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ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНАЯ ТЕХНИКА
И
ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ

КРАТКИЙ АНГЛО-РУССКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ

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BASIC ENGLISH PROGRAMMING AND COMPUTER

SCIENCE TERMS AND GLOSSARY

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Работа представляет собой краткий англо-русский словарь наиболее употребительных общих терминов и терминологических словосочетаний в области вычислительной техники, прикладного и системного программного обеспечения, баз данных, микропроцессоров, компьютерных сетей, систем и средств передачи данных, технологий Интернета, мультимедиа и графики, системного анализа и информационных технологий.

Словарь адресован магистрам и аспирантам аграрного вуза, обучающихся по программам подготовки «Информационные системы в логистике»; «Геоинформационные, аэрокосмические и навигационные технологии мониторинга территориальных природно-экономических систем» для направления 09.04.03 – «Прикладная информатика», а также студентам и аспирантам всех форм обучения экономических специальностей и пограничных дисциплин сельскохозяйственных вузов и слушателям дополнительной образовательной программы «Переводчик в сфере профессиональной коммуникации».

Рекомендовано к изданию учебно-методической комиссией факультета экономики и финансов (протокол № 5 от 02. 12. 2014 г.) ФГБОУ ВО РГАУ-МСХА имени К.А. Тимирязева

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данная работа представляет собой англо-русский словарь-справочник по основной специализированной терминологии в области современных вычислительных и информационных технологий, а так же в области организации программного обеспечения, компьютерным сетям, системам и средствам передачи данных, технологиям Интернета и т.д., в контексте с которыми используется указанная терминологическая лексика. В словаре собран и систематизирован лексический материал из современной зарубежной научной литературы, освещающей данную тему.

Словарь адресован магистрам и аспирантам аграрного вуза всех форм и программ обучения. Содержит значимую информацию для преподавателей и специалистов, как в данных областях, так и прикладных отраслях сельского хозяйства. Словарь может быть использован как информационный материал при подготовке студентов к письменной переводческой деятельности в сфере профессиональной коммуникации.

Словарь дополнен словосочетаниями и распространенными аббревиатурами.

Использование словаря в учебном процессе позволит ускорить формирование навыков и умений, необходимых для чтения, аннотирования и реферирования технической литературы, будет способствовать повышению качества перевода и скорости извлечения информации из англоязычной литературы по вычислительным и информационным технологиям.

BASIC COMPUTER TERMINOLOGY

As computer technology continues to change, a new vocabulary continues to evolve. The following glossary provides brief definitions of the key terms and concepts that are part of this vocabulary.

A

abandonware - refers to software that is no longer being sold or supported by its publisher. Most abandonware is still considered illegal to sell unless the publisher has re-released the software as freeware.

access - the reading or writing of data; as a verb, to gain entry to data. Most commonly used in connection with information access, via a user ID, and qualified by an indication as to the kinds of access that are permitted. For example, read-only access means that the contents of the file may be read but not altered or erased.

access time - the performance of a hard drive or other storage device - how long it takes to locate a file.

account name - same as your login ID or user ID. The word you type at the "Login:" prompt; your electronic name.

active cell (current cell) - the cell in a spreadsheet (such as Microsoft Excel) in which numbers or formulas can be entered. It shows a thick border, and its name is at the top of the screen.

active content - the program code embedded in the contents of a web page. When the page is accessed by a web browser, the embedded code is automatically downloaded and executed on the user's workstation. It is either interactive, such as Internet polls or opt-in features, or dynamic, such as animated GIFs, stock tickers, weather maps, JavaScript applications, embedded objects, streaming video and audio or ActiveX applications. Streaming video and audio rely on browser plug-ins, such as RealPlayer, to display active content.

active hub: allows multiple devices to be wired to a central location to share the same media and regenerate the signal; also referred to as multiport repeaters

activemovie - a multimedia streaming technology developed by Microsoft, enables users to view multimedia content distributed over the Internet, an intranet, or CD-ROM. It is built into the Internet Explorer browser and supported by Windows operating systems.

active program or window - the application or window at the front (foreground) on the monitor.

add-in - known as add-on, is a mini program that runs in combination with the main application in order to extend and improve the functionality of that application. In the Windows environment, add-ins are becoming increasingly commonly-used Object Linking and Embedding (OLE) technologies.

add-on - known as add-in, is a mini program that runs in combination with the main application in order to extend and improve the functionality of that application. For example, there are add-on report generation programs that are attached to popular database products such as dBASE, giving them additional report-generation and graphics capabilities.

Adobe Acrobat - a document exchange software from Adobe Systems, provides a platform-independent means of creating, viewing, and printing documents. Acrobat can convert a DOS, Windows, UNIX or Macintosh documents into a Portable Document Format (PDF) which can be displayed on any computer with an Acrobat reader. The Acrobat reader can be downloaded free from the Adobe website.

adware - a form of spyware, collects information about the user or user activities in order to display advertisements in the Web browser. Adware or advertising-supported software includes advertisements or other marketing material automatically loaded by the software and displayed or played back after installation about the computer or its users activities. It is uploaded automatically when the user has not requested it. These applications often present banner ads in pop-up windows or through a bar that appears on a computer screen.

alert (alert box) - a message that appears on screen, usually to tell you something went wrong.

algorithm - a procedure and sequence of actions to accomplish some task. In most higher level programs, algorithms act in complex patterns, each using smaller and smaller sub-methods which are built up to the program as a whole. In most languages, they are isomorphic to functions or methods. Most algorithms can be directly implemented by computer programs; any other algorithms can at least in theory be simulated by computer programs.

alias - an icon that points to a file, folder or application (System 7).

Alpha test - the first formal test of a newly developed hardware or software product by internal people. The key objectives of the alpha test are functionality confirmation and bug identification. When the first round of bugs has been fixed, the product goes into beta test with actual users and customers.

AM (amplitude modulation) - a technique used for transmitting information via a radio carrier wave

anti-adware - refers to any software utility or algorithm that scans your system and removes adware, spyware, keyloggers, trojans, and other malicious code from your computer. Anti-adware maybe a stand-alone software or part of an anti-virus software.

anti-virus software - a program that finds and removes viruses from a computer.

apple menu - on the left side of the screen header. System 6 = desk accessories System 7 = up to 50 items.

applet - a little application that can be a utility or other simple program, often written in Java language which are attached to HTML documents. Unlike a program, an applet cannot run independently. It provides display features often with interaction with human users, and is usually stateless and has restricted security privileges. An applet characteristically performs a very narrow function that has no independent use. Hence, it is an application -let (Applet).

application - a complete and self-contained program that helps the user accomplish a specific task. Application programs should be distinguished from system programs such as operating systems, which control the computer and run those application programs.

application framework - In computer programming, it refers to a set of libraries or classes that are used to implement the standard structure of an application for a specific operating system. By bundling a large amount of reusable code into a framework, much time is saved for the developer.

application menu - on the right side of the screen header. It lists running applications.

architecture - in computer software context, it is a framework or structure that provides the form of a software system and the conventions, policies, and mechanisms for composing itself with subsystems, or component parts, that can populate the architecture. The architecture defines how the parts relate to each other including constraints governing how they can relate. If a system is divided into parts and components, then there are interfaces that define how the parts intercommunicate or interface.

ASCII (**pronounced ask-key**) - American Standard Code for Information Interchange; a commonly used data format for exchanging information between computers or programs.

automated information system - an assembly of computer hardware, software, firmware, or any combination of these, configured to accomplish specific information-handling operations, such as communication, computation, dissemination, processing, and storage of information.

AS (**autonomous system**) - collection of IP networks under the control of a single entity

ASCII (**American standard code for information interchange**) - relates a number from 0 to 255 in the binary (base 2) form to keyboard characters

Avidemux - an open-source free program designed for multi-purpose video editing and processing.

B

B (bearer) channel - carries voice, video, image, or data traffic, depending upon the equipment and applications available

background - part of the multitasking capability. A program can run and perform tasks in the background while another program is being used in the foreground.

backup - a copy of files from a computer's hard disk, usually made on some external medium such as CD-ROM or flash drive for archiving purposes. A backup is made in case the hard disk file(s) are erased or damaged.

backup & recovery - the combination of procedures that can restore lost data in the event of hardware or software failure. Routine backup of databases and logs of computer activity are part of a backup & recovery program.

base 2 system - binary number system, only two discrete values (0 and 1) are possible and all numbers are a combination of these two characters; digital signals are numbers sent in the Base 2 system

base 10 system - the decimal system

BASIC - a simple computer language designed by John G. Kemeny and Thomas E. Kurtz at Dartmouth College in 1963. It was designed for quick and easy programming by students and beginners. BASIC exists in many dialects, and is popular on microcomputers with sound and graphics support.

BRI (basic rate interface) - an integrated services digital network configuration, usually intended for the home and small enterprise

bells and whistles - in software refers to features that are needed only in special cases or to features that make the program more visibly attractive. The term can be used either favorably or negatively.

beta test - the computer system test prior to commercial release, the last stage of testing, and normally can involve sending the product to beta test sites outside the company for real-world exposure or offering the product for a free trial download over the Internet. It is often preceded by a round of testing called alpha testing.

beta version - also known as beta release usually represents the first version of a computer hardware or software that implements all features in the initial requirements specification. It is likely to be unstable but useful for

internal demonstrations and previews to select customers, but not yet ready for release. Some developers refer to this stage as a preview, as a technical preview (TP) or as an early access.

BIOS (basic input/output system) - the firmware code run by an IBM-compatible PC when first powered on, known as "booting up"; primary function is to prepare the machine so other software programs can load, execute, and assume control of the PC

BI software (**Business Intelligence Software**) - a kind of software that enables users to obtain enterprise-wide information more easily. BI software tightly integrates querying, reporting, OLAP, data mining and data warehousing functions to enable users to obtain "all" the information they desire from their organization's numerous databases. BI software should allow you to derive the transactions and summaries you need without having to know the sources (which databases, which servers, etc.).

binary - a file containing one or more strings of data bits which are not printable characters. Some binary files may be computer programs or other forms of data that contain no text characters at all. Binary files cannot be displayed on screen, but can be downloaded for use with appropriate applications on your computer. Binary (base 2) is also the building block of computer information, representing "on" or "off" and "true" or "not true" as 1 or 0.

binary compatible - data files produced by one application/system that are exactly the same as data files produced by another application at the binary format level. Binary compatible avoids many of the conversion problems caused by importing and exporting data from one system to another.

bit, bytes - a bit is the smallest piece of information that computers use. Derived from "binary digit". For simplicity, a PC uses bits in groups of 8 called bytes (8 bits = 1 byte).

bits per second (**BPS**) - the speed at which bits are transmitted.

Bluetooth - a way of communicating wirelessly over short distances between electronic devices (for example computer and mobile telephone); specification that allows mobile phones, computers, and PDAs to be connected wirelessly over short ranges

block - a sequence of words or characters written contiguously, such as into a group, by a computer and stored on a disk, diskette, magnetic tape, etc.

bookmark - a facility for marking a specific place in electronic documentation to enable easy return to it, used in several types of software, including PDF files, electronic help files and tutorials within a program or online. Bookmarks are frequently used on the Web, to remember a uniform resource locator (URL) in order to return to it. Most Web browsers therefore have built-in bookmark facilities, whereby the browser stores the

URL with the page name attached. To return directly to the site, the user picks the page name from the list of saved bookmarks

boot, boot up, boot disk - to start up a computer, to switch it on and wait while it prepares itself. Instructions for startup are given to the computer from the boot disk, which is usually the hard disk.

bricks and clicks - business that existed pre-Internet that now uses e-commerce technology to sell on the Internet

bridge - a device that connects two networks and passes traffic between them based only on the node address, so that traffic between nodes on one network does not appear on the other network. For example, an Ethernet bridge only looks at the Ethernet address.

browser, to browse - a browser is a program like Firefox or Internet Explorer. You use it to view or browse the Internet.

budget range - the name given to software (usually video games) that is sold for a fraction (usually less than half) of a regular product price.

bug - a (small) defect, mistake, failure or fault in a program that prevents it from working as intended, or produces an incorrect result.; a programming error that causes a program to behave in an unexpected way. Bugs arise from mistakes and errors, made by people, in either a program's source code or its design. A program that contains a large number of bugs, and/or bugs that seriously interfere with its functionality, is said to be buggy. Reports about bugs in a program are referred to as bug reports, also called PRs (problem reports), trouble reports, CRs (change requests), and so forth.

bus - an electronic pathway through which data is transmitted between components in a computer.

byte - a piece of computer information made up of eight bits.

C

C++ (C with Classes) - a high-level programming language. A new version of the standard (known informally as C++0x) is being developed.

cache - a kind of memory used to make a computer work faster; a sort of fast memory used for temporary storage of recently accessed web pages, which enables the browser to display them more quickly on the next visit.

CAD (Computer Aided Design) - also known as Computer Assisted Design, is the use of a wide range of computer-based tools that assist engineers, architects and other design professionals in their design activities. It is the main geometry authoring tool within the Product Lifecycle Management process and involves both software and sometimes special-purpose

hardware. Current packages range from 2D vector based drafting systems to 3D parametric surface and solid design modellers.

card - a printed circuit board that adds some feature to a computer.

cartridge drive - a storage device, like a hard drive, in which the medium is a cartridge that can be removed.

CD grabber - also known as CD ripper or CD extractor, a piece of software designed to extract raw digital audio from a compact disc to a file or other output.

CD-R (compact disc - recordable) - special type of CD-ROM that can be written onto by any computer with a recording drive; can only be written onto once

CD-ROM - a disk for storing computer information. It looks like an audio CD. An acronym for Compact Disc Read-Only Memory.

CD-ROM (compact disc read-only memory) - optical storage device read by lasers; can hold up to 700 megabytes of data

CD-RW (compact disc - rewritable) - special type of CD-ROM that can be written onto by any computer with a recording drive; can be written onto more than once

chooser - a desk accessory used to select a printer, or other external device, or to log onto a network.

client - a system that accesses a (remote) service on another computer by some kind of network. The term was first applied to devices that were not capable of running their own stand-alone programs, but could interact with remote computers via a network. These dumb terminals were clients of the time-sharing mainframe computer.

Client/ server architecture - network where some computers are dedicated clients (workstations) and some are dedicated servers; information is centralized on the server, and an administrator sets policies and manages it

clipboard - a portion of memory where the Mac temporarily stores information. Called a Copy Buffer in many PC applications because it is used to hold information which is to be moved, as in word processing where text is "cut" and then "pasted".

Clock Rate (MHz) - the instruction processing speed of a computer measured in millions of cycles per second (i.e., 200 MHz).

codec (compression/decompression) - typically an algorithm or specialized computer program that encodes or reduces the number of bytes consumed by large files and programs. Files encoded with a specific codec require the same codec for decoding. MPEG is a type of codec algorithms.

command - an instruction to a computer or device to perform a specific task. The set of commands and the syntax for entering them is called the user interface. It is a directive to some kind of command line interface, such as

a command interpreter. Commands come in different forms such as: 1) special words (keywords) that a program understands 2) function keys 3) choices in a menu 4) buttons or other graphical objects on your screen.

command (apple) key - a modifier key, used in conjunction with another keystroke to active some function on the Mac.

commercial software - a computer software sold for commercial purposes or that serves commercial purposes. The most famous examples are the products offered on the IBM PC and clones in the 1980s and 90s, including famous programs that make up Microsoft Office. Commercial software may be re-packaged in boxes and sold in retail stores or directly from vendors. Downloadable software over the Internet for commercial purpose is becoming popular.

compatible - the ability of one device or program to work with another device or program. For example, a printer and a computer are said to be compatible if they can be connected to each other.

compiler - a program the converts programming code into a form that can be used by a computer.

compression - a technique that reduces the size of a saved file by elimination or encoding redundancies (i.e., JPEG, MPEG, LZW, etc.)

computer - an electronic machine that can store and process data. A computer has hardware, which is the machine itself, and software, which is a set of instructions

computer animation (**Computer generated imagery (CGI)**) – the art of creating moving images via the use of computers; a subfield of computer graphics and animation. Increasingly it is created by means of 3D computer graphics, though 2D computer graphics are still widely used. Sometimes the target of the animation is the computer itself sometimes the target is another medium, such as film.

computer game or a "**PC game**" - a computer-controlled game with or without video technologies involved. There always must also be some sort of input device, usually in the form of button/joystick combinations (on arcade games), a keyboard & mouse/trackball combination (computer games), or a controller (console games), or a combination of any of the above. Also, more esoteric devices have been used for input (see also Game controller). Usually there are rules and goals, but in more open-ended games the player may be free to do whatever they like within the confines of the virtual universe.

computer graphics (CG) - the field of visual computing, where one utilizes computers both to generate visual images synthetically and to integrate or alter visual and spatial information sampled from the real world. It can be divided into several areas: real-time 3D rendering (often used in video

games), computer animation, video capture and video creation rendering, special effects editing (often used for movies and television), image editing, and modeling (often used for engineering and medical purposes). Development in computer graphics was first fueled by academic interests and government sponsorship. However, as real-world applications of computer graphics in broadcast television and movies proved a viable alternative to more traditional special effects and animation techniques, commercial parties have increasingly funded advances in the field.

computer science - an academic field that studies the theoretical foundations of information and computation and their implementation and application in computer systems. It has many sub-fields; some emphasize the computation of specific results (such as computer graphics), while others (such as computational complexity theory) relate to properties of computational problems. Still others focus on the challenges in implementing computations. For example, programming language theory studies approaches to describe computations, while computer programming applies specific programming languages to solve specific computational problems.

configuration - the way a system is set up, or the assortment of components that make up the system. It can refer to either hardware or software, or the combination of both. Often, configuration is connected to the choice of hardware, software, firmware, and documentation. The configuration affects system function and performance.

control key - seldom used modifier key on the Mac.

control panel - a program that allows you to change settings in a program or change the way a Mac looks and/or behaves.

convergence - the merging and sometimes clashing of voice and data

cookies - a small piece of information on the times and dates you have visited web sites. A web server can temporarily store this information within your browser. The main purpose of cookies is to identify users and possibly prepare customized web pages for them.

copyleft - in a non-legal sense, it is the opposite of copyright, refering to the practice of using copyright law to remove restrictions on the distribution of copies and modified versions of a work for others and require the same freedoms be preserved in modified versions. A widely used copyleft license is the General Public License (GPL). Many fans of copyleft media believe that copyleft is a cross between copyright and public domain.

copyright - a set of exclusive rights regulating the use of a particular expression of an idea or information, including but not limited to art designs, computer software, books, documents etc. At its most general, it is literally "the right to copy" an original creation. In most cases, these rights

are of limited duration. The symbol for copyright is ©, and in some jurisdictions may alternately be written (c).

CPU - the Central Processing Unit. This is a PC's heart or "brains".

crash - a system malfunction in which the computer stops working and has to be restarted.

cursor - the pointer, usually arrow or cross shaped, which is controlled by the mouse; a blinking symbol on the screen that shows where any new text will next be entered.

D

2d computer graphics - 2D computer graphics is the computer-based generation of digital images based on two-dimensional models. The word may stand for the branch of computer science that comprises such techniques, or for the models themselves. 2D computer graphics are mainly used in applications that were originally developed upon traditional printing and drawing technologies, such as typography, cartography, technical drawing, advertising, etc.

3d computer graphics - 3D computer graphics are graphic arts that were created with the aid of digital computers and specialized 3D software. In general, the term may also refer to the process of creating such graphics, or the field of study of 3D computer graphic techniques and its related technology. 3D computer graphics are different from 2D computer graphics in which a three-dimensional representation of geometric data is stored in the computer for the purposes of performing calculations and rendering 2D images. Sometimes these images are later displayed in a pre-rendered form, and sometimes they are rendered in real-time.

Daemon - in Unix and other computer multitasking operating systems, a daemon is a computer program that runs in the background, rather than under the direct control of a user; they are usually instantiated as processes. The Daemon program, often started at the time the system boots and runs continuously without intervention from any of the users on the system, forwards the requests to other programs (or processes) as appropriate. Typically daemons have names that end with the letter "d"; for example, syslogd is the daemon which handles the system log. Windows OS refers to daemons as System Agents and services.

daisy chaining - the act of stringing devices together in a series (such as SCSI acronym for Small Computer System Interface).

data - (*the plural of datum*) information processed by a computer usually means the information (text, pictures, audio etc) that you create or share on a computer, as opposed to the programs that manipulate the data.

data - in information industry, refers to distinct pieces of information, usually formatted in a special way. All information system is divided into two general categories: data and programs. Data can exist in a variety of forms - as numbers or text on pieces of paper, as bits and bytes stored in electronic memory, or as facts stored in a person's mind. Programs refer to the collections of instructions for manipulating data, which may be software programs for compute processing, or a set of instructions for manual data operation.

data cleansing - also called as data scrubbing, is the process of detecting and removing and/or correcting a database to increase data accuracy, reduce redundancy and enhance consistency of different sets of data that have been merged from separate databases. Sophisticated software applications are available to clean a database data using algorithms, rules and look-up tables, a task that was once done manually and therefore still subject to human error.

data transformation - converts data from a source data format into destination data. Data transformation can be divided into two steps: 1) data mapping maps data elements from the source to the destination and captures any transformation that must occur; 2) code generation that creates the actual transformation program.

database - an electronic list of information that can be sorted and/or searched.

database administration - refers to duties, typically performed by a DBA in an organization, such as disaster recovery (backups and testing of backups), performance analysis and tuning, and some database design or assistance thereof.

database object - a piece of information or record that is stored in a database.

defragment - (also - **optimize**) to concatenate fragments of data into contiguous blocks in memory or on a hard drive.

Delphi - a programming language and Integrated Development Environment (IDE). It is produced by Borland (known for a time as Inprise). The Delphi language, formerly known as Object Pascal (Pascal with object-oriented extensions) originally targeted only Microsoft Windows, but now builds native applications for Linux and the Microsoft .NET framework as well.

demo - demostration version - a free or low-priced sample of a program. Demo programs are often with some features disabled or time limitations. It is intended to give the user enough of a taste to want to buy the full version program.

desktop - 1. the finder. 2. the shaded or colored backdrop of the screen.This is the type of computer you have at home with the monitor and computer connected

desktop file - an invisible file in which the Finder stores a database of information about files and icons.

device driver - **a software driver** - a specific type of computer software, developed to allow interaction between the computer and hardware devices. Each device driver is typically a piece of operating system-specific as well as hardware-dependent software that makes it possible for application software to attach to, read and write data from, and change the behavior of the peripheral device. Typically this constitutes an interface for communicating with the device, through the specific computer bus or communications subsystem that the hardware is connected to, providing commands to and/or receiving data from the device, and on the other end, the requisite interfaces to the operating system and software applications. Device driver enables another program, typically an operating system or applications software package or computer program running under the operating system kernel, to interact transparently with a hardware device, and usually provides the requisite interrupt handling necessary for any necessary asynchronous time-dependent hardware interfacing needs.

dialog box - an on-screen message box that appears when the Mac requires additional information before completing a command.

DNA (digital network architecture): a set of specifications or protocols created by Digital Equipment Corporation (DECnet) that evolved into one of the first peer-to-peer network architectures

digital pen - an electronic writing instrument that allows the user to digitally capture a handwritten note or drawing. Typically, digital pen is connected with a computer using a Universal Serial Bus (USB) cradle to let the user upload the handwritten notes for processing and storage. The pen looks like a regular ball-point pen and can be used as such, but requires special digital paper if the user wishes to digitally capture what he has written.

digital paper - patterned paper used in conjunction with a digital pen to create handwritten digital documents. The proprietary printed dot pattern uniquely identifies the position coordinates on the paper. The digital pen uses this pattern to store the handwriting and upload it to a computer.

digital wallet - also known as e-wallet, is a system designed for electronic commerce transactions over the Internet quickly and securely. A digital wallet can hold a user's payment information encrypted, a digital certificate to identify the user, and shipping information to speed transactions. The consumer benefits because their information is encrypted and safe, no retyping required when conduct e-commerce online from different

vendors, and payment in digital cash or check. Merchants benefit by receiving protection against fraud. Paypal is an example of such digital wallet system.

digitize - to convert linear, or analog, data into digital data which can be used by the computer.

disk - a spinning platter made of magnetic or optically etched material on which data can be stored.

disk drive - the machinery that writes the data from a disk and/or writes data to a disk.

disk window - the window that displays the contents or directory of a disk.

document - a file you create, as opposed to the application which created it.

donateware - freely distribution software. But the user must donate to a charitable cause in order to "register" the software. Sometimes the author of the program stipulates which charity the user must donate to, sometimes they just suggest one, and sometimes the author leaves the choice up to the user. Normally the user does not need to contact the author with any information in order to "register" their program - it is implicit with the donation (registering does not "unlock" any extra features).

DOS - acronym for Disk Operating System - used in IBM PCs; The original system used for PCs, where you typed in commands instead of pointing and clicking.

DPI - acronym for Dots Per Inch - a gauge of visual clarity on the printed page or on the computer screen.

download - to transfer data from one computer to another. (If you are on the receiving end, you are downloading. If you are on the sending end, you are uploading).

drag - to move the mouse while its button is being depressed.

drag and drop - a feature on the Mac which allows one to drag the icon for a document on top of the icon for an application, thereby launching the application and opening the document. To do this, you click on something and hold the button down. This will move the object you clicked on and will leave it where you let go of the button. So it drags it and drops it.

driver - a small program that tells a PC how a peripheral works; a file on a computer which tells it how to communicate with an add-on piece of equipment (like a printer).

driver wrapper - software that functions as an adapter between an operating system and a driver, such as a device driver, that was not designed for that operating system. It can enable the operating system to use technologies for which no native implementation exists.

DW - **data warehouse** - Data warehouse (DW) is a computer database that collects, integrates and stores an organization's data with the aim of

producing accurate and timely management information and supporting data analysis. A DW typically has the following characters: 1) SUBJECT oriented, meaning that the data in the database is organised so that all the data elements relating to the same real-world event or object are linked together; 2) Time variant, meaning that the changes to the data in the database are tracked and recorded so that reports can be produced showing changes over time; 3) Non-volatile, meaning that data in the database is never over-written or deleted, but retained for future reporting; and, 4) Integrated, meaning that the database contains data from most or all of an organisation's operational applications, and that this data is made consistent.

E

eBook - an electronic book that can be downloaded and read on a computer or other device.

E-business - business done over the internet or any internet-based network.

editor - in computing refers to an application program that enables you to create and edit some types of files. There are many different types of editors, such as: text editor, an application to edit plain text; hex editor, an application to edit binary data; HTML editor, an application to edit webpages; XML editor, an application to edit XML data; digital audio editor, an application to edit audio data; raster graphics editor; vector graphics editor; level editor, an application to edit levels of computer games; etc.

electronic mail (**email, e-mail**) - messages sent from one computer to another. You can see email on the screen or print it out.

EMI (electromagnetic interference) - radiation that causes unwanted signals (interference or noise) to be induced in other circuits; also called radio frequency interference or RFI

emulation - refers to the capabilities of a program or device to imitate another program or device. Emulation attempts to model, to various degrees, the state of the device being emulated. Emulation tricks other systems into believing that the device is really some other emulated device. A example of emulation is to mimic the experience of running arcade games or console games on personal computers. In a networked environment, a computer acts as if it is another kind of computer or terminal. For example, a PC user opens a remote terminal session to a Unix, so it may run a program that emulates an Unix terminal.

Ethernet - a protocol for fast communication and file transfer across a network.

expansion slot - a connector inside the computer which allows one to plug in a printed circuit board that provides new or enhanced features.

extension - a startup program that runs when you start the Mac and then enhances its function.

F

FAT (file allocation table) - table that the operating system uses to locate files on a disk; because a file may be divided into many sections that are scattered around the disk, the FAT keeps track of all the pieces

fibre channel - as applied to data storage and network topology - link to FC Glossary.

file - the generic word for an application, document, control panel or other computer data; a specific computer record; it could contain data such as text (eg essay.doc), or a program such as paint.exe.

finder - the cornerstone or home-base application in the Mac environment. The finder regulates the file management functions of the Mac (copying, renaming, deleting...)

FireFox - also known as Mozilla Firefox, a free, open source, cross-platform, graphical web browser developed by the Mozilla Corporation and hundreds of volunteers. Firefox includes an integrated pop-up blocker, tabbed browsing, live bookmarks, support for open standards, and an extension mechanism for adding functionality. Although other browsers have some of these features, Firefox became the first such browser to include them all and achieve wide adoption.

firewall - specialized hardware or software designed to prevent unrestricted or unauthorized access into or out of a computer or network.

floppy disk - a cheap, removable disk used for storing or transferring information. It is floppy (soft) because it is plastic. (Now virtually obsolete.) See hard disk.

floppy drive - the device used to run a floppy disk (usually drive "A".) (Now virtually obsolete.)

folder (directory) - an electronic subdirectory which contains files; a sub-division of a computer's hard disk into which you put files.

FMV - **Full Motion Video** - a popular term for pre-recorded TV-quality movie or animation in a video game.

font - a typeface that contains the characters of an alphabet or some other letterforms; a particular sort of lettering (on the screen or on paper). Arial is a font. Times New Roman is another.

footprint - the surface area of a desk or table which is occupied by a piece of equipment.

format - all hard disks and floppy disks have to be electronically prepared for use by a process called formatting. Hard disks are pre-formatted by the computer manufacturer. If you buy a floppy disk that is not pre-formatted, you format it yourself, using a program that comes with your PC.

fragmentation - the breaking up of a file into many separate locations in memory or on a disk.

frame - data structure that collectively represents the transmission stream (headers, data, and the trailer) and provides the information necessary for the correct delivery of the data

free software - the software that everyone is free to copy, redistribute and modify. That implies that it must be available as source code. It does not imply that it is free of charge, so anyone can sell free software so long as they don't impose any new restrictions on its redistribution or use.

free software license - a license which grants permissions to the recipient to remove any ownership issues which would otherwise prevent the software from being free software. With free software license, recipients of the software is granted the freedom to modify and redistribute the software by the copyright holder.

freeze - a system error which causes the cursor to lock in place.

frequency - number of times a wave repeats a cycle in a one-second period; measured in cycles per second, or hertz

G

gateways - a node on a network that translates (converts protocol) from one operating system environment to another

GeoGebra - a free dynamic mathematics software that joins geometry, algebra and calculus. It is developed for education in secondary schools by Markus Hohenwarter at the University of Salzburg.

get info - a Finder File menu command that presents an information window for a selected file icon.

gig - a gigabyte = 1024 megabytes.

GNOME - **GNU Network Object Model Environment** - an international effort to create an easy-to-use computer desktop environment built entirely from software considered free by the Free Software Foundation.

GNU robots - a computer game for programmers. The goal is to guide a robot simulation around a maze, consuming food, avoiding baddies, and collecting as many prizes as possible in the process.

goto - also spelled as "go to", "GO TO", "GOTO" - a construct and keyword found in several higher-level programming languages (e.g. Fortran, COBOL, BASIC, C) to cause an unconditional jump or transfer of control

from one point in a program to another. The destination of the jump is usually indicated by a parameter after the command.

graphics card - the equipment inside a computer that creates the image on the screen.

greenware - a software license which provides an end user with the right to use a particular program or obtain the source code, if he makes an effort to help out the environment such as using only recycled computer paper, recycling the computer paper after using it, using public transport, etc.

greyware - refers to a malicious software or code that is considered to fall in the "grey area" between normal software and a virus. Greyware is a term for which all other malicious or annoying software such as adware, spyware, trackware, and other malicious code and malicious shareware fall under.

Gzip: GNU zip - a GNU free software file compression program.

H

handwriting recognition - refers to a computer receiving handwritten input and intelligently recognize it to some characters. The image of the written text may be sensed "off line" from a piece of paper by optical scanning (optical character recognition). Alternatively, the movements of the pen tip may be sensed "on line", for example, by a pen-based computer screen surface.

hard disk - the main disk inside a computer used for storing programs and information. It is hard because it is metal. See floppy disk.

hard drive - a large capacity storage device made of multiple disks housed in a rigid case.

head crash - a hard disk crash caused by the heads coming in contact with the spinning disk(s).

high density disk - a 1.4 MB floppy disk.

highlight - to select by clicking once on an icon or by highlighting text in a document.

hit - a visit to a website

home page - the main page or opening page that appears when you visit a web site. It usually contains links to the other pages.

homogeneous system - in software context, refers to the systems if they have the same aspects like the same interface, the same implementation, that can interoperate, can share data, etc. Otherwise, they are heterogeneous, which may represent information differently or not include certain functionality or adopt different security policies. Federating or integrating homogeneous systems is presumably simpler than federating heterogeneous systems.

host address – a part of an IP address that is uniquely assigned by an administrator

hotspot - an area that has an available wireless signal for Internet access (usually public).

I

icon - a small image or picture on a computer screen that is a symbol for folders, disks, peripherals, programs etc.

interface - an interface, in computer programming, is a defined means for a system to communicate with other systems. It is a boundary between a system and its environment providing ways of providing the system inputs and receiving outputs. In Object Oriented programming, class definitions and method signatures provide interfaces. Application program interfaces (APIs) form the interface of a system to applications and often consist of collections of functions or commands in a scripting language. Interfaces may be hidden (available only to the system developer) or exposed (available to others).

interface standard - refers to a standard in communications that defines one or more functional and/or physical characteristics necessary to allow the exchange of information between two or more systems or equipments. An interface standard may include operational specifications and acceptable levels of performance.

Internet - International network of computers that you connect to by telephone line. Two popular services of the Internet are the World Wide Web and electronic mail.

instruction - in computer technologies, instruction, also known as computer instruction, refers to a basic command at the level of computer's machine language. It is typically a single operation of a processor within a computer architecture.

instruction selection - a compiler optimization that transforms an intermediate representation of a program into the final compiled code, either in binary or assembly format. It works by "covering" the intermediate representation with as few tiles as possible.

iPad - a tablet computer created by Apple.

icon - a graphic symbol for an application, file or folder.

ILP (**initial loader program**) - reads an existing file containing database records; also called a boot-loader

initialize - to format a disk for use in the computer; creates a new directory and arranges the tracks for the recording of data.

input/ output management routines - provide orderly control and flow of information between a computer's main memory and attached peripheral devices

insertion point - in word processing, the short flashing marker which indicates where your next typing will begin.

installer - software used to install a program on your hard drive.

interface: a point in the system where the rules, control codes, formats, and information direction (as dictated by the protocol) are implemented

interior protocols - routing protocol used within/interior to an independent/ autonomous system

interrupt button - a tool used by programmers to enter the debugging mode. The button is usually next to the reset button.

IP address (internet protocol address) – a logical address assigned to every workstation, server, printer, and router on any interconnected network

IPX/SPX (internetwork packet exchange/sequenced packet exchange) - a networking protocol used by the Novell NetWare operating systems; it is a datagram protocol used for connectionless communications

IRC (internet relay chat) - allows groups to communicate interactively via keyboard and screen display

information technology (**IT**) - a broad subject concerned with technology and other aspects of managing and processing information, especially in large organizations. In particular, IT deals with the use of electronic computers and computer software to convert, store, protect, process, transmit, and retrieve information. For that reason, computer professionals are often called IT specialists or Business Process Consultants, and the division of a company or university that deals with software technology is often called the IT department. Other names for the latter are information services (IS) or management information services (MIS), managed service providers (MSP).

IT management - also called **Management of Information Systems (MIS)** - a combination of two branches: information technology and management. One implies the management of a collection of systems, infrastructure, and information that resides in them. Another implies the management of information technologies as a business function. This aims at achieving the goals and objectives of an organisation through computers.

IXC (interexchange carrier) - a telephone company that provides connections between local exchanges in different geographic areas

IZArc - a freeware file archiver for Microsoft Windows. It handles a great variety of archive formats, including some of the commonly used ones like zip, rar, gzip, bzip2, and 7z.One distinguishing feature of IZArc is the ability to convert an archive from one format to another format.

J

Java - an object-oriented programming language developed by Sun Microsystems. It resembles C++, but was designed to avoid some of C++'s most notorious flaws. The Java language is used extensively on the World Wide Web, particularly because of its cross-platform nature, and its sandbox security concept.

JPEG (**Joint Photographics Experts Group**) - a lossy compression technique for color images; pronounced jay-peg (see Lossy)

K

K - short for kilobyte.

Karma - in the computer software context, Karma is the name of a software package to aid signal processing and image processing for scientific applications.

Kb, Mb, Gb - kilobytes, megabytes, gigabytes. Used to measure computer memory and storage.

Kermit - a communications protocol that allows you to transfer files between your computer and on-line network systems. Kermit has built-in error correction and can handle binary (non-text) files.

kernel - the central part in most computer operating systems for the management of the system's resources and the communication between hardware and software components. As a basic component of an operating system, a kernel provides abstraction layers for hardware, especially for memory, processors and I/O that allows hardware and software to communicate. It also provides software facilities to userland software such as process abstractions, inter-process communication and system calls. Kernel may also mean an essential subset of a programming language or core language, in terms of which other constructs are (or could be) defined.

key - an identifier in a database or file. A primary key is a unique identifier. A secondary key is typically not unique. A key may be used to specify data in a query. Example: Tag number to specify a car in a database of automobile registration information.

keyboard - similar to a typewriter, contains the letters for typing text, and keys that give the computer its commands.

keyboard macro - a type of macros or group of definitions that allows short sequences of keystrokes to substitute long sequences of commands, and can automate repetitive tasks. They can be created either by using an

application's built-in macro features, or by means of a separate macro program.

keyboard shortcut - a combination of keystrokes that performs some function otherwise found in a pull-down menu.

kilobyte(K) – 1 024 bytes, often used to mean 1,000 bytes.

Kindle - a device for downloading and reading eBooks, developed by Amazon.com.

L

LIS - **laboratory information system** - a class of software which handles storing information generated by laboratory processes. These systems often must interface with instruments and other information systems such as hospital information systems (HIS). An LIS is a highly configurable application which is customized to facilitate a wide variety of laboratory workflow models. Deciding on an LIS vendor is a major undertaking for all but the smallest labs.

landscape - in printing from a computer, to print sideways on the page.

laptop - a small portable computer

launch - start an application.

lazy evaluation - a computation optimization technique that attempts to delay computation of expressions until the results of the computation are known to be needed. It has two related, yet different, meanings that could be described as delayed evaluation and minimal evaluation. The benefits of lazy evaluation include: performance increases due to avoiding unnecessary calculations, avoiding error conditions in the evaluation of compound expressions, the ability to construct infinite data structures, and the ability to define control structures as regular functions rather than built-in primitives.

legacy system - an "antiquated" existing computer system or application program which continues to be used because the user does not want to replace or redesign it.

linker - a type of software development tool that accepts one or more object files as inputs and outputs. The linker is thus run after all of the source files have been compiled and assembled into object files.

Linux - also known as GNU/Linux, a free and open source Unix-like computer operating system. Unlike proprietary operating systems such as Windows or Mac OS, all of Linux underlying source code is available to the general public for anyone to use, modify, and redistribute freely. Linux has gained the support of major corporations such as IBM, Sun Microsystems, Hewlett-Packard, and Novell for use in servers and is

gaining popularity in the desktop market. It is used in systems ranging from supercomputers to mobile phones.

Linux kernel - a free Unix-like operating system kernel that was created by Linus Torvalds in 1991 and subsequently improved with the assistance of developers around the world.

Linux PC - a microcomputer that uses Linux distribution software as its operating system and application software.

login - process by which a user enters a name and password to access a computer

lossy - data compression method where compressing and then decompressing retrieves data that may well be different from the original, but is "close enough" to be useful in some way

M

Mac OS: Macintosh Operating System - Macintosh operating system (Mac OS). is a series of graphical user interface-based operating systems developed by Apple Computer for their Macintosh line of computer systems. It was first introduced in 1984 with the original Macintosh 128K. Earlier versions of the Mac OS were compatible only with Motorola 68000-based Macintoshes, while later versions were also compatible with the PowerPC (PPC) architecture. Most recently, Mac OS X has become compatible with Intel's PC CPU architecture.

Mac OS X - Mac OS X is the tenth and the latest version of the Macintosh operating system, and is designed and developed by Apple Computer to run on their Macintosh line of personal computers. Mac OS X is built on Darwin, an open source Unix-like environment which is based on the BSD source tree, and the Mach microkernel.

Machine Code - Machine code, also known as machine language, is a system of instructions and data directly understandable by computer central processing unit. Every CPU model has its own machine code, or instruction set, although there is considerable overlap between some. If CPU A understands the full language of CPU B it is said that CPU A is compatible with B. CPU B may not be compatible with CPU A, as A may know a few codes that B does not.

Macro - A macro in computer science is an abstraction, that defines how a certain input pattern is replaced by an output pattern according to a defined set of rules. There are three broad categories of macros, and each takes a different kind of input pattern to produce a different kind of output pattern: Programming macros, Application Macros and Keyboard macros.

Macro Language - A macro language is a programming language in which all or most computation is done by expanding macros. Macro languages are not widely used for general-purpose programming, but are common in text processing applications, for example, C preprocessor and Internet Macros (iOpus).

MAN (metropolitan area network) - connects sites in and around a large city

MB - short for megabyte.

Mbps (megabits per second) - a unit of information storage; not to be confused with MB or megabytes

Measurements (summary) -
>   *a bit = one binary digit (1 or 0) *"bit" is derived from the contraction b'it (binary digit) -> 8 bits = one byte
>   *1024 bytes = one kilobyte
>   *K = kilobyte
>   *Kb = kilobit
>   *MB = megabyte
>   *Mb = megabit
>   *MB/s = megabytes per second
>   *Mb/s = megabits per second
>   *bps = bits per second i.e., 155 Mb/s = 19.38 MB/s

Media Cleaner Pro - a piece of software used to convert and optimize video and audio files for the Internet, DVD, CD-ROM, PowerPoint presentations, and other digital imagery.

medium - transmission, or system that carries the message or data

megabyte - 1024 kilobytes.

memory - the temporary holding area where data is stored while it is being used or changed. See RAM, ROM and Cache.

menu - a list of program commands listed by topic, used in some DOS shells and early versions of Windows; an improvement on the command line but cumbersome when a task requires the submenu of a submenu of a submenu of a menu item

menu bar - the horizontal bar across the top of the Mac№s screen that lists the menus.

message - information content to be shared

MHz - Megahertz. This describes the speed of computer equipment. The higher the MHz the better the performance.

microkernel - a minimal computer operating system kernel providing only basic operating system services (system calls), while other services are provided by user-space programs called servers. Commonly, microkernels provide services such as address space management, thread management,

and inter-process communication, but not networking or display for example.

Microsoft Windows - a family of operating systems for personal computers, developed and distributed by Microsoft. Windows provides a graphical user interface (GUI), virtual memory management, multitasking, and support for many peripheral devices. Windows can run on several type of platforms such as servers, embedded devices and, most typically, on personal computers.

MIDI stands for music instrument digital interface - allows a computer to store and replay a musical instrument's output.

MIS - management information systems - the application of information technology to business problems. In academic field, the study of information systems is usually a commerce and business administration discipline, and frequently involves software engineering, but also distinguishes itself by concentrating on the integration of computer systems with the aims of the organization. The area of study should not be confused with computer science which is more theoretical in nature and deals mainly with software creation, and not with computer engineering, which focuses more on the design of computer hardware. Very often, companies have a MIS department to take care of daily management and administration of the company's information infrastructure.

modem - equipment connected to a computer for sending/receiving digital information by telephone line. You may need a modem to connect to the Internet, to send electronic mail and to fax.

monad - Latin for unit, a technique from category theory which has been adopted as a way of dealing with state in functional programming languages, which make use of monads to structure programs which include operations that must be executed in a specific order. The primary uses of monads in functional programming are to express input/output operations and changes in state without using language features that introduce side effects. A monad has three components: a means of augmenting an existing type, a means of creating a default value of this new type from a value of the original type, and a replacement for the basic application operator for the old type that works with the new type.

mouse - a little device that you move with your hand which then moves the cursor on the screen

Mozilla - historically, Mozilla had been used internally as a codename for the Netscape Navigator web browser from its beginning. It was a contraction of Mosaic killer. Mozilla is sometimes used to refer to the Mozilla Organization, a free software/ open source software project that was founded in order to create the next-generation Internet suite for Netscape.

On August 3, 2005, Mozilla Foundation announced the creation of Mozilla Corporation, a wholly-owned for-profit taxable subsidiary of Mozilla Foundation, that will focus on delivering Firefox and Thunderbird to end users.

MPEG (motion picture experts group) - digital video format identified by ".mpg" extension after the file name; a working group of ISO/IEC charged with the development of video and audio encoding standards; pronounced m-peg

Mpps (millions of packets per second): a measurement of information sent per second

multi finder - a component of System 6 that allows the Mac to multi task.

multiplexing: process of putting multiple signals on a wire simultaneously

multiport repeaters: allow multiple devices to be wired to a central location, share the same media, and regenerate (repeat) the signal; also referred to as active hubs

multiprocessing - Multiprocessing typically refers to the use of more than one processor (CPU) in a single computer system. So-called multiprocessor systems usually have a common memory space through which all of the processors can communicate and share data. Multiprocessing sometimes refers to the execution of multiple concurrent software processes in a system as opposed to a single process at any one instant.

multi-tasking - running more than one application in memory at the same time.

N

nanosecond - one billionth of a second. (or, the time between the theatrical release of a Dudley Moore film and the moment it begins to play on airplanes).

native mode - using the computers original operating system; most commonly used when talking about the PowerPC can run software written for either the 80x0 systems, or the PowerPC№s RISC code.

natural language - a language spoken or written by humans, as opposed to a language used to program or communicate with computers. Natural language understanding is one of the hardest problems of artificial intelligence due to the complexity, irregularity and diversity of human language and the philosophical problems of meaning.

netiquette - network etiquette: a set of informal rules defining proper behaviour on the Internet

NAP (**network access point**) - transitional data communications facilities at which Network Service Providers (NSPs) would exchange traffic, in replacement of the publicly-financed NSFNet Internet backbone; now replaced by modern IXPs

NetBIOS (**network basic input/output system**) - allows applications on separate computers to communicate over a local area network (LAN)

network access layer - allows a computer to exchange data with another computer over a common network medium; part of the TCP/IP model that performs the same functions as the data link and physical layers of the OSI model

network design - how the various clients and servers are arranged for purposes of connectivity, performance, and security

NIC (**network interface card**) - hardware adapter that provides communication capabilities; responsible for building, transmitting, receiving, and decoding frames in a LAN environment; serves as the interface between the networked devices and the connecting wires

NNTP (**network news transfer protocol**) - makes USENET possible; protocol for the distribution, inquiry, retrieval, and posting of news articles using a reliable stream-based transmission of news among the ARPAInternet community

NOS (**network operating system**) - optimizes the client/server architecture; provides and supports network services such as file services, e-mail, Internet and intranet services, and applications

NSP (**network service provider**) - a business or organization that sells bandwidth or network access by providing direct backbone access to the Internet, and usually access to its network access points

NLP - **natural language processing** - Natural language processing (NLP) refers to the computer understanding, analysis, manipulation, and/or generation of natural language. NLP is a subfield of artificial intelligence and linguistics. It studies the problems of automated generation and understanding of natural human languages. Natural language generation systems convert information from computer databases into normal-sounding human language, and natural language understanding systems convert samples of human language into more formal representations that are easier for computer programs to manipulate.

No-CD Crack - a special computer program used to play computer games without having to insert the CD-ROM.This act is a form of software cracking. No-CD cracks can be found on the Internet from many websites or other various filesharing networks.

non-compressed sound data - the sampled-sound data that has not been subjected to audio compression or that has been decompressed.

nonvolatile memory - chips that hold information even when the system is turned off

NF - **normal form** the structures and algorithms to normalize a relational database. One can only describe a database as having a normal form if the relationships between quantities have been rigorously defined. It is possible to use set theory to express this knowledge once a problem domain has been fully understood, but most database designers model the relationships in terms of an "idealized schema".

notebook - a notebook computer; a laptop computer; a folding, portable computer.

NuBus - expansion slots on the Mac which accept intelligent, self-configuring boards. NuBus is a different bus architecture than the newer PCI bus and the boards are not interchangeable.

numerical analysis - the study of algorithms for the problems of continuous mathematics (as distinguished from discrete mathematics). Some of the problems it deals with arise directly from the study of calculus; other areas of interest are real variable or complex variable questions, numerical linear algebra over the real or complex fields, the solution of differential equations, and other related problems arising in the physical sciences and engineering.

O

object - any item that can be individually selected and manipulated. In computer programming such as object-oriented programming, an object is an individual unit of run-time data storage that is used as the basic building block of programs. These objects act on each other, as opposed to a traditional view in which a program may be seen as a collection of functions, or simply as a list of instructions to the computer. Each object is capable of receiving messages, processing data, and sending messages to other objects. Each object can be viewed as an independent little machine or actor with a distinct role or responsibility.

operating system (**OS**) - the basic software that manages a computer (for example, Windows 7, OS X, Unix, iOS).

OCR - **optical character recognition** lets a PC read a fax or scanned image and convert it to actual lettering.

operating environment - the environment in which users run programs, whether in a command line interface, such as in MS-DOS, or in a graphical user interface, such as in the Macintosh operating system or Windows. There is a thin line between operating environments and shells (such as Unix shell). Historically, shells are the interfaces to operating systems.

They do not actually add any new capabilities; they simply provide a better user interface. So-called intelligent shells, however, actually extend an operating system's capabilities, so there is little difference between intelligent shells and operating environments.

optical disk - a high-capacity storage medium that is read by a laser light.

outliner - a special text editor that allows the grouping of text in sections that are organized in a tree (hierarchy) of concepts, an outline. Outline tools can be used for computer programming, collecting or organizing ideas, or project management.

P

page recognition - a feature of software to recognize different kinds of items on a scanned page. Page recognition software can distinguish text from pictures, and converts text on the page into computer characters by means of optical character recognition (OCR).

paint program - a type of application that allows a user to "paint" on the computer screen. Using a mouse or other pointer, the user can select from various drawing and painting tools such as brushes, spray cans, etc. and a full palette of colors. The paint program allows the user to control the color of each pixel. Sophisticated graphics editing capabilities such as screens, filters, etc., can be used. Example ofpaint program include Adobe Illustrate and Coral Draw.

palette - a small floating window that contains tools used in a given application.

palmtop - a computer that is small enough to sit on the palm of the hand.

parallel port - a socket at the back of a computer for connecting external equipment or peripherals, especially printers.

partition - a subdivision of a hard drives surface that is defined and used as a separate drive.

paste - to insert text, or other material, from the clipboard or copy buffer.

payware - a type of Internet downloadable software that has a price and is on sale. It is a commercial software not freeware or shareware.

PC - acronym for personal computer, commonly used to refer to an IBM or IBM clone computer which uses DOS.

PC card - a device that is the same size as a thick credit card, for plugging into a slot on notebook computers. You can buy memory, modems and hard disks as PC cards.

PCI - acronym for peripheral component interchange - the newer, faster bus architecture.

PDA - abbreviation of "personal digital assistant".

per seat - a way of licensing software based on the number of workstations on which it will be installed and used.

peripheral - any equipment that is connected externally to a computer; an add-on component to your computer. For example, printers, scanners and modems are peripherals.

pixel - The image that you see on the screen is made of thousands of tiny dots, points or pixels.

point - (1/72") 12 points = one pica in printing.

pop-up menu - any menu that does not appear at the top of the screen in the menu bar. (may pop up or down)

port - a connection socket, or jack on the Mac.

portable software - a type of software that can be used on more than one hardware platform, and easily switched from one to another.

portal - a website that acts as a gateway or entry point to the internet (for example, Yahoo). Typically, a portal offers a search engine and links to other sites grouped into categories, as well as news or other services

power Mac - a family of Macs built around the PowerPC chip.

power PC - a processing chip designed by Apple, IBM and Motorola (RISC based).

print spooler - a program that stores documents to be printed on the hard drive, thereby freeing the memory up and allowing other functions to be performed while printing goes on in the background.

procedure - also called routine, subroutine, and function, is a section of a program that performs a specific task.

program software that operates a PC and does various things, such as writing text (word-processing program), keeping accounts (accounts program) and drawing pictures (graphics program).

prolog - a logic programming language. It was created by Alain Colmerauer and Robert Kowalski around 1972 as an alternative to the American-dominated Lisp programming languages. It is an attempt to make a programming language that enables the expression of logic instead of carefully specified instructions on the computer.

protocol - an agreement that governs the procedures used to exchange information between cooperating entities and usually includes how much information is to be sent, how often it is sent, how to recover from transmission errors and who is to receive the information.

provider - company that provides access to the Internet

public domain - not protected by copyright; you may freely make copies and distribute them; you may make derivative works.

public-domain software - public-domain software refers to any program that is not copyrighted. Public-domain software is free and can be used without restrictions.

PUP - **potentially unwanted program** - a term used to describe unwanted programs such as Trojans, spyware and adware, along with other malware which may compromise your privacy. Some antivirus and PC security software packages will scan for and protect your system against PUPs. The term PUP was first used by persons at McAfee's Avert research lab to avoid any legal issues that may arise from calling these types of applications "spyware".

python - an interpreted programming language created by Guido van Rossum in 1990. Python is fully dynamically typed and uses automatic memory management; it is thus similar to Perl, Ruby, Scheme, Smalltalk, and Tcl. Python is developed as an open source project, managed by the non-profit Python Software Foundation, and is available for free from the project website.

Q

quality - it is meeting your own specifications and meeting your customers expectations. It is also concerned with doing the right things and doing things right.

query - a request that specifies the manner in which data is to be extracted from one or more databases.

queue - sequence of stored computer data or programs awaiting processing that are processed in the order first-in first-out (FIFO).

QuickTime - a multimedia framework developed by Apple Computer, capable of handling various formats of digital video, media clips, sound, text, animation, music, and several types of interactive panoramic images. The QuickTime technology has three major components: 1) a media player, known as QuickTime Player, which Apple makes available for free download on its website and bundles with each of its computers; 2) the QuickTime file format â€" openly documented and available for anyone to use royalty-free; 3) software development kits available for the Macintosh and Windows platforms. These kits allow people to develop their own software to manipulate QuickTime and other media files. These are not free.

quit - ends the work without writing out a new file or new version of the exiting work file unless there is a save that interrupts before dumping the session.

QWERTY - the first 6 letters on English-language keyboards are Q-W-E-R-T-Y. The first 6 letters on French-language keyboards are A-Z-E-R-T-Y.

R

RAM, ROM - two types of memory. RAM (acronym for Random Access Memory) is the main memory used while the PC is working. RAM is temporary. ROM (Read Only Memory) is for information needed by the PC and cannot be changed.

random access - differs from direct access by the fact that each element can be accessed with the same ease and speed as any other.

read - to sense and retrieve or interpret data from a form of storage or input medium.

read/ write - a magnetic mechanism that can read, write and erase data encoded as polarized patterns on magnetic disk or tape.

realtime - the processing of transactions as they occur rather than batching them. Pertaining to an application in which response to input is fast enough to affect subsequent inputs and guide the process and in which records are updated immediately. The lag from input time to output time must be sufficiently small for acceptable timeliness. Timeliness is a function of the total system: missile guidance requires output within a few milliseconds of input, scheduling of steamships requires response time in days. Realtime systems are those with response time of milliseconds, interactive system in seconds and batch system in hours or days.

real-time operating system (RTOS) - an operating system designed specifically for use in real-time systems and applications. Examples include embedded applications (programmable thermostats, household appliance controllers, mobile telephones), industrial robots, industrial control, and scientific research equipment. A real-time operating system does not necessarily have high throughput the specialized scheduling algorithm and a high clock-interrupt rate can both interfere with throughput. That is to say, RTOS are valued more for how quickly they can respond to input than for the total amount of work they can do.

Re-engineering - the circular process of going from code to models then back to code that might be in a different language, use a different DBMS or be more structured.

rematerialization - a compiler optimization method which saves time by recomputing a value instead of loading it from memory. It is typically tightly integrated with register allocation, where it is used as an alternative to spilling registers to memory.

remote control software - a type of software used in remote administration to allow use of computers or other hardware at a separate location. A typical use is to control a server or desktop computer from another desktop computer. The remote control software consists of two separate computer programs, a "host version" that is installed on the computer to be controlled, and a "remote version" that is installed on the controlling computer. Remote control operation is used to take control of an unattended desktop personal computer from a remote locationas well as to provide instruction and technical support to remote users.

reset switch - a switch on the Mac that restarts the computer in the event of a crash or freeze.

resize box - the small square at the lower right corner of a window which, when dragged, resizes the window.

resolution - the number of dots or pixels per inch (sometimes per centimetre) used to create the screen image.

revision control - the management of multiple revisions of the same unit of information and information systems. It is most commonly used in engineering and software development to manage ongoing development of digital documents like application source code, art resources such as blueprints or electronic models and other critical information that may be worked on by a team of people. Changes to these documents are identified by incrementing an associated number or letter code, termed the "revision number", "revision level", or simply "revision" and associated historically with the person making the change. A simple form of revision control, for example, has the initial issue of a drawing assigned the revision number "1". When the first change is made, the revision number is incremented to "2" and so on.

RISC - acronym for Reduced Instruction Set Computing; the smaller set of commands used by the PowerPC and Power Mac.

ROM - acronym for Read Only Memory; memory that can only be read from and not written to.

root directory - the main hard drive window.

routine - also called subroutine or function or procedure, is a section of a program that performs a particular task. Programs consist of modules, each of which contains one or more routines.

runtime - the operation of a computer program, the duration of its execution, from beginning to termination (compare compile time).

runtime environment - a virtual machine state which provides software services for processes or programs while a computer is running. It may pertain to the operating system itself, or the software that runs beneath it.

runtime error - a type of program errors that exposed when the program is running. Logical errors and array bounds checking are examples. For this reason, some programming bugs are not discovered until the program is tested in a "live" environment with real data, despite sophisticated compile-time checking and pre-release testing. In this case, the end user may encounter a runtime error message.

runtime library - a collection of utility functions which support a program while it is running, working with the operating system to provide facilities such as mathematical functions, input and output. These make it unnecessary for programmers to continually rewrite basic capabilities specified in a programming language or provided by an operating system.

Rzip - a data compression program based on bzip2. rzip operates in two stages. The first stage finds and encodes large chunks of duplicated data over potentially very long distances (up to nearly a gigabyte) in the input file. The second stage is to use a standard compression algorithm (bzip2) to compress the output of the first stage.

S

sandbox - a testing environment used by many program systems with limited access and resources usage. It is a protective mechanism used by some programming environments to test additons of pre-launched codes or to-be published contents.

sandwich test - a type of software integration test that combines bottom-up testing and top-down testing.

save - to write a file onto a disk.

save as - (**a File menu item**) to save a previously saved file in a new location and/or with a new name.

scanner - equipment for converting paper documents to electronic documents that can be used by a computer; a piece of hardware, or peripheral device, used to scan a document and create a digital copy

screen scraper - a type of software that allows a PC to intercept character-based data from a mainframe and present it in an easier to understand graphical user interface (GUI). Newer screen scrapers present the information in HTML, so it can be accessed with a browser. The key element that distinguishes screen scraping from regular parsing is that the output being scraped was nominally intended for human consumption, not machine interpretation. There are a number of synonyms for screen scraping, including: Data scraping, data extraction, web scraping, page scraping, web page wrapping and HTML scraping (the last four being specific to scraping web pages).

script - a type of macro or batch file which contains a list of commands that can be executed without user interaction. A script language is a simple programming language with which you can write scripts. Apple Computer uses the term script to refer to programs written in its HyperCard or AppleScript language.

scroll - to shift the contents of a window to bring hidden items into view.

scroll bar - a bar at the bottom or right side of a window that contains the scroll box and allows scrolling.

scroll box - the box in a scroll bar that is used to navigate through a window.

SCSI - acronym for Small Computer System Interface.

SCSI address - a number between zero and seven that must be unique to each device in a SCSI chain. Fast and Wide SCSI devices will allow up to 15 SCSI Ids (hexidecimal); however, the length restriction (3 meters) is such that it is virtually impossible to link 15 devices together.

SCSI port - a 25 pin connector on the back of a Mac (native SCSI port); used to connect SCSI devices to the CPU. Some SCSI cards (like the ATTO) have a 68 pin connector.

SCSI terminator - a device placed at the end of a SCSI chain to complete the circuit. (some SCSI devices are self-terminating, or have active termination and do not require this plug).

search engine - a computer system designed to help find information over a computer network such as the World Wide Web, inside a corporate or proprietary network or a personal computer. The search engine allows one to ask for content meeting specific criteria (typically those containing a given word or phrase) and retrieves a list of references that match those criteria. Search engines use regularly updated indexes to operate quickly and efficiently. Without further qualification, search engine usually refers to a Web search engine, which searches for information on the public Web. Other kinds of search engine are enterprise search engines, which search on intranets, personal search engines, which search individual personal computers, and mobile search engines. However, while different selection and relevance criteria may apply in different environments, the user will probably perceive little difference between operations in these.

search service - an online service which can trawl through the contents of the Web (Websites, newsgroups, email addresses) looking for specific phrases or words. A search engine is required to provide the search services, which asks the user to input keywords and then provides a list of web sites that contain your chosen words.

serial port - a port that allows data to be transmitted in a series (one after the other), such as the printer and modem ports on a Mac; socket at the back of a PC for connecting peripherals (obsolescent).

server - a central computer dedicated to sending and receiving data from other computers (on a network).

shareware - a type of software distributed on the basis of an honor system. Most shareware is delivered free of charge, but the author usually requests that you pay a small fee if you like the program and use it regularly. By sending the small fee, you become registered with the producer so that you can receive service assistance and updates. You may re-distribute shareware to others, but they too are expected to pay a fee if they use the product and like it. Sometimes, shareware is a light version of a commercial software, which has price. The author of the shareware expects a portion of users of the shareware to purchase the full commercial version if they like it.

shelfware - the software that gets purchased by a company or individual that ends up sitting on a shelf somewhere and not being used.

shut down - the command from the Special menu that shuts down the Mac safely.

smartphone - a mobile phone that includes a palmtop computer or PDA and also gives access to Internet and email.

social software - a type of software that enables people to rendezvous, connect or collaborate through computer-mediated communication and to form online communities.

software - files on disk that contain instructions for a computer.

software - sometimes abreviated **S/W**, also called a computer program that enables a computer is also called a computer program that enables a computer to perform a specific task, as opposed to the physical components of the system (hardware). This includes application software such as a word processor, which enables a user to perform a task, and system software such as an operating system, which enables other software to run properly, by interfacing with hardware and with other software. Programs stored on non-volatile storage built from integrated circuits (e.g. ROM or PROM) are usually called firmware.

software audit - the investigation of the software installed on the computers in an organisation with the purpose of ensuring that it is all legal and authorised. Software audits minimise the risk of prosecution for software piracy due to the use of unlicensed software. In addition to enforce software usage policy, the risk of viruses is minimised by preventing uncontrolled software copying.

software blacklist - a tool used by manufacturers of software and music on CD and DVD, which will audit the user's computer for certain types of virtual CD and CD authoring software. If blacklisted software is found then certain actions are taken by the software on the game or music disc.

Examples would be allowing the copying of the game to take place, but crashing the copied game when attempting to start it; allowing copies of games that will malfunction in subtle ways; simply disallowing the game to be run while this software exists etc.

software cracking - the modification of software to remove encoded copy prevention. Distribution of cracked software is generally an illegal act of copyright infringement.

software engineer - (**SE**) - a person who designs and programs system-level software, such as operating systems, database management systems (DBMSs) and embedded systems. An software engineer requires the discipline of designing, creating, and maintaining software by applying technologies and practices from computer science, project management, engineering, application domains and other fields.

software entropy - the tendency for software, over time, to become difficult and costly to maintain. A software system that undergoes continuous change, such as having new functionality added to its original design or fitting into the latest technology environment, will eventually become more complex and disorganized as it grows, losing its original design structure. At some point, it may be better to redesign the software in order to support the changes rather than building on the existing program, which, however, maybe quite costly and introduce new bugs and problems.

software license - an agreementt with certain terms and conditions that grant permission to do things with computer software that would otherwise be prohibited by copyright law. If one does not follow the terms of the license, then he or she is subject to the normal restrictions of copyright law. For example, a software license might give permission to use and to make copies of the software. A copyright holder of software may offer a software license unilaterally, or as part of a software license agreement with another party. There are a variety of different types of software licenses. Some are based on the number machines on which the licensed program can run whereas others are based on the number of users that can use the program. Most personal computer software licenses allow you to run the program on only one machine and to make copies of the software only for backup purposes. Some licenses also allow you to run the program on different computers as long as you don't use the copies simultaneously.

software life-cycle - a terms used in the software engineering, refers to the phases a software product goes through between when it is conceived and when it is no longer available for use. The software life-cycle typically includes the following: requirements analysis, design, construction, testing (validation), installation, operation, maintenance, and retirement.

software metric - a software metric is a quantitative measure of some property of a piece of software or its specifications. Common software metrics include:
- order of growth
- source lines of code
- cyclomatic complexity
- function points
- bugs per line of code
- code coverage
- number of lines of customer requirements.
- number of classes and interfaces
- Robert Cecil Martin's software package metrics
- cohesion
- coupling

software piracy - the unauthorized duplication and use of computer software. Although some software piracy is done by companies for financial gain, most piracy is done by private individuals who lend discs to friends or copy programs from the workplace to their computers at home. Because computer data is so easy to duplicate, and the use of unauthorized software is so hard to detect, it appears impossible to stop software piracy. In old days, software vendors sell each copy of their software with a dongle €" a coded plug that must actually be fitted to the computer for the software to function.

software project life cycle - the various stages of development of a program (software), from the identification of requirements, design, coding, testing to the installation, maintenance, and support of the finished program.

software rot - also known as code rot or software decay, is a type of bit rot. It describes the perceived slow deterioration of software overtime that will eventually lead to it becoming faulty, unusable, or otherwise in need of maintenance. Software rot comes in two forms: 1) Dormant Rot: Software that is not (yet) being used gradually becomes unusable as the remainder of the application changes. It has been observed that un-used software has a half life of perhaps one year; 2) Active Rot: Software that is being continuously modified tends to lose its integrity over time.

software sampler - similar to a software synthesizer, is a software synthesizer generates sounds algorithmically from Mathematically - described tones or short-term waveforms (i.e., less than 100ms in length). A software sampler always reproduces samples, often much longer than a second, as the first step of its algorithm.

software suite - a collection of programs sold together as one package. Programs within the suite are generally supplementary to each other in

functions. For example, an office software suite might include a word processor, a spreadsheet, a presentation program, and a database program.Some software suites are Lotus SmartSuite, Novell PerfectOffice, and ClarisWorks.

software theft - also known as software piracy, refers to the unauthorized duplication and use of computer software. Although some software piracy is done by companies for financial gain, most piracy is done by private individuals who lend discs to friends or copy programs from the workplace to their computers at home. Because computer data is so easy to duplicate, and the use of unauthorized software is so hard to detect, it appears impossible to stop software piracy. In old days, software vendors sell each copy of their software with a dongle €" a coded plug that must actually be fitted to the computer for the software to function.

spam - unwanted, irrelevant or inappropriate e-mail messages, especially commercial advertising. Also referred to as "junk e-mail"Spell Checker - Spell checker is a program that checks the spelling of words in a text or other document.

speakers - the devices that the sounds come out of which are sometimes built into the monitor

spell checker - an application program that flags words in a document that may not be spelled correctly. Spell checkers may be stand-alone, capable of operating on a block of text, or as part of a larger application, such as a word processor, email client, electronic dictionary, or search engine.

spreadsheet - a program designed to look like an electronic ledger.

squeez utility - a shareware file archiver and data compression utility by Speedproject. It supports 13 different compression algorithms. The software reads and writes files in the formats ZIP, RAR, SQX, ACE, ARJ, BZIP, GZIP, LZH, TAR, UUE, JAR, CAB and 7z.

start up disk - the disk containing system software and is designated to be used to start the computer.

surge suppressor - a power strip that has circuits designed to reduce the effects of surge in electrical power. (not the same as a UPS)

Syntax - the spelling and grammar of a programming language. Computers are inflexible machines that understand what you type only if you type it in the exact form or sytax that the computer expects. Each program defines its own syntactical rules that control which words the computer understands, which combinations of words are meaningful, and what punctuation is necessary. The analysis of a program's syntax is usually performed using an automatically generated program known as a parser which often builds an abstract syntax tree.

systems administration - refers to the duties of installing, supporting, and maintaining servers or other computer systems, and planning for and responding to service outages and other problems. Other duties may include scripting or light programming, project management for systems-related projects, supervising or training computer operators, and being the equivalent of a handyman for computer problems beyond the knowledge of technical support staff.

systems analysis - the process of analysis of complex, large scale systems and the interactions within those systems. It involves the investigation of a business activity or clerical procedure, with a view to deciding if and how it can be computerized. The analyst discusses the existing procedures with the people involved, observes the flow of data through the business, and draws up an outline specification of the required computer system. The next step is systems design. Typically, an automated tool is used to facilitate the systems analysis. Tools in use for this purpose include Yourdon, SSADM (Structured Systems Analysis and Design Methodology), and Soft Systems Methodology.

systems development life cycle(**SDLC**) - defined by the United States Department of Justice as a software development process, although it is also a distinct process independent of software or other Information Technology considerations. It is used by a system analyst to develop an information system, including requirements, validation, training, and user ownership through investigation, analysis, design, implementation, and maintenance. SDLC is a systems approach to problem solving and is made up of several phases, each comprised of multiple steps:

software concept - identifies and defines a need for the new system.

system testing - evaluates the system's actual functionality in relation to expected or intended functionality.

system file - a file in the System folder that allows your Mac to start and run.

system folder - an all-important folder that contains at least the System file and the Finder.

systems management - refers to enterprise-wide administration of distributed computer systems. System management software that manages computer systems in an enterprise may include any and all of the following functions: software distribution and upgrading, user profile management, version control, backup & recovery, printer spooling, job scheduling, virus protection and performance and capacity planning. Microsoft's Systems Management Server and Novell's ZENworks are examples of systems management applications. Depending on organizational philosophy, systems management may include network management or come under it. The most known systems management systems are IBM Tivoli

Framework, Microsoft Systems Management Server, HP OpenView, LANDesk, Novell ZENworks and CA Unicente

systems programmer - may refer to two types of jobs in an oganization: 1) a person who writes system programs, or 2) a person who oversees the computer systems and is responsible for the installation and integration of new hardware and software.

T

tablet - a tablet computer; a mobile computer consisting of a screen only, and controlled by touching the screen.

tag - a command inserted in a document that specifies how the document, or a portion of the document, should be formatted. Tags are used by all format specifications that store documents as text files. This includes SGML and HTML. It may also refers to mark a section of a document with a formatting command.

tape library -, also known as tape automation system, is a data storage system for storing, retrieving, reading and writing multiple magnetic tape cartridges. It contains storage racks for holding the cartridges and a robotic mechanism for moving the cartridge to the drive. Smaller units can have several drives for simultaneous reading and writing and may hold from a handful to several hundred cartridges. Large units support dozens of drives and hold several thousand cartridges.

task scheduling - the assignment of start and end times to a set of tasks. Task scheduling may subject to certain constraints, such as time constraints or resource constraints.

telegard - an early bulletin board system (BBS) software program written for IBM PC-compatible computers running MS-DOS. Telegard was written in Pascal, based on an unauthorized copy of the WWIV source code, and released in 1986, making it one of the earlier BBS packages for that platform. Presently Telegard is best known as the predecessor of Renegade, one of the most popular BBS software packages written.

TFT - **thin film transistor**, a type of high quality screen for notebook computers.

time-sharing - an operating system featured with allowing several users to run several tasks(multitasking) concurrently on one processor, or in parallel on many processors. In a system with time-sharing, multiple users could share a machine by using one user's idle time to service other users. Similarly, small slices of time spent waiting for disk, tape, or network input could be granted to other users.

title bar - the horizontal bar at the top of a window which has the name of the file or folder it represents.

top-down design - in contrast to the bottom-up design, it is one of the software design strategies. In the top-down design approach, an overview of the system is formulated, without going into detail for any part of it. Each part of the system is then refined by designing it in more details. Each new part may then be refined again, defining it in yet more details until the entire specification is detailed enough to validate the model. The top-down model is often designed with the assistance of "dark boxes" that make it easier to bring to fulfillment but insufficient and irrelevant in understanding the elementary mechanisms. This approach to software design probably originated at IBM, and grew out of structured programming practices.

touch-pad - this is an area on a laptop that substitutes for a mouse. You move your finger around on it to move the cursor.

trial software - software which consumers can try before they buy. Trial versions of software usually contain all the functionality of the regular version, but can only be used for a limited time.

trojan - a computer program that is hidden in a useful software application and actually used to gain access to your computer. It then performs malicious actions such as displaying messages or erasing files. Trojans may be found in a hacked legitimate program or in free software

truespace - a 3D computer graphics and animation software developed by Caligari Corporation, originally created for the Amiga Computer, and later for the Windows platform.One of the most distinctive features of TrueSpace is its interface, using mainly 3D widgets for most common editing operations.

tutorial - a term often used in the computer related training, refers to an instructional lesson that leads the user through key features and functions of things such as software applications, hardware devices, processes, system designs, and programming languages. The tutorial typically is set up as a series of steps that progress through levels of difficulty and understanding. For this reason, the tutorial is best followed in its logical sequence in order to understand all of the elements of what the user is trying to learn.

U

uninterruptible power source (UPS) - a constantly charging battery pack which powers the computer. A UPS should have enough charge to power

your computer for several minutes in the event of a total power failure, giving you time to save your work and safely shut down.

unix - Unix (or UNIX) is a computer operating system originally developed in the 1960s and 1970s by AT&T Bell Labs. Today Unix is split into various branches, developed over time by many companies and non-profit organizations, such as contributors to the GNU project.

upgrade - An upgrade, in computer industry, refers to a new version of a software or hardware product designed to replace an older version of the same product. Sometimes, upgrade means a better version such as a professional version with more functionalities and better performance to replace a lighter version of the same product.

upload - to send a file from one computer to another through a network.

upward compatible - Upward compatible, also known as forward compatible, refers to software that runs not only on the computer for which it was designed, but also on newer and more powerful models. Upward compatibility is important because it means you can move to a newer, larger, and more sophisticated computer without converting your data. An example of upward/forward compatibility is the specification that a web browser ignore HTML tags not recognised. Ignoring data or application instructions not recognized is the typical behavior of forward compatible systems.

URL - the address of documents and resources on the internet.

USB - abbreviation of "universal serial bus"; a standardized connection for attaching devices to computers etc.

USB flash drive - a small, external device for storing data; it connects through the USB socket.

user - anyone who uses a computer connected to the Internet.

user-friendly - a system or program that relatively untrained users can interact with easily.

userid - a code that uniquely identifies a user and then provides access privileges to a computer system.

username - account name or user ID.

utility - a specialized program that performs a frequently required everyday task such as sorting, report program generation, or file updating.

utility computing - also called On Demand Computing, is a business model where computer resources are provided on an on-demand and pay-per-use basis, while in the conventional model, the user need to invest to own the system. As the utility computing provider can spread the customers' variance in resource needs, the utilization of the resources can be optimized.

utility program - a type of computer programs that support using the computer, an application or a development environment. Utility programs include file management, searching for files, comparing file contents as well as performing diagnostic routines to check performance and current health of the hardware. Utilities that support a development environment can perform a myriad of tasks.

V

vaporware - "software" advertised, and sometimes sold, that does not yet exist in a releasable for.

variable - in social science research, for each unit of analysis , each item of data (e.g., age of person, income of family, consumer price index) is called a variable.

vertical software - a king of software created for a specific kind of business or organization, such as hospitals or retail stores.

video game - a computer game where a video display such as a monitor or television is the primary feedback device.

videoconference - interactive, audiovisual meeting between two or more people in different geographic locations using two-way video technology

viewer program - a utility software that enables you to read a file in its native format. Many shell utilities and file managers include viewers so that you can display different types of files.

virtual - pertaining to a device or facility that does not physically exist, yet behaves as if it does. For example, a system with 4 megabytes of virtual memory may have only one megabyte of physical memory plus additional (slower and cheaper) auxiliary memory. Yet programs written as if 4 megabytes of physical memory were available will run correctly.

virtual memory - using part of your hard drive as though it were "RAM".

virtual terminal - a program that makes a general purpose computer behave like a terminal.

virus - a small, unauthorized program that can damage a PC; a malicious self-replicating program that spreads by inserting copies of itself into other executable code or documents, and whose sole intent is to cause problems on a computer. It acts in a way similar to a biological virus, and the infected file is called a host

vision - a future-oriented statement of where you want to be, of what you want things to be like.

volume - a physical unit of a storage medium, such as tape reel or disk pack, that is capable of having data recorded on it and subsequently read. Also

refers to a contiguous collection of cylinders or blocks on a disk that are treated as a separate unit.

W

wallpaper - a picture or design on your desktop for decoration.

web portal - sites on the World Wide Web that typically provide personalized capabilities to their visitors. They are designed to use distributed applications, different numbers and types of middleware and hardware to provide services from a number of different sources. In addition, business portals are designed to share collaboration in workplaces. A further business-driven requirement of portals is that the content be able to work on multiple platforms such as personal computers, personal digital assistants (PDAs), and cell phones.

Wi-Fi - a system for communicating without wires over a computer network.

Windows - an operating system used by the majority of PCs.

Windows Server System - an integrated set of server software from Microsoft. It forms the infrastructure for operating the back end of an information technology system. Microsoft divides its server offerings into four major categories: "Security", "IT Operations", "Applications", and "Collaboration". Many of the products integrate deeply with Visual Studio to help software developers and designers build solutions using familiar tools.

Windows XP - a line of operating systems developed by Microsoft for use on general-purpose computer systems, including home and business desktops, notebook computers, and media centers. Windows XP is the successor to both Windows 2000 and Windows Me, and is the first consumer-oriented operating system produced by Microsoft to be built on the Windows NT kernel and architecture. With the release of Windows XP, the Windows 95/98 architecture was finally discontinued. Windows XP was first released on October 25, 2001.

WinRAR - a shareware file archiver and data compression utility by Eugene Roshal. It is one of the few applications that are able to create RAR archives natively, as the encoding method is held to be proprietary.

WinZip - a program to uncompress files after downloading them on a PC running Microsoft Windows. Many files are stored on servers in a compressed format, making them take up less disk space, and reducing the time it takes for you to download them. WinZip decompresses these files, and makes them usable by the computer.

word processing - the process of using a computer to create, edit, format and print documents. To perform word processing, a special program called a

word processor is required, which enables you to create a document, store it electronically on a disk, display it on a screen, modify it by entering commands and characters from the keyboard, and print it on a printer.

word processor - computer program that enables you to perform word processing functions such as creating, editing, formating and printing documents.

worm - a self-replicating computer program, similar to a computer virus. It infects additional computers (typically by making use of network connections), often clogging networks and information systems as it spreads

WORM - acronym for **Write Once-Read Many**; an optical disk that can only be written to once (like a CD-ROM).

WWW, World Wide Web, the Web - initials that stand for World Wide Web. The Web is one of the services available on the Internet. It lets you access millions of pages through a system of links. Because it is "world-wide", it was originally called the World Wide Web or WWW.

WYSIWIG - "**What You See Is What You Get**." With a WYSIWIG program, if you print a document it looks the same on paper as it looks on the screen. (pronounced 'wizzy-wig')

Z

zip - to compress a file so that it occupies less space in storage and can be transferred quickly over the Internet.

zipping - the process of compressing a file so it takes up less space. The compress files after zipping is called a zip file. There are two types of Zip files, normal (requiring a program to extract them) and self-executing that open up automatically. PKZip and WinZip are popular zipping and unzipping programs.

zoom box - a small square in the upper right corner of a window which, when clicked, will expand the window to fill the whole screen

АНГЛО-РУССКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ ПО ВЫЧИСЛИТЕЛЬНОЙ ТЕХНИКЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫМ ТЕХНОЛОГИЯМ

A

A.S.A.P. - **as soon as possible** - как можно скорее

A/D - Analog/ Digital - аналого-цифровой

a/w - artwork - *syn.* **art quality graphics** - художественная графика; рисунок, созданный на компьютере с помощью соответствующего программного обеспечения с целью дальнейшего вывода на печать..

A2A (**application-to-application**) - приложение-приложение; интеграция приложений и бизнес процессов в рамках одной компании

A2B (**administration to business**) - взаимодействие властей с бизнесом

A2C (**administration to citizen**) - взаимодействие властей с населением

AAC (**Advanced Audio Coding**) - формат AAC; формат аудиофайлов, являющийся расширение стандарта MP3.

abberation – аберрация; отклонение от нормы

abbreviated dialing - сокращенный набор телефонного номера; путем нажатия специальных кнопок, за каждой из которых закрепляется вызов конкретного абонента.

abend - преждевременное завершение (задачи); аварийный останов

abonent - абонент, пользователь; Лицо (группа лиц, организация), имеющее право на пользование услугами вычислительной системы. *syn*: **subsriber, user,**

abonents certification - сертификация абонентов; способ определения подлинности имен абонентов сети или системы.

abort - прекращение (выполнения программы); аварийно заканчиваться; преждевременно завершать работу

ABR (**automatic baud rate detection, autobaud**) - автоматическое определение скорости передачи в соответствии с качеством линии связи

absentee user job - задача, решаемая в отсутствии пользователя

absolute pathname - полный путь доступа

absolute value - абсолютное значение

Abstract Window Toolkit (AWT) - AWT; стандартный пакет графических компонентов (Java), реализованных с использованием специфических платформенных методов.

abuse - неправильное использование, неверное обращение; неправильно использовать

accelerator key - акселератор, «быстрая» клавиша, оперативная клавиша

accelerator table - таблица «быстрых» клавиш, таблица оперативных клавиш; таблица, содержащая описание и назначение комбинаций

клавиш, нажатие которых инициализирует выполнение определенных действий в данной операционной системе, интерфейсе или программе.

accept - принимать, соглашаться

acceptance acknowledgement - подтверждение принятия

acceptance sampling - выборочный контроль изделий при приемке

access - доступ, обращение; выборка (из памяти)

access certification - подтверждение права доступа

access code - код доступа

access control - управление доступом

access control entry - запись (точка входа в список) управления доступом

access level - уровень доступа

access mediation information   - атрибут доступа

access permission - разрешение доступа

access provider - поставщик услуг доступа

access restriction - ограничение доступа

access rights - права доступа

access violation - нарушение прав доступа.

accessories - вспомогательные средства

accreditation - обеспечение; гарантирование

accumulate - накапливать; суммировать нарастающим итогом

accuracy - точность; правильность; четкость изображения

acquire more memory - запрашивать дополнительную память

activate - активизировать, приводить в действие

activate - активизировать; инициировать; приводить в действие

active button - активная кнопка; кнопка в диалоговом окне, которая является в данный момент активной, т.е. при нажатии на клавиши "ввод" или "пробел" будет инициализировано выполнение операции, присвоенной данной кнопке. Активная кнопка обычно выделяется среди остальных темной окантовкой.

active content - музыка, кинофильмы и интерактивные документы на WWW-сервере

active desktop - активный рабочий стол; Рабочий стол персонального компьютера, дополненный программами, которые позволяют отображать на нем объекты сети Internet.

active hub - центральное устройство соединения в сети, которая восстанавливает или усиливает сигналы передачи

active speaker - активный динамик

active-active configuration - конфигурация со всеми активными узлами

activities - действия; функции; операции

actual address - исполнительный адрес

actual derived data item - реальный производный элемент данных

ad hoc net - сенсорная сеть

ADA - ада (язык программирования)

adapter - адаптер, переходное устройство, сопрягающее устройство

add - сложение: складывать, суммировать

addition - сложение, суммирование, прибавление

address - адрес; адресовать

adjust - регулировать, устанавливать, настраивать; выравнивать (масштаб, формат); корректировать, вносить поправки; корректировка, внесение поправок

adjustment - регулировка, установка, настройка; упорядочение; подгонка (расчета); вычисление (по методу наименьших квадратов); выравнивание (масштаба, формата); корректировка, внесение поправок

ADP (automatic data processing) - автоматическая обработка данных

advance - опережение, упреждение; продвижение, прогресс; опережать, упреждать; продвигаться

advanced - с улучшенными свойствами, усовершенствованный, перспективный, передовой, прогрессивный

agreement - соглашение

aids - средства (вспомогательные)

alarm - аварийный сигнал; устройство аварийной сигнализации

algol - **algorithmic language** - алгоритмический язык (язык программирования)

algorithm - алгоритм

A-life (**artificial life**) - искусственная жизнь; научная дисциплина, которая изучает компьютерные модели живых организмов.

align - выравнивать (располагать по одной линии); налаживать

alignment - выравнивание; настройка

all-in-one - целостный, функционально полный (дословно -весь в одном)

allocation - размещение, определение места; распределение

alphabetic - буквенный, алфавитный

alphabetize - упорядочить по алфавиту, располагать в алфавитном порядке

alphameric, alphanumeric - буквенно-цифровой

altering - изменение информации

alterration - изменение; преобразование; логическое сложение (операция или)

amount - количество; объем

analyst- programmer - системный программист

analyst - аналитик, исследователь; постановщик задач (проф.)

angle - угол; знак «больше», знак «меньше»

animation - оживление изображения

annotate - давать примечания к тексту; комментировать; аннотировать

answerback - подтверждение приема

anticipate - опережать; упреждать; предусматривать; предупреждать

appearance - появление, возникновение; вид; явление

appearance of document - внешний вид документа

appliance - приспособление, устройство, прибор

applicability - применимость; пригодность

application - применение, использование; прикладная задача, прикладная система

approach - принцип, подход, метод; приближение; приближаться, подходить

architecture - архитектура, структура (конфигурация)

archive - архив, хранилище; архивировать, помещать в архив

argument - аргумент, независимая переменная, параметр; доказательство; суждение, аргумент

arithmetic - арифметика, арифметические операции; арифметические действия; арифметическое устройство; арифметический

arrange - размещать, располагать; классифицировать; приспосабливать; монтировать, компоновать

arrangement - размещение, расположение; классификация приспособление (специальное устройство) средство, средства; схема, устроство;установка

array - массив; таблица; матрица; сетка, решетка

array name - имя массива

arrow - стрелка (название клавиши)

ASCII - **American standart code for information interchange** - американский стандарт кодирования символов для информационного обмена

a-Si (**amorphous silicon**) - аморфный кремний; полупроводниковый материал, который используется для производства слоя тонкопленочных транзисторов (TFT) активной матрицы ЖК дисплея.

A-size (letter) - лист бумаги размером 8,5x11 дюймов, или 216x279 мм

assemble - собирать, компоновать, монтировать; ассемблировать (транслировать программу с помощью ассемблера)

assembler - сборщик, монтировщик (язык программирования)

assignment - присваивание; назначение; закрепление

assumption - предположение; допущение

assurance - обеспечение, гарантирование; страхование

asterisk - звездочка (название символа)

attach - присоединять, подсоединять, прикреплять; образовывать задачу

attribute - атрибут, определяющий признак; описатель, характеристика; свойство, параметр; приписывать свойство; присваивать атрибуты

A-TW-IPS (Advanced True White Inplane Switching) - модификация IPS-матрицы с улучшенной цветопередачей

automatic data processing (ADP) - автоматическая обработка данных

automatic margin adjust - автоматическое выравнивание края текста

automation - автоматизация; автоматика

B

bad command or file name - неверная команда или имя файла (сообщение ms-dos)

bar - стержень; полоса; шина

bar fraction - дробная черта

base - база, основание; панель; заносить информацию в базу данных

basic - **beginner's all purpose symbolic instruction code** -символический код управления компьютером общего назначения для начинающих (язык программирования)

batch - серия, партия, группа; пакетный, групповой

batch application - (прикладная) система пакетной обработки

baud - бод (единица скорости передачи информации)

binary - двоичный, бинарный; двоичный код

binary notation - двоичная система счисления; представление (чисел) в двоичной системе счисления

bisiness-communicatios net(work) - сеть деловой связи

bit - бит, двоичный разряд; бит (единица емкости памяти; двоичная единица информации)

blank - пробел; пропуск, пустое место; бланк; пустой, незаполненный

board - панель (коммутационная); пульт; стол; плата

boot - самозагрузка (системных программных средств); выполнять начальную загрузку

bottom - основание, дно; насыщать

break - разрыв; прерывание, останов; разрывать; прерывать, останавливать

browse - просматривать

bus - шина; магистральная шина, магистраль; канал (передачи информации); соединять с помощью шины

bus adapter - шинный адаптер

business application - применение ЭВМ для решения экономических задач

button - кнопка

byte - байт (единица измерения компьютерной информации)

C

cache - кэш (быстродействующая буферная память); помещать в кэш

cache memory - кэш (быстродействующая буферная память большой емкости)

calculate - вычислять, рассчитывать, подсчитывать

call - вызов, обращение, запрос, заявка; вызывать, обращаться, запрашивать

call address - адрес вызова, адрес обращения

cancel - отмена (команды или сигнала); стирание (информации) отменять (команду или сигнал)

capital - заглавная буква

card - карта, карточка; плата

carriage advance - продвижение каретки

CCS (**common communications support**) - общая коммуникационная поддержка, унифицированная поддержка связи

CD-rom - неперезаписываемый компактный диск

cell - ячейка, элемент; клетка (таблицы)

CF (common facilities) - спецификация обобщенных средств

chance pattern - случайная модель

channel adapter - канальный адаптер

chip - кристалл; интегральная схема

clear area - свободная область, чистый участок (пустое место)

COBOL - common business-oriented language - язык программирования общей коммерческой ориентации

common applications (**CA**) - общие приложения, общие соглашения в части разработки прикладных систем

common communications support (**CCS**) - общая коммуникационная поддержка, унифицированная поддержка связи

common facilities (**CF**) - спецификация обобщенных средств

common object request broker architecture (**CORBA** - аббревиатура) - обобщенная архитектура посредника объектных запросов

common object services specification (**COSS**) - обобщенная спецификация объектных сервисов

common programming interface (**CPI**) - единый интерфейс программирования

common user access (**CUA**) - общий пользовательский доступ, единый пользовательский доступ

communication needs - потребности в информационном обмене

computer - вычислительная машина, эвм, компьютер, вычислительное устройство, вычислитель

computer activities - деятельность в области компьютеризации

computer aids - средства вычислительной техники

computer animation - машинная мультипликация

computer application - применение эвм; прикладная вычислительная система

computer mail - электронная почта

computer networking - организация вычислительной сети; создание сети эвм

control - управление, регулирование; управлять, регулировать; орган управления; управляющее воздействие; контроль; контролировать; контрольный

control (**tracking**) **ball** - шаровой манипулятор (для управления движением курсора); шар управления (курсором)

control action - управляющее воздействие

control block - блок управления, управляющий блок

copy - экземпляр; копия, отпечаток; копировать, воспроизводить, размножать

CORBA (**common object request broker architecture**) - обобщенная архитектура посредника объектных запросов

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cursor bar - зайчик курсора, планка курсора

cut-and-try approach - метод проб и ошибок; метод последовательных приближений

CA (**common applications**) - общие приложения, общие соглашения в части разработки прикладных систем

D

data - данные, информация, сведения

data access arrangement - средства доступа к данным

data acquisition - сбор данных

data array - массив данных

databank - банк данных; информационный банк; хранилище данных

database - база данных

database approach - подход, основанный на использовании базы данных

dataware - информационное обеспечение

date -дата,срок;датировать

DD (double density) - с двойной плотностью (о записи информации)

DDD (double-densiny disk) - диск с удвоенной плотностью (записи)

DDE (dynamic data exchange) - динамический обмен данными

dearchive - загружать из архива; разархивировать

debug – налаживать, отлаживать (программу); устранять неисправности

decimal - десятичное число; десятичная дробь; десятичный

decimal notation - десятичная система счисления; представление (чисел) в десятичной системе счисления

decision - решение; выбор

decode - декодировать; дешифровать

decompress - разворачивать (сжатые данные); декомпрессировать

dedicated - выделенный, назначенный; специализированный

deduction - вычитание; дедукция, вывод, (умо)заключение; вычитаемое (матем.)

default - умолчание; оператор: устанавливаемый по умолчанию; подразумеваемый; значение, присваиваемое по умолчанию

define - определять, описывать

definition - определение, описание, задание;

delete - вычеркивать, удалять, стирать, ликвидировать, уничтожать

delivery - подача, доставка;

demand - требование, запрос, заявка; требовать, запрашивать; спрос, потребность; спрашивать

demounting - демонтаж (оборудования); удаление, снятие (сменного пакета дисков)

density - плотность; концентрация; интенсивность

description - описание; характеристика

design - проектирование, конструирование, разработка; проектировать, конструировать, разрабатывать; проект, замысел, план; конструкция; расчет; схема, чертеж, эскиз

designation - обозначение, наименование, маркировка

desktop computer - настольный компьютер

destruction - уничтожение, разрушение

detection - обнаружение, выявление

determine - определять; устанавливать; вычислять

developmentBGF2- разработка; развитие, усовершенствование; вывод формулы

device - устройство, прибор, приспособление; механизм, аппарат; элемент, компонент; схема, метод, способ

dictionary - словарь

digit - цифра, однозначное число; разряд; символ, знак

digitize - преобразовывать в цифровую форму, оцифровывать

directory - справочник; каталог; директория

disk - диск, пластинка; дисковое запоминающее устройство

disk full - на диске нет свободного места

disk unusable - диск не пригоден для использования (машинное сообщение)

display device - дисплей, устройство отображения; индикатор

distributed architecture - распределенная архитектура

distributed computing enviroment (**DCE**) - архитектура распределенной вычислительной среды

distributed object environment (**DOE**) - архитектура распределенной объемной среды

distribution disk - дистрибутивный диск, дистрибутив

double density (**DD**) - с двойной плотностью (о записи информации)

double-densiny disk (**DDD**) - диск с удвоенной плотностью (записи)

down - вниз

down arrow - стрелка вниз

drive - привод, передача; двигать, приводить в действие; запуск; запускать; накопитель (на дисках или ленте); управлять

driver - задающее устройство; драйвер; двигатель

drug-and-drop - перенести и положить

DS (dual-sided) - двусторонний, с двусторонней записью

dump - разгрузка (памяти); вывод (содержимого памяти) на печать, распечатка (содержимого памяти); разгружать (память); распечатывать (содержимое памяти); аварийное снятие, выключение, сброс

dynamic data exchange (**DDE**) - динамический обмен данными

E

edit - редактировать; редакционное изменение (вносимое при работе с экранным редактором)

editing - редактирование

editor - редактор, программа редактирования, редактирующая программа

e-mail - электронная почта

emergency - непредвиденный случай; авария; выход из строя

engineering approach - инженерный подход; инженерный метод

enter - входить; вводить; записывать; вносить в список; регистрировать, фиксировать

entry - ввод, вход, входное сообщение; элемент, компонент; пункт, статья

environment - окружение, обстановка, среда; режим (работы), конфигурация (сети или системы); оборудование

equipment - оборудование, приборы, аппаратура

erase - стирать (запись), разрушать (информацию)

error - ошибка, погрешность (**bug, mistake**)

exchange-обмен (напр., информацией), замена; обмениваться (напр., информацией); аппаратура обмена

execute - исполнять, выполнять (программу, команду)

exit - выход; выходной канал

expand - расширять; наращивать; раскрывать (матем.)

F

fail - повреждение, неисправность, сбой; выходить из строя

failure - повреждение, неисправность, сбой; неудача, неблагоприятный исход

feed - подача, питание; подавать, питать

feedback - обратная связь

field - поле, пространство, область; группа разрядов (напр., числа)

figure - цифра; обозначать цифрами; число; фигура, рисунок, чертеж

file - информационная запись, состоящая из произвольного числа байтов (в компьютерной технологии)

file management - управление файлами

file management system - система управления файлами

firmware - программно-аппаратные средства, программы

fix - фиксировать, закреплять; настраивать, налаживать;

floppy - гибкий диск; накопитель на гибких (магнитных) дисках,

floppy drive - накопитель на гибких магнитных дисках

font - шрифт; комплект шрифта, шрифтовой комплект

foolproof - защищенный от неумелого обращения

forecasting - прогнозирование

format - формат; форматировать, задавать формат

format another - форматировать очередной диск (запрос к пользователю)

FORTRAN - formula translator - транслятор формул (язык программирования)

frame - рамка; фрейм (в искусственном интеллекте); система отсчета, система координат; кадр; группа данных, блок данных; заключать в рамку

freelist - свободной список

function - функция, назначение; функционировать, действовать; матем. функция

functional arrangement - функциональная схема

G

game - игра; играть

gamer - разработчик игр

gap character - символ пробела

garbage - «мусор»; ненужная информация; ненужные данные

garbage collect - чистить память; «собирать мусор»

garbled file - испорченный файл

gas_plasma display - плазменный дисплей

gateway - шлюз; межсетевой шлюз; межсетевой интерфейс

gauge control - измерительный управляющий элемент; экранный индикатор

general error - ошибка общего характера

general options - общие параметры

generation - создание, образование, формирование; поколение (напр., ЭВМ)

generation data set - поколение данных

generic key - общий ключ

glossary - классификатор, глоссарий, словарь терминов

goal - цель, задача; целевая установка

goal - цель; задача; целевая установка; направление действий

grammar checking - проверка правописания

grant of license - лицензионные гарантии

graphic approach - графический метод

H

halt - остановка

hang up - зависание; повесить телефонную трубку (проф.)

hard - жесткий; твердый; аппаратный

hardware - аппаратура, оборудование (аппаратное), аппаратные средства

HD (high density) - повышенная плотность

help - помощь (справка, подсказка)

high-density - высокоплотный, с высокой плотностью размещения

highly-rated analyst - высококвалифицированный исследователь

highway - канал информационный; магистральная шина, магистраль

hold - фиксация, захват; фиксировать, захватывать, хранить (информацию); держать, удерживать; приостанавливать

home - исходная позиция (напр., курсора); собственный

host computer - главная машина, ведущая машина

hot-горячий

hot area - активная область (напр., на экране дисплея)

I

IBM-compatible - совместимый с машинами фирмы ibm

icon - образ, изображение; отображение (в электронной почте); символ (условный графический), пиктограмма

illegal - недопустимый; непредусмотренный; несанкционированный; недействительный

image - образ, изображение; изображать; отображение; отображать

informatics - информатика

information - информация; сведения

informational needs - информационные потребности

informatization - распространение информационной технологии, информатизация

initialize - инициализировать, устанавливать в исходное состояние; задавать исходные условия

input - вход, ввод; входное устройство, устройство ввода; вводить

input action - входное воздействие

input area - область ввода (участок памяти для приема вводимой информации)

input/output device - устройство ввода-вывода

inquiry - запрос; опрос

inquiry application - решение прикладных задач в запросно-ответном режиме; запросно-ответная система (прикладная)

insert - вставлять, вводить

install - устанавливать, монтировать, собирать; располагать, размещать; вводить в действие

integer - целое число

interactive - интерактивный, диалоговый

interactive application - компьютерная программа, работающая в диалоговом режиме; интерактивная система (прикладная)

intercom - система внутренней связи

interface - интерфейс, устройство сопряжения; согласование; согласовывать, сопрягать

interface adapter - интерфейсный адаптер

interface board - интерфейсная плата

interfacing - установление связи, сопряжение; согласование

international standards organization (ISO) - международная организация по стандартизации

international standards organization (см. iso) - международная организация по стандартизации

internetting - взаимодействие сетей; объединение сетей

internetwork - объединенная сеть; межсетевой обмен; межсетевой

invalid - неверный, неправильный; неработоспособный

invitation - приглашение (при взаимодействии диалоговой системы с пользователем)

J

jack - гнездо; розетка; пружинный разъем

jacket - конверт (для гибкого диска)

jitter - дрожание; небольшие искажения сигнала; флуктуации.

job accounting log - журнал учета заданий

job deck - пакет заданий

job definition - описание задания

job priority - приоритет задания

join - соединение; объединение; присоединить; объединять

join information content - количество совместной информации

joint application development - совместная разработка приложений

jot down - бегло набросать

judder - вибрация; дрожание

jump - команда перехода; скачок; переход; передача управления

junior programmer - младший программист

justification - выравнивание; выключка строк

justified field entry - запись, выровненная по формату поля

K

kerning - кернинг; подбор межбуквенных просветов

key - ключ; клавиша, кнопка; набирать на клавиатуре

key bar - клавишное поле, поле клавиш (в меню на экране дисплея)

key binding - настройка функциональных клавиш; назначение функциональных клавиш; привязка клавиши; задание функции клавиши

key click - щелчок при нажатии клавиши

key pattern - комбинация клавиш

keyboard - клавиатура; коммутационная панель

keyboard actions - манипуляции на клавиатуре

keyboard actions - манипуляции на клавиатуре

keyboard editing - редактирование с помощью клавиатуры

keyboard input - введенные с клавиатуры данные; ввод с клавиатуры

keyboard layout - компоновка клавиатуры; схема клавиатуры; схема расположения клавиш; раскладка клавиатуры

keyboard locking - блокировка клавиатуры

keyboard navigation - перемещение с помощью клавиатуры

key_down - клавиша нажата

keying - работа на клавиатуре

keying error - ошибка при нажатии клавиши

keypad - вспомогательная клавиатура; специализированная клавиатура; малая клавиатура; вспомогательная клавишная панель.

keysets - клавиатура; ряды клавиш.

key_up - клавиша отпущена

knolwledge engineering - инженерия знаний (методы и средства представления, хранения и обработки знаний)

knowledge - знания; сведения

knowledge engineering - разработка интеллектуального обеспечения

L

jot down - бегло набросать

junior programmer - младший программист

justification - выравнивание; выключка строк

justified field entry - запись, выровненная по формату поля.

labelled file - помеченный файл

labelling - маркирование; маркировка; присваивание обозначений.

lag - запаздывание; задержка; отставание; запаздывать; отставать; интервал

landscape orientation - альбомная ориентация; горизонтальная ориентация

language - язык; языковой

language support - языковая поддержка

laptop - дорожный (предназначенный для дорожных условий); дорожная ЭВМ

large bulk of data - большой объем данных; большое количество данных

large capacity memory - память большой емкости.

last accessed data - дата последнего обращения

last backup - последнее дублирование, последняя архивация

last_minute changes and additions - последние изменения и добавления

layered document - многоуровневый документ

layout - размещение, расположение, компоновка; схема расположения, план, рисунок; формат

left aligned - выровненный по левому краю

left aligned - выровненный по левому краю; выровненный слева; выровненный по левым разрядам

left arrow - стрелка влево

left indent - левосторонний отступ

legal lifetime - установленный срок службы

letter - буква, символ, знак; помечать буквами

letter pattern - графический шаблон символа

letters shift - переключение на регистр букв

license agreement - лицензионное соглашение, лицензия

lide delete character - знак вычеркивания строки; символ удаления строки

limited availability - ограниченная доступность

limited license - ограниченные права на использование

line - линия; шина; линия связи

line adjustment - установка интервалов (в печатающем устройстве)

line advance - перевод строки, переход на следующую строку

line_by_line - построчный.

line_by_line check - построчная проверка.

line_by_line comparison - построчное сравнение.

load - загрузка (памяти или в память); загружать (память или в память); заправлять (ленту)

loading pattern - схема загрузки

local - локальный, местный

local area network (LAN) - локальная сеть

local area network (LAN) - локальная сеть

lock - блокировка, замок; блокировать, запирать, устанавливать замок

look - поиск, просмотр; шаг поиска

low-rated analyst - неквалифицированный исследователь

M

mail - почта

mailbox - почтовый ящик (в системе электронной почты)

management - управление; организация

manager - администратор, управляющая программа, организующая программа; управляющее устройство; руководитель, администратор, распорядитель

managerial application - применение эвм в управленческой деятельности

manual - руководство, справочник, инструкция, описание; ручной, с ручным управлением, неавтоматизированный

memory - память, запоминающее устройство, зу

memory allocation - распределение памяти

menu - меню (список действий, форм ответов, предлагаемый системой набор возможных ответов пользователя)

message - сообщение; посылка, передаваемый блок информации

message pattern - образец сообщения

microprocessor - микропроцессор; микропроцессорный, с микропроцессорным управлением

miss - несовпадение; неудача (при поиске); пропадание

mode - способ, метод, принцип (работы); режим (работы); состояние; мода (стат.), наиболее вероятное значение; вид; тип

model - модель, образец; моделировать

modem - модем

modulare architecture - модульная архитектура, модульная структура

monitor - монитор, диспетчер, управляющая программа; осуществлять текущий контроль, контролировать

mouse - манипулятор «мышь»

move - перемещение, движение; перемещаться, двигать(ся); пересылка; пересылать; управлять

multimedia - multi - много, **media** - средство, среда

multiuser architecture - многопользовательская архитектура, многоабонентская архитектура

N

named disk file - указанный файл на диске

nanosecond read cycle - цикл считывания в наносекундах

nationality of keyboard - выбранный язык клавиатуры

native - родной; присущий исходной системе; собственный

navigation - навигация; перемещение

near real_time update - обновление в близком к реальному масштабе времени.

neat - четкий

negotiation - согласование; взаимодействие

net(work) - сеть; сетка, схема, цепь; сеть, сетевой график

network architecture - сетевая архитектура, сетевая структура, структура сети, архитектура сети

network awareness - осведомленность о состоянии сети; наличие сетевых средств; возможность работы в сети

network bandwidth - пропускная способность сети

network license server - сервер контроля лицензий

networking - организация сети, создание сети; передача данных по сети; построение сетевого графика

new_line character - символ «новая строка»; символ новой строки

no archive specified - не указано имя архива (машинное сообщение)

node - узел; узел сети; точка пересечения (матем.); узловой

noise - помеха, помехи, шум(ы)

noise killer - подавитель помех; шумоподавитель

noise source - источник помех

nondestructive reading - неразрушающее чтение; считывание без стирания информации

nonformated - неформатированный

notation - система счисления; запись, представление; система обозначений

notion - понятие; представление

null - нуль нулевой; отсутствие информации; неопределенное значение; пустой, несуществующий

number - число; номер; нумеровать; цифра; шифр; насчитывать

numeral - цифра; цифровой, числовой; числительное

numeric - цифровой, числовой

numeric-alphabetic - буквенно-цифровой

O

object definition language (**ODL**) - язык определения объектов

object linking and embedding (**OLE**) - связывание и внедрение объектов

object managemenet architecture (**OMA**) - архитектура объектного управления, архитектура управления объектами

off line - автономная работа

off-by-one error - ошибка диапазона

offering (offer) - предложение, ассортимент продукции

office automation - автоматизация делопроизводства

office automation - автоматизация учрежденческой деятельности, автоматизация конторских работ

office communication & information system (**OCIS**) - офисная информационно-коммуникационная система

office equipment - офисное оборудование

offset - смещение

off-the-shelf - готовое к использованию

off-the-shelf software - массовое покупное ПО

oldbie - опытный пользователь Сети

on line - работа под управлением ПК

on-bit - единичный разряд

on-chip - находящийся на микросхеме, расположенный на кристалле

on-clock - однотактовый

one-hand bandit (slot-machine) - игровой автомат, "однорукий бандит"

one-way function   - односторонняя функция

on-line data - данные в памяти системы

on-screen - экранный, на экране

open-loop - без обратной связи

operating system (**OS**) - операционная система

opportunity driven multiple access (**ODMA**) - многосторонний доступ с управляемыми возможностями

out-of-range - за пределами диапазона

output - выход, вывод; выходной, на выходе, выводимый; выходное устройство, устройство вывода; выходной сигнал; выходные данные; выводить; результат вычислений

output area - область вывода (участок памяти для приема выводимой информации)

outsourcing - аутосорсинг, привлечение соисполнителей

overwrite - перезаписывать; наложение записей

overwriting - перезапись; несанкционированная запись

owner of documentary information - собственник документированной информации

P

P2P (peer-to-peer, P@P) - одноранговый, пиринговый; взаимодействие равноправных систем

P3P (Platform for privacy preferences initiative) - программа преимущественного права на защиту личной информации

packaged software - коробочное ПО; ПО, продаваемое через розничную сеть.

pad - клавиатура; планшет; контактная площадка

pad character - пустой знак; имитирующий знак; заполняющий символ

padding - заполнение, "заглушка"

page - страница, лист; разбивать (память) на страницы; перелистывать, листать

page display - отображение страницы

page granular - разбитый на страницы

page interrupt - страничное прерывание

paint - раскраска, расцветка (изображения на экране); раскрашивать, расцвечивать (изображение на экране)

pan scrolling - плавная прокрутка

Pascal - паскаль (язык программирования)

pass-through - сквозной

password - пароль

path - путь

pattern - образец, шаблон, трафарет; образ, изображение; копия;

pattern matching - сопоставление с образцом

pattern of calculation - схема вычисления

pattern recognition - распознавание образов

pattern-matching search (pattern-search) - поиск по образцу

p-code - псевдокод

peak performance - пиковая производительность

permanent ink - устойчивая краска

personal - персональный

personal-computer net(work) - сеть персональных эвм

picture-in-a-picture (PIP) - картинка в картинке

pixel - элемент изображения (минимальный), пиксель (проф.)

plot - график, кривая, диаграмма; вычерчивать график, кривую или диаграмму; план игры

plotter - графопостроитель, плоттер; программа графического вывода

plug-and-play - ориентированный на простое включение в (электро)сеть (дословно - вставь и играй)

point - точка, пункт; точка (знак); запятая (в дробях)

port - порт (многоразрядный вход или выход в устройстве); подсоединять через порт; переносить (напр., программу с одной машины на другую); двухполюсник

programming - программирование

protected area - защищенная область

protective action - защитная мера

public data net(work) - общедоступная сеть передачи данных

Q

qualitative - выраженный в качественной форме
quality assurance (QA) - гарантия качества
quantum computer - квантовый компьютер
query - запрос; вопрос; вопросительный знак
query annunciator - ответ на запрос
query by example (QBE) - запрос по образцу
Question & Answer (Q&A) - вопросы и ответы
quit - выход, выходить

R

random noise - случайные помехи, случайный шум
random-access memory (RAM) - запоминающее устройство, оперативное запоминающее устройство
read only memory (ROM) - постоянное запоминающее устройство
receive - получать, принимать
remove - удалять, устранять
rename - переименовывать
resource allocation - распределение ресурсов; назначение ресурса
right aligned - выровненный по правому краю
right arrow - стрелка вправо

S

safety - безопасность
safety appliance - предохранительное устройство
scientific application - научно-исследовательская прикладная система
screen dump - распечатка содержимого экрана
search attribute - поисковый атрибут
seek area - область поиска
send - отправка (сообщения); отправлять, посылать сообщения
setup file - установочный файл
soft - программируемый, гибкий; программный
software - программное обеспечение, программные средства
software driver - программный драйвер (для осуществления форматных преобразований данных при обмене с внешними устройствами)
soundblaster - приемник и излучатель (генератор) звука

source - источник; поставщик (напр., оборудования системы)

spacebar - рычаг пробела

structure query languge (SQL) - язык структурированных запросов (язык программирования)

storage area - область памяти, участок памяти

store - запоминающее устройство, память; запоминать, хранить

systems analyst - системный аналитик, системщик

systems approach - системный подход

T

table argument - ключ для поиска в таблице

talker address - адрес отправителя (данных)

target - цель, целевой; указатель действия; мишень

training aids - средства обучения

tree-structured architecture - древовидная архитектура

triel-and error approach - метод проб и ошибок

two-dimensional array - двумерный массив

type - тип, класс; печатать на пишущей машинке; набирать на клавиатуре шрифт

U

unambiguity - однозначность

unauthorized access - несанкционированный доступ.

unauthorized duplication - несанкционированное копирование

unbuffered network - сеть без промежуточного накопления информации

undent - выступ; отступ; смещение влево

under the cursor - указываемый курсором

underbar - символ подчеркивания

underline character - символ подчеркивания

undraw - исключить из прорисовки

unerase - восстановить; отменить удаление

uneven - нечетный

unexpected application error - неожиданная ошибка в прикладной программе

unformatted - неформатированный

unguarded - незащищенный.

uniform resource location - уникальный механизм указания местонахождения ресурсов

unify - отождествлять

uninterruptible power system - система бесперебойного электропитания

unique filename - уникальное имя файла

unit - модуль; блок; элемент; звено; компонент; устройство; единица измерения

unit concept - простое понятие

unit group - группа устройств

unit record - единичная запись

universe - область; совокупность; универсальное множество

unlabelled file - непомеченный файл

unlink - удалить элемент списка

up arrow - стрелка вверх

user needs - потребности (нужды) пользователя

V

VGA (video graphics array) - адаптер видеографики

video cable - шнур для подключения дисплея

videoblaster - приемник и генератор видеоизображения

W

warehouse - хранилище метаданных

warning lights - предупредительная световая сигнализация

warning message - предупреждение; предупредительное сообщение;

warping - деформация

warranty lifetime - гарантийный срок службы

warranty service - гарантийное обслуживание

well formed - правильно построенный

wide-are net(work) - широкомасштабная сеть; глобальная сеть

width of line - число символов и строке; длина строки

width of page - ширина страницы

window scrolling - прокрутка окна

windows open services architecture (WOSA) - открытая архитектура программных систем

wipe left - сдвиг кадра влево

wipe right - сдвиг кадра вправо

word processing - текстообработка; обработка текстов

word wrap - автоматический переход на новую строку

words per minute - слов в минуту

workbench - автоматизированное рабочее место программиста

workflow system - система автоматизации документооборота

workgroup database - коллективная база данных
workgroup support functions - функции поддержки коллективной работы
world wide web (WWW) - сеть («всемирная паутина»)
write protect label - наклейка защиты от записи
write through mode - режим сквозной записи
writing - регистрация; запись; документация
writing capacity - объем печати.
wrong mode - неверный режим
wysiwyg (what you see is what you get) - что вы видите, то и получите

X

XPS - экспертная система

Y

yoke - обойма; блок.

Z

Z buffering - Z буферизация
zap - команда полного стирания рабочей области
zero - нуль; начало отчета; нулевой; обнулять
zero access memory - память с малым временем обращения
zero access storage - сверхбыстро действующее запоминающее устройство
zeroise - очищать; обнулять; устанавливать в 0; сбрасывать
zipfile - архивный файл.
zone for printing - поле для печати
zoom - изменять масштаб изображения; изменение масштаба изображения (увеличить размер изображения)
zoom in - приближение; наплыв; раскрыть; распахнуть
zoom out - сжать; закрыть

ABBREVIATIONS

A

AAI - application to application interface, интерфейс связи между приложениями

AAR - automatic alternative routing, маршрутизация с автоматическим обходом неисправных узлов

ABC - application building classes, классы построения приложений

ABI - application binary interface, двоичный интерфейс приложений

ACD - 1. automatic call distribution, автоматическое распределение вызовов (в системах телефонной связи); 2. automatic call distributor, устройство автоматического распределения вызовов

ACIA - asynchronous communications interface adapter, адаптер асинхронной связи

ACMS - 1. application control and management system, система контроля и администрирования приложений; 2. automated connection manager server, сервер автоматизированного управления соединениями

ACS - automated cartridge system, автоматизированная картриджная система

ADB - apple desktop bus, шина настольных систем фирмы Apple Computer

ADF - automatic document feeder, автоматический загрузчик оригиналов (в копировальном устройстве)

ADL - automated data library, автоматизированная библиотека данных

ADMD - administration management domain, домен административного управления (отдельная сеть, входящая в Internet)

ADSL - asymmetrical digital subscriber line, асимметричная цифровая абонентская линия

AEC - automatic error correction, автоматическое исправление ошибок

AES - 1. application environment specifications, спецификации среды прикладных программ; 2. auto emulation switching, автоматическое переключение эмуляции (режим автоматического распознавания принтером управляющего языка входного текста)

AFN - access feeder node, узел, обеспечивающий доступ (в сети)

AIFF - audio interchange file format, файловый формат для обмена аудиоданными

ALM - 1. application loadable module, приложение в виде загружаемого модуля (NetWare); 2. appware loadable module, загружаемый модуль среды AppWare

AMIS - audio messaging interchange specification, спецификация обмена речевыми сообщениями

AMLCD - active matrix liquid-crystal display, жидкокристаллический дисплей на активной матрице

AMP - asymmetrical multiprocessing, асимметричная мультипроцессорная обработка

AMPS - advanced mobile phone system, усовершенствованная система мобильной радиотелефонной связи (стандарт сотовой связи в США)

ANDF - architecture neutral distribution format, независимый от архитектуры формат электронного распространения ПО

ANI - automatic number identification, автоматическое определение номера (телефона)

AOCE - apple open collaboration environment, открытая среда взаимодействия фирмы Apple (набор интерфейсов прикладного программирования)

API - application programming interface, интерфейс прикладного программирования

APM - advanced power management, усовершенствованное управление питанием (стандарт)

APPC - advanced program-to-program communications, развитая связь между программами (интерфейс фирмы IBM)

APPN - advanced peer-to-peer networking, развитая архитектура одноуровневых сетей (схема маршрутизации фирмы IBM для сетей SNA)

APT - application programming tools, инструментальные средства прикладногопрограммирования

ARL - access rights list, список прав доступа

ART - 1. adaptive recognition technology, технология адаптивного распознавания (образов); 2. automatic recognition technology, технология автоматического распознавания (интерфейса принтера)

ASA - 1. american software association, Американская ассоциация программного обеспечения; 2. american standards association, Американская ассоциация по стандартизации

ASD - automated software distribution, автоматизированное распространение программного обеспечения

ASE - accredited system engineer, уполномоченный инженер-системотехник

ASF - automatic sheet feed, автоматическая подача бумаги (в принтере)

ASR - automatic speech recognition, автоматическое распознавание речи

ATDM - asynchronous time division multiplexing, асинхронное мультиплексирование с разделением времени (временное уплотнение)

ATM - 1. asynchronous transfer mode, режим асинхронной передачи; 2. automatic teller machine, 1) торговый автомат, 2) банковский автомат, банкомат

AUI 1. access unit interface, интерфейс устройств доступа; 2. attachment unit interface, интерфейс устройств подключения

AVI audio video interlaced, чередование аудио и видео (технология фирмы Microsoft в области систем мультимедиа)

AVNP autonomous virtual network protocol, протокол автономной виртуальной сети

AVR automatic voice recognition, автоматическое распознавание речи (голоса)

B

BCS basic catalog structure, базовая структура каталога

BDC backup domain controller, резервный контроллер домена (см. также PDC)

BFS - boot file system, загрузочная файловая система (поддерживающая загрузку независимо от используемой файловой системы)

BFT - binary file transfer, передача двоичных файлов (стандарт)

BNA - broadband network architecture, архитектура широкополосных сетей (предложена фирмой IBM)

BOP - bit-oriented protocol, протокол побитовой передачи данных

BPR - business process reengineering, реорганизация (реинжиниринг) системы ведения бизнеса

BRIM - bridge router interface module, интерфейсный модуль моста/маршрутизатора

BTAC - branch target address cache, кэш-память адресов ветвлений

C

CAM - controlled attachment module, управляемый модуль подключения к среде

CAS - communication application specification, спецификация приложений связи (стандарт, разработанный фирмами Intel и Digital Communications Associates)

CASE - computer-aided software engineering, система автоматизированной разработки программ

CAV - constant angular velocity, 1) постоянная угловая скорость, 2) соответствующий способ записи информации на лазерный диск, 3)

соответствующий формат лазерного диска (поддерживающий пошаговый захват)

CCIA - computer and communucations industry association, Ассоциация производителей средств вычислительной техники и связи (США)

CDDI - copper distributed data interface, распределенный интерфейс передачи данных по кабельным линиям (вариант FDDI для кабельных линий)

CDE - 1. common desktop environment, общая вычислительная среда для настольных систем; 2. cooperative development environment, среда коллективной разработки программ (стандартная спецификация Unix)

CDFS - CD-ROM file system, файловая система на компакт-дисках

CDI - (CD-I) compact disk interactive, интерактивный компакт-диск

CDMA - code division multiple access, множественный доступ с кодовым разделением (каналов)

CDPD - cellular digital packet data, пакеты цифровых данных сотовой сети (стандарт на пересылку пакетов по не используемым в данное время линиям речевой связи в сотовой сети)

CD-ROM - compact disk read-only memory, ПЗУ на компакт-дисках

CEM - contract electronic manufacturers, изготовители электронной аппаратуры (смонтированных печатных плат) на заказ

CEO - chief executive officer, главный администратор, исполнительный директор, распорядитель (фирмы)

CGI - computer graphics interface, интерфейс машинной графики

CGM - computer graphics metafile, метафайл машинной графики (стандартный формат хранения и передачи изображений)

CIC - 1. carrier (circuit) identification code, код идентификации канала; 2. commercial Internet carriers, поставщики платных услуг в сети Internet

CIDR - classless inter-domain routing, бесклассовая междоменная маршрутизация

CIF - 1. common intermediate format, единый промежуточный формат (стандарт на разрешающую способность при цифровом кодировании/декодировании видеосигналов); 2. customer information file, файл информации о заказчике

CIO chief information officer, руководитель информационной службы (компании)

CIT - computer-integrated telephony, компьютерная телефония

CLI - call level interface, интерфейс на уровне вызовов (коммуникационный интерфейс для обеспечения связи между различными базами данных)

CLNP - connectionless network protocol, сетевой протокол передачи без установления соединения

CLUT - color look up table, таблица цветов

CLV - constant linear velocity, 1) постоянная линейная скорость, 2) соответствующий способ записи информации на лазерный диск, 3) соответствующий формат лазерного диска

CM - 1. configuration management, управление конфигурацией (сетевых устройств); 2. control module, управляющий модуль

CMA - communications managers association, Ассоциация менеджеров в области связи (США)

CMIP - common management information protocol, общий протокол передачи управляющей информации

CMS - 1. call management system, система управления (телефонными) вызовами; 2. color management system, система управления цветом

CMVC - configuration management and version control, управление конфигурацией и контроль версий

CMW - compartmented mode workstation, рабочая станция, функционирующая в сети изолированно от других

CNLP - connectionless network layer protocol, протокол сетевого уровня без установления соединения (протокол типа "маршрутизатор - маршрутизатор" без организации передачи данных)

CNM - customer network management, управление абонентской сетью

CNX - certified network expert, сертифицированный специалист по сетям

CODE - client/ server open development environment, открытая среда разработки программ типа клиент/сервер

COP - character-oriented protocol, протокол посимвольной передачи данных

COR - connection-oriented routing, маршрутизация, ориентированная на установление соединений

CORBA - common object request broker architecture - единая архитектура программы-брокера объектных запросов (составная часть OMA)

COSE - common open software environment - общая среда открытого программного обеспечения (стандарт)

CPI - 1. characters per inch - число знаков на дюйм; 2. common programming interface - единый интерфейс программирования (стандарт IBM для протоколов установления связи и сеансов информационного обмена)

CRC - cyclic redundancy check - контроль с использованием циклического избыточного кода

CRS - customer response system - система обратной связи с потребителем

CRU - customer replaceable unit - блок, заменяемый пользователем

CSDN - circuit-switched data network - сеть передачи данных с коммутацией каналов

CSMA/CD - carrier sense mutiple access/collision detection, множественный доступ с контролем носителя и обнаружением конфликтов (стандартный протокол)

CSTA - computer supported telecommunications application, применение телекоммуникационных технологий с использованием вычислительной техники (стандарт ECMA)

CUA - common user access, единый пользовательский доступ (стандарт IBM для интерфейса пользовательских программ)

CVF - compressed volume file, файл сжатого тома

CVI - compressed video interoperability, взаимодействие при работе с уплотненными видеоданными (протокол)

D

DA - disk array, дисковая матрица

DAE - distributed application environment, среда распределенных приложений

DAMA - demand-assignment multiple access, множественный доступ с предоставлением канала по требованию

DANS - distributed administration of network software, распределенное управление сетевым программным обеспечением (фирма Sun)

DAP - 1. database access point - место доступа к базе данных (в сети); 2. directory access protocol, протокол доступа к каталогам

DAS - 1. data acquisition system - система сбора данных; 2. dual attachment station - станция с двойным подключением (к сети)

DASD - direct-access storage device - запоминающее устройство с прямым доступом, ЗУПД

DBCL - database control language - язык управления базами данных

DBMS - database management system - система управления базами данных, СУБД

DBR - dial-up bridge/ router - мост/ маршрутизатор, устанавливаемый в коммутируемых линиях

DCB - domain control database - управляющая база данных домена (каталог, содержащий информацию о всех совместно используемых ресурсах домена)

DCC - digital compact cassette - цифровая компакт-кассета

DCE - 1. data communications equipment - аппаратура передачи данных, АПД; 2. distributed computing environment - среда распределенных вычислений

DDB - distributed database - распределенная база данных

DDBMS - distributed database management system, система управления распределенными базами данных

DDCMP - digital data communication message protocol, протокол цифровой передачи сообщений

DDCS - distributed data communications server, сервер связи с распределенными данными

DDE - 1. direct data entry, прямой ввод данных; 2. dynamic data exchange, динамический обмен данными

DDL - data definition language, язык описания данных

DDM - distributed data management, распределенное управление данными

DDP - distributed data processing, распределенная обработка данных

DEMARC - distributed enterprise management architecture, распределенная архитектура управления сетью масштаба предприятия (разработана фирмой Banyan)

DEN - document enabled networking, сетевая среда, поддерживающая работу с документами (единая модель распространения документов в NetWare независимо от их формы)

DES - data (digital) encryption standard, стандарт шифрования данных

DFS - distributed file services (system), распределенная файловая служба (система)

DFT - disk failure (fault) tolerance, средства поддержки отказоустойчивости диска

DHCP - dynamic host configuration protocol, протокол динамической настройки конфигурации главной ЭВМ (метод управления информацией о сетевых ПК-клиентах с пульта хост-ЭВМ)

DIP - 1. document and image processing, обработка документов и изображений; 2. dual-in-line package, двухрядный корпус, корпус ДИП (микросхема с двухрядным расположением выводов)

DISA - 1. data interchange standards association, Ассоциация по стандартам обмена данными (США); 2. direct inward system access, прямой внутрисистемный доступ

DL - distribution lists, списки рассылки

DLCI - data link control identifier, управляющий идентификатор канала передачи данных

DLCP - data link control protocol, протокол управления каналом передачи данных

DLL - dynamic link library, динамически компонуемая библиотека

DLMS - digital link management system, система управления цифровыми линиями передачи данных

DLSw - data link switching, коммутация каналов передачи данных (спецификация фирмы IBM)

DMD - digital micromirror display, цифровой микрозеркальный (проекционный) дисплей

DME - distributed management environment, среда распределенного управления

DMI - desktop management interface, интерфейс управления настольными системами (разработан группой DMTF)

DMS - 1. data management system, система управления данными; 2. document management service (system), служба (система) управления документами

DMTF - desktop management task force, рабочая группа по управлению настольными системами (консорциум производителей ПО, разрабатывающий открытый стандартный метод доступа к информации в настольных ПК)

DNS - domain name system (service), система (служба) именования доменов (протокол обслуживания каталогов в TCP/IP)

DOAPI - DOS open API, открытый интерфейс прикладного программирования в среде DOS

DOE - distributed object environment, распределенная объектная среда (предложена фирмой SunSoft)

DOMS - distributed object management system, система управления распределенными объектами

DPM - 1. data processing manager, программа управления обработкой данных; 2. dual processor mode, двухпроцессорная обработка

DPMI - DOS protected mode interface, интерфейс защищенного режима в среде DOS

DPP - distributed parallel processing, распределенная параллельная обработка (данных)

DPS - 1. distributed processing system, распределенная система обработки данных; 2. document processing system, система обработки документов

DRAM - dynamic random-access memory, динамическая оперативная память, динамическое ЗУ с произвольной выборкой, ДЗУПВ

DRAW - direct read after write, считывание непосредственно после записи

DRDA - distributed relational database architecture, распределенная архитектура реляционных баз данных (стандарт фирмы IBM)

DSA - 1. digital signature algorithm, алгоритм цифровой подписи; 2. directory system agent, системный агент каталога; 3. dynamic scalable architecture, динамическая расширяемая архитектура

DSDD - double-sided double-density, двусторонняя дискета с двойной плотностью записи

DSOM - distributed system object model, модель распределенных системных объектов

DSSD - double-sided single-density, двусторонняя дискета с одинарной плотностью записи

DTP - distributed transaction processing, распределенная обработка транзакций

DV - digital video, цифровое видео

DVE - digital video editor, средства редактирования цифровых видеоданных

DXI - data exchange interface, интерфейс обмена данными

DXS - directory exchange server, сервер обмена каталогами

E

EAD - enhanced access diversity, улучшенный многовариантный доступ (метод маршрутизации)

EASE - embedded advanced sampling environment, встроенная среда опроса с дополнительными возможностями (система сбора и анализа статистики по сетевому трафику с предоставлением этой информации администратору)

EBB - electronic bulletin board, электронная доска объявлений

EBR - enterprise backup and restore, система резервного копирования и восстановления информации в сети масштаба предприятия

ECC - error-correcting code, код с исправлением ошибок

ECMA - european computer manufacturers association, Европейская ассоциация производителей вычислительной техники

ECNE - enterprise certified netware engineer, сертифицированный инженер по эксплуатации NetWare в сети масштаба предприятия

ECS - external cache socket, гнездо для подключения внешней кэш-памяти

EDCC - error detection and correction code, код с обнаружением и исправлением ошибок

EDD - electronic document delivery, электронная доставка документов

EDMS - electronic document management system, система управления электронными документами

EIN - electronic ID number, электронный идентифицирующий номер

EIS - executive information system, информационная система для руководящих сотрудников

EISA - extended industry standard architecture, расширенная промышленная стандартная архитектура (тип системной шины)

EMMI - enhanced multimedia interface, усовершенствованный интерфейс мультимедиа (разработан корпорацией ATT)

EMX - enterprise mail exchange, автоматическая коммутация сообщений в сети масштаба предприятия

EN - end node, конечный узел (в сети)

ENMS - enterprise network management system, система управления сетью масштаба предприятия

EOM - event-oriented modelling, моделирование, ориентированное на события

ES - enterprise system, (сетевая) система масштаба предприятия

ESCON - enterprise system connection, связь систем в сети масштаба предприятия

ESD - electronic software distribution, электронное распространение программного обеспечения

ESDL - electronic software distribution and licensing, электронное распространение и лицензирование программного обеспечения

ESL - electronic software licensing, электронное лицензирование программного обеспечения

ESM - 1. enterprise storage manager, программа управления внешней памятью в сети масштаба предприятия; 2. ethernet switching module, коммутационный модуль сет Ethernet

ETC - enhanced throughput cellular, усовершенствованная сотовая связь (протокол корпорации ATT для исправления ошибок передачи в сотовых сетях)

ETSI - European telecommunications standards institute, Европейский институт по стандартам в области телекоммуникаций

F

FAT - file allocation table, таблица размещения файлов (в операционной системе DOS)

FCS - fiber channel standard, стандарт на волоконно-оптические каналы

FCSI - fiber channel system initiative, инициатива по системе волоконно-оптической связи (совместная программа Sun Microsystems, IBM и Hewlett-Packard)

FDD - floppy disk drive, накопитель на гибких магнитных дисках, НГМД

FDDI - fiber distributed data interface, распределенный интерфейс передачи данных по волоконно-оптическим каналам (стандарт)

FDSE - full duplex switched ethernet, дуплексная коммутируемая сеть Ethernet

FED - ferroelectric display, сегнетоэлектрический дисплей

FEP - front-end processor, 1) интерфейсный процессор, 2) процессор на станции-клиенте (в сети)

FIFO - first-in, first-out, опервым пришел - первым обслужен (дисциплина обслуживания на основе последовательной очереди)

FITS - functional interpolating transformation system, система трансформации изображений методом функциональной интерполяции

FLCD - ferroelectric liquid crystal display, сегнетоэлектрический дисплей на жидких кристаллах

FOC - fiber-optics communications, волоконно-оптическая связь

FPFR - fast-packet frame-relay, скоростная пакетная передача с ретрансляцией фреймов (протокол)

FRX - frame relay exchange, обмен с ретрансляцией фреймов

FSF - free software foundation, Фонд бесплатного программного обеспечения

FTAM - file transfer, access and management, передача, доступ и управление файлами (протокол)

FTS - functional test suite, набор функциональных тестов

FTSA - fault-tolerant server architecture, отказоустойчивая серверная архитектура

G

GAPPN - gigabit advanced peer-to-peer networking, архитектура гигабитных одноуровневых сетей (компании IBM)

GDMO - guidelines for the definition of managed objects, принципы описания управляемых объектов (стандарт ISO)

GFS - grandfather/father/son, "дед/отец/сын" (порядок дублирования данных на магнитных лентах раз в месяц, раз в неделю и ежедневно)

GIS - geographic information system, географическая информационная система, ГИС

GLOP - graphical library object parser, синтаксический анализатор графических библиотечных объектов

GM - general manager, главный управляющий, директор-распорядитель

GOOP - graphical object-oriented programming, графическое объектно-ориентированное программирование

GOSIP - government open systems interconnection profile, правительственный профиль взаимодействия открытых систем (США)

GUI - graphical user interface, графический пользовательский интерфейс

H

HADA - high availability disk array, дисковая матрица с высоким коэффициентомготовности

HAL - hardware abstraction layer, абстрактный уровень аппаратных средств

HAM - host attachment module, модуль подключения к хост-машине

HCI - human-computer interface, интерфейс "человек-машина"

HDL - hardware description language, язык описания аппаратных средств

HDLC - high-level data link control, высокоуровневое управление каналом передачи данных (стандарт ISO)

HDMS - high-density modem system, система модуляции/демодуляции с высоким коэффициентом сжатия

HDTV - high definition television, телевидение высокой четкости, ТВЧ

HFT - high function terminal, многофункциональный терминал

HIPPI - high performance parallel interface, высокоскоростной параллельный интерфейс

HLL - high-level language, язык высокого уровня

HLLAPI - high level language application programming interface, интерфейс прикладного программирования на языках высокого уровня

HLS - hue-level-saturation, цвет-яркость-насыщенность (метод цветопередачи)

HPFS - high performance file system, высокопроизводительная файловая система

HPR - high performance routing, высокопроизводительная маршрутизация (стандарт фирмы IBM, вошедший в спецификацию APPN; протокол, известный также под названием APPN+)

HPSN - high performance scalable networking, высокопроизводительные расширяемые сети (архитектура фирмы 3Com)

HSB - hue-saturation-brightness, цвет-насыщенность-яркость (метод цветопередачи)

HSDL - high-speed data link, высокоскоростной канал передачи данных

HSM - hierarchical storage management, иерархическое управление запоминающими устройствами

HSRP - hot standby router protocol, протокол связи с маршрутизатором горячего резерва (в сети Internet)

HSSI - high speed serial interface, высокоскоростной последовательный интерфейс

HSV - hue-saturation-value, цвет-насыщенность-значение (метод цветопередачи)

HTML - hyper-text markup language, гипертекстовый язык описания документов (файлов)

I

IBN - 1. integrated branch node, объединенный коммутационный узел (концентратор/маршрутизатор); 2. integrated business network, интегральная сеть деловой связи

ICDA - integrated cashed disk array, дисковая матрица со встроенной кэш-памятью

ICFA - international computer facsimile association, Международная ассоциация компьютерной факсимильной связи

ICI - inter-carrier interface, интерфейс связи между линиями различных телефонных компаний

ICTS - inter-city telecommunications system, система междугородной связи

IDAPI - integrated database application program interface, интегрированный интерфейс доступа к базам данных из приложений (стандарт фирмы Borland)

IDDE - integrated development and debugging environment, интегрированная среда разработки и отладки (программ)

IDL - interface definition language, язык описания интерфейса

IDMS - integrated data management system, интегрированная система управления данными (система управления базами данных для мэйнфреймов)

IEN - integrated enterprise network, интегрированная сеть масштаба предприятия

IETF - internet engineering task force, рабочая группа по стандартам для сети Internet

IH - information highway, информационная магистраль

ILE - integrated language environment, интегрированная языковая среда (разработки программ)

ILMI - interim local management interface, промежуточный интерфейс локального управления

IMAC - ISDN media access control, уровень управления доступом к среде передачи данных в сетях ISDN

IMAP - interactive mail access protocol, протокол интерактивного доступа к электронной почте

IMR - integrated multiport repeater, интегральный многопортовый ретранслятор

IMS - 1. information management system, 1) информационно-управляющая система, 2) система управления информацией (иерархическая система управления базами данных, разработанная фирмой IBM); 2. integration of management systems, объединение административных систем

INM - Internet network management, администрирование в сети Internet

IOS - integrated office system, интегрированная офисная система

IP - 1. image processing, обработка изображений; 2. Internet protocol, межсетевой протокол (первоначально разработанный для сети Internet)

IPS - image processing system, система обработки изображений

IPX - internetwork packet exchange, межсетевой обмен пакетами (протокол фирмы Novell)

IRQ - interruption request, запрос на прерывание

IRS - information retrieval system, информационно-поисковая система

ISA - industry standard architecture, промышленная стандартная архитектура (тип системной шины)

ISAM - indexed sequential access method, индексно-последовательный метод доступа

ISDN - integrated services digital network, цифровая сеть с комплексными услугами

ISP - internet service provider, поставщик сервиса в сети Internet (через узел с прямым доступом к Internet по протоколу IP)

ISR - information storage and retrieval, хранение и поиск информации

ISSA - information systems security association, Ассоциация защиты информационных систем (США)

ISV - 1. independent software vendor, независимая фирма-разработчик программного обеспечения; 2. information system vendor, поставщик информационных систем

J

JAD - joint application development, совместная разработка приложений

JCL - job control language, язык управления заданиями

JPEG - joint photographic experts group, 1) Объединенная экспертная группа по фотографии, 2) алгоритм сжатия неподвижного изображения, разработанный этой группой

K

KBMS - knowledge base management system, система управления базой знаний

KBS - knowledge base system, система баз знаний, СБЗ

L

LAP - link access protocol, протокол доступа к каналу связи
LAPM - link access protocol for modems, протокол доступа к каналу связи для модемов
LAT - local area transport, передача в локальной сети (протокол)
LATA - local access and transport area, область локального доступа и передачи (географическая зона, обслуживаемая одной RBOC)
LAU - LAN access unit, блок (устройство) доступа к локальной сети
LEC - local exchange carrier, 1) местная телефонная сеть, 2) фирма - владелец местной телефонной сети
LED - light-emitting diode, светодиод
LEL - link, embed and launch-to-edit, компоновка и запуск на редактирование (технология, позволяющая автоматически загружать другое приложение при обращении к документу)
LLC - logical link control, управление логическими связями (протокол)
LMI - local management interface, интерфейс локального управления (в сети)
LNM - LAN network manager, программа управления локальной сетью
LON - LAN outer network, сеть, внешняя по отношению к данной локальной сети
LQ - letter quality, режим высококачественной печати
LRU - last (least) recently used, "наиболее давно использовавшийся" (алгоритм замещения блоков информации в двухуровневой памяти)
LS - 1. library server, библиотечный сервер; 2. licensing system, система лицензирования
LSAPI - license server application programming interface, интерфейс прикладного программирования для сервера контроля лицензий (программное средство в составе ОС и приложений, позволяющее контролировать фактическое использование лицензионных программ в сети)
LU - logical unit, логический блок
LUG - local user group, локальная группа пользователей
LVM - logical volume manager, программа управления логическими томами

M

MAC - media access control, управление доступом к среде передачи (стандарт сетей Ethernet)

MAN - metropolitan area network, общегородская сеть

MAPI - messaging application programming interface, интерфейс программирования приложений электронной почты (предложен фирмой Microsoft)

MAS - multimedia access system, система доступа к данным мультимедиа

MAU - 1. medium attachment unit, блок доступа к среде (передачи данных); 2. multistation (multi) access unit, устройство множественного доступа

MDC - multi-device controller, контроллер нескольких периферийных устройств

MDI - 1. Medium Dependent Interface, интерфейс, зависящий от среды (передачи данных); 2. multiple document interface, интерфейс для работы с несколькими документами

MFC - Microsoft foundation classes, базовые классы (объектов) фирмы Microsoft

MH - modular hub, модульный концентратор

MHS - 1. message handling service - служба обработки сообщений (протокол фирмы Novell для связи с системами электронной почты); 2. message handling system, система обработки сообщений

MI - management interface, интерфейс управления

MIB - management information base, административная база данных

MIDI - musical instrument device interface, интерфейс электромузыкальных инструментов

MIF - management information file, файл административной информации

MII - medium independent interface, интерфейс, независимый от среды (передачи данных)

MLID - multiple link interface driver, многоканальный интерфейсный драйвер

MLS - multilevel security, многоуровневая защита данных

MMPM - multimedia presentation manager, программа управления презентацией с использованием мультимедиа

MMS - manufacturing messaging specification, спецификация производственной службы сообщений (стандарт для передачи сообщений внутри предприятия)

MNI - mobile network integration, объединение сетей подвижной связи

MNP - microcom network protocol - сетевой протокол Microcom (семейство протоколов, обеспечивающих исправление ошибок и сжатие данных; разработаны фирмой Microcom и признаны стандартами в области модемов)

MO - magneto-optical, магнитооптический

MOB - movable object block, перемещаемый фрагмент объекта, спрайт

MOD - magneto-optical disk - магнитооптический диск

MOM - manager of managers - "администратор администраторов" (принцип распределенного управления сетями с передачей функциональной обработки локальным серверам, но с сохранением централизованного контроля за работой всей сети)

MOSPF - multicast open shortest path first - предпочтительное предоставление кратчайшего пути (сетевой протокол групповой рассылки)

MP – multiprocessing - мультипроцессорная обработка

MPC - multi-purpose communications - многоцелевая система связи

MPEG - motion picture experts group, 1) экспертная группа по кинематографии, 2) алгоритм сжатия подвижного изображения, разработанный этой группой

MPP - massively parallel processing - обработка данных с массовым параллелизмом

MPR - multiprotocol router - многопротокольный маршрутизатор

MPTN - multiprotocol transport network - сеть с многопротокольной передачейданных

MQI - message queue interface - интерфейс очередей сообщений

MRCI - Microsoft realtime compression interface - интерфейс сжатия данных в реальном времени фирмы Microsoft

MSH - multi services hub - многоцелевой концентратор (обслуживающий сети различных типов)

MSL - mirrored server link - задублированная связь серверов

MTF - Microsoft tape format - формат магнитной ленты фирмы Microsoft

MTNT - multiple technology network testbed - многофункциональный стенд для испытаний сетевых технологий

MVS - 1. multiple virtual storage - многосегментная виртуальная память; 2. MultiVideo System - система мультивидео

O

OM - operation and maintenance - эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание

OC - 1. office communications - учрежденческая связь; 2. optical carrier - оптоволоконная линия связи

OCE - open collaboration environment - открытая среда коллективной работы

OD - (O/D) on demand - по требованию, по запросу

ODA - open document architecture - открытая архитектура обработки документов (см. также ODMA)

ODAPI - open database application programming interface - открытый интерфейс прикладного программирования баз данных

ODBC - (ODC) open database connectivity, открытые средства связи с базами данных (стандартный интерфейс фирмы Microsoft)

ODL - object definition language, язык описания объектов

ODMA - open document management architecture, открытая архитектура управления документами (интерфейс прикладного программирования для связи клиентов с DMS)

OEM - original equipment manufacturer, фирма - изготовитель комплектного (комплексного) оборудования, поставщик систем

OID - object identifier - идентификатор объекта

OLB - object location broker, программа - брокер местоположения объектов

OLE - object linking and embedding - объектная компоновка (технология фирмы Microsoft)

OLI - optical line interface - интерфейс оптических линий связи

OLTP - on-line transaction processing - оперативная обработка транзакций

OMW - object management workbench - инструментальные средства объектного управления

ONA - open network architecture - открытая сетевая архитектура

OODB - object-oriented database - объектно-ориентированная база данных

OOPS - object-oriented programming system - объектно- ориентированная система программирования

OSF - open software foundation - Фонд открытого программного обеспечения (консорциум компаний-разработчиков)

OSI - open systems interconnection - взаимодействие открытых систем (семиуровневая модель сетевых протоколов, разработанная ISO)

OSI/TP - open systems interconnection/transaction processing, обработка транзакций в среде OSI (стандарт)

OSME - open systems message exchange, обмен сообщениями в открытых системах

OSPF - open shortest path first, "первым выбирается кратчайший путь" (сетевой протокол маршрутизации)

OT - object technology, объектная технология

OTF - open tape format, открытый формат лент (стандарт)

OURS - open user recommended solutions, "Технические решения, рекомендуемые пользователям открытых систем" (группа,

занимающаяся вопросами совместимости и управления в распределенных средах, включающих продукты разных поставщиков)

P

PABX - private automatic branch exchange - учрежденческая АТС с исходящей и входящей связью (с городом)

PAD - packet assembly and disassembly, формирование и декомпозиция (распаковка) пакетов

PAMA - preassigned multiple access, множественный доступ с жестким закреплением каналов

PARIS - packetized automatic routing integrated system, интегрированная система автоматизированной маршрутизации пакетов (разработана фирмой IBM)

PC - personal computer, персональный компьютер, ПК

PCB - printed circuit board, печатная плата

PCL - printer control language, язык управления принтерами

PCM - plug-compatible manufacturer, производитель плат, совместимых по разъему

PCMCIA - personal computer memory card international association, 1) международная ассоциация производителей плат памяти для персональных компьютеров, 2) одноименный стандарт на средства расширения портативных ПК

PDA - personal digital assistant, персональный цифровой ассистент, электронный секретарь (тип портативного компьютера)

PDB - protocol data block, протокольный блок данных

PDF - portable document format, формат переносимого документа (в настольных издательских системах)

PDL - page description language, язык описания страниц

PDQ - parallel data query, параллельный запрос данных

PDU - protocol data unit, протокольный блок данных

PG - presentation graphics, презентационная графика

PGA - pin grid array, корпус ИС с матрицей штырьковых выводов

PGP - pretty good privacy, "надежная конфиденциальность" (алгоритм шифрования)

PIC - picture image compression, сжатие неподвижных изображений (формат графических файлов)

PIF - program information file, файл информации о программе

PIM - personal information manager, персональный информационный менеджер (программа организации распорядка дня)

PL - programming language, язык программирования

PMA - physical medium attachment, подсоединение к физической среде (передачи данных)

PNP - plug-and-play, "подсоединяй и работай" (стандарт автоматической настройки конфигурации)

POSIX - portable operating systems interface, интерфейс переносимых операционных систем (государственный стандарт США - для обеспечения переносимости прикладных программ на разные платформы в среде Unix)

POST - procedure of self-testing, процедура (начального) самотестирования

PPL - process-to-process linking, связь между процессами

PPP - point-to-point protocol, протокол двухточечной связи

PREP - powerPC reference platform, эталонная платформа PowerPC (документ, разработанный IBM и Apple и определяющий совместимость с процессором PowerPC)

PTF - program temporary fixes, временные исправления в программе

PTM - packet transfer mode, режим пакетной передачи

PVC - 1. permanent virtual circuit, постоянный виртуальный канал; 2. permanent virtual connection, постоянное виртуальное соединение

Q

QBE - query by example, запрос по образцу

QBF - query by form, запрос через форму

QBM - query by model, запрос по модели

QIC - quarter-inch cartridge, 1/4-дюймовый картридж

R

RACF - resource access control facility, средства управления доступом к ресурсам (система защиты данных в хост-машинах фирмы IBM)

RAID - redundant array of inexpensive drives (disks), матрица недорогих дисковых накопителей с избыточностью (тип дисковой памяти с резервированием и дублированием данных)

RAS - 1. reliability, availability and serviceability, надежность, работоспособность и удобство эксплуатации(аппаратуры); 2. remote access server, сервер дистанционного доступа

RC - remote control, дистанционное управление

RDA - remote database access, дистанционный доступ к базам данных

RDBMS - relational database management system, система управления реляционными базами данных

RGB - red-green-blue, красный-зеленый-синий (система цветопередачи)

RISC - reduced instruction set computer, ЭВМ с сокращенным набором команд

RJE - remote job entry, дистанционный ввод заданий

RLE - run-length encoding, групповое кодирование (в растровой графике)

RMON - remote monitoring, 1) дистанционный сбор административной информации, 2) среда дистанционного контроля сети (стандарт)

RPC - remote procedure call, дистанционный вызов процедур (сетевого администрирования)

RPG - report program generator, генератор отчетов (результатов анализа данных)

RPL - remote program load, дистанционная загрузка программ

RPM - rotations per minute, (число) оборотов в минуту

RQBE - relational query by example, реляционный запрос по образцу

RQS - recoverable queuing service, обслуживание очередей (транзакций) с восстановлением при отказах

RTOS - real-time operating system, операционная система реального времени

RTP - rapid transport protocol, протокол ускоренной передачи данных (составная часть HPR)

S

SAA - systems application architecture, архитектура системных приложений (предложена фирмой IBM для соединения различных платформ в сети)

SAFE - secure access facility for enterprise, средства доступа к защищенным данным в сети масштаба предприятия

SAM - 1. secure access management, управление защищенным доступом; 2. system administrator means, инструментальные средства системного администратора

SAS - single attachment station, станция с единственным подключением (к сети)

SCS - structured cabling system, структурированная кабельная система

SCSI - small computer system interface, интерфейс малых вычислительных систем (стандарт)

SDC - synchronous data compression, сжатие синхронных потоков данных (технология фирмы Motorola)

SDDI - schielded distributed data interface, распределенный интерфейс передачи данных по экранированной витой паре

SDLC - synchronous data link control, синхронное управление передачей данных (сетевой протокол)

SDMA - space-division multiple access, множественный доступ с пространственным разделением каналов

SE - standard edition, стандартная редакция (версия программного продукта)

SEE - software engineering environment, среда разработки программ

SES - smart energy system, интеллектуальная система энергосбережения

SFS - shared file server, файл-сервер коллективного доступа

SGML - standard generalized (general) markup language, стандартный обобщенный язык описания документов

SH - stackable hub, наращиваемый концентратор (допускающий включение в каскад)

SIG - special interest group, специальная группа (конечных пользователей) по какой-либо проблеме (в составе Ассоциации по вычислительной технике США)

SINC - single-image network computing, единое представление сетевых вычислений

SLAP - serial line access protocol, протокол доступа к последовательному каналу

SM - smart card, интеллектуальная карточка (содержащая микропроцессор)

SMA - systems monitor architecture, архитектура системного мониторинга

SMDS - switched multimegabit data service, служба коммутируемой мультимегабитной передачи данных (набор спецификаций фирмы Bell Communications)

SMF - standard messaging format, стандартный формат передачи сообщений

SMP - 1. simple management protocol, упрощенный протокол управления; 2. symmetrical multiple processor, симметричный мультипроцессор; 3. symmetrical multiprocessing, симметричная мультипроцессорная обработка

SMT - station management, управление станциями (протокол, входящий в спецификацию FDDI)

SMTP - simple mail transfer protocol, упрощенный протокол электронной почты (стандарт)

SNA - systems network architecture, сетевая архитектура систем (сетевой протокол, предложенный фирмой IBM)

SNAP - standard network access protocol, стандартный протокол доступа к сети

SPA - software publishers association, Ассоциация издателей программных продуктов

SPC - standard peripheral controller, контроллер стандартных периферийных устройств

SPEC - system performance evaluation cooperative, группа по оценке системной производительности (занимающаяся стандартизацией соответствующих тестов)

SQA - software quality assurance, обеспечение качества программного обеспечения

SQL - structured query language, язык структурированных запросов

SRB - source route bridging, мостовая передача с маршрутизацией от источника (протокол, предложенный фирмой IBM)

SRP - source routing protocol, протокол маршрутизации от источника (связной протокол)

STDMA - space-time division multiple access, множественный доступ с пространственно-временным разделением каналов

STP - 1. shielded twisted pair, экранированная витая пара; 2. signal transfer point, пункт передачи сигнала (в сети)

SWS - structured wiring system, структурированная система кабельной разводки

T

TAPI - telephony application programming interface - интерфейс программирования приложений телефонной связи (стандарт, предложенный фирмами Microsoft и Intel)

TCP/IP - transmission control protocol/ internet protocol - протокол управления передачей/межсетевой протокол (стандарт)

TDM - time-division multiplexing - мультиплексирование с разделением времени (временным уплотнением каналов)

TDMA - time division multiple access, множественный доступ с временным разделением каналов

TFT - thin-film transistor, тонкопленочный транзистор

TIFF - tagged image file format, теговый формат файла изображения (промышленный стандарт хранения изображения в виде упакованных полей)

TLU - table look-up, табличный поиск

TP - 1. transaction processing, обработка транзакций; 2.transport protocol, транспортный протокол; 3. twisted pair,витая пара

TPC - transaction processing council, 1) Совет по обработке транзакций; 2) одноименный набор стандартов для тестирования СУБД

TPI - tracks per inch, число дорожек на дюйм

TPS - transactions per second, число транзакций в секунду

TSR - 1. terminate-and-stay-resident, "после выполнения остаться в памяти" (тип резидентной программы); 2. time-sharing regime, режим разделения времени

TTS - text-to-speech, (преобразование) "текст-в-речь"

U

UART - universal asynchronous receiver/transmitter, универсальный асинхронный приемопередатчик

UDF - user-defined function, функция, определенная пользователем

UDM - uniform data model, стандартная модель данных (стандарт взаимодействия библиотек многократно используемых программ)

ULP - upper layer protocol, протокол верхнего уровня

UMIG - universal messaging interoperability group, группа по универсальному взаимодействию систем передачи сообщений

UNI – user (-to-) network interface, сетевой интерфейс пользователя (в частности, в сетях ATM)

URPC - universal remote procedure call, универсальная система дистанционного вызова процедур

USS - United States standard, стандарт США

UTP - unshielded twisted pair, неэкранированная витая пара

UUCP - unix to unix copy program, программа копирования Unix-Unix (шлюз и утилита для доступа к сети Internet из почтовыхпакетов локальных сетей)

V

VAC - value-added carrier, 1) высококачественная арендуемая линия связи; 2) компания - владелец сети, предоставляющая дополнительные услуги

VAN - value-added network, сеть с дополнительными услугами

VAT - video audio teleconference, видеоаудиотелеконференция

VCC - virtual channel connection, соединение виртуальных каналов

VCI - virtual circuit identifier, идентификатор виртуального канала

VDI - video device interface, интерфейс видеоустройств

VDS - virus detection system, система обнаружения вирусов

VDT - visual display terminal, видеотерминал

VESA - video electronics standards (suppliers) association, 1) Ассоциация по стандартам в области видеоэлектроники (Ассоциация

производителей средств видеоэлектроники); 2) одноименный тип локальной шины в ПК с процессором фирмы Intel

VFS - virtual file system, виртуальная файловая система

VIM - vendor independent messaging, передача сообщений независимо от фирм-поставщиков (средств электронной почты; интерфейс, предложенный фирмой Lotus Development)

VIVID - video, voice, image and data, видео, речь, изображение и цифровые данные (мультимедиа)

VLB - VESA local bus, локальная шина VESA

VLIW - very long instruction word, "очень длинное командное слово", широкая команда (архитектура ЭВМ с системой команд сверхбольшой разрядности)

VLM - virtual loadable module, виртуальный загрузочный модуль

VPN - virtual private network, виртуальная частная сеть

VRS - voice recognition system, система распознавания речи

VTAM - virtual telecommunications access method, виртуальный телекоммуникационный метод доступа

W

WABI - Windows application binary interface, двоичный интерфейс приложений среды Windows

WAN - wide-area network, глобальная сеть

WAND - wide-area network distribution, распространение программ по глобальной сети

WFS - workflow software, программное обеспечение автоматизации деловых процедур (документооборота)

WORM - write-once/read-many, с однократной записью и многократным считыванием (тип лазерного диска)

WWW - world-wide web, всемирная "паутина" (глобальная гипертекстовая система в сети Internet)

WYSIWYG - what you see is what you get, "что видишь, то и получишь" (режим полного соответствия изображения на экране и распечатки)

X

XCOFF - extended common object file format, расширенный общий формат объектных файлов

XDP - external data presentation, внешнее представление данных

XE - extended edition, расширенная редакция (версия программного продукта)

XOR - exclusive OR, исключающее ИЛИ

Y

Y/N - yes/no, да/нет

Z

ZIF - zero insertion force, с нулевым усилием сочленения (соединитель)
ZIP - zigzag-in-line package, плоский корпус со штырьковыми выводами, расположенными зигзагообразно

LIST OF PROGRAMMING AND COMPUTER SCIENCE TERMS SITES

http://www.labautopedia.org/mw/index.php/List_of_programming_and_computer_science_term

http://jobsearchtech.about.com/od/techindustryresources/a/Tech_Terms_3.htm

http://www.htmlgoodies.com/beyond/reference/article.php/3472831/Glossary-of-ComputerInternet-Terms.htm

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