



## Twenty Things that Sound Alike

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Use the **F1** button on any page of a ThinManager wizard to launch Help for that page.

Visit [www.thinmanager.com/technotes/](http://www.thinmanager.com/technotes/) to download the manual, manual chapters, or the ThinManual.

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ACP uses a variety of terms with similar sounds. Here is a list of definitions we use:

### ***Terminals***

**Client:** A device, computer, or application that requests data, resources, or services from a server or software program that shares data with the server.

**Thin Client:** A terminal that doesn't have a hard drive.

**Fat Client:** A PC used as a terminal. WinTMC lets a PC be controlled and managed by ThinManager as it uses terminal services.

**Terminal:** The individual client device, like a ThinManager Ready thin client, that relies on a server for operations.

**Terminal Group:** A group of Terminals that can be managed together or share a common configuration (was just "Group" in ThinManager 2.x).

**Terminal Server:** The Windows server that is configured to allow multiple logins.

**Terminal Server Group:** Archaic – replaced in ThinManager 3.2. A collection of Windows Terminal Servers that ThinManager can use interchangeably for logins and applications. This was called an Application Group in ThinManager 3.2 and 3.3, now Display Clients.

**Terminal Session:** The Windows session that the terminal starts when it connects to a Windows Terminal Server. This is where the desktop and applications run.

### ***Servers***

**Server:** A device, computer, or application that provides applications, files, or data for use by other computers.

**Terminal Server:** The Windows server that is configured to allow multiple logins.

**ThinManager Server:** A computer with running ThinManager and ThinServer that communicates and controls ThinManager Ready thin clients.

**ThinServer:** The engine component of ThinManager that does the work.

**ThinManager:** The graphic user interface of ThinManager that allows the data from ThinServer to be displayed and used.

### ***Users***

**User:** An account created in Windows that allows a login to a Windows computer.

**Windows User:** A more accurate name for Users.

**Windows User Group:** A more accurate name for User Group:

**ThinManager User:** A Windows User that has been added to a ThinManager Security Group to regulate their access to ThinManager.

**TermSecure User:** A user configured in ThinManager that can log into terminals using TermSecure.



## ***Groups***

**Groups:** Either (A), a collection of Windows Users with common access levels (also referred to as “User Groups”).

Or (B), a group of Terminals (now referred to as “Terminal Group”)

**Application Group:** Archaic – replaced in ThinManager 4.0. A collection of Windows Terminal Servers that ThinManager can use interchangeably for logins and applications. Formerly called a Terminal Server Group, now called Display Client.

**Terminal Server Group:** Archaic – replaced in ThinManager 3.2. A collection of Windows Terminal Servers that ThinManager can use interchangeably for logins and applications. This was called an Application Group in ThinManager 3.2 and 3.3, now Display Clients.

**User Group:** A collection of Windows Users that share the same level of access in Windows.

**Windows User Group:** A more accurate name for User Group.

**Terminal Group:** A group of Terminals that can be managed together or share a common configuration (was just “Group” in ThinManager 2.x).

**Terminal Server Group:** Archaic – replaced in ThinManager 3.2. A collection of Windows Terminal Servers that ThinManager can use interchangeably for logins and applications. This was called an Application Group in ThinManager 3.2 and 3.3, now Display Clients.

**TermSecure User Group:** A collection of TermSecure Users that share a common configuration.

**ThinManager Security Group:** A Windows User Group that ThinManager uses to regulate access to ThinManager functions.

## ***Displays***

**Display Client:** The graphic rendering of the output from a Display Server. This could be a traditional Terminal Server session, IP Camera display, or a Terminal-to-Terminal Shadow session.

**Display Server:** Devices that provide content that can be displayed on the client. Examples include the traditional terminal server and IP cameras

**Screened Monitor:** A session in MultiMonitor that is displayed on a single monitor.

**Spanned Monitor:** A session in MultiMonitor that is displayed as one session on two or more monitor.

## ***Other Definitions***

**Failover:** Having two or more **terminal servers** that the thin clients can connect and run a session from.

**Redundancy:** Having two or more **ThinManager Servers** that the thin clients can connect and receive a configuration from.