

Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms (Vol. 1)

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Editor**

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that routes traffic to the appropriate Enterprise Edition pool for further processing.

directory (n)~ An information source that contains data about users, computer files, or other objects. In a file system, a directory stores information about files. In a distributed computing environment (such as a Windows domain), the directory stores information about objects such as printers, fax servers, applications, databases, and users.

directory (n)~ A catalogue of all Skype users.

Directory ~ An area on a disk for storing files, particularly in DOS. Usually called a folder in Windows.

directory browsing (n)~ A feature that automatically provides a default Web page of available directories and files to browsers that submit a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that does not specify a particular file.

directory character (n)~ A character that is used to denote the directory, for instance \ or / or :. Depending on what OS you're running on e.g. c:\bin\dos\ would be a directory on your machine.

directory control block (n)~ An internal NT file system (NTFS) structure in which the file system maintains the state for an open instance of a directory file.

Directory Extension (n)~ A software component designed to enable application developers to extend the directory and develop richer applications without worrying about the limitations imposed by an external store.

directory harvest attack (n)~ An attempt to collect valid e-mail addresses from a particular organization so that the e-mail addresses can be added to a spam database.

directory ID (oth)~ An identifier that is given to a customer record to indicate that the customer is the same as a corresponding customer record in another company that shares the same directory ID.

Directory Management Service (n)~ A service used to manage distribution lists.

directory partition (n)~ A contiguous subtree of Active Directory that is replicated as a unit to other domain controllers in the forest that contain a replica of the same subtree. In Active Directory, a single domain controller always holds at least three directory partitions: schema (class and attribute definitions for the directory), configuration (replication topology and related metadata), and domain (subtree that contains the per-domain objects for one domain). Domain controllers running Windows Server 2003 can also store one or more application directory partitions.

directory replication (n)~ The copying of a master set of directories from a server (called an export server) to specified servers or workstations (called import computers) in the same or other domains. Replication simplifies the task of maintaining identical sets of

directories and files on multiple computers because only a single master copy of the data must be maintained.

directory server (n)~ A computer that lists the names and e-mail addresses of people who are running NetMeeting and who are logged on to the server. This information is used to connect to their computers.

directory service (n)~ A service that provides access to data and objects in a directory or network environment.

Directory Services (PN)~ A feature of the Hosted Filtering service that verifies intended recipients against an approved user list before e-mail is processed for spam, viruses, and other malicious software.

Directory Services Markup Language (n)~ An open, extensible, standards-based format for publishing directory service schemas and exchanging directory contents.

Directory Services options (n)~ The options on the Directory Services page for how mail to users in the Directory Services user lists is handled: Pass Through, Reject Test, Reject, Group Filtering, and Intelligent Routing.

Directory Services Upload mode (n)~ The method of adding new users to an organization's service. There are three upload modes: Administration Center mode, Directory Synchronization Tool mode, and Secure FTP mode.

directory store (n)~ The physical storage for Active Directory directory partition replicas on a specific domain controller. The store is implemented using the Extensible Storage Engine.

directory synchronization (PN)~ The process of matching user accounts and mail-enabled contacts and groups from the local Active Directory directory service.

Directory Synchronization Tool mode (n)~ A mode for uploading an address list file to Directory Services via the Directory Synchronization Tool. This is one of the three upload modes in EHS. It automatically synchronizes the on-site e-mail address list with the organization's hosted services.

directory system agent (n)~ The Active Directory process that manages and provides access to stored directory information.

directory tree (n)~ A hierarchy of objects and containers in a directory that can be viewed graphically as an upside-down tree, with the root object at the top. Endpoints in the tree are usually single (leaf) objects, and nodes in the tree, or branches, are container objects. A tree shows how objects are connected in terms of the path from one object to another.

DirectPlay (PN)~ Software that supports game connections over a modem, the Internet, or a LAN. DirectPlay helps start multiplayer games, preserves game data from session to session, and enables voice communication.

DirectShow (PN)~ Software that allows your computer to capture video, play DVDs, edit

and mix video, use hardware-accelerated video decoding, and to tune into analog or digital television signals.

DirectSound (PN)~ Software that improves audio performance on a computer.

DirectSound is designed to enable mixing and other playback features in movie and computer game sound, regardless of the audio software or hardware on a particular computer.

DirectX (n)~ A set of Microsoft technologies that provide developers with the tools needed to create sophisticated multimedia applications on Windows-based computers.

directX ~ A set of multimedia APIs that Microsoft provides.

DirectX Graphics Infrastructure (PN)~ The infrastructure that manages low-level graphics-related tasks, such as output adapter and swap chain configuration, and provides a common framework for managing virtualized graphics components and resources.

DirectX Immediate Mode (PN)~ A rendering API in which client calls directly cause rendering of graphics objects to the display

DirectX Media Object (n)~ A COM object that processes multimedia data streams from buffers allocated by the client.

DirectX Retained Mode (PN)~ A COM-based scene graph API.

dirty (n)~ Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the condition where something has changed in memory but the change has not been saved to a more permanent storage device such as a disk.

dirty bit (n)~ A bit used to mark modified data in a cache so that the modifications may be carried over to primary memory.

dirty page (n)~ A buffer page that contains modifications that have not been written to disk.

dirty range (n)~ An area in a markup container where changes have occurred.

dirty read (n)~ A read that contains uncommitted data.

disable (v)~ To make a device, component, or feature nonfunctional. For example, if you disable a device in a hardware configuration, you cannot use the device when your computer uses that hardware configuration. Disabling a device frees the resources that were allocated to the device.

Disable for Yammer (PN)~ Control in the Post Rule Configurations area on the ribbon that disallows Yammer posts on a record.

disabled (adj)~ Pertaining to the state of a control in which normal functionality is not available to a user.

disabled control (n)~ A control that appears dimmed on a form or data access page. A disabled control cannot get the focus and will not respond to mouse clicks.

disabled index (n)~ Any index that has been marked as disabled. A disabled index is unavailable for use by the database engine. The index definition of a disabled index