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# Computer Dictionary

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**transistor-transistor logic** *n.* A type of bipolar circuit design that utilizes transistors connected to each other either directly or through resistors. Transistor-transistor logic offers high speed and good noise immunity and is used in many digital circuits. A large number of transistor-transistor logic gates can be fabricated on a single integrated circuit. *Acronym:* TTL.

**transitive trust** *n.* The standard type of trust relationship between Windows domains in a domain tree or forest. When a domain joins an existing forest or domain tree, a transitive trust is automatically established. Transitive trusts are always two-way relationships. This series of trusts, between parent and child domains in a domain tree and between root domains of domain trees in a forest, allows all domains in a forest to trust each other for the purposes of authentication. For example, if domain A trusts domain B and domain B trusts domain C, then domain A trusts domain C. *See also* domain, forest, one-way trust, two-way trust.

**translate** *vb.* **1.** In programming, to convert a program from one language to another. Translation is performed by special programs such as compilers, assemblers, and interpreters. **2.** In computer graphics, to move an image in the “space” represented on the display, without turning (rotating) the image.

**translated file** *n.* A file containing data that has been changed from binary (8-bit) format to ASCII (7-bit) format. BinHex and uuencode both translate binary files into ASCII. Such translation is necessary to transmit data through systems (such as e-mail) that may not preserve the eighth bit of each byte. A translated file must be decoded to its binary form before being used. *See also* BinHex, uuencode.

**translator** *n.* A program that translates one language or data format into another.

**transmission channel** *n.* *See* channel.

**Transmission Control Protocol** *n.* *See* TCP.

**Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol** *n.* *See* TCP/IP.

**transmit** *vb.* To send information over a communications line or a circuit. Computer transmissions can take place in the following ways: asynchronous (variable timing) or synchronous (exact timing); serial (essentially, bit by bit) or parallel (byte by byte; a group of bits at once); duplex or full-duplex (simultaneous two-way communication), half-duplex (two-way communication in one direction at a

time), or simplex (one-way communication only); and burst (intermittent transmission of blocks of information). *Compare* transfer<sup>2</sup>.

**Transmit Data** *n.* *See* TXD.

**transmitter** *n.* Any circuit or electronic device designed to send electrically encoded data to another location.

**transparency** *n.* The quality that defines how much light passes through an object’s pixels. If an object is 100 percent transparent, light passes through it completely and renders the object invisible; in other words, you can see through the object.

**transparency scanner** *n.* *See* scanner.

**transparent** *adj.* **1.** In computer use, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a device, function, or part of a program that works so smoothly and easily that it is invisible to the user. For example, the ability of one application to use files created by another is transparent if the user encounters no difficulty in opening, reading, or using the second program’s files or does not even know the use is occurring. **2.** In communications, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a mode of transmission in which data can include any characters, including device-control characters, without the possibility of misinterpretation by the receiving station. For example, the receiving station will not end a transparent transmission until it receives a character in the data that indicates end of transmission. Thus, there is no danger of the receiving station ending communications prematurely. **3.** In computer graphics, of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the lack of color in a particular region of an image so that the background color of the display shows through.

**transponder** *n.* A transceiver in a communications satellite that receives a signal from an earth station and retransmits it on a different frequency to one or more other earth stations.

**transportable computer** *n.* *See* portable computer.

**transport layer** *n.* The fourth of the seven layers in the International Organization for Standardization’s Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) reference model for standardizing computer-to-computer communications. The transport layer is one level above the network layer and is responsible for both quality of service and accurate delivery of information. Among the tasks performed on this layer are error detection and correction. *See the illustration.* *See also* ISO/OSI reference model.