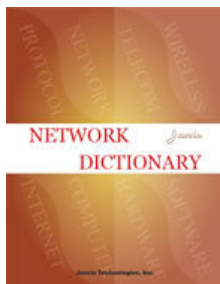Entire Site

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Network Dictionary
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Downstream (Networking) In Internet access, from the user's perspective, downstream refers to traffic handled at the service provider end and terminating to the customer. In other words, downstream traffic flows to the user's computer. On the other hand, upstream network traffic flows away from the local computer toward the remote destination. Traffic on most networks flows in both upstream and downstream directions simultaneously.

Downstream Physical Unit (Networking) Downstream Physical Unit (DSPU), a term in the IBM SNA, is a PU that is located downstream from the host.

Doxygen (Software) Doxygen is a Documentation generator for C++, C, Java, IDL (Corba and Microsoft flavors) and to some extent Objective-C, PHP, C# and D. Being highly portable, it runs on most Unix systems as well as on Windows and Mac OS X. Most of the Doxygen code was written by Dimitri van Heesch.

DPAPI (Security) See **Data Protection API.**

DPCCH (Wireless) See **Dedicated Physical Control Channel.**

DPCM (Telecom) See **Differential Pulse-Code Modulation.**

DPMI (Hardware) See **DOS Protected Mode Interface.**

DPMO (Networking) See **Defects Per Million Opportunites.**

DPMS (Hardware) See **Display Power Management Signaling.**

DPSK (Telecom) See **Differential Phase Shift Keying.**

DQDB (Networking) See **Distributed Queue Dual Bus.**

DQPSK (Wireless) See **Differential Quadrature Phase Shift Keying.**

DRAM (Hardware) See **Dynamic Random Access Memory.**

DRARP (Networking) See **Dynamic Reverse Address Resolution Protocol.**

Drawing Program (Software) Drawing program allows a user to draw freehand and create complex graphics. It may include features such as special fonts, clip art, or painting facilities that allow a user to simulate on the computer the drawing characteristics of specific real-world implements such as charcoal, watercolours, or pastels. For example, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator are drawing programs.

DRDA (Software) See **Distributed Relational Database Architecture.**

Dreamweaver (Software) Dreamweaver is an HTML editor developed by Macromedia, now part of Adobe Systems. It was originally designed for professional web designers and offers an editing system that combines both the productivity of WYSIWYG design with the control of HTML code editing mode. This combination was quite unique in late 1990s and helped Dreamweaver to a widespread adoption. It is currently available for Mac and Windows and holds about 80% of the professional HTML editor market.

Dribbleware (Software) Dribbleware refers to the Software which is prematurely released with frequent update, fixes, and patches after release. With the intense market pressure to release Software products as soon as possible, and with the increased ease of updating Software via Internet downloads, dribbleware is becoming the norm rather than the exception.

Drift (Telecom) Drift is a term in Telecommunication system that is a comparatively long-term change in an attribute or value of a system or equipment operational parameter. Drift is usually undesirable and unidirectional, but may be bidirectional, cyclic, or of such a long-term duration and low excursion rate as to be negligible. The drift can be

the central processing unit (CPU) and peripheral devices. It is also possible to connect two microprocessors by means of SPI.

Serial Port (Hardware) Serial port, also known as serial interface, is a port on the computer that transmits data in serial form (bit by bit), as opposed to a parallel interface which sends a number of bits at the same time. Within the computer, data is transmitted over parallel lines. The serial interface converts data from a parallel to a serial form for sending to the serial devices such as a modem, mouse, scanner or some serial priners.

Serial Transmission (Networking, Telecom) Serial Transmission is a method of data transmission in which the bits of a data character are transmitted sequentially over a single channel.

Serial Tunnel (Networking) Serial Tunnel (STUN), a feature in Cisco routers, allowing two SDLC- or HDLC-compliant devices to connect to one another through an arbitrary multiProtocol topology (using Cisco routers) rather than through a direct serial link. STUN encapsulates SDLC frames in either the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) or the HDLC Protocol. STUN provides a straight passthrough of all SDLC traffic (including control frames, such as Receiver Ready) end-to-end between Systems Network Architecture (SNA) devices.

Serialization Packet (Networking, Protocol) Serialization packet (SER), a Protocol in the Novell NetWare suite, ensures that a single version of NetWare is not being loaded on multiple servers. Novell Protocol

Serpent (Security) Serpent is a symmetric key block cipher which was a finalist in the Advanced Encryption Standard contest, where it came second to Rijndael. Serpent was designed by Ross Anderson, Eli Biham, and Lars Knudsen. Serpent has a block size of 128 bits and supports a key size of 128, 192 or 256 bits. The cipher is a 32-round substitution-permutation network operating on a block of four 32-bit words.

Server (Hardware) Server is a computer or other network device that stores all necessary information and is dedicated to provide a particular service. For example, a database server would store all data and Software related to a certain database and allows other network devices to access and process database queries. A file server is a computer and storage device dedicated to storing files for any user on the network to store files on the server. A print server is a device that manages one or more printers, and a network server is a computer that manages network traffic.

Server Accelerator Card (Security) A server accelerator card, also known as an SSL card, is a Peripheral Component Interconnect (PCI) card used to generate encryption keys for secure transactions on e-commerce Web sites. When a secure transaction is initiated, the Web site's server sends its certificate, which has been provided by a certifying authority, to the client machine to verify the Web site's authenticity. After this exchange, a secret key is used to encrypt all data transferred between sender and receiver so that all personal and credit card information is protected.

Server Address (Networking) A server address is a number or string of characters uniquely identifying an interface to a networked computer that provides one or more services. A server address can be a numeric IP address on private networks or on the Internet, although humanfriendly names consisting of alphanumeric characters can also be given. The human-friendly names are then converted into the numeric addresses that computers understand by other servers dedicated to that purpose called "DNS servers" (DNS:Domain Naming System). Naturally, a DNS server cannot have an alphanumeric address.

Server Application (Software) Server applications are a type of Software used by an application server in providing a service to a client. Server applications include web service applications, database applications, etc.

Server Blade (Hardware) Server blade, also known as blade server, is a

Upgrade (Software) An upgrade, in computer industry, refers to a new version of a Software or Hardware product designed to replace an older version of the same product. Sometimes, upgrade means a better version such as a professional version with more functionalities and better performance to replace a lighter version of the same product.

Upgrade SIM (Wireless) See **Universal Subscriber Identity Module**.

Uplink (Wireless) Uplink (UL) is the transmission path from the mobile station up to the base station.

Uplink Channel Descriptor (Wireless) Uplink Channel Descriptor (UCD) is a concept in the IEEE 802.16 (WiMAX) network, which describes the uplink burst profile (i.e., modulation and coding combination) and preamble length for each UL burst.

Upload (Networking) Upload is the process of sending a copy of a file to a remote network location. For example, when you send an email with attachments through an email client Software, the email client needs to upload the files to the email server first. The opposite is download.

UPnP (Hardware) See **Universal Plug and Play**.

Upper-Layer Protocol (Networking) Upper-layer Protocol (ULP) typically refers to the Protocols that operate at the top layers in the OSI reference model, such as layers 4-7. ULP is sometimes used to refer to the next-highest Protocol (relative to a particular Protocol) in a Protocol stack.

UPS (Hardware) See **Uninterruptible Power Supply**.

Ups Debugger (Software) Ups debugger is an open-source debugger developed in the late 1980s for Unix and Unix-like systems. It supports C and C++, and Fortran on some platforms. Unlike more popular debugger stacks for these platforms, ups is completely self-contained -- not merely a graphical front-end to lower-level debuggers like gdb (although some work has been done to make ups usable in that way). The ups user interface is built directly upon the X Window System and SunView, i.e., it does not use an intermediate toolkit such as Motif or GTK+.

UPSR (Networking) See **Unidirectional Path Switched Ring**.

Upstream (Networking) Upstream refers to the data flow direction from an individual user's station to the core network. For example, from the user's perspective, upstream network traffic flows away from the local computer toward the remote destination. Conversely, downstream traffic flows to the user's computer. Traffic on most networks flows in both upstream and downstream directions simultaneously.

UPT (Telecom) See **Universal Personal Telecommunications**.

Upward Compatible (Software) Upward compatible, also known as forward compatible, refers to Software that runs not only on the computer for which it was designed, but also on newer and more powerful models. Upward compatibility is important because it means that you can move to a newer, larger, and more sophisticated computer without converting your data. An example of upward/forward compatibility is the specification that a web browser ignore HTML tags not recognised. Ignoring data or application instructions not recognized is the typical behavior of forward compatible systems.

Urban Cells (Wireless) Urban cells is the coverage provided by base stations located in urban areas. The radius of these cells is usually much smaller than suburban and rural cells due to the more difficult propagation environment.

URI (Networking) See **Uniform Resource Identifier**.

URL (Networking) See **Uniform Resource Locator**.