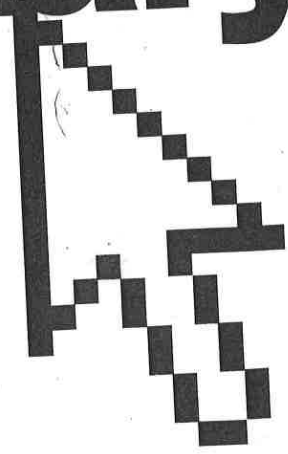


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**Windows NT Advanced Server** *n.* A superset of Windows NT that provides centralized, domain-based network management and security. Windows NT Advanced Server also offers advanced hard disk fault-tolerance features, such as mirroring and additional connectivity. *See also* Windows NT.

**Windows Open Services Architecture** *n.* *See* WOSA.

**Windows Open System Architecture** *n.* *See* WOSA.

**Windows sockets** *n.* *See* Winsock.

**Windows terminal** *n.* A thin-client solution from Microsoft, designed to enable terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not, in themselves, capable of running Windows software. Windows terminals work in conjunction with Windows NT Server, Terminal Server edition. *See also* thin client.

**WinG** *n.* Short for **Windows Games**. An application programming interface for games in the Windows 9x environment. Under WinG, games can access the video frame buffer directly for increased speed. *See also* application programming interface, buffer<sup>1</sup>, frame buffer.

**win.ini** *n.* In Windows 3.x and MS-DOS, the initialization file used to pass the program configuration information necessary to run the Windows operating environment. The win.ini file has been supplanted by the Registry database in Windows 95 and in Windows NT. *See also* configuration file, ini file, Registry.

**Winipcfg** *n.* Acronym for **Windows IP Configuration**. A Windows 9x utility that enables users to access information about their TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) and network adapter card settings. Running the Winipcfg program (winipcfg.exe) opens the IP Configuration window, which reveals the physical address, IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway settings of the primary TCP/IP adapter (or settings of multiple adapters if more than one is installed). This information is also helpful for troubleshooting. *See also* TCP/IP.

**WINS** *n.* Acronym for **Windows Internet Naming Service**. A Windows NT Server method for associating a computer's host name with its address. *Also called* INS, Internet Naming Service. *Compare* DNS (definition 1).

**Winsock** *n.* Short for **Windows Sockets**. An application programming interface standard for software that provides a TCP/IP interface under Windows. The

Winsock standard developed out of a Birds of a Feather (BOF) discussion that arose among software vendors at a UNIX conference in 1991; it has gained the general support of software developers, including Microsoft. *See also* application programming interface, BOF, socket (definition 1), TCP/IP.

**Wintel** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a computer that uses the Microsoft Windows operating system and an Intel central processing unit (CPU). *See also* Windows.

**wired** *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an electronic circuit or hardware grouping in which the configuration is determined by the physical interconnection of the components (as opposed to being programmable in software or alterable by a switch). *See also* hardwired (definition 1). **2.** Knowledgeable about Internet resources, systems, and culture. **3.** Having access to the Internet.

**wire-frame model** *n.* In computer graphics applications such as CAD programs, a representation of a three-dimensional object using separate lines that resemble strands of wire joined to create a model. *Compare* solid model, surface modeling.

**wireless** *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of communications that take place without the use of interconnecting wires or cables, such as by radio, microwave, or infrared.

**Wireless Application Protocol** *n.* A standard for providing Internet access and other data-based services, such as e-mail, electronic transactions, news, and weather reports, over wireless networks. The Wireless Application Protocol, or WAP, is designed to provide such services to digital mobile telephones and other wireless terminals. Just as the TCP/IP standards make it possible for many different kinds of computer equipment to communicate through the Internet, the WAP specification is intended to work across different types of wireless network. The founding members of the WAP forum, which introduced the WAP specification in 1998, are L.M. Ericsson, Motorola, Nokia, and Unwired Planet. *Acronym:* WAP.

**wireless LAN** *n.* A LAN (local area network) that sends and receives data via radio, infrared optical signaling, or some other technology that does not require a physical connection between individual nodes and the hub. Wireless LANs are often used in office or factory settings where a user must carry a portable computer from place to place. *Also called* WLAN.