Glossary

access control

The process of restricting or controlling access to objects, files, and directories by granting rights, assigning passwords, setting attributes, and monitoring server security.

Access Control file and directory right

For a file

Grants the right to change the file's trustee assignments and Inherited Rights Filter. With this right, users can grant all rights, except Supervisor, to other users, including rights that they themselves have not been granted.

For a directory

Grants the right to change the trustee assignments and Inherited Rights Filter of the directory and any files or subdirectories below it. With this right, users can grant all rights, except Supervisor, to other users, including rights that they themselves have not been granted.

access rights

Rights or privileges that control access to objects, files, or directories. Access rights are granted with trustee assignments. An object with access rights to another object is a trustee of that object.

(Access Control List) ACL

A list that contains information about an object describing which other objects can access it. It is a property of every object in NetWare Directory Services. Trustees and the Inherited Rights Filter are contained in the ACL.

Add or Delete Self property right

Allows an object to add or remove itself as a value of a property. It doesn't affect other values in the property.

This right is used only for properties that contain object names as values, such as lists of group members or mailing lists. This allows users to add or remove themselves from lists stored in an object.

If the Write right is given, Add or Delete Self is disabled because Write includes its functionality.

AFP Server object

An object that represents an AppleTalk Filing Protocol (AFP) server that allows workstations to share files and programs.

Alias object

An object that points to another object at a different location in the Directory tree. Use it to see an object that you need to use regularly but that is not located in the context that you normally work in.

all property rights

A set of property rights, which any trustee can be granted for an object, that control access to all properties of the object for that trustee. All property rights are the only property rights that can be inherited. Specific property rights will override all property rights for any property for which specific property rights are granted.

archive

To back up data files using a separate application, such as SBACKUP. This application sets flags on the files and directories that have been backed up, indicating that they have been archived.

Archive Needed file attribute

NetWare sets this attribute when a file is modified. It is cleared when the file is backed up. A backup program can tell if the file needs to be archived by looking at this attribute.

This attribute functions the same as the DOS Archive attribute.

attributes (file and directory)

Attributes (also called flags) describe the characteristics of a directory or file. They specify what actions are allowed, and in a few cases, what actions have been performed.

auditing

The process of examining network transactions to ensure that network records are accurate and secure.

bindery object

An object that was upgraded from a bindery-based server, but that cannot be identified. Bindery-based clients must use older NetWare utilities to access these objects through bindery emulation.

block

Sections of information stored on the hard disk. The block size for a volume is defined at installation. A block is usually between 4,000 and 64,000 bytes

block suballocation

A feature that allows several files to share one disk allocation block. This uses some server memory, but greatly reduces wasted disk space, especially when you have many small files.

branch

A container object and all the objects it contains (including other container objects).

browse

To find objects by moving up and down the directory structure and viewing different containers.

Browse object right

Allows a trustee to see the object in the Directory tree and find subordinates for which the Browse right is also given.

Browser

The window in the NetWare Administrator that displays objects in the Directory tree.

Can't Compress file attribute

A status flag that indicates that the file can't be compressed because of limited space savings. This attribute is shown on attribute lists, but can't be set by the user.

class

A type of object. Every object has a class.

Object classes are: AFP Server, Alias, Bindery object, Computer, Country, Directory Map, Group, NetWare Server, Organization, Organizational Role, Organizational Unit, Print Queue, Print Server, Printer, Profile, User, and Volume.

Compare property right

Allows a trustee to compare the value of a property with another value to see if they are equal, but not to see the value.

If the Read right is given, Compare is disabled because Read includes Compare functionality.

complete name

The object's path.

Compressed file attribute

A status flag that Indicates that the file is compressed. This attribute is shown on attribute lists, but cannot be set by a user.

Computer object

An object that tracks network hardware. You can record information such as description, serial number, and person the Computer is assigned to.

container object

An object that can contain other objects. All objects are created in one of three containers: Country, Organization, and Organizational Unit.

Objects you create in a container inherit the same rights granted to the container.

context

The location of an object in the Directory tree. Your current context is your current point in the Directory tree.

The context starts with the selected object in the Directory tree and goes back to the root of the tree.

Copy Inhibit file attribute

Prevents Macintosh users from copying a file, even if they have Read and File Scan rights to the file. A user with the Modify right can change this attribute and then copy the file.

Country object

An object that represents where your network resides. You can organize other objects within the Country object.

Create File and Directory right

For a file

Grants the right to salvage the file after it has been deleted.

For a directory

Grants the right to create files and subdirectories in the directory. If Create is the only right granted at the directory level and no other rights are granted below it, this right creates a Drop Box directory.

A Drop Box directory allows users to open and write to a new file in the directory, but after the file has been closed, the user can't see or read from it. A user can copy files into the directory and retain ownership, but all trustee assignments are revoked.

Create object right

Allows a trustee to create a new object below the current object in the directory tree. This right is available only on container objects and volumes; other objects cannot have subordinates.

current context

Your current location in the Directory tree. Your current context is your starting point when you browse through the Directory tree.

Delete Inhibit directory attribute

Prevents a trustee from deleting the directory, even if the Delete right is given.

To delete a directory with this attribute set, a trustee must have both the Modify and Delete rights for this directory.

This attribute is automatically set and removed when the Read Only attribute is set or removed.

Delete Inhibit file attribute

Prevents a trustee from deleting the file, even if the Delete right is given.

To delete a file with this attribute set, a trustee must have both the Modify and Delete rights for this file.

This attribute is automatically set and removed when the Read Only attribute is set or removed.

Delete object right

Allows a trustee to delete the object. Property-level rights do not apply (if you have no property rights but have the Delete object right, you can still delete the object).

Objects that have subordinates cannot be deleted until the subordinates are deleted.

Directory database

A database containing all objects and their properties. This database can be distributed over many servers as partitions, and accessed using many utilities.

When you view the Directory tree, you are actually viewing the hierarchical structure of names of objects in the Directory database.

directory entry

Basic information for network server directories and files. This includes name, owner, date and time of last update, the first six trustee assignments, and location of the first block of data on the network hard disk.

Directory Map object

An object that specifies a path on a volume. It allows you to map a drive to an application without knowing the actual volume and path on which the application is found.

Directory tree

A hierarchical structure that represents how objects are related to each other in the Directory database.

Don't Compress directory attribute

Indicates that unless individual files are marked with the Immediate Compress attribute, files in this directory and its subdirectories will not be compressed.

Don't Compress file attribute

Indicates that this file will not be compressed, even when server-defined thresholds are reached.

Don't Migrate directory attribute

Indicates that files in this directory and its subdirectories won't be migrated to a secondary storage device (such as a tape drive or optical disk).

Don't Migrate file attribute

Indicates that this file won't be migrated to a secondary storage device (such as a tape drive or optical disk), even if a server-defined threshold is reached.

drag and drop

An operation performed with the mouse by clicking and holding down the mouse button, then moving the mouse to another object and releasing the mouse button. This can be done in the Browser to quickly make an object a trustee of another object or to move a file or directory.

effective rights

The rights a user has in a directory or file. Effective rights are composed of inherited rights, trustee assignments, and security equivalences.

Erase File and Directory Right

For a File

Grants the right to erase (delete) the file.

For a Directory

Grants the right to erase (delete) the directory and everything in it, including subdirectories and their files, unless other rights are assigned below it.

Execute Only File Attribute

Prevents files from being copied. Only the Supervisor can set this attribute. Once set, this attribute can't be removed, so you should have a backup copy of the file.

Some programs will not execute properly with this attribute set.

Backup programs will not back up Execute Only files.

file compression

A method of allowing more data to be stored on server hard disks by compressing (or packing) files that aren't being used.

File Scan file and directory right

For a file

Grants the right to see the file when viewing the directory, including the directory structure back to the root of the volume.

For a directory

Grants the right to see files in the directory, unless other rights are in effect below the directory level.

file specification

A description of a set of filenames. A file specification can include a wildcard character, such as * (asterisk), indicating all files.

Group object

An object used to assign rights to a group as a whole; the rights transfer to individual users in the group. Group is not a container object but a list of users.

Hidden directory attribute

Hides the directory from the DOS DIR command. However, the NetWare NDIR command will list the directory if the trustee has the File Scan right.

The directory cannot be deleted or copied.

Hidden file attribute

Hides the file from the DOS DIR command. However, the NetWare NDIR command will list the file if the trustee has the File Scan right.

The file cannot be deleted or copied.

host server

The server to which a device is physically connected or to which it is logically associated.

For example, a volume is physically connected to a certain NetWare server. That NetWare server is the "host server" of the volume.

Immediate Compress directory attribute

Indicates that unless individual files are marked with the Don't Compress attribute, files in this directory and its subdirectories will be compressed as soon as possible, without waiting for the threshold set by the server to be reached.

Immediate Compress file Attribute

Indicates that this file will be compressed as soon as possible, without waiting for the threshold set by the server to be reached.

Indexed file attribute

Indicates that a file is indexed for quick access. NetWare begins keeping an index to a file when it reaches a certain size (determined by the block size used on the volume).

This attribute is shown on attribute lists, but it cannot be set by the user.

inheritance

By inheritance, a trustee assignment applies to everything below the point where it is made, unless another trustee assignment is made further down the tree, or the rights are blocked by an Inherited Rights Filter.

Inherited Rights Filter (IRF)

Controls which rights a user can inherit for a file or directory. A directory's IRF controls which parent directory rights the user can exercise in the current directory. A file's IRF controls which of the current directory's rights can be exercised in the file.

leaf object

The objects located at the end of a branch in the Directory tree. They can't contain other objects.

login script

A list of commands that are executed when a user logs in to the network. These commands organize the network environment.

Three different login scripts can be executed when a user logs in: One from its immediate container object, one from a profile object (if specified in for user), and one from the user itself.

manager

A User object who has rights to manage several other user objects. A User manages any other object to which it has the Write property right to its Object Trustees (ACL) property.

mandatory properties

Property values, other than the name, for which a value is required when an object is created.

Migrated File attribute

A status flag set by NetWare. Indicates that the file is migrated. This attribute is shown on attribute lists, but cannot be set by the user.

migration

The moving of data from a NetWare volume to an online media such as disk or tape, to let you optimize disk space

When data is migrated, the NetWare file system continues to perceive it as residing on a NetWare volume.

Modify file and directory right

For a file

Grants the right to rename the file or change its attributes, but not to see or modify the file's contents.

For a directory

Grants the right to rename or change the attributes of the directory and all subdirectories and files below it. It does not give the right to see or modify any directory or file's contents.

name space

A loadable module that allows you to store non-DOS files on a NetWare server.

NetWare Server object

An object that represents a NetWare server.

network address

The internal network number that specifies where a device (such as a server or workstation) can be located on the network cabling system.

object

An entity defined on the network and given access to the NetWare Server.

object rights

Rights granted to one object, to access another object. The object that is granted rights is called a trustee. Object rights don't affect properties or property rights, with the exception of the Supervisor object right, which grants access to all property values.

object name

A property of every object that provides a name for that object. Different objects use different properties as their name. Most leaf objects use the Common Name property (CN). Container objects use Organizational Units (OU), Organizations (O), or Country (C).

Organization object

An object that helps organize other objects in NetWare Directory Services. It represents large network entities such as a corporation, university, or operating division.

Organizational Role object

An object that specifies a position that can be filled by a succession of people, such as Team Leader or Vice President.

Organizational Unit object

An object that helps organize other objects in NetWare Directory Services. It represents smaller entities within an organization, such as a department or business unit.

owner

The User that first created a file or directory.

page

A group of information in an object dialog, accessed by choosing a page button (found on the far right side of an object dialog). The several pages of information are all part of the same dialog box. The "OK" and "Cancel" buttons affect all pages.

parent container

The container in which an object is created.

parent directory

The directory in which a subdirectory is located.

parent object

Another term for container object (an object that can contain other objects). All objects are created within one of three containers: Country, Organization, and Organizational Unit.

partition

NetWare partition

A logical division of the Directory database. Each partition consists of a container object, its subordinate objects, and data about those objects. Partitions do not contain information about files and directories.

Disk partition

A logical unit on a NetWare server hard disk.

path

A specific location in the Directory tree. The path can include the NetWare server, volume, directory, subdirectory, and file.

physical volume name

The name given to a volume when it is installed. The first volume on every new server is SYS:. A volume's physical name is followed by a colon (:).

A Volume object refers to a physical volume.

Print Queue object

An object that represents a print queue. A print queue stores print jobs sent from workstations. When the printer is ready, a print server sends a print job from the print queue to the printer. Print queues are subdirectories in the QUEUES directory at the root of a NetWare volume.

Print Server object

An object that represents a print server. The print server (PSERVER.NLM) monitors print queues and printers. It takes print jobs from the print queue when the appropriate printer is ready.

Printer object

An object that represents a physical print device on the network. This can be a printer, a plotter, etc. Each network printer requires a NetWare printer driver (for example, NPRINTER.EXE or NPRINTER.NLM) in order to service network print jobs. When the printer is ready, a print server takes a workstation's print job from the print queue and sends it to the printer.

Profile object

An object that contains a login script that is shared by users that are not under the same container object.

property

A characteristic of an object. Each object class has certain properties that hold information about the object. Properties hold data (values) about objects.

A descriptive feature of a bindery object such as a password, account restriction, account balance, internetwork address, or list of authorized clients.

Some object properties can contain multiple values. For example, the Telephone Number property, found in many objects, can contain several telephone numbers.

property rights

Property rights control access to information stored within the object (the information stored in the object's properties).

protocols

Procedures that a NetWare server's operating system follows to accept and respond to workstation requests.

purge

To delete files permanently from a NetWare server. Files that have been purged cannot be retrieved.

Purge directory attribute

Indicates that all files in a directory with this attribute will be purged when deleted, even if a file does not have the Purge attribute set. A purged file can't be recovered with the Salvage option.

Purge file attribute

Indicates that a file with this attribute will be purged when deleted. A purged file can't be recovered with the Salvage option.

Print Queue object

An object that represents a print queue. A print queue stores print jobs sent from workstations. When the printer is ready, a print server sends a print job from the print queue to the printer. The print queue is a subdirectory in the root directory QUEUES of a NetWare volume.

Read Audit directory attribute

This attribute is not used in NetWare v4.0.

Read Audit file attribute

This attribute is not used in NetWare v4.0.

Read file and directory right

For a file

Grants the right to open and read the file.

For a directory

Grants the right to open, read, and execute programs in the directory, unless other rights are set at the file level.

Read Only/Read Write file attribute

Indicates that a file with the Read Only attribute can't be erased, renamed, or written to.

When the Read Only attribute is not set, the file is Read Write.

When the Read Only attribute is set, the Rename Inhibit and Delete Inhibit attributes are automatically set. If a trustee with the Modify right removes the Rename Inhibit and Delete Inhibit attributes after the Read Only attribute has been set, the file can be renamed or deleted, but not written to or updated.

When the Read Write attribute is set, the Rename Inhibit and Delete Inhibit attributes are not set.

Ro is used to show this attribute. When this attribute is not turned on, it is represented with **Rw.**

Read property right

Allows a trustee to read and compare the values of a property.

Remote Console

A product that allows network supervisors to execute console commands from a workstation over either SPX or asynchronous connections.

Rename Inhibit directory attribute

Prevents a trustee from renaming the directory, even if the Modify right is given. This attribute is automatically set and removed when the Read Only attribute is set or removed.

To rename a directory with this attribute set, a trustee must have the Modify right and turn off the Rename Inhibit attribute, then rename the directory.

Rename Inhibit file attribute

Prevents a trustee from renaming the file, even if the Modify right is given. This attribute is automatically set and removed when the Read Only attribute is set or removed.

To rename a file with this attribute set, a trustee must have the modify right and turn off the Rename Inhibit attribute, then rename the file.

Rename object right

Allows you to change the name of the object. This changes the value of the naming property.

Only the last part of the complete name can be changed with this right. Changing other parts of the name implies a move operation.

For example, if you have the Rename object right on a Printer object, you can rename that printer object so that its complete name changes from

CN=HR_Printer.OU=Personnel.O=Novell.C=US   to

CN=Personnel_Printer.OU=Personnel.O=Novell.C=US

But you cannot change other parts of the complete name. If you did change other parts of the complete name, such as the OU in the example above, you would actually be moving the printer object to a different container. That is not allowed by the Rename object right.

replica

A copy of a NetWare partition. A replica can be the Master copy, a Read/Write copy, or a Read Only copy. Replicas are managed with the Partition Manager.

Rights

Determine the type of access that a trustee has to a directory, file, or object.

salvage

To retrieve files that were deleted but have not yet been purged.

security equivalence

Having all access rights that are assigned to another object. Only a user can be security equivalent to another object.

Shareable file attribute

Allows a file to be used by more than one user at a time. It is usually used only on files with the Read Only attribute.

specific property rights

Rights granted to a trustee for a single property of an object. Specific property rights do not affect the trustee's rights to any other property of the object. Specific properties can also have an Inherited Rights Filter on any object. A trustee cannot inherit specific property rights.

storage management

The process of archiving and restoring data with backup applications to provide data redundancy and security in the event of problems with online information.

subordinate

An object that is below another object hierarchically in the Directory tree. A container can be subordinate to a higher container. A leaf object is subordinate to its container object.

Supervisor right

Grants all rights to a file, directory, object, or property. You cannot block the Supervisor right for files or directories with an Inherited Rights Filter. You can block the Supervisor right for objects and properties. There is no automatic Supervisor user in NetWare v4.0.

Supervisor file and directory right

For a file

Grants all rights to the file. The trustee can grant any right to another user and modify all rights in the file's Inherited Rights Filter. The Supervisor right cannot be blocked by an Inherited Rights Filter.

For a directory

Grants all rights to the directory, all subdirectories, and their files. Overrides any Inherited Rights Filter restrictions in subdirectories or files. Trustees can grant others any rights in this directory or its subdirectories, or in their files. The Supervisor right can only be revoked from the directory in which it was originally granted, because filters below that point are ignored.

Supervisor object right

Grants all access privileges. A trustee who has the Supervisor right automatically has access to all properties.

The Supervisor right can be blocked by the Inherited Rights Filter, both for objects below the object where Supervisor is assigned, and for individual properties of an object.

Supervisor property right

Grants all access privileges. A trustee who has the Supervisor right automatically has all other rights to the property.

The Supervisor right can be blocked by the Inherited Rights Filter, both for objects below the object where Supervisor is assigned, and for individual properties of an object.

synchronize

To ensure that copies of an NetWare partition contain the same information as other replicas of that partition.

System directory attribute

Marks directories that are only used by the operating system. This prevents the directory from being deleted or copied. This attribute hides the directory from the DOS DIR command. However, the NetWare NDIR command will list the directory if the trustee has the File Scan access right.

System file attribute

Marks files that are used only by the operating system. This prevents the file from being deleted or copied.   This attribute hides the file from the DOS DIR command. However, the NetWare NDIR command will list the file if the trustee has File Scan rights.

Transactional file attribute

Shows that the file is protected with the Transactional Tracking System, which allows interrupted operations to be backed out of the file, restoring it to an uncorrupted state. All database files that need TTS protection should be marked with this attribute.

A file that is flagged Transactional cannot be deleted or renamed. A file cannot be flagged Transactional while it is open. A user must have the Modify right to a file to flag it as Transactional.

trustee

A user or group that has access to a directory, file, or object is a trustee of that directory, file, or object.

trustee assignment

Grants rights to an object to perform actions on anther object or its properties, a file, or a directory. Trustee assignments granting rights to an object can be viewed by selecting the object and choosing "Trustees" from the "Object menu. Trustee assignments are stored in the Access Control List (ACL) property of every object.

User object

An object that represents a person who works on the network. Each person must be assigned a user identity, or username.

value

The contents of a property of an object. Many properties can have multiple values, such as a telephone number property containing three different telephone numbers. Each telephone number is a value of the property. Access rights control access to a property, but not to individual values of a property.

Volume object

An object that represents a physical volume within a NetWare server.

physical volume

A physical amount of hard disk storage space, fixed in size. It is the highest level in the NetWare file system.

Write Audit directory attribute

This attribute is not used in NetWare v4.0.

Write Audit file attribute

This attribute is not used in NetWare v4.0.

Write file and directory right

For a file

Grants the right to open and write to the file.

For a directory

Grants the right to open and modify files in the directory, unless other rights are given at the file level.

Write property right

Allows a trustee to add, change, or remove any value of a property .

If the Write right is given, Add Self is disabled because Write includes its functionality.