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Project Editor: Maureen Williams Zimmerman, Anne Taussig

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
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Apple II

long cited as a shortcoming of the Macintosh compared with IBM PCs and compatibles. This feature, along with other layout changes and the addition of new keys and lights, makes the Apple Extended Keyboard quite similar in form to the IBM enhanced keyboard. See the illustration. *See also* enhanced keyboard.

Apple II \ap'l tōō' n. The second computer introduced by the Apple Computer Corporation, in April 1977. The Apple II featured 4K dynamic RAM, expandable to 48K (with 16K chips), and used the 6502 microprocessor. The Apple II was the first computer to offer a TV video adapter as an optional alternative to a color computer monitor. It also featured sound and eight expansion slots. *See also* 6502.

Apple key \ap'l kē' n. A key on Apple keyboards labeled with an outline of the Apple logo . On the Apple Extended Keyboard, this key is the same as the Command key, which functions similarly to the Control key on IBM and compatible keyboards. It is generally used in conjunction with a character key as a shortcut to making menu selections or starting a macro.

Apple Macintosh \ap'l mak'ən-tosh' n. *See* Macintosh.

Apple Newton \ap'l nōō'tən' n. *See* Newton.

AppleScript \ap'l-skript' n. A script language used with Macintosh computers running under the System 7 operating system to execute commands and automate functions. *See also* script.

AppleShare \ap'l-shâr' n. File server software that works with the Mac OS and allows one Mac-

application binary interface

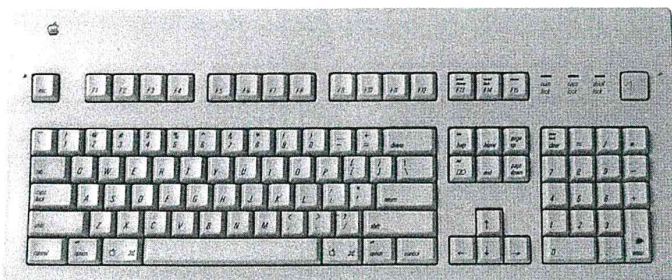
intosh computer to share files with another on the same network. *See also* file server, Mac OS.

applet \a'plət' n. A small piece of code that can be transported over the Internet and executed on the recipient's machine. The term is especially used to refer to such programs as they are embedded in line as objects in HTML documents on the World Wide Web.

AppleTalk \ap'l tāk' n. An inexpensive local area network developed by Apple that can be used by Apple and non-Apple computers to communicate and share resources such as printers and file servers. Non-Apple computers must be equipped with AppleTalk hardware and suitable software. The network uses a layered set of protocols similar to the ISO/OSI model and transfers information in the form of packets called frames. AppleTalk supports connections to other AppleTalk networks through devices known as bridges, and it supports connections to dissimilar networks through devices called gateways. *See also* bridge, frame (definition 2), gateway.

application \a'plə-kā'shən' n. A program designed to assist in the performance of a specific task, such as word processing, accounting, or inventory management. *Compare* utility.

application binary interface \a-plə-kā'shən bī-nər-ē in'tər-fās, bī'nâr-ē' n. A set of instructions that specifies how an executable file interacts with the hardware and how information is stored. *Acronym*: ABI (A'B-I'). *Compare* application programming interface.



Apple Extended Keyboard.



Internet telephone

about 15 MB of disk space. Features include the Internet Hall of Flame and the Geek of the Week. *Acronym: ITR (I-T-R).*

Internet telephone \in-tər-net tel-ə-fōn\ *n.* Point-to-point voice communication that uses the Internet instead of the public-switched telecommunications network to connect the calling and called parties. Both the sending and the receiving party need a computer, a modem, an Internet connection, and an Internet telephone software package to make and receive calls.

Internet television \in-tər-net tel-ə-vizh-ən\ *n.* The transmission of television audio and video signals over the Internet.

internetwork \in-tər-net-wərk\ *adj.* Of or pertaining to communications between connected networks. Often used to refer to communication between one local area network and another over the Internet or another wide-area network. *See also* LAN, wide area network.

Internetwork Packet Exchange \in-tər-net-wərk pak-ət eks-chānj\ *n.* *See* IPX.

Internet Worm \in-tər-net wərm\ *n.* A string of self-replicating computer code that was distributed through the Internet in November 1988. In a single night, it overloaded and shut down a large portion of the computers connected to the Internet at that time by replicating itself over and over on each computer it accessed, exploiting a bug in UNIX systems. Intended as a prank, the Internet Worm was written by a student at Cornell University. *See also* back door, worm.

InterNIC \in-tər-nik, in-tər-N-I-C\ *n.* Short for NSFnet (Internet) Network Information Center. The organization that is charged with registering domain names and IP addresses as well as distributing information about the Internet. InterNIC was formed in 1993 as a consortium involving the U.S. National Science Foundation, AT&T, General Atomics, and Network Solutions Inc. (Herndon, Va.). The latter partner administers InterNIC Registration Services, which assigns Internet names and addresses. InterNIC can be reached by e-mail at info@internic.net or on the Web at <http://www.internic.net/>.

interoperability \in-tər-op-ər-ə-bil-ə-tē\ *n.* Referring to components of computer systems that are able to function in different environments. For

inter-record gap

example, Microsoft's NT operating system is interoperable on Intel, DEC Alpha, and other CPUs. Another example is the SCSI standard for disk drives and other peripheral devices that allows them to interoperate with different operating systems. With software, interoperability occurs when programs are able to share data and resources. Microsoft Word, for example, is able to read files created by Microsoft Excel.

interpolate \in-tər-pə-lāt\ *vb.* To estimate intermediate values between two known values in a sequence.

interpret \in-tər-prət\ *vb.* **1.** To translate a statement or instruction into executable form and then execute it. **2.** To execute a program by translating one statement at a time into executable form and executing it before translating the next statement, rather than by translating the program completely into executable code (compiling it) before executing it separately. *See also* interpreter. *Compare* compile.

interpreted language \in-tər-prə-təd lang-wəj\ *n.* A language in which programs are translated into executable form and executed one statement at a time rather than being translated completely (compiled) before execution. Basic, LISP, and APL are generally interpreted languages, although Basic can also be compiled. *See also* compiler. *Compare* compiled language.

interpreter \in-tər-prə-tər\ *n.* A program that translates and then executes each statement in a program written in an interpreted language. *See also* compiler, interpreted language, language processor.

interprocess communication \in-tər-pros-es kə-myōō-nə-kā-shən\ *n.* The ability of one task or process to communicate with another in a multitasking operating system. Common methods include pipes, semaphores, shared memory, queues, signals, and mailboxes. *Acronym: IPC (I-P-C).*

inter-record gap \in-tər-ek-ərd gap\ *n.* An unused space between data blocks stored on a disk or tape. Because the speed of disks and tapes fluctuates slightly during operation of the drives, a new data block may not occupy the exact space occupied by the old block it overwrites. The inter-record gap prevents the new block from overwrit-

triple-pass scanner \tripˈl-pas skanˈər\ *n.* A color scanner that performs one scanning pass on an image for each of the three primary colors of light (red, green, and blue). *See also* color scanner.

tristimulus values \trī-stīˈmyə-lus valˈyōōz\ *n.* In color graphics, the varying amounts of three colors, such as red, blue, and green, that are combined to produce another color. *See also* color, color model.

troff \trof\ *n.* Short for **typesetting runoff**. A UNIX text formatter often used to format man pages. *See also* man pages. *Compare* TeX.

Trojan horse \trōˈjən hōrs\ *n.* A destructive program disguised as a game, utility, or application. When run, a Trojan horse does something harmful to the computer system while appearing to do something useful. *See also* virus, worm.

troll \trōl\ *vb.* To post a message in a newsgroup or other online conference in the hopes that somebody else will consider the original message so outrageous that it demands a heated reply. A classic example of trolling is an article in favor of torturing cats posted in a pet lovers' newsgroup. *See also* YHBT.

troubleshoot \trubˈl-shōōt\ *vb.* To isolate the source of a problem in a program, computer system, or network and remedy it.

trouble ticket \trəbˈl tikˈət\ *n.* A report of a problem with a particular device or system that is tracked through the workflow process. Originally written on paper, electronic trouble tickets are featured by many workflow and help-desk applications. *See also* help desk (definition 2), workflow application.

True BASIC \trōōˈ bāˈsɪk\ *n.* A version of Basic created in 1983 by John Kemeny and Thomas Kurtz, the creators of the original Basic, to standardize and modernize the language. True BASIC is a compiled, structured version of Basic that does not require line numbers. True BASIC includes advanced control structures that make structured programming possible. *See also* Basic, structured programming.

true color \trōōˈ kəˈlər\ *n.* *See* 24-bit color.

true complement \trōōˈ komˈplə-mənt\ *n.* *See* complement.

TrueType \trōōˈ tīp\ *n.* An outline font technology introduced by Apple Computer, Inc., in 1991 and by Microsoft Corporation in 1992 as a means of

including high-grade fonts within the Apple Macintosh and Microsoft Windows operating systems. TrueType is a WYSIWYG font technology, which means that the printed output of TrueType fonts is identical to what appears on the screen. *See also* bitmapped font, outline font, PostScript.

truncate \trunˈkāt\ *vb.* To cut off the beginning or end of a series of characters or numbers; specifically, to eliminate one or more of the least significant (typically rightmost) digits. In truncation, numbers are simply eliminated, unlike rounding, in which the rightmost digit might be incremented to preserve accuracy. *Compare* round.

trunk \trunk\ *n.* In communications, a channel connecting two switching stations. A trunk usually carries a large number of calls at the same time.

truth table \trōōthˈ tāˈbl\ *n.* A table showing the value of a Boolean expression for each of the possible combinations of variable values in the expression. *See also* AND, Boolean operator, exclusive OR, NOT, OR.

TSAPI \TˈS-A-P-I\ *n.* Acronym for **Telephony Services Application Programming Interface**. The set of standards for the interface between a large telephone system and a computer network server, developed by Novell and AT&T and supported by many telephone equipment manufacturers and software developers. *Compare* TAPI.

TSR \TˈS-R\ *n.* Acronym for **terminate-and-stay-resident**. A program that remains loaded in memory even when it is not running, so that it can be quickly invoked for a specific task performed while another program is operating. Typically, these programs are used with operating systems that are not multitasking, such as MS-DOS. *See also* hot key.

.tt \dotˈT-T\ *n.* On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Trinidad and Tobago.

TTFN \TˈT-F-N\ *n.* Acronym for **"Ta ta for now."** An expression sometimes used in Internet discussion groups, such as Internet Relay Chat (IRC), to signal a participant's temporary departure from the group. *See also* IRC.

TTL \TˈT-L\ *n.* *See* Time to Live, transistor-transistor logic.

TTY \TˈT-Y\ *n.* Acronym for **teletypewriter**. A device for low-speed communications over a

that lie partially outside the normal screen view. *See also* monitor.

virtual server \vərˈchʊd-əl sərˈvər\ *n.* A virtual machine that resides on an HTTP server but has the appearance to the user of being a separate HTTP server. Several virtual servers can reside on one HTTP server, each capable of running its own programs and each with individualized access to input and peripheral devices. Each virtual server has its own domain name and IP address and appears to the user as an individual Web site. Some Internet service providers use virtual servers for those clients who want to use their own domain names. *See also* domain name, HTTP server (definition 2), IP address.

virtual storefront \vərˈchʊd-əl stɔrˈfrənt\ *n.* A company's point of presence on the Web, providing opportunities for online sales. *Also called* electronic storefront.

virtual terminal \vərˈchʊd-əl tərˈmā-nəl\ *n.* See terminal emulation.

virtual timer device driver \vərˈchʊd-əl tīˈmər de-vīsˈ drīˈvər\ *n.* *See* virtual device driver.

virtual world \vərˈchʊd-əl wɜrld\ *n.* **1.** A 3-D modeled environment, often created in VRML, where a user can interact with the viewer to change variables. *See also* viewer, VRML. **2.** An electronic environment that has no basis in the physical world. Multiuser dungeons (MUDs), talkers, and chat rooms are often considered virtual worlds. *See also* chat¹ (definition 1), MUD, talker.

virus \vīˈrʊs\ *n.* An intrusive program that infects computer files by inserting in those files copies of itself. The copies are usually executed when the file is loaded into memory, allowing them to infect still other files, and so on. Viruses often have damaging side effects—sometimes intentionally, sometimes not. For example, some viruses can destroy a computer's hard disk or take up memory space that could otherwise be used by programs. *See also* Good Times virus, Trojan horse, worm.

virus signature \vīˈrʊs sigˈnə-chur\ *n.* A portion of unique computer code contained in a virus. Antivirus programs search for known virus signatures to identify infected programs and files. *See also* virus.

visible page \vizˈə-bl pāj\ *n.* In computer graphics, the image that is being displayed on the

screen. Screen images are written into display memory in sections called pages, each of which contains one screen display.

Visual Basic \vizhˈdɔ-əl bāˈsɪk\ *n.* A high-level, visual-programming version of Basic. Visual Basic was developed by Microsoft for building Windows-based applications. *See also* Basic, Visual Basic for Applications, Visual Basic, Scripting Edition, visual programming.

Visual Basic for Applications \vizhˈdɔ-əl bāˈsɪk fər əˈplə-kāˈshənz\ *n.* A macro-language version of Visual Basic that is used to program many Windows 95 applications and is included with several Microsoft applications. *Acronym:* VBA (V-B-A). *See also* macro language, Visual Basic.

Visual Basic Script \vizhˈdɔ-əl bāˈsɪk skript\ *n.* *See* Visual Basic, Scripting Edition.

Visual Basic, Scripting Edition \vizhˈdɔ-əl bāˈsɪk skripˈtēŋ ə-dishˈən\ *n.* A subset of the Visual Basic for Applications programming language, optimized for Web-related programming. As with JavaScript, code for Visual Basic, Scripting Edition is embedded in HTML documents. This version is included with the Internet Explorer Web browser. *Also called* VBScript, Visual Basic Script. *See also* Visual Basic for Applications.

Visual C++ \vizhˈdɔ-əl Cˈplus-plus\ *n.* A Microsoft application development system for the programming language C++ that runs under MS-DOS and Windows. Visual C++ is a visual programming environment. *See also* visual programming. *Compare* Visual Basic, Visual J++.

visual interface \vizhˈdɔ-əl inˈtər-fās\ *n.* *See* graphical user interface.

visualization \vizhˈdɔ-əl ə-zāˈshən\ *n.* A feature of an application that displays data in the form of a video image. For example, some databases can interpret and show data in the form of a two- or three-dimensional model.

Visual J++ \vizhˈdɔ-əl Jˈplus-plus\ *n.* Microsoft's Java visual programming environment, which can be used to create applets and applications in the Java language. *See also* applet, Java, Java applet, visual programming.

visual programming \vizhˈdɔ-əl prōˈgram-ēŋ\ *n.* A method of programming using a programming environment or language in which basic program components can be selected through menu

clicking on a link. A user visiting a Web page also may be able to download files from an FTP site and send messages to other users via e-mail by using links on the Web page. The World Wide Web was developed by Timothy Berners-Lee in 1989 for the European Laboratory for Particle Physics (CERN). *Acronym:* WWW (W-W-W). *Also called* w³, W3, Web. *See also* ActiveX controls, HTML, HTTP server (definition 2), Java applet, URL.

World Wide Web Consortium \wɜːld wɪd web kən-sɔːrʃē-əm, kən-sɔːrʃəm\ *n.* A consortium of commercial and educational institutions that oversees research and promotes standards in all areas related to the World Wide Web. *Acronym:* W3C (W-thrē-C).

worm \wɜːm\ *n.* A program that propagates itself across computers, usually by creating copies of itself in each computer's memory. A worm might duplicate itself in one computer so often that it causes the computer to crash. Sometimes written in separate segments, a worm is introduced surreptitiously into a host system either as a prank or with the intent of damaging or destroying information. *See also* bacterium, Internet Worm, Trojan horse, virus.

WORM \wɜːm\ *n.* Acronym for "write once, read many." A type of optical disc that can be read and reread but cannot be altered after it has been recorded. WORMs are high-capacity storage devices. Because they cannot be erased and rerecorded, they are suited to storing archives and other large bodies of unchanging information. *See also* compact disc.

WOSA \wɔːsə, wɔːs-ə\ *n.* Acronym for Windows Open System Architecture. A set of application programming interfaces from Microsoft that is intended to enable Windows-based applications from different vendors to communicate with each other, such as over a network. The interfaces within the WOSA standard include Open Database Connectivity (ODBC), the Messaging Application Programming Interface (MAPI), the Telephony Application Programming Interface (TAPI), Windows Sockets (Winsock), and Microsoft Remote Procedure Calls (RPC). *See also* MAPI, ODBC, remote procedure call, TAPI, Winsock.

.wp \dotˈW-P\ *n.* A file extension used to identify files formatted for the WordPerfect word processor.

WP \W-P\ *n.* *See* word processing.

WPS \W-P-S\ *n.* *See* Workplace Shell.

WRAM \Wˈram, WˈR-A-M\ *n.* Acronym for window random access memory. A type of RAM used in video adapters. Like video RAM (VRAM), WRAM allows the screen to be repainted while a graphical image is being written, but WRAM is faster. *Compare* video RAM.

wrap around \rapˈər-ound\ *vb.* To continue movement, as with the cursor or a search operation, to the beginning or to a new starting point rather than stopping when the end of a series is reached. For example, the screen cursor might wrap around to the first column of the next line rather than stopping when it reaches the last column of the current line. Likewise, a program starting a search or replace operation in the middle of a document might be instructed to wrap around to the beginning rather than stop when it reaches the end of the document.

.wri \dotˈW-R-I\ *n.* The file format that identifies document files in the Microsoft Write format.

wrist support \ristˈsu-pɔːrt\ *n.* A device placed in front of a computer keyboard to support the wrists in an ergonomically neutral position, thereby safeguarding against repetitive strain injuries, such as carpal tunnel syndrome. *See the illustration. Also called* wrist rest. *See also* carpal tunnel syndrome, repetitive strain injury.

write¹ \rīt\ *n.* A transfer of information to a storage device, such as a disk, or to an output device, such as the monitor or printer. For example, a disk write means that information is transferred from memory to storage on disk. *See also* output¹. *Compare* read¹.

write² \rīt\ *vb.* To transfer information either to a storage device, such as a disk, or to an output device, such as the monitor or a printer. Writing is the means by which a computer provides the results of processing. A computer can also be said to write to the screen when it displays information on the monitor. *See also* output². *Compare* read².

write access \rītˈakˈses\ *n.* A privilege on a computer system that allows a user to save, change, or delete stored data. Write access is usually set by

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