag or C-Tag, and the 2-byte Tag Control Information field (TCI) which contains the 3-bit Priority Code Point, and the 12-bit VLAN ID field
UNI MTU Size		The maximum sized Service Frame allowed at the UNI.
Unicast Service Frame		A Service Frame that has a unicast destination MAC address.
User Network Interface	**UNI**	The physical demarcation point between the responsibility of the Service Provider and the responsibility of the Subscriber.
VLAN		Virtual LAN