In an operating system, the overall structure in which files are named, stored, and organized.

font set

A collection of font sizes for one font, customized for a paiticular display and printer. Font Sets determine what text looks like on screen and on paper.

free space

An unused and unformatted portion of a hard disk that can be partitioned or subpartitioned. Free space within an extended partition is available for the creation of logical drives. Free space that is not within an extended partition is available for the creation of a paitition, with a maximum of four partitions allowed.

full name

A users complete name, usually consisting of the last name, first name, and middle initial. The full name is information that can be maintained by User Manager as part of the information identifying and defining a user account.See also user account.

~~management information base (MIB)~~

~~Aset of objects that represent various types of information about adevice, used by SNMP to manage devices. Because different network management services are used for different types of devices or protocols, each service has its own set of objects. The entire set of objects that any service or protocol uses is referred to as its MIB.~~

~~MIB See management information base.~~

~~m node ANetBIOS over TCP!IP mode that uses b node first (broadcasts), then p node (~~

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Microsoft NT Sewer Glossary

global account

For Windows NT Server, a normal user account in a users home domain. Most user accounts are global accounts. If there are multiple domains in the network, it is best if each user in the network has only one user account, in only one domain, and each users access to other domains is accomplished through the establishment of domain trust relationships.See also local account.

global group

For Windows NT Server, a group that can be used in its own domain, servers and workstations of the domain, and trusting domains. In all these places it can be granted rights and permissions and can become a member of local groups. However, it can contain only user accounts from its own domain. Global groups provide a way to create handy sets of users from inside the domain, available for use both in and out of the domain.

Global groups cannot be created or maintained on Window NT computers. However, for Windows NT computers that participate in a domain, domain global groups can be granted rights and permissions at those computers, and

can become members of local groups at those computers.See also group, local group.
group
In User Manager, an account containing other accounts that are called members. The permissions and
rights granted to a group are
also provided to its members, making groups a convenient way to grant common capabilities to
collections of user accounts. For Windows NT, groups are managed with User Manager. For
Windows NT Server, groups are managed with User Manager for Domains.See also built-in groups,
global group, local group, user account.
group memberships
The groups to which a user account belongs. Permissions and rights granted to a group are also provided to its members. In most cases, the actions a user can perform in Windows NT
are determined by the group memberships of the user account the user is logged on to. See also group.
group name
queries) if the broadcast fails to resolve
A unique name identifying a local
or global group to Windows NT. A groups name cannot be identical to any other group name or user
name of its own domain or computer
names as addresses. .See also global group, local group.
group window
In Program Manager, a Window that displays the program-item icons in a group.

multihomed system Asystem with multiple
network adapters attached to separate physical
networks.
Microsoft NT Sewer Glossary
ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTUVW
high-performance file system
See HPFS.
home directory
A directory that is accessible to the user and contains tiles and programs for that user. A home directory
can be assigned to an individual user or can be shared by many users.
HPFS
High-performance file system (HPFS), primarily used with the OS/2 operating system version 1.2 or later.
It supports long filenames
but does not provide security.

N ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTUVW MM 4 w»»»4 w .4/M Mw .M w.www.¢. www~Mw,*vMwM4w»
..»<...-<~.<.<.""v.4uuMw»».w/4»wMAvMn.wu 4.......3.-.- 4MM . N
name registration The method by which a computer registers its unique name with a name server on the network. In a Windows network, a WINS server can provide name registration services.
name resolution The service provided by a DNS name server or a NetBIOS name server (NBNS) to map DNS or NetBIOS computer names to IP addresses. In a Windows network, a WINS server is an NBNS server.

NBNS See NetBIOS Name Server.
NDIS See network driver interface specification.
NetBIOS Name Server (NBNS) The server implemented under RFC 100111002 to provide
name resolution services for NetBIOS computer
names.
NetBIOS over TCPnP The networking module that
provides the functionality to support NetBIOS
name registration and resolution.
network basic input/output system (NetBIOS)
Asoftware interface for network communication.
network driver interface specification (NDIS)
In Windows networking, the interface for network adapter drivers. All
transport drivers call the NDIS interface to access network adapter cards.
Network File System (NFS) Aservice for
distributed computing systems that provides a
distributed file system, eliminating the need for
import computers
In directory replication, the servers or workstations that receive copies of the master set of directories
from an export server.See also directory replication.
import path
In directory replication, the path to which imported subdirectories, and the tiles in those subdirectories,
will be stored on an import computer.See also directory replication.
internal command
Commands that are stored in the file CMD.EXE and that reside in memory at all times.
interrupt request lines (IRQ)
Hardware lines
over which devices can send signals to get the attention of the processor when the device is ready to
accept or send information. Typically, each device connected to the computer uses a separate IRQ.

Microsoft NT Sewer Glossary
ABCDEFGH|KL|v|No~PQRsTuvW
kernel driver
A driver that accesses hardware.
¢

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Microsoft NT Server Glossary
linked object
A representation or placeholder
for an object that is inserted into a destination document. The object still exists in the source
file and, when it is changed, the linked object is updated to reflect the changes.
list box
In a dialog box, a box that lists available choices for example, a list of all files in a directory. lf all the
choices do not fit in the list box, there is a scroll bar.
local account

For Windows NT Server, a user account provided in a domain for a user Whose global account is not in a trusted domain. Not required where trust relationships exist between domains.See also global account, user account.

local group

For Windows NT Workstation, a group that can be granted permissions and rights only for its own workstation. However, it can contain user accounts from its own computer, and (if the workstation participates in a domain) user accounts and global groups both from its own domain and from trusted domains. Local groups provide a way to create handy sets of users from both inside and outside the workstation, to be used only at the workstation.

For Windows NT Server, a group that can be granted permissions and rights only for the servers of its own domain. However, it can contain user accounts and global groups both from its own domain and from trusted domains. Local groups provide a way to create handy sets of users trom both inside and outside the domain, to be used only at servers of the domain.See also global group, group.

local printer

A printer that is directly connected to one of the ports on your computer.

logical drive

A subpamition of an extended partition on a hard disk.

logon hours

For Windows NT Server, a definition of the days and hours during which a user account can connect to a server. When a user is connected to a server and the logon hours are exceeded, the user will either be disconnected from all server connections or will be allowed to remain connected but denied any new connections.

logon script

Typically a batch tile, a logon script runs automatically every time the user logs on. It can be used to configure a users working environment at every logon, and it allows an administrator to affect a users environment without managing all aspects of it. A logon script can be assigned to one or more user accounts.

logon script path

When a user logs on, the computer authenticating the logon locates the specified logon script (if one has been assigned to that user account) by following that computers local logon script path (usual1y\ Systemroot \SYSTEM32\REPL\IMPORT\SCRIPTS).See also logon script.

logon workstations

For Windows NT Server, the computers from which a user is allowed to log on.

Microsoft NT Sewer Glossary
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mandatory user profile
For Windows NT Server,
a user profile created by an administrator and assigned to one or more users.
A mandatory user profile
cannot be changed by the user and remains the same from one logon session to
the next.See also
personal user profile, user profile.
maximum password age
The period of time a password can be used before the system requires the user
to change it.See also
Account policy.
Messenger service
Sends and receives messages sent by administrators or by the Alefter service.
minimum password age
The period of time a password must be used before the user can change it.See
also Account policy.
minimum password length
The fewest characters a password can contain.See also Account policy.
MS-DOS based application
An application that is designed to run with MS-DOS, and therefore may not be
able to take full advantage
of all Windows NT features.

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named pipe
An interprocess communication mechanism that allows one process to
communicate with another local or
remote process.
Net Logon sewice
For Windows NT Server, performs authentication of domain logons, and keeps
the domains database
synchronized between the domain controller and the other servers in the
Windows NT Server domain.
Network DDE service
The Network DDE (dynamic data exchange) service provides a network transport
and security for DDE
conversations.
Network DDE DSDM service
The Network DDE DSDM (DDE share database manager) service manages shared DDE
conversations. It
is used by the Network DDE service.
network device driver
Software that coordinates communication between the network adapter card and
the computers hardware
and other software, controlling the physical function of the network adapter
cards.
network directory
See shared directory.
non-Windows NT application
Refers to an application that is designed to run with Windows 3.x, MS-DOS,
OS/2, or POSIX, but not

specifically with Windows NT and that may not be able to take full advantage of all Windows NT
features (such as memory management).

NT
See Windows NT.

NT file system
See NTFS.

NTFS
Windows NT file system, an advanced file system designed for use specifically within the Windows NT
operating system. It supports file system recovery, extremely large storage media, and various features for
the POSIX subsystem.
It also supports object-oriented applications by treating all files as objects with user-defined and
system-defined attributes.

object
Any piece of information, created by using a Windows-based application with object linking and
embedding capabilities, that can be linked or embedded into another document.

object linking and embedding
A way to transfer and share information between applications.

option button
A small, round button that appears in a dialog box. Within a group of related option buttons, you can
select only one button.

orphan
A member of a mirror set or a stripe set with parity that has failed in a severe manner, such as a loss of
power or a complete head crash. When this happens, the fault-tolerance driver determines that it can no
longer use the orphaned member and directs all new reads and writes to the remaining members of the
fault-tolerance volume.

package
An icon that represents an embedded or linked object. When you choose the package, the application
used to create the object either plays the object (for example, a sound file) or opens and displays the
object.

page
In ClipBook, one complete entry that has been pasted in. In memory, a fixed-size block.

paging file
See swap file.

partition
A portion of a physical disk that functions as though it were a physically separate unit.See also system

partition.
password
A unique string of characters that
must be provided before a logon or an access is authorized. A password is a security measure
used to restrict logons to user accounts and
access to computer systems and resources. For Windows NT, a password for a user account can be up to
14 characters, and is case-sensitive.See also Account policy.
password uniqueness
The number of new passwords that must be used by a user account before an old password can be reused.
See also Account policy.
path
Specifies the location of a file within the directory tree. For example, to specify the path
of a llle named READl\/lE.WRI located in the WINDOWS directory on drive C, you would
type c:\windows\readme.wri.
permission
A rule associated with an object (usually a directory, lile, or printer) to regulate which users can have
access to the object and
in what manner.See also right.
personal groups
In Program Manager, a program group you have created and that contains program items. Personal
groups are stored with your logon information and appear each time you log on. See also group.
personal user profile
For Windows NT Server,
a user profile created by an administrator and assigned to one user. A personal user profile retains
changes the user makes to the per-user settings of the Windows NT environment, and reimplements the
newest settings each time that user logs on at any Windows NT computer.
See alsomandatory user profile, user profile.
plotter font
A font created by a series of dots connected by lines. Plotter fonts can be scaled to any size and are most
often printed on plotters. Some dot-matrix printers also support plotter fonts.

port
A connection or socket used to connect a device, such as a printer, monitor, or modem, to your computer.
information is sent from your computer to the device through a cable.
primary domain controller
For a Windows NT Server domain, the server that authentioates domain logons and maintains the security
policy and the master database for a domain.See also backup domain controller, server.
primary partition

A portion of a physical disk that can be marked for use by an operating system. There can be up to four primary partitions (or up to three, if there is an extended partition) per physical disk. A primary partition cannot be subpartitioned.

printer driver
A program that controls how your computer and printer interact.

printer fonts
Fonts that are built into your printer. These fonts are usually located in the printers read-only memory (ROM).

printer window
Shows information for one of the printers that you have installed or to which you are connected. For each printer, you can see what documents are Waiting to be printed, who owns them, how large they are, and other information.

program file
A file that stans an application or program. A program file has an .EXE, .PIF, .COM, or .BAT filename extension.

program group
In Program Manager, a collection of applications. Grouping your applications makes them easier to find when you Want to start them.

program information file (PIF)
A file that provides information about how Windows NT should run a non-Windows NT application.
PIFS contain such items as the name of the file, a start-up directory, and multitasking options for applications running in 386 enhanced mode.

program-item icon
An application, accessory, or document represented as an icon in a group window.

protocol
Software used to communicate over a network, such as NetBEUI, TCP/IP, and NWLink.

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quick format
Deletes the file allocation table and root directory of a disk but does not scan the disk for bad areas.

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refresh
To update displayed information with current data.

registry
See configuration registry.

remote administration
Administration of one computer by an administrator located at another computer and connected to the first computer across the network.

remote procedure call
RPC, a message-passing facility that allows a distributed application to ~~keeping multiple copies of files on separate~~ call services available on various computers in a network. Used during remote administration of computers.
~~network ID The portion of the IP address that identifies a group of computers and devices located on the same logical network.~~
~~Network Information Service (NIS)~~
~~Aservice for distributed computing systems that provides a distributed database system for common configuration files.~~
~~NFS See Network File System.~~
~~NIS See Network Information Service.~~
~~p~~
Remote Procedure Call service
See RPC service.
replication
See directory replication.
resource
Any part of a computer system or a network, such as a disk drive, printer, or memory, that can be allotted
to a program or a process while it is running.
right
Authorizes a user to perform certain actions on the system. Rights apply to the system as a Whole, and are
different from permissions, which apply to specific objects.See alsopermission.
root directory
See directory tree.
RPC
See remote procedure call.
RPC Locator sen/ice
The Remote Procedure Call Locator service allows distributed applications to use the RPC Name service.
The RPC Locator service manages the RPC Name service database.
The server side of a distributed application registers its availability with the RPC Locator service. The
client side of a distributed application queries the RPC Locator service to find available compatible server
applications.
RPC sen/ice
The Remote Procedure Call service
is the RPC subsystem for Windows NT. The RPC subsystem includes the endpoint mapper and other
miscellaneous RPC services.

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SAM
Security accounts manager. A Windows NT protected subsystem that maintains the SAM database and
provides an application programming interface (API) for accessing the database.
SAM database

A database of security information that includes security information (such as user account names and passwords) and the settings of the security policies. For a Windows NT Workstation computer, it is managed with User Manager. For a Windows NT Server domain, it is managed with User Manager for Domains.

Schedule sewice

Supports and is required for use of the at command. The at command can schedule commands and programs to run on a computer at a specified time and date.

screen buffer

The size reserved in memory for the command prompt display.

screen fonts

Fonts dis Ia ed on our screen. Soft-font manufacturers often rovide screen fonts that 19 Y Y . . P closelY match the soft fonts for your prmter. Thls ensures that your documents look the same on the screen as they do when printed.

scroll

To move through text or graphics (up, down, left, or right) in order to see parts of the file that cannot Et on the screen.

scroll bar

A bar that appears at the right and/or bottom edge of a window or list box whose contents are not completely visible. Each scroll bar contains two scroll arrows and a scroll box, which enable you to scroll through the contents of the window or list box.

security accounts manager

See SAM.

security database

See SAM database.

security ID

A unique name that identifies a logged-on user to the security system. Security IDS (SIDS) can identify one user or a group of users.

security identifier

See security ID.

security log

Records security events. This helps track changes to the security system and identify any possible breaches to security. For example, depending on the Audit settings in User Manager, attempts to log on to the system may be recorded in the security log. See also event.

security policies

For a Windows NT Workstation computer that is not a member of a domain, the security policies consist of the Account, User Rights, and Audit policies, and are managed with User Manager. For a Windows NT Server domain, the security policies consist of the Account, User Rights, Audit, and Trust

Relationships policies, and are managed with User Manager for Domains.

selection cursor

The marking device that shows where you are in a window, menu, or dialog box and what you have
selected. The selection cursor can appear as a highlight or as a dotted rectangle around text.

sewer

In general, refers to a computer that provides shared resources to network users.See also client.

In some specific cases, refers to a computer that runs Windows NT Server but is not a primary domain
controller or backup domain controller
of a Windows NT domain.

Sewer Manager

In Windows NT Server, an application used to View and administer domains, workgroups, and computers.

Sewer sewice

Provides RPC (remote procedure call) support, and file, print, and named pipe sharing.

service

A process that performs a specific
system function and often provides an application programming interface (API) for other processes
to call. Windows NT services are RPC-enabled, meaning that their API routines can be called from
remote computers.

share

To make resources, such as directories, printers, and ClipBook pages, available to network users.

share name

The name of a shared resource.

shared directory

A directory that network users can connect to.

shared network directory

See shared directory.

shared page

In ClipBook, a page that has been made available for others to access.

shared resource

An device, data, or ro ram that is used b more than one other device or ro ram. y p g y p g For Windows NT,
shared resources refer to any resource that is made available to network users, such as directories, files,
printers, and named pipes.

shortcut key

A key or key combination, available for some commands, that you can press to carry out a command
without first selecting a menu. Shortcut keys are listed to the right of commands on a menu.

SID

See security ID.

source directory

The directory that contains the file or files you intend to copy or move.

source document

The document where a linked or embedded object was originally created.

split bar

Divides a directory window in two parts: the directory tree is displayed on the left, and the contents of the current directory are on the right.

status bar

A line of information related to the application in the window. Usually located at the bottom of a Window. Not all windows have a status bar.

string

A data structure composed of a sequence of characters, usually representing human-readable text.

subdirectory

A directory within a directory.

swap file

A special file on your hard disk. With virtual memory under Windows NT, some of the program code and other information is kept in RAM while other information is temporarily swapped to virtual memory. When that information is required again, Windows NT pulls it back into RAM and, if necessary, swaps other information to virtual memory. Also called a paging tile.

synchronize

To replicate the domain database from the domain controller to one server of the domain, or to all the servers of a domain. This is usually performed automatically by the system, but can also be invoked manually by an administrator.

syntax

The order in which you must type a command and the elements that follow the command, Windows NT commands have up to four elements: command name, parameters, switches, and values.

system default profile

For Windows NT Server, the user profile tliat is loaded when Windows NT is running and no user is logged on. When the Welcome dialog box is visible, the system default profile is loaded.See also user default profile, user profile.

system partition

The volume that contains the hardware-specific files needed to load Windows NT.See alsopartition.

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Task List

A Window that shows all running applications and enables you to switch between them. You can open Task List by choosing Switch To from the Control menu or by pressing CTRL+ESC.

text file

A file containing only letters, numbers, and symbols. A text file contains no formatting information, except possibly linefeeds and carriage returns. A text file is an ASCII file.

text-oniy
An ASCII ile, contains no formatting.
time-out
If a device is not performing a task, the amount of time the computer should Wait before detecting it as an
error.
time slice
The amount of processor time allocated to an application, usually measured in milliseconds.
toolbar
A series of shortcut buttons providing quick access to commands. Usually located directly below the
menu bar. Not all Windows have a toolbar.
trust
See trust relationship.
trust relationship
Trust relationships are links between domains that enable pass-through authentication, in which a user
has only one user account in one domain, yet can access the entire network. User accounts and global
groups defined in a trusted domain can be given rights and resource permissions in a trusting domain,
even though those accounts dont exist in the trusting domains database. A trusting domain honors the
logon authentications of a trusted domain.

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Microsoft NT Sewer Glossary
uninterruptible power supply (UPS)
See UPS
UPS
Uninterruptible power supply, a battery-operated power supply connected to a computer to keep the
system running during a power failure.
UPS sewice
Manages an uninterruptible power supply connected to a computer.See also UPS.
user account
Consists of all the information that defines a user to Windows NT. This includes such things as the user
name and password required for the user to log on, the groups in which the user account has membership,
and the rights and permissions the user has for using the system and accessing its resources. For
Windows NT Workstation, user accounts are managed with User Manager. For Windows NT Server,
user accounts are managed with User Manager for Domains.
See also group.
user account database
See SAM database.
user default profile
For Windows NT Server, the user profile that is loaded by a server when a users assigned profile cannot
be accessed for any reason, when a user without an assigned profile logs on to the computer for the first

time, or when a user logs on to the Guest account.See also system default profile, user profile.

User Manager

A Windows NT Workstation tool used to manage the security for a computer. Administers user accounts, groups, and security policies.

User Manager for Domains

A Windows NT Server tool used to manage security for a domain or an individual computer. Administers user accounts, groups, and security policies.

user name

A unique name identifying a user account to Windows NT. An accounts user name cannot be identical to any other group name or user name of its own domain or workgroup.See also user account.

user profile

Configuration information can be retained on a user-by-user basis, and is saved in user profiles. The information includes all the per-user settings of the Windows NT environment, such as the desktop arrangement, personal program groups and the program items in those groups, screen colors, screen savers, network connections, printer connections, mouse settings, Window size and position, and more. When a user logs on, the users profile is loaded and the users Windows NT environment is configured according to that profile.

User Profile Editor

For Windows NT Server, a tool used to create, edit, and save personal user profiles, mandatory user profiles, the user default profile, and the system default profile.See alsouser profile.

user right

See right.

User Rights policy

Manages the assignment of rights to groups and user accounts.

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virtual memory

Space on a hard disk that Windows NT uses as if it were actually memory. Windows NT does this through the use of swap files. The benefit of using virtual memory is that you can run more applications at one time than your systems physical memory would otherwise allow. The drawbacks are the disk space required for the virtual-memory swap tile and the decreased execution speed when swapping is required.

virtual printer memory

In a PostScript printer, a part of memory that stores font information. The memory in PostScript printers is divided into banded memory and virtual memory. The banded memory contains graphics and

page-layout information needed to print your documents. The virtual memory contains any font
information that is sent to our rinter either when ou rint a document or when y p y p you download fonts.
volume
A partition or collection of partitions that have been formatted for use by a file system.

packet A transmission unit of fixed maximum size that consists of binary information representing both data and a header containing an ID number, source and destination addresses, and error control data.
p node A Net BIOS over TCP/IP mode that uses
point-to-point communications with a name server
to resolve computer names as addresses.
Point to Point Protocol (PPP) An industry standard that is part of Windows NT RAS to ensure interoperability with third party remote access software.
port 10 The method TCP and UDP use to specify which application running on the system is sending or receiving the data.
PPP See Point to Point Protocol.
print sharing The ability for acomputer running Windows NT Workstation or Windows NT Server to share a locally attached printer for use on the network. This is done by using Print Manager or the net share command.
protocol Aset of rules and conventions by which
two computers pass messages across a network.
proxy Acomputer that listens to name query broadcasts and responds for those names not on the local subnet. The WINS proxy communicates with the name server to resolve names and then caches them for a time period.
Routing Information Protocol (RIP)
pull partner AWINS server that pulls in replicas of database entries from its push partner by requesting and then accepting the pushed replicas.
push partner A WINS server that sends update notification messages to its pull partner when its WINS database has changed. When its partner responds to the notification with a replication request, the push partner sends a copy of its current WINS database to the partner.
R
RAS See Remote Access Service.
Remote Access Service (RAS) Aservice that
provides remote networking for telecommuters, mobile workers, and system administrators who monitor and manage servers at multiple branch offices. Users with RAS on a Windows NT
computer can dial in to remotely access their
networks for services such as file and printer
sharing, electronic mail, scheduling, and SQL
database access.
Requests for Comments (RFCs) The official
documents of the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) that specify the details for protocols

wildcard
A character that represents one or more characters. The question mark ('?) wildcard can be used to
represent any single character, and the asterisk (*) wildcard can be used to represent any character or

group of characters that might match that position in other filenames.
Windows NT
The portable, secure, 32-bit, preemptive multitasking member of the Microsoft Windows operating
~~included in the TCP/IP family.~~ system family.
~~resolvers DNS clients that query DNS servers for name resolution on networks.~~
~~RFC See Requests for Comments.~~
~~RIP See Routing Information Protocol.~~
~~routing The process of forwarding packets to other gateways until the packet is eventually delivered to a gateway connected to the specified destination.~~
~~Routing Information Protocol (RIP)~~
~~A router to router protocol that supports dynamic~~
~~routing. In this release, Microsoft TCP/IP does not support this protocol.~~
~~s~~

~~scavenging The process of cleaning up the WINS database.~~
~~Serial Line IP (SLIP) An industry standard that is part of Windows NT RAS to ensure interoperability with third party remote access software.~~
~~Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)~~
~~Aprotocol used by SNMP consoles and agents to communicate. In Windows NT, the SNMP service is used to get and set status information about a host on a TCP/IP network.~~
~~SLIP See Serial Line IP.~~

~~SNMP See Simple Network Management Protocol.~~
~~socket Abidirectional pipe for incoming and outgoing data between networked computers. The Windows Sockets API is a networking API used by programmers creating TCP/IP based sockets applications.~~
~~subnet On the Internet, a subnet is any lower network that is part of the logical network identified by the network ID.~~
~~subnet mask A32 bit value that allows the recipient of IP packets to distinguish the network ID portion of the IP address from the host ID.~~
~~T~~

~~TCP See Transmission Control Protocol.~~
~~TCPnP See Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.~~
~~TDI See Transport Driver Interface.~~
~~Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)~~
~~Aconnection based Internet protocol responsible for breaking data into packets, which the IP protocol sends over the network. This protocol provides a reliable, sequenced communication stream for internetwork communication.~~
~~Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCPnP)~~
~~The Internet protocols used to connect a world wide internetwork of universities, research laboratories, military installations, organizations, and corporations. TCP/IP includes standards for how computers communicate and conventions for connecting networks and routing traffic.~~
~~Transport Driver Interface (TDI) In Windows networking, the common interface for network components that communicate at the Session layer.~~
~~trap In SNMP, a discrete block of data that indicates that the request failed authentication. The SNMP service can send a trap when it receives a request for information that does not contain the correct community name and that does not match an accepted hostname for the service. Trap destinations are the names or IP addresses of hosts to which the SNMP service is to send traps with community names.~~

u
User Datagram Protocol (UDP) ATCP complement offering aconnectionless datagram service that guarantees neither delivery nor correct sequencing of delivered packets. Optional UDP data checksums validate header and data but do not enforce acknowledgments, leaving this to the application.
WINS 251

w

Windows Internet Name Service (WINS)
Aname resolution service that resolves Windows networking computer names to IP addresses in a routed environment. AWINS server handles name registrations, queries, and releases.
WINS See Windows Internet Name Service.

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Windows NT Server
The Windows NT product that provides centralized management and security,
advanced fault tolerance,
and additional connectivity.
Windows NT Workstation

The Windows NT product that provides operating system and networking functionality for computers
without centralized management.
workgroup
For ~~product support, contact the manufacturer of your PC. Refer to the documentation that came with your PC for the product support telephone number.~~
Windows NT, a workgroup is a collection of computers that are grouped for viewing purposes. Each
workgroup is identified by a unique name.See also domain.
workstation
In general, a powerful computer having considerable calculating and graphics capability. For
Windows NT, computers running the Windows NT Workstation operating system are called
workstations, as distinguished from computers running Windows NT Server.See also domain controller,
server.
Workstation service
Provides network connections and communications.

Document comparison by Workshare Compare on Monday, November 25, 2013 6:38:58 PM

Input:	
Document 1 ID	interwovenSite://MESHDMS/Townsend/65865023/1
Description	#65865023v1<Townsend> - Microsoft Windows NT Server (3)-txt
Document 2 ID	file://Z:/Microsfot WIndows NT Server - TCPIP - Disc Copy-X.txt
Description	Microsfot WIndows NT Server - TCPIP - Disc Copy-X
Rendering set	_firm

Legend:	
Insertion	
~~Deletion~~	
~~Moved from~~	
Moved to	
Style change	
Format change	
~~Moved deletion~~	
Inserted cell	
Deleted cell	
Moved cell	
Split/Merged cell	
Padding cell	

Statistics:	
	Count
Insertions	5603
Deletions	4513
Moved from	74
Moved to	74
Style change	0
Format changed	0
Total changes	10264