

## Thin Client Glossary

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AS400 is the common way most people write AS/400 on the Internet. In keeping with this practice we have decided to use AS400 as the standard spelling in this glossary.

<b>A</b>	<b>AS400 thin client</b>	An AS400 thin client is a <a href="#">thin client</a> device which can access AS/400 / <a href="#">iSeries</a> / System i data.
	<b>AS/400 thin client</b>	The correct spelling of <a href="#">AS400 thin client</a> .
<b>B</b>	<b>Blade PC</b>	A blade PC, also called a <a href="#">PC blade</a> , is a computer that is entirely contained in a thin, modular circuit card placed in a centralized, secure location such as a server rack. A cable connects the card to the user's display, keyboard and mouse...A blade PC, in contrast to a <a href="#">thin client</a> , is a complete computer that includes all the components normally found in a desktop PC including the microprocessor, memory chips, hard drive, video card and network card.
	<b>Boot image</b>	Boot image is a computer file containing the complete contents and structure of a computer storage media. When it is transferred on a boot device it allows the associated hardware to boot. This usually includes the <a href="#">operating system</a> , utilities and diagnostics, as well as boot and data recovery information. In a <a href="#">thin client</a> the word "thin" refers to the small boot image which such <a href="#">clients</a> typically require to connect to a network and start up a dedicated web browser or <a href="#">Remote Desktop</a> connection. <a href="#">More...</a>
	<b>Boot image control</b>	Boot image control is a strategy to reduce total cost of ownership ( <a href="#">TCO</a> ) in organizations with large numbers of similar computers being used by users with common needs. Three basic strategies are commonly used: a single base <a href="#">boot image</a> , a <a href="#">thin client strategy</a> or a departmental <a href="#">boot image</a> strategy. <a href="#">More...</a> See: <a href="#">Thin client strategy</a> .
<b>C</b>	<b>CE thin client</b>	See: <a href="#">CE.NET thin client</a> .
	<b>CE.NET</b>	Windows Consumer Electronics (CE) is Microsoft's version of Windows for handheld devices and embedded systems. Windows CE.NET superseded Windows CE 3.0. It uses the same Win32 programming interface (API) as regular Windows and supports most of the Windows technologies such as .NET Compact Framework, MFC, COM, ActiveX and DirectX. Windows CE-based Personal Digital Assistants (PDA) use abbreviated versions of Word, Excel and other Windows applications, which are known as "Pocket" applications.
	<b>CE.NET thin client</b>	A CE.NET thin client is a <a href="#">thin client</a> device with a <a href="#">CE.NET operating system</a> . See: <a href="#">CE.NET</a> .
	<b>Chubby client</b>	A less common name for a <a href="#">hybrid client</a> .
	<b>Citrix</b>	Citrix Systems is an American technology company. Citrix is primarily a software company, but does have a hardware offering. Citrix offers a suite of products that are intended to provide secure access to applications and content from a wide range of <a href="#">clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
	<b>Citrix Presentation Server</b>	Citrix Presentation Server (formerly <a href="#">Citrix MetaFrame</a> ) is a remote access/application publishing product that allows people to connect to applications available from central servers. Presentation Server is built on the Independent Computing Architecture ( <a href="#">ICA</a> ), Citrix Systems, <a href="#">thin client</a> protocol. Microsoft has a longstanding agreement with <a href="#">Citrix</a> to facilitate sharing of technologies and patent licensing between Microsoft <a href="#">Terminal Services</a> and Citrix Presentation Server (formerly <a href="#">Citrix MetaFrame</a> ). <a href="#">More...</a>
	<b>Citrix ICA client</b>	Citrix ICA client is the network <a href="#">client</a> software for <a href="#">thin client</a> access to <a href="#">Citrix</a> or <a href="#">Terminal Server</a> .
	<b>Client-server Architecture</b>	Client-server architecture, also called two-tiered architecture, is a network architecture in which each computer or process on the network is either a client or a server. Servers are powerful computers or processes dedicated to managing disk drives (file servers), printers (print servers), or network traffic (network servers). <a href="#">Clients</a> are PCs or workstations on which users run applications. <a href="#">Clients</a> rely on <a href="#">servers</a> for resources, such as files, devices, and even processing power. A <a href="#">thin client</a> is a computer ( <a href="#">client</a> ) in client-server architecture networks which depends primarily on the central <a href="#">server</a> for processing activities. <a href="#">More...</a>
	<b>Client</b>	The client part of a <a href="#">client-server architecture</a> . Typically, a client is an application that runs on a personal computer or workstation and relies on a server to perform some operations. A client can be either <a href="#">thin</a> or <a href="#">fat</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
	<b>Clonezilla</b>	Clonezilla is an open-source application for cloning large numbers of PCs at once by using

	<a href="#">multicasting</a> . Clonezilla may be used in <a href="#">DRBL</a> to copy, deploy and boot <a href="#">boot-images</a> in <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>Computer terminal</b>	A computer terminal is an electronic or electromechanical hardware device that is used for entering data into, and displaying data from, a computer or a computing system. A <a href="#">dumb terminal</a> in computing refers to a computer terminal that has limited functionality relative to other types of " <a href="#">smart</a> " computer terminals. A <a href="#">thin client</a> can be used as a computer terminal with added functionality. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Convertible Tablet PC</b>	A convertible tablet PC is a notebook which has a base body with an attached keyboard. They more closely resemble modern notebooks/laptops, and are usually heavier and larger than slates. Typically, the base attaches to the display at a single joint called a swivel hinge or rotating hinge. The joint allows the screen to rotate around 180° and fold down on top of the keyboard to provide a flat writing surface. This design, although the most common, is a point of weakness on a convertible. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>D Data link control (DLC) protocol</b>	Data Link Control (DLC), also called data loop carrier, is a transport protocol commonly used for communicating with mainframes. This DLC protocol is provided as is and is intended to be used only with Windows <a href="#">XP</a> and Windows Server 2003 family operating systems. Support for the Data Link Control (DLC) protocol has been discontinued in Windows <a href="#">XP</a> . DLC protocol may be used by thin clients to communicate with mainframes. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Direct connect clients</b>	Direct connect is a peer-to-peer file-sharing protocol. Direct connect clients connect to a central hub. Direct connect <a href="#">clients</a> or <a href="#">ultra thin clients</a> allow attaching multiple monitors, keyboards and mice to one PC. Users can share files and run applications from a shared computer. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Disk drive images</b>	Disk drive images is a file and data recovery technology aimed at providing central management and security/reliability/affordability comparable to what can be implemented with <a href="#">thin client</a> computing. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Diskless Linux</b>	A diskless <a href="#">thin client</a> workstation which completely boots from a Linux <a href="#">OS</a> server via a network (i.e. without a floppy, CD-ROM or hard disk). It is called diskless because it has no hard disk.
<b>Diskless Remote Boot in Linux- (DRBL)</b>	Diskless remote boot in <a href="#">Linux</a> servers (DRBL) provides a diskless or systemless environment that allows <a href="#">client</a> machines to boot from the <a href="#">server</a> . DRBL may be used for <a href="#">thin clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Diskless workstation</b>	A diskless workstation is a computer without independent input/output, meaning it will not have a hard drive and may not even have a CD-ROM drive or floppy drive either. The workstation will, however, contain a network and video card in addition to other expansion cards such as a sound card. In general, booting and application execution is done remotely as with a central <a href="#">server</a> in <a href="#">thin client</a> computing. Though, some applications may be run locally.
<b>Diskless thin client</b>	A diskless <a href="#">thin client</a> is a stand-alone, no-hard drive device equipped with a power supply unit. It is connected to input equipment (keyboard, mouse, smart card reader etc.) and to output equipment (monitor, printer, speakers etc.) The <a href="#">client</a> is meant for input and delivery of information to a <a href="#">server</a> and for output of information received from the <a href="#">server</a> . A redundant term since <a href="#">thin client</a> already refers to no hard drive. An alternative term for <a href="#">thin client</a> .
<b>Distributed computing</b>	Distributed computing is a method of computer processing in which different parts of a program run simultaneously on two or more computers that are communicating with each other over a network. Distributed computing projects are applications that require <a href="#">thick/fat clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Dual monitor</b>	A dual monitor is a two-monitor device. See: <a href="#">Multi-monitor</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Dumb terminal</b>	A computer terminal is an electronic or electromechanical hardware device that is used for entering data into, and displaying data from, a computer or a computing system. It may be "dumb" or " <a href="#">smart</a> ". A dumb terminal, also known as a dummy terminal, is simply an output device that accepts data from the CPU. By contrast, a <a href="#">smart terminal</a> is a monitor that has its own processor for special features, such as bold and blinking characters. Dumb terminals are not as fast as smart terminals, and they do not support as many display features, but they are adequate for most applications. <a href="#">Thin client</a> terminals may either be dumb or <a href="#">smart</a> .
<b>E Embedded Linux</b>	Embedded Linux is a <a href="#">Linux</a> based embedded <a href="#">operating system</a> used in cell phones, personal digital assistants, media player handsets and other consumer electronics devices. An embedded Linux can also be a <a href="#">thin client</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Embedded operating system</b>	An embedded operating system is an <a href="#">operating system</a> for embedded computer systems. These <a href="#">operating systems</a> are designed to be very compact and efficient, forsaking many functionalities

<b>(OS)</b>	that non-embedded computer <a href="#">operating systems</a> provide and which may not be used by the specialized applications they run. They are frequently also real-time operating systems. Embedded operating systems are used in <a href="#">thin clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Embedded system</b>	See: <a href="#">Embedded operating system</a> .
<b>F Fat client</b>	A fat client (also known as a <a href="#">thick client</a> or <a href="#">rich client</a> ) is a <a href="#">client</a> that performs the most of any data processing operations itself, and does not rely on the <a href="#">server</a> , as opposed to <a href="#">thin client</a> . Also, as opposed to a <a href="#">thin client</a> , the fat client has a CPU. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Fat server</b>	A <a href="#">server</a> in a <a href="#">client/server</a> environment that performs most or all of the application processing with little or none performed by the <a href="#">client</a> . The counterpart to a fat server is a <a href="#">thin client</a> . Contrast with <a href="#">fat client</a> .
<b>Fit client</b>	A less common name for a <a href="#">hybrid client</a> .
<b>Forklift thin client</b>	A forklift <a href="#">thin client</a> is a mobile, industrial <a href="#">thin client</a> designed to function in the harshest working conditions.
<b>Free BSD</b>	Free BSD is a <a href="#">thin client</a> desktop <a href="#">operating system (OS)</a> which is sometimes used as an alternative to Microsoft, Linux or Citrix <a href="#">OS</a> .
<b>H Half-thick client</b>	A less common term for a <a href="#">hybrid client</a> .
<b>HTML over HTTP</b>	HTML, short for HyperText Markup Language, is the predominant markup language for the creation of web pages. Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) is a method used to transfer or convey information on the World Wide Web. HTML over HTTP is a protocol used for a myriad of web applications and also may be used for <a href="#">thin clients</a> - <a href="#">server</a> communication. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Hybrid client</b>	A hybrid client is a mixture of the <a href="#">thin client</a> and <a href="#">fat client</a> models. Similar to a <a href="#">fat client</a> , it has a CPU and processes locally, but relies on the <a href="#">server</a> for storage. This relatively new approach offers features from both the <a href="#">fat client</a> (multimedia support, high performance) and the <a href="#">thin client</a> (high manageability, flexibility). <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Hybrid tablet PC</b>	Hybrid tablet PC's share the features of the <a href="#">slate tablet PC</a> and the <a href="#">convertible tablet PC</a> by using a detachable keyboard which operates in a similar fashion to a convertible when attached. This is not to be confused with slate models that have a detachable keyboard—detachable keyboards for pure slate models do not rotate around to allow the tablet to rest on it like a convertible. Despite a loyal following of users, the hybrid form factor has not received was discontinued.
<b>I ICA</b>	ICA (Independent Computing Architecture) is a standard <a href="#">thin client</a> protocol developed by <a href="#">Citrix</a> Systems. ICA transmits window display information, much like the <a href="#">X11</a> protocol, as opposed to purely graphical information. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>ICA client (Citrix)</b>	See: <a href="#">Citrix ICA client</a> .
<b>Industrial thin client</b>	Industrial thin clients, sometimes called <a href="#">forklift thin clients</a> , are terminals specifically designed for continuous use in harsh industrial applications.
<b>Intelligent terminals</b>	An intelligent terminal is a terminal (monitor and keyboard) which is a stand-alone device that contains main memory and a CPU. Intelligent terminals include memory and a processor to perform special display operations. In contrast, a <a href="#">dumb terminal</a> has no processing capabilities; it must rely entirely on the central computer. A <a href="#">smart terminal</a> has some processing capabilities, but not as much as an intelligent terminal.
<b>iSeries thin client</b>	See: <a href="#">AS400 thin client</a> .
<b>L Local Area Network (LAN)</b>	Local Area Network (LAN) is a computer network covering a small geographic area, like a home, office, or group of buildings that share a common communications line or wireless link. A <a href="#">thin client</a> relies on an application server, typically running on a host computer located nearby as part of a LAN or remotely as part of a <a href="#">WAN</a> or <a href="#">MAN</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>LAN integrated terminals</b>	LAN integrated terminals are <a href="#">thin clients</a> which integrate major <a href="#">thin-client</a> / <a href="#">server</a> computing protocols and are connected to a local area network.
<b>Laptop computer</b>	A laptop computer, or simply laptop (also notebook computer or notebook), is a small mobile computer. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Lean client</b>	An alternative term for <a href="#">thin client</a> . It is called lean because it has no hard disk.
<b>Light application (Lightapp)</b>	Light application (lightapp) refers to the video signal that is sent via the Internet or other transmission medium to various display technologies, for instance a low cost " <a href="#">dumb device</a> ". <a href="#">More...</a>

<b>Linux</b>	Linux is one of the frequently used <a href="#">operating systems (OS)</a> on <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>Linux client</b>	A Linux client is a computer with <a href="#">Linux OS</a> and open source software, such as, OpenOffice.org, Gimp, and Qcad as opposed to Microsoft software.
<b>Linux diskless</b>	See: <a href="#">Diskless Linux</a> .
<b>Linux OpenOffice</b>	Linux OpenOffice.org is the open source version of the StarOffice productivity suite of integrated word processing, spreadsheet, presentation, drawing and database software as an alternative to Microsoft Office. <a href="#">Thin clients</a> can support either system.
<b>Linux Open Office</b>	A common typo for <a href="#">Linux OpenOffice</a> .
<b>Linux thin client</b>	Linux thin clients are minimalist systems, often without moving parts, designed to serve programs that run on remote Linux servers, as opposed to Unix or Windows servers. <a href="#">Linux thin clients</a> typically use remote access networking protocols such as <a href="#">X (Linux / Unix)</a> , as opposed to <a href="#">RDP</a> (Microsoft), or <a href="#">ICA (Citrix)</a> .
<b>Linux thinclient</b>	A typo for <a href="#">Linux thin client</a> .
<b>Linux thin client hardware</b>	Linux thin client hardware is a platform for a thin client with <a href="#">Linux OS</a> .
<b>Linux thin client software</b>	Linux thin client software is the <a href="#">Linux</a> programs and protocols which may be used to operate and access a <a href="#">Linux thin client</a> .
<b>M Malware</b>	Malware, also known as virus or badware, is a type of malicious software programmed to infiltrate or damage a computer system without the owner's informed consent. <a href="#">Thin clients</a> are managed almost entirely at the <a href="#">server</a> , which centralizes to protection against malware. The <a href="#">thin client</a> hardware has fewer points of failure and the local environment is highly restricted (and often stateless), providing protection from malware. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Metropolitan Area Networks (MAN)</b>	A Metropolitan Area Networks (MAN) is a large computer network usually spanning a city. A <a href="#">thin client</a> relies for most significant elements of its business logic on a separate piece of software, an application <a href="#">server</a> , requiring a network connection, typically running on a host computer located nearby in a <a href="#">LAN</a> or at a distance on a <a href="#">WAN</a> or MAN. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Microsoft XP Embedded (XPe)</b>	Microsoft Windows XP Embedded, or XPe, is the componentized version of Microsoft <a href="#">Windows XP Professional</a> . The devices targeted for XPe have included <a href="#">thin clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Microsoft XP Professional (Pro)</b>	Windows XP is a line of proprietary operating systems developed by Microsoft for use on general-purpose computer systems, including home and business desktops, notebook computers, and media centers. The letters "XP" stand for eXPerience...Professional is designed for business and power users. An XP Professional operating system may be used to connect to <a href="#">thin clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Mini tablet PC</b>	See: <a href="#">Tablet PC</a> . A mini tablet can be held in the palm. The mini tablet PC may be a <a href="#">thin client</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Mobile thin client tablet</b>	See: <a href="#">Thin client tablet</a> . This is a <a href="#">thin client tablet</a> which can be carried from place to place because it is wireless and has connectivity to a variety of applications including cell phones.
<b>Multicasting</b>	Multicasting is the delivery of information to a set of destinations simultaneously. Multicasting entertainment or educational material to a number of clients is best done with <a href="#">thin clients</a> , rather than <a href="#">fat clients</a> , since exactly the same material is to be presented at each. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Multi-monitor</b>	Multi-monitor or multi-head are synonymous terms referring to the use of multiple physical display devices such as monitors, televisions and projectors in order to increase the area available for computer programs running on a single computer system. <a href="#">More...</a> See: <a href="#">Ultra thin clients</a> .
<b>N Near-zero management</b>	Near-zero management refers to minimal administration of the system at desktop. Since <a href="#">thin clients</a> require less maintenance and support they achieve near zero management because there is no hard disk. <a href="#">Thin clients</a> are managed almost entirely at the <a href="#">server</a> . The hardware has fewer points of failure and the local environment is highly restricted (and often stateless), providing protection from <a href="#">malware</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>NET thin client</b>	See: <a href="#">CE.NET thin client</a> .
<b>Network appliance</b>	A network appliance is a typically inexpensive personal computer, sometimes called a <a href="#">thin client</a> , that enables Internet access and some business-related activities but lacks many features of a fully equipped PC, such as a hard drive or CD-ROM. Applications used on network appliances typically are housed on a Web server accessed by the appliance. Network appliances are used

	to ease remote management and cut costs.
<b>Networking appliance</b>	See: <a href="#">Network appliance</a> .
<b>Network computer (NC)</b>	A network computer (NC), sometimes called a <a href="#">thin storage client</a> , is a lightweight computer system that operates exclusively via a network connection. As such, it does not have secondary storage such as a hard disk drive – it boots off the network, but runs applications locally, using its own CPU and RAM. Network computers (NC's) were once referred to as <a href="#">thin clients</a> , however the NC is distinct from a <a href="#">thin client</a> in that the processing was performed locally, using the NC's own hardware, with application and data storage performed via the network. Whereas the <a href="#">dumb terminals</a> required both remote file server and remote central processing facilities, the NC promised to allow administrators to reduce costs while still retaining the low per-desktop support costs of centralized computing. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Network PC (NetPC)</b>	The Net PC (also referred to as the Network PC) is a low-cost personal computer designed for businesses and their network applications. A Net PC, which is a design for what is also sometimes known as a <a href="#">thin client</a> , is intended to be centrally managed and to lack a diskette drive, CD-ROM drive, or hardware expansion slots. It is designed to support specific business tasks and applications. Typical uses for Net PCs would be online transaction processing (OLTP) applications, retail point-of-sale, and banking services. Whereas the network computer has no local mass storage, the NetPC does have local mass storage.
<b>Network virtual disk client</b>	The network virtual disk client, also called disk drive images, is an alternative technology to a <a href="#">thin client</a> , which has an <a href="#">OS</a> operating the client stored on a shared virtual disk image (a disk image file) that is housed on a <a href="#">server</a> in the <a href="#">clients' LAN</a> . This virtual disk drive is "write protected" and shared by several <a href="#">clients</a> at the same time. The content of this virtual disk drive is streamed on demand to the <a href="#">clients</a> . Yet, all the computing is done by the <a href="#">client</a> itself. Instead of centralizing a complete computer (centralize the storage, CPU, memory, devices etc) this approach centralizes only the hard disk drives. Network virtual disk refers to the central storage which acts as a virtual disk for the <a href="#">clients</a> . The advantage of the Network virtual disk client is that it is easier to update the <a href="#">OS</a> for the <a href="#">thin clients</a> and to keep all <a href="#">thin clients</a> on the same <a href="#">OS</a> version.
<b>Network Filing System (NFS) Server</b>	Network Filing System (NFS) is a computer architecture that enables a system to share directories and files with others over a network. By using NFS, users and programs can access files on remote systems almost as if they were local files. NFS may be used by <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>NX technology</b>	NX technology is a computer program that makes fast, remote <a href="#">X11</a> connections to enable users to access remote <a href="#">Linux</a> and <a href="#">Unix</a> desktop sessions, and is fast enough even over a low bandwidth and high latency data link such as provided by a modem. A protocol used for <a href="#">thin clients</a> - <a href="#">server</a> communication. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>O ODBC (Open DataBase Connectivity)</b>	Open DataBase Connectivity is a database access standard whose purpose is to standardize data access from any application, regardless of which database management system (DBMS) is handling the data. ODBC may be especially useful for <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>OS Operating system</b>	An operating system (OS) is a computer program that manages the hardware and software resources of a computer. At the foundation of all system software, the OS performs basic tasks such as controlling and allocating memory, prioritizing system requests, controlling input and output devices, facilitating networking, and managing files. It also may provide a graphical user interface for higher level functions. It forms a platform for other software. <a href="#">Thin clients</a> may be operated on various operating systems. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>P PC blade</b>	See: <a href="#">Blade PC</a> .
<b>PC tablet</b>	See: <a href="#">Tablet PC</a> .
<b>PXES</b>	PXES, also known as PXES Universal Linux Thin Client, is a micro <a href="#">Linux</a> distribution allowing you to build <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>PXES Universal Linux Thin Client</b>	See: <a href="#">PXES</a> .
<b>R Rdesktop</b>	Rdesktop is a <a href="#">RDP</a> client for most <a href="#">Unix</a> -like systems. It is open source software. Rdesktop interacts with Microsoft Terminal Services. See: <a href="#">Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)</a> .
<b>RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol)</b>	The Microsoft Remote Desktop Protocol is a multi-channel protocol that allows a user to connect to a computer running Microsoft Terminal Services. Clients exist for most versions of Windows

	(including handheld versions), and other operating systems such as <a href="#">Linux</a> and Mac. The remote desktop protocol is also used for <a href="#">thin clients</a> - <a href="#">server</a> communication. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Review</b>	A review is an independent survey of similar items, for example, computer hardware and software.
<b>Rich client</b>	An alternative name for a <a href="#">fat client</a> .
<b>S Server</b>	A server, in information technology, is a computer system that provides services to other computing systems—called <a href="#">clients</a> —over a computer network. Both servers and <a href="#">thin clients</a> are connected to a network. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Server-based computing</b>	Server-Based Computing (SBC) is a computer architecture whereby applications are deployed, managed, supported and executed from one or more central <a href="#">servers</a> . Screen, keyboard and mouse information is transmitted between <a href="#">client</a> and the <a href="#">server</a> . Resource intensive applications, however, such as CAD-CAM or desktop publishing reside on the local <a href="#">client</a> to avoid draining server resources. SBC is also known as <a href="#">thin client</a> computing.
<b>Server-centric</b>	Server-centric is a synonym of server-based computing, also called <a href="#">thin client</a> computing.
<b>Slate PC</b>	Slates PC's, which resemble writing slates, are <a href="#">tablet PCs</a> without a dedicated keyboard. Keyboards can usually be attached via a wireless or USB connection. These <a href="#">tablet PCs</a> typically incorporate small LCD screens and are popular in vertical markets such as health care, education, and field work. Slate models are often designed with a focus on pure mobility, that is, the less to carry, the better. Rugged <a href="#">tablet PC</a> models are usually in the slate form factor, because without a keyboard, there are fewer moving parts to break. Slate PC's may be <a href="#">thin clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Small tablet PC</b>	A term referring to small tablet PC's, also called <a href="#">slate PC</a> 's which may be <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>Smart terminal</b>	A smart terminal, also known as an <a href="#">intelligent terminal</a> , that, like a <a href="#">thin client</a> , has some processing capabilities to render graphics or to offload some processing from the host computer, but not as many as an <a href="#">intelligent terminal</a> . Smart terminals have built-in logic for performing simple display operations, such as blinking and boldface. In contrast, a <a href="#">dumb terminal</a> has no processing capabilities at all. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Software thin client</b>	<a href="#">Thin clients</a> which are software-only and run on standard <a href="#">PC</a> hardware. Usually they are PC's converted to extend life of PC hardware.
<b>StarOffice Linux</b>	See: <a href="#">Linux OpenOffice</a> .
<b>T Tablet computer</b>	An alternative term for <a href="#">tablet PC</a> .
<b>Tablet laptops</b>	A laptop computer, or simply laptop (also notebook computer or notebook), is a small mobile computer A tablet laptop is a more mobile computer than a laptop which is just portable. A tablet laptop may be a <a href="#">thin client</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Tablet PC</b>	A notebook- or slate-shaped mobile computer. Its touch screen or digitizing tablet technology allows the user to operate the computer with a stylus or digital pen, or a fingertip, instead of a keyboard and mouse The tablet PC is linked to a network using a wireless link. The form factor offers a more mobile way to interact with a computer. Tablet PCs are often used when normal notebooks are impractical or unwieldy, or do not provide the needed functionality, such as in the field or in the workplace. The forms of tablet PC are <a href="#">slate pc</a> , <a href="#">thin client slate</a> , <a href="#">convertible</a> and <a href="#">hybrid</a> . A tablet PC without a CPU or with limited processing power is a <a href="#">thin client</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Tabletpc</b>	A common typo for <a href="#">tablet PC</a> .
<b>Tablet thin client</b>	A tablet thin client is a <a href="#">mobile tablet PC</a> for remote access, often wireless, which is also a <a href="#">thin client</a> .
<b>Tablette PC</b>	French for <a href="#">tablet PC</a> .
<b>Thick client</b>	A thick client (also known as <a href="#">fat client</a> or a <a href="#">rich client</a> ) is a <a href="#">client</a> that performs its own application/data processing, thereby not dependent on the <a href="#">server</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Thin client</b>	A common misspelling for <a href="#">thin client</a> where an "e" was replaced by an "a".
<b>Thin client</b>	The definition of thin client has evolved greatly. A thin client is a computer ( <a href="#">client</a> ) in <a href="#">client-server architecture</a> networks which depends primarily on the central server for processing activities. They are also sometimes called <a href="#">network computers</a> or <a href="#">server-centric</a> computing devices. A thin client (or a <a href="#">lean client</a> ) is a network terminal without a hard disk drive. A thin client functions like an input/output terminal, processing keyboard and mouse output and displaying screen input, with application processing done on the <a href="#">server</a> . This is a <a href="#">thin processing client</a> . However, <a href="#">thin</a>

[client computing](#) can range from complete dependence on a [server](#) to an autonomous PC workstation, running its own applications but acting as a terminal as well. With a thin client, the central processing unit is simpler than that of a conventional PC. Thin clients run embedded CPU / software. Thin clients may use [Linux](#), [Windows XPE](#) or [Citrix CE operating systems \(OS\)](#). [More...](#)

<b>Thinclient</b>	Common typo for <a href="#">thin client</a> .
<b>Thin client advantages</b>	The advantages of deploying a <a href="#">thin client</a> solution are: lower IT administration costs, easier to secure, lower hardware costs, more efficient use of resources, simple hardware upgrade path.
<b>Thin client computing</b>	A <a href="#">server-centric</a> computing model in which the application software, data, and CPU power resides on a network server rather than on the <a href="#">client</a> computer.
<b>Thin client FAQ</b>	Frequently asked question about <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>Thin client i Series</b>	A <a href="#">thin client</a> with access to AS400 data.
<b>Thin client Linux</b>	A <a href="#">thin client</a> that support a <a href="#">Linux operating system</a> .
<b>Thin client PC</b>	An alternative term for thin client.
<b>Thin client remote manager</b>	A software application that enables the remote control of one or more <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>Thin client review</b>	A comparative survey of <a href="#">thin clients</a> . See: <a href="#">Review</a> .
<b>Thin client slate</b>	Thin-client slates consist of a touchscreen and an integrated wireless connection device. These units by design have limited processing power which is chiefly involved with Input/Output data processing such as video display, network communications, audio encoding/decoding, and input capture (touchscreen input, bar code reading, magnetic stripe reading (credit card swipe). The unit transmits data via a secured wireless connection to a remote <a href="#">server</a> for processing. Thin-client slates have the design advantages of a very lightweight form factor, more secure data (no data storage on the slate computer), long battery life (no processor to power).
<b>Thin client software</b>	Software for <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>Thin client strategy</b>	A <a href="#">thin client</a> strategy is where the smallest possible <a href="#">boot image</a> is used, typically one that does not include a full <a href="#">operating system</a> . <a href="#">More...</a> See: <a href="#">Boot image control</a> .
<b>Thin client tablet</b>	See: <a href="#">Tablet PC</a> . A thin client tablet is a tablet PC which is also a <a href="#">thin client</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Thin client touch screen</b>	A <a href="#">thin client</a> featuring a touch screen.
<b>Thin client wireless</b>	A wireless <a href="#">thin client</a> .
<b>Thin client white paper</b>	A <a href="#">white paper</a> on <a href="#">thin clients</a> . See: <a href="#">White paper</a> .
<b>Thin computer</b>	A thin computer, also known as a thin computer client is an alternative name for a <a href="#">thin client</a> .
<b>Thin PC</b>	An alternative term for <a href="#">thin client</a> .
<b>TCO – Total Cost of Ownership</b>	<a href="#">Thin clients</a> can significantly reduce technology costs.
<b>Thin processing client</b>	See: <a href="#">Thin client</a> .
<b>Thin storage client</b>	A thin storage client that is embodied in the <a href="#">network computer</a> , a user's computer that performs all the application processing, but stores nothing locally. It downloads the application from the <a href="#">server</a> and runs it and returns any updated data to the server. The next time the program is run, it is downloaded again. See: <a href="#">Network computer</a> .
<b>Thin tablet PC</b>	A portable thin client. See: <a href="#">Thin client</a> .
<b>Two-tier client/server</b>	A generic <a href="#">client/server architecture</a> has two types of nodes on the network: <a href="#">clients</a> and <a href="#">servers</a> . As a result, these generic architectures are sometimes referred to as "two-tier" architectures. The <a href="#">fat client</a> /thin server approach advocates embedding as much processing as possible on the <a href="#">client</a> removing the data processing burden from the <a href="#">server</a> and allowing it to serve more <a href="#">clients</a> . Alternatively, the <a href="#">thin client</a> /fat server approach entails developing an extremely light <a href="#">client</a> that consumes few <a href="#">client</a> resources and requires a large amount of <a href="#">server</a> CPU cycles. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>U Ultra thin client</b>	The ultra thin client takes the 'thin' concept one step further by running the connection <a href="#">client</a> software (Citrix, Windows Terminal Services, telnet etc.) directly from the appliance's hardware.

[More...](#)

<b>Unix (UNIX)</b>	Unix is a computer <a href="#">operating system</a> originally developed in the 1960s and 1970s by AT&T. The present owner of the trademark is The Open Group, an industry standards consortium. Only systems fully compliant with and certified to the Single UNIX Specification qualify (others are called "Unix system-like" or "Unix-like"). Unix operating systems are widely used in both <a href="#">servers</a> and workstations. The Unix environment and the <a href="#">client-server</a> program model were essential elements in the development of the Internet and the reshaping of computing as centered in networks rather than in individual computers. Unix OS are used in <a href="#">thin clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Unix/Linux X Display Manager - XDM</b>	The X display manager control protocol (XDMCP for short) provides a means for a user sitting at one ( <a href="#">client</a> ) computer running X to communicate with another ( <a href="#">server</a> ) computer running an X display manager. Once a connection is established, the user can log in and run programs as if the user were sitting at the remote computer. XDMCP may be used with <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>V Virtual Private Network (VPN)</b>	A virtual private network (VPN) is a private <a href="#">telecommunications network</a> often used within a company, or by several companies or organizations, to communicate confidentially over a public network. VPN may be used on <a href="#">thin clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Virtual Network Computing (VNC)</b>	Virtual Network Computing (VNC) is a protocol which may be used for <a href="#">thin clients</a> - <a href="#">server</a> communication.
<b>W White paper</b>	A white paper espouses the benefits of particular technologies and products. These types of white papers are almost always marketing communications documents and are designed to promote a specific company's solutions or products as it relates to the issue or topic examined. As a marketing tool, it is important to note that these papers will always highlight information favorable to the company authoring or sponsoring the paper while minimizing any negative aspects related to the company's involvement with the issue, product or technology. Manufacturers of <a href="#">thin clients</a> issue <a href="#">thin client</a> white papers.
<b>Wide Area Network (WAN)</b>	A Wide Area Network (WAN) is a computer network that covers a broad geographical area. <a href="#">Thin client</a> computing networks can span as far as an internet connection will take it. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Windows terminal (WinTerms)</b>	A <a href="#">thin client</a> dedicated to a Windows applications network.
<b>Wireless client</b>	A wireless <a href="#">client</a> is a computer system that accesses a (remote) service on another computer by some kind of wireless network as opposed to wireline. Wireless clients add mobility and flexibility to an enterprise-increasing productivity by enabling users to have network and Internet access anywhere within a building without the limitation of wires. Many <a href="#">thin clients</a> are wireless.
<b>Wireless thin client</b>	A <a href="#">thin client</a> which is wireless.
<b>Wireless thin client tablet</b>	A <a href="#">thin client</a> which is wireless and small.
<b>Wireless thin tablet</b>	An alternative name for <a href="#">wireless thin client tablet</a> .
<b>Wireless tablet client</b>	An alternative term for a <a href="#">wireless thin client tablet</a> .
<b>Windows CE</b>	Windows CE (sometimes abbreviated WinCE) is a variation of Microsoft's Windows <a href="#">operating system</a> for minimalist computers and embedded systems. <a href="#">Thin client</a> computing can support CE. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>Windows Terminal Services (WTS) software</b>	Windows Terminal Services (WTS) provides users, both <a href="#">client</a> and <a href="#">server</a> , with a centralized desktop that you can log in to from multiple locations and using a variety of hardware. The <a href="#">client</a> software for WTS is <a href="#">Remote Desktop Connection</a> (formerly called Terminal Services Client).
<b>Windows thin client</b>	Windows thin client is a <a href="#">thin client</a> with a <a href="#">RDP</a> access to Terminal Server.
<b>Windows XP Embedded</b>	Windows XP Embedded (XPe) is a componentized version of XP Professional. The devices targeted for XPe have included ATMs, slot machines, cash registers, arcade games, industrial robotics, <a href="#">thin clients</a> , set-top boxes, network attached storage (NAS), time clocks, navigation devices, etc. Custom versions of the <a href="#">OS</a> can be deployed onto anything but a full-fledged PC. <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>X X Window Display Manager (XDM)</b>	The X Window Display Manager (XDM) is the default display manager for the <a href="#">X Window System</a> . XDM may be used on <a href="#">thin clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>XML over HTTP</b>	The Extensible Markup Language (XML) is a general-purpose markup language that supports a



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wide variety of applications. XML is also heavily used as a format for document storage and processing, both online and offline. XML over HTTP is a protocol may be used for [thin clients](#) - [server](#) communication. [More...](#)

<b>XP</b>	XP is a Microsoft Windows <a href="#">operating system</a> . There is an embedded version, called <a href="#">XPe</a> , available for use on <a href="#">thin clients</a> .
<b>XP DLC protocol</b>	See: <a href="#">Data link control (DLC) protocol</a> .
<b>XPe tablet</b>	XPe tablet is a <a href="#">thin client</a> with a Windows <a href="#">XPe operating system</a> .
<b>XPe thin client</b>	XPe thin client is a <a href="#">thin client</a> with a Windows <a href="#">XPe operating system</a> .
<b>XP thin client</b>	XP thin client is a <a href="#">thin client</a> with a Windows <a href="#">XP operating system</a> .
<b>X Windows</b>	In computing, the X Window System (commonly <a href="#">X11</a> or X) is a networking and display protocol which provides windowing on bitmap displays. X Windows may be used on <a href="#">thin clients</a> . <a href="#">More...</a>
<b>X11</b>	In computing, the <a href="#">X Window</a> System (commonly X11 or X) is a networking and display protocol which provides windowing on bitmap displays. A <a href="#">Remote Desktop</a> connection and a protocol used for <a href="#">thin clients</a> – <a href="#">server</a> communication. <a href="#">More...</a>

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