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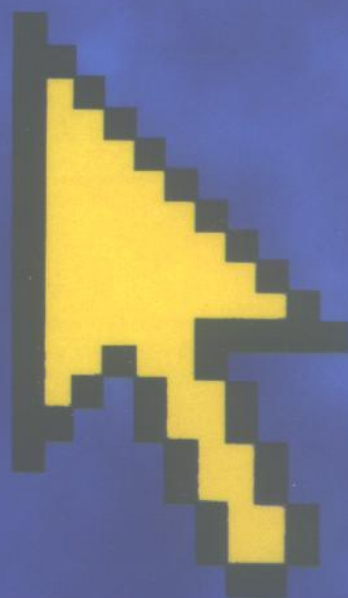
Microsoft®  
Windows NT®  
Windows 95



Microsoft®  
**New English-Chinese  
Computer Dictionary**

**微软新英汉双解  
计算机词典**

[美] Microsoft Corporation 著  
北京超品计算机有限责任公司 译



人民邮电出版社  
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**Microsoft Press**

# 微软新英汉双解计算机词典

Microsoft® New English-Chinese Computer Dictionary

[美] Microsoft Corporation 著

北京超品计算机有限责任公司 译

人民邮电出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本词典收词 8000 多条,内容涵盖了与计算机有关的几乎所有领域,包括计算机基础理论、计算机硬件与设备、计算机系统结构、系统软件与操作系统、各种领域的应用软件、微型计算机技术、数据库、程序语言设计、计算技术、人工智能与专家系统、模式识别与图像处理、计算机控制、计算机图形学、计算机辅助设计与制造、信息管理、办公自动化、多媒体技术、计算机网络与通信、电子金融、计算机安全、因特网和万维网、计算机游戏以及计算机历史等。

本词典编排科学,条理清晰。尤其难能可贵的是作为一本工具书,她语言生动活泼,通俗易懂,还有部分举例,并配有大量的插图。

本词典采用中、英文双语注释,是一本非常难得的专业英语阅读材料。

本词典提供了大量的新术语、新概念,是一本最新的、最权威的计算机工具书。

本词典不但适合计算机专业人员使用,也可供计算机及相关专业的师生、计算机和网络爱好者阅读和参考。

### 微软新英汉双解计算机词典

**Microsoft® New English - Chinese Computer Dictionary**

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# 引言

## 引言

《微软计算机词典》(第4版)是一部全面而权威的工具体书,它提供了与计算机相关的术语和缩略语的定义。本辞典中包括了来自与计算机用户相关的广泛主题的术语,其中包括软件、硬件、网络技术、数据存储、图形学、游戏、信息处理技术、因特网和万维网、博奕、计算机历史、行话和俚语、组织机构、程序设计和标准等领域。

尽管本书的内容几乎涵盖了计算机技术各个领域,但是它没有收录绝大多数相关公司和计算机产品及型号的词条,也没有收录绝大多数应用软件产品的词条。至于重要的公司和关键的产品,由于在计算机行业内部具有历史的或普遍的重要性,因此而例外。

本辞典重点收录的术语是一般计算机用户在下列领域中将经常遇到的:文献资料、联机帮助、计算机手册、市场营销和销售资料、大众媒体和计算机贸易出版物等。因为大多数计算机用户在家中或工作时使用个人计算机和桌面系统,所以本辞典中的主要词条覆盖了描述和使用这些系统的术语。但是,也包括一些专用或高度技术性的语言,用来说明如下有关领域:产业界、学术界、软件和硬件的开发与研究。之所以收录这些词条,是因为它们与大部分通用计算机术语有关,或者它们具有重要的历史意义。

## 第4版的修改情况

为了反应计算机领域中许多先进的技术并包括受到公众广泛关注的几个领域,如网络、Web创作和2000年问题,我们对微软计算机辞典第3版进行了修改,收录的词条扩展到8000条以上。并增加了3个新附录,包括了因特网域名、文件扩展名和2000年问题的术语。

## 词条的出现顺序

所有词条按字母顺序排列。空格、连字符和反斜线不参加排序;例如,Baudot code出现在baud和baud rate之间,machine-independent出现在machine identification和machine instruction之间。数字和符号位于本书的开始部分并且按ASCII码的升序排列。如果一个词条以字母开头,但包含数字,它按照开头的字母顺序排列,然后根据ASCII码顺序排列。因此V20在V.2x之前,二者又都在VAB之前。

## 词条

词条分两种类型:一类是主词条,包括完整的定义;另一类是同义交叉参考词条,包含“参见”一词,提示读者参考相应的主词条。同义交叉参考词条通常是某个主词条的次要的或不常用的称呼。主词条的定义可以作为同义交叉参考词条的替代定义。

## 格式

每个主词条中的信息都以一致的格式出现:用黑体字表示的词条名称、异体拼写词(如果存在)、音标、定义、图例或参考表格(如果存在),缩写(如果存在),别名(如果存在)和交叉参考词条(如果存在)。

## 主词条

以缩略语、一个或多个单词构成的缩写词或多个词连接而成的拼接词组成的词条将在定义的开始给出单词的完整拼写。这些单词或短语中组成缩略语、缩写或拼接词的字母以黑体表示。

当一个主词条的拼写与另一个主词条的拼写完全相同时,将在每个词条的右上角用数字上标来区分这两个词条。这些词条被称为同形异义词,它们通常具有不同的词性。例如,

*e-mail*<sup>1</sup> (名词)

*e-mail*<sup>2</sup> (动词)

## 拼写变体

当一个主词条有一个或多个拼写变体时,每个拼写变体紧随主词条的名称之后,其间用“或”来分隔。

## 词性

所有词条分为四种词性,此外还有前缀,词性缩写如下:

*n.* 名词  
*vb.* 动词  
*adj.* 形容词  
*adv.* 副词

## 定义

8000 多个词条都用清楚、标准的音域定义。许多术语超出了一般的简单定义，而提供了额外详细的解释，并且为了方便计算机用户，还将其放在上下文中，以便于理解。当一个词条有一个以上的意义或定义时，这些定义用数字序号表示，以便于区分术语在含义上特殊，有时是细微的变化。

## 图例和参考表格

有些词条带有图例或表格，以帮助定义词条。在大多数情况下，图例和表格出现在与适用词条相同的页上。

但是，有些情况下，因为页面排版的需要，而不得不将它们放在下一页中。带有图例或表格的词条通常在该词条的结尾处按下列格式引用：

*参见图例。*

*参见下表。*

## 缩略语

计算机领域中的有些术语，特别是计算机标准和因特网俚语，可以被缩短为缩略语。有时人们提及某个概念或对象时，更常使用这些缩略语，在这些情况下，该缩略语作为主词条出现。在另一些情况下，缩略语没有它所代表的单词或短语那样常用。在这些情况中，单词或短语就作为主词条。缩略语按如下格

式放在词条定义的末尾：

*缩写：*

## 别名

计算机领域中有些项目或概念可以有多个名称。尽管如此，通常情况下常用一种方式。该常用的术语作为主词条。别名列在缩写之后；如果没有缩写，则按下列格式列在定义之后：

*也称：*

## 交叉参考

交叉参考有 3 种类型：参见、另见和比较。“参见”的参考方式用在同义词的情况下，并且简单地指向含有所引用信息的另一个词条。“另见”参考方式指向包含关于某个主题的额外或补充信息的一个或多个词条，并且跟随在定义后的缩写或别名之后。“比较”参考方式指明与本词条含义相反的一个或多个词条，并且跟随在“另见”之后；如果没有“另见”，则跟随在定义后的缩写或别名之后。

## 未来印刷和版本

我们尽力确保本书的准确性和完整性。如果您发现错误，或认为某个词条包含的信息不充分，或者在本版种找不到要查找的词条，敬请告知。来信请寄：Dictionary Editor, Microsoft Press, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-8302. 或发送电子邮件至：[mmspcd@microsoft.com](mailto:mmspcd@microsoft.com)。

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# 目 录

A.....	1
B.....	41
C.....	80
D.....	153
E.....	205
F.....	229
G.....	263
H.....	276
I.....	298
J.....	335
K.....	341
L.....	346
M.....	368
N.....	406
O.....	424
P.....	438
Q.....	492
R.....	495
S.....	526
T.....	582
U.....	612
V.....	623
W.....	641
X.....	658
Y.....	662
Z.....	664
附录 A ASCII 字符集.....	678
附录 B IBM 扩展字符集.....	679
附录 C Apple 公司 Macintosh 扩展字符集.....	680
附录 D EBCDIC 字符集.....	684
附录 E 数的等价表示.....	691
附录 F 因特网域名.....	698
附录 G 常用文件扩展名.....	706
附录 H 2000 年问题参考.....	714

## A

**A** 或 **a n.** 安培 参见 ampere. See ampere.

**A:**或 **a:** **n.** **A:**或 **a:** 第一软盘驱动器, 在 Windows 和其他操作系统中的主软盘驱动器, 用于标识第一个或主软盘驱动器的标识符。除非在 CMOS 启动指令中改变所指定的驱动器, 否则操作系统在执行启动指令时首先要检测此驱动器。In Windows and some other operating systems, the identifier used for the first, or primary, floppy disk drive. Unless otherwise specified by changing the CMOS startup instructions, this is the drive the operating system checks first for startup instructions.

**AAL n.** ATM 适配层 参见 ATM Adaptation Layer. See ATM Adaptation Layer.

**ABC n.** **AB** 计算机; 自动亮度调节电路; **ABC** 程序设计语言 1. Atanasoff-Berry Computer 的缩写。第一台使用真空管的数字计算机, 由爱荷华 (Iowa) 州立大学的 John Atanasoff 和 Clifford Berry 于 1942 年设计制造。2. automatic brightness control 的缩写。一种可以调节监视器亮度的电路, 可以根据周围的明亮状况进行补偿。3. 由荷兰 CWI 公司开发的一种命令式语言和程序设计环境。这种交互式、结构化的高级语言易于学习和使用。它不是系统编程语言, 但适于教学和原型开发。1. Acronym for Atanasoff-Berry Computer. The first electronic digital computer, created by John Atanasoff and Clifford Berry of Iowa State University in 1942. 2. Acronym for automatic brightness control. A circuit that changes the luminance of a monitor to compensate for ambient lighting conditions. 3. An imperative language and programming environment from CWI, Netherlands. This interactive, structured, high-level language is easy to learn and use. It is not a systems-programming language, but it is good for teaching or prototyping.

**abend** 或 **ABEND n.** 异常结束 abnormal end 的缩写。由于程序错误或系统故障而导致程序非正常结束的现象。另见 abort, crash<sup>1</sup>。Short for abnormal end. The premature ending of a program because of program error or system failure. See also abort, crash<sup>1</sup>.

**ABI n.** 应用程序二进制接口 参见 application binary interface. See application binary interface.

**ABIOS n.** 高级基本输入/输出系统 Advanced Basic Input/Output System 的缩写。一系列输入输出服务例程, 在 IBM 公司 PS/2 PC 产品中, 用于支持多任务技术和保护模式。另见 BIOS。Acronym for Advanced Basic Input/Output System. A set of input/output service routines designed to support multi-tasking and protected mode that were built into IBM PS/2 PCs. See also BIOS.

**abnormal end n.** 异常结束 参见 abend. See abend.

**A-Bone n.** 亚太主干网 以 T1 速率或更好线路连接东南亚国家和澳大利亚用户的亚太因特网主干网, 不需要通过北美的设备发送数据。A-Bone 由 Asia Internet Holding Co., Ltd. 于 1996 年开始开发。到 1998 年已经有 13 个国家与设在日本的 A-Bone 的集线器相连接。A-Bone 也包括到欧洲和美国的链接。另见 backbone。The Asian-Pacific Internet backbone that connects users in East and South Asian countries and Australia at T1 speeds or better, without the need to send data through North American facilities. The A-Bone was launched by Asia Internet Holding Co., Ltd., in 1996. By 1998, a total of 13 countries were connected to the A-Bone's hub in Japan. A-Bone also includes links to both Europe and the United States. See also backbone.

**abort vb.** 异常终止 通常指程序或过程在运行的过程中突然终止。To terminate abruptly, often used in reference to a program or procedure in progress.

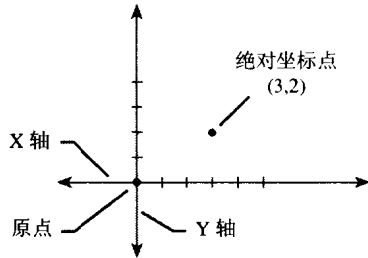
**absolute address n.** 绝对地址 一种使用内存地址 (编号) 而不是通过计算表达式得出该地址以明确指明内存位置的方法。也称 direct address, machine address, real address。另见 absolute coding。比较 relative address, virtual address。A means of specifying a precise memory location in a program by using its address (number) rather than an expression to calculate the address. Also called direct address, machine address, real address. See also absolute coding. Compare relative address, virtual address.

**absolute coding n.** 绝对编码 使用绝对寻址而不用间接寻址的程序编码。另见 absolute address, indirect address。Program code that uses absolute addressing rather than indirect addressing. See also absolute address, relative address.

**absolute coordinates n.** 绝对坐标 (系) 用到原点的距离来定义的一种坐标。在图形和计算机图形学中, 常使用绝对坐标对图表或显示在网格上的点进行定位。例如, 用相对于  $x$  与  $y$  轴上的点来描述一幅图或用相对于  $x$ 、 $y$  和  $z$  轴上的点来描述屏幕上的三维图形对象。参见图例。另见 Cartesian coordinates。Coordinates that are defined in terms of their distance from the origin, the point where the axes intersect. Graphs and computer graphics use absolute coordinates to locate points on a chart or display grid—for example, points in relation to the  $x$ - and  $y$ -axes on a graph or the  $x$ -,  $y$ -, and  $z$ -axes used to specify the location of a three-dimensional graphic object on the screen. See the illustration. See also Cartesian coordinates.

**absolute path n.** 绝对路径 以驱动器标识符和根目录或网络共享开头, 并以完整的文件名结束的路径 (例如 C:\docs\work\contract.txt 或 \\netshare\docs\work\contract.txt)。也称 full path。另见 path (第 2 定义)。比较 relative path。A path to a file that begins with the drive identifier and root directory or with a

network share and ends with the complete filename (for example, C:\docs\work\contract.txt or \\netshare\docs\work\contract.txt). Also called full path. See also path (definition 2). Compare relative path.



绝对坐标 Absolute coordinates

**absolute pointing device** *n.* **绝对定位设备** 一种使其位置总是与屏幕上光标的位置相对应的机械或物理定位设备。例如，如果用户把图形板输入笔放在板的右上角，则屏幕上的光标移至与笔相对应的屏幕或屏幕窗口的右上角。另见 absolute coordinates。比较 relative pointing device。A mechanical or physical pointing device whose location is associated with the position of the on-screen cursor. For example, if the user of a graphics tablet places the pen on the upper right corner of the tablet, the cursor moves to the upper right corner of the screen or on-screen window associated with the pen. See also absolute coordinates. Compare relative pointing device.

**absolute value** *n.* **绝对值** 一种量的值，这种值与其值的符号（正或负）无关。绝对值总是大于或等于零。例如 10 是 10 和 -10 的绝对值。编程语言和电子表格软件通常都有返回数字绝对值的函数。The magnitude of a number, irrespective of its sign (+ or -). An absolute value is always greater than or equal to zero. For example, 10 is the absolute value of 10 and of -10. Programming languages and spreadsheet programs commonly include functions that return the absolute value of a number.

**abstract**<sup>1</sup> *adj.* **抽象** 1. 在字符识别系统中，用于修饰或说明某种符号类型，这类符号与字母或数据不同，它没有内在含义，必须先定义，然后才能被解释使用。2. 在程序设计中，用于修饰或说明某种数据类型。这种类型是根据对该类型的对象所能进行的操作，而不是对象本身的属性来定义的。另见 abstract data type。1. In character recognition systems, of, pertaining to, or being a type of symbol that, unlike a letter or numeral, has no intrinsic meaning and must be defined before it can be interpreted. 2. In programming, of, pertaining to, or being a data type defined by the operations that can be performed on objects of that type rather than by the properties of the objects themselves. See also abstract data type.

**abstract**<sup>2</sup> *n.* **摘要** 信息处理技术和图书馆科学中的一种概括性文字，通常由一段或几段文字组成，放在

研究文献（如科学论文）正文开始之前。In information processing and library science, a summary typically consisting of a paragraph or a few paragraphs at the beginning of an investigative document, such as a scientific paper.

**abstract class** *n.* **抽象类** 在面向对象程序设计中，不能用抽象类创建任何对象，但是可用抽象类来定义子类，然后通过子类创建对象。另见 object（第 2 定义）。比较 concrete class。In object-oriented programming, a class in which no objects can be created. It is, however, used to define subclasses, and objects are created from the subclasses. See also object (definition 2). Compare concrete class.

**abstract data type** *n.* **抽象数据类型** 在程序设计中，由程序员根据数据所包含的内容及可执行的操作而定义的一种数据集合。这种类型比受其所含对象属性约束的数据类型更具有概括性。例如，数据类型“pet（宠物）”比“pet dog（爱犬）”、“pet bird（宠物鸟）”及“pet fish（宠物鱼）”等更具有概括性。用于描写抽象数据类型的一个标准例子是栈，即通常用于临时存放信息的小块存储区。作为一种抽象的数据类型，栈结构的特点是：既可以向其中压入（追加）数值，又可从其中弹出（取走）数值。数值的类型（比如整型）与原定义无关。程序对抽象数据类型操作的方式是被封装起来的，或称被隐藏了的，与该程序的其他部分无关。这种封装操作性使编程人员，改变数据类型的定义或改变其操作时，不会导致使用该抽象数据类型的现存程序出现错误。抽象数据类型代表了传统程序设计方法与面向对象程序设计方法之间的一个中间过程。另见 data type, object-oriented programming。In programming, a data set defined by the programmer in terms of the information it can contain and the operations that can be performed with it. An abstract data type is more generalized than a data type constrained by the properties of the objects it contains—for example, the data type “pet” is more generalized than the data types “pet dog,” “pet bird,” and “pet fish.” The standard example used in illustrating an abstract data type is the stack, a small portion of memory used to store information, generally on a temporary basis. As an abstract data type, the stack is simply a structure onto which values can be pushed (added) and from which they can be popped (removed). The type of value, such as integer, is irrelevant to the definition. The way in which the program performs operations on abstract data types is encapsulated, or hidden, from the rest of the program. Encapsulation enables the programmer to change the definition of the data type or its operations without introducing errors to the existing code that uses the abstract data type. Abstract data types represent an intermediate step between traditional programming and object-oriented programming. See also data type, object-oriented programming.

**abstraction** *n.* **抽象** 1. 广义上讲，是指专门软件的使

用,例如应用程序接口(API)。它是消除软件对设备的依赖性或潜在的软件复杂性的一种方法。例如,硬件抽象使得程序集中于任务(例如通信)的处理,而不是集中于通信设备之间的差别。2.在面向对象程序设计中,把对象抽象为最本质的形式,只将其必需的元素表示出来的过程。抽象用其属性(特征)、行为(功能)和接口(与其他对象通信的方法)定义对象。1. Broadly, the use of specialized software, such as an application programming interface (API), as a means of shielding software from device dependencies or the complexities of underlying software. For instance, hardware abstraction enables programs to focus on a task, such as communications, instead of on individual differences between communications devices. 2. In object-oriented programming, the process of reducing an object to its essence so that only the necessary elements are represented. Abstraction defines an object in terms of its properties (attributes), behaviors (functionality), and interface (means of communicating with other objects).

**abstract machine n. 抽象机(器)** 专门设计的一种处理机,无需实现它,只是表示处理抽象机器语言的一种模型。它的一些指令执行起来比真实计算机的指令更类似于该编译语言。它还使该语言的实现更易于移植到其他平台上。A design for a processor that is not meant for implementation but that represents a model for processing abstract machine language. Its instruction set can use instructions that more closely resemble the compiled language than the instructions used by an actual computer. It can also be used to make the implementation of the language more portable to other platforms.

**abstract machine language n. 抽象机器语言** 解释器或编译器使用的一种中间编程语言。参见 pseudocode (第1定义)。An intermediate programming language used by an interpreter or compiler. See pseudocode (definition 1).

**abstract syntax n. 抽象语法** 一种独立于硬件结构和编码技术的数据结构描述。A data structure description that is independent of hardware structures and encodings.

**Abstract Syntax Notation One n. 第一抽象语法表示法** 国际标准化组织(ISO)专为语法转换而制定的一种标准表示方法,它独立于特定数据类型和数据结构规范。缩写为 ASN.1。另见 data type, ISO, syntax。The ISO standard notation for independent specification of data types and structures for syntax conversion. Acronym: ASN. 1. See also data type, ISO, syntax.

**abstract syntax tree n. 抽象语法树** 一种树型程序表示方法,用于许多集成性程序设计环境和面向结构的编辑程序。A treelike representation of programs used in many integrated programming environments and structure-oriented editors.

**Abstract Window Toolkit n. 抽象视窗工具库** Java 的图形用户接口(GUI)库,提供 Java 应用程序和运行应用程序的计算机本地 GUI 之间的连接。也称 AWT。A library of Java GUIs (Graphical User Interfaces) that provides the connections between a Java application and the native GUI of the computer on which the application runs. Also called AWT.

**A/B switch box n. A/B 开关盒** 有 2 个输出端的开关盒。通过拨动开关,用户可以选择要使用的输出端。另见 switch (第1定义), switch box。A switch box with two outputs. By flipping the switch, the user can select which to use. See also switch (definition 1), switch box.

**AC n. 交流电** 参见 alternating current。See alternating current.

**AC adapter n. 交流适配器** 一种外部电源供给装置,可把交流 110 伏或 220 伏家用电源转换为低压直流电,供给不含内部电源的固态电子设备(如膝上型计算机)使用。An external power supply that converts from a 110 VAC or 220 VAC domestic electric supply ("house current" or "main power") to low-voltage DC, which is required to operate solid-state electronic equipment (such as a laptop computer) that does not include an internal power supply.

**Accelerated Graphics Port n. 加速图形端口** 参见 AGP。See AGP.

**accelerator n. 加速键; 加速器** 1. 在应用程序中,用于(启动)执行已规定好的程序的一种键或键的组合。也称 shortcut key。2. 在硬件设备中,可以加速或增强一个或多个子系统运行速度的设备或器件,这样可改进程序的性能。另见 accelerator card, Windows-based accelerator。1. In applications, a key or key combination used to perform a defined function. Also called shortcut key. 2. In hardware, a device that speeds or enhances the operation of one or more subsystems, leading to improved program performance. See also accelerator card, Windows-based accelerator.

**accelerator board n. 加速卡** 参见 accelerator card。See accelerator card.

**accelerator card n. 加速卡** 一种用于替代或扩充计算机的主微处理器功能的印刷电路板,可以提高处理性能。也称 accelerator board。另见 expansion board, graphics accelerator。A printed circuit board that replaces or augments the computer's main microprocessor, resulting in faster performance. Also called accelerator board. See also expansion board, graphics accelerator.

**acceptable use policy n. 可接受的使用策略** 由因特网服务提供商(ISP)或在线信息服务系统所发布的一种声明,指明用户在进入该服务系统期间可以从事或不能从事的活动。例如许多服务提供商禁止在该网络上从事商务活动。缩写为 AUP。另见 ISP, online information service。A statement issued by an

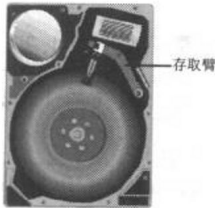
ISP (Internet service provider) or an online information service that indicates what activities users may or may not engage in while logged into the service. For example, some providers prohibit users from engaging in commercial activity on the network. *Acronym: AUP. See also* ISP, online information service.

**acceptance test** *n.* 用户对某种(硬件)产品进行的一种正式评估,通常在工厂里进行,用于验证此产品的性能是否与说明规格相同。A formal evaluation of a hardware product performed by the customer, usually at the factory, to verify that the product is performing according to specifications.

**access**<sup>1</sup> *n.* 存取,访问(方式) 1.从内存读取数据或向内存写入数据的操作。2.接入因特网或其他网络或系统。1. The act of reading data from or writing data to memory. 2. Connection to the Internet or other network or system.

**access**<sup>2</sup> *vb.* 存取,访问 为了读写数据而获取内存中的数据项。To gain entry to memory in order to read or write data.

**access arm** *n.* 存取臂 在磁盘驱动器中,一种可以在磁盘表面上移动读写磁头的机械臂。参见图例。也称 head arm。A mechanical arm that moves the read/write head(s) over the surface of a disk in a disk drive. See the illustration. *Also called* head arm.



存取臂 Access arm

**ACCESS. bus** *n.* 访问总线 用于连接个人计算机与外围设备的双向总线。它最多可把 125 种低速外设(例如打印机、调制解调器、鼠标、键盘等)通过单一的通用端口接入该系统。支持该总线的外设提供与电话插头与插座相似的端口连接器,并且以菊花链型方式连在一起。这样,个人计算机可以与每个外设直接通信,反过来也如此。在将总线设备(如一台打印机)接入到某个系统时,出于优化目的,系统将对其自动识别和配置。外设可以在运行时动态(热插拔)接入,并自动分配给它唯一的访问地址(自动分配地址)。由 Philips 和 DEC 公司联合开发的这种体系结构,最终成为 ACCESS.bus 工业组织控制的 ACCESS.bus 规范,它与 Intel 公司的 USB 是相互竞争的产品。另见 bidirectional, bus, daisy chain<sup>1</sup>, hot plugging, input/output port, peripheral。比较 USB。A bidirectional bus for connecting peripherals to a PC. The ACCESS. bus can connect up to 125 low-speed peripherals, such as printers, modems, mice, and keyboards, to the system through a single, general-purpose port. Peripherals that support the

ACCESS. bus provide a connector or port connection that is similar to a phone-jack connector and are daisy-chained together. However, the PC communicates directly with each peripheral and vice versa. Connecting an ACCESS. bus device (for example, a printer) to a system results in the system automatically identifying and configuring it for optimum performance. Peripherals can be connected while the computer is running (*hot plugging*) and are automatically assigned a unique address (auto-addressing). Developed from the architecture designed jointly by Philips and Digital Equipment Corporation, the ACCESS. bus specification is controlled by the ACCESS. bus Industry Group and competes with Intel's USB. *See also* bidirectional, bus, daisy chain<sup>1</sup>, hot plugging, input/output port, peripheral. *Compare* USB.

**access code** *n.* 访问码 参见 password。See password.

**access control** *n.* 存取控制 一种安全机制,限制对特定信息条目的访问,或者限制在不同预规定组中基于用户身份和相互关系的特定控制权的访问。通常情况下,系统管理员运用这种存取控制机制来控制(或管理)用户对网络资源的访问,网络资源指服务器、目录和文件等。另见 access privileges, system administrator。The mechanisms for limiting access to certain items of information or to certain controls based on users' identities and their membership in various predefined groups. Access control is typically used by system administrators for controlling user access to network resources, such as servers, directories, and files. *See also* access privileges, system administrator.

**access control list** *n.* 存取控制表 一种与某个文件相关的列表,包含允许某些用户或工作组去访问或修改该文件的有关信息。缩写为 ACL。A list associated with a file that contains information about which users or groups have permission to access or modify the file. *Acronym: ACL.*

**accessibility** *n.* 可接近性,可访问性,易使用性 软件、硬件或完整的计算机系统所具有的特性,可以帮助残疾人(如行动不便、眼盲、耳聋的人)方便地使用这种系统。A quality of software, hardware, or a complete computer system that makes it usable by people with one or more physical disabilities, such as restricted mobility, blindness, or deafness.

**access mechanism** *n.* 存取装置,访问机制 1.在磁盘(或光盘)的磁道上定位读写头的磁盘驱动器部件。参见 disk controller。2.允许计算机系统中的一部分向另一部分发送信号的电路。3.在程序设计中,应用程序读取或写入资源的方法。也称 access method。1. The disk drive components that move the read/write head(s) to the proper track of a magnetic disk or optical disc. *See also* disk controller. 2. A circuit that allows one part of a computer system to send signals to another part. 3. In programming, the means by which an application can read from or write to a resource. *Also*

called access method.

**access method** *n.* 访问方法 参见 access mechanism(第3定义)。See access mechanism (definition 3).

**access number** *n.* 访问号码 用户用于访问某种联机服务的电话号码。The telephone number used by a subscriber to gain access to an online service.

**accessory** *n.* 附件; 外围设备 参见 peripheral. See peripheral.

**access path** *n.* 访问路径 参见 search path. See search path.

**access permission** *n.* 访问许可 参见 permission. See permission.

**access point** *n.* 访问点 在无线局域网中, 它指的是将其连接到有线网络的收发器。另见 wireless LAN。In a wireless LAN (local area network), a transceiver that connects it to a wired network. See also wireless LAN.

**access privileges** *n.* 访问权限 在网络和文件服务器中, 给定的用户可以访问特定系统资源的操作类型。由系统管理员指定或取消不同的操作权限, 例如访问某台服务器, 查看某个目录的内容, 打开或传输文件, 创建、修改或删除文件或目录等。对用户指定访问权限有利于系统管理员维护系统的安全(包括私人的秘密信息)和分配系统资源(如磁盘空间)。也称 access rights。另见 file protection, file server, permission, system administrator, write access。The type of operations permitted a given user for a certain system resource on a network or a file server. A variety of operations, such as the ability to access a server, view the contents of a directory, open or transfer files, and create, modify, or delete files or directories, can be allowed or disallowed by the system administrator. Assigning access privileges to users helps the system administrator to maintain security on the system, as well as the privacy of confidential information, and to allocate system resources, such as disk space. Also called access rights. See also file protection, file server, permission, system administrator, write access.

**access provider** *n.* 访问提供商 参见 ISP。See ISP.

**access rights** *n.* 访问权限 参见 access privileges。See access privileges.

**access speed** *n.* 存取速度 参见 access time。See access time.

**access time** *n.* 存取时间 1. 在数据地址被选定之后, 数据从内存传送到处理器所花费的时间。2. 磁盘驱动器中的读写头定位在磁盘的某个磁道上所需要的时间。存取时间通常以毫秒来衡量, 并且是硬盘和光盘驱动器性能的测量指标。另见 read/write head, seek time, settling time, wait state。比较 cycle time。1. The amount of time it takes for data to be delivered from memory to the processor after the address for the data has been selected. 2. The time needed for a read/write head in a disk drive to locate a track on a

disk. Access time is usually measured in milliseconds and is used as a performance measure for hard disks and CD-ROM drives. See also read/write head, seek time, settling time, wait state. Compare cycle time.

**account** *n.* 帐目; 帐号 1. 联机服务厂商以标识用户和结算客户帐单为目的的一种记帐方法。2. 在网络和多用户操作系统中保存的记录, 用于记录授权用户的行为。网络帐户由网络管理员创建, 用来验证用户和管理与用户相关的访问策略。1. A record-keeping arrangement used by the vendor of an online service to identify a subscriber and to maintain a record of customer usage for billing purposes. 2. The record-keeping mechanism used by networks and multiuser operating systems for keeping track of authorized users. Network accounts are created by network administrators and are used both to validate users and to administer policies-for example, permissions-related to each user.

**accounting file** *n.* 计数文件 由打印机控制程序生成的文件, 主要用于记录(即跟踪)每个作业所要打印文件的页数以及请求这个打印作业的用户信息。A file generated by a printer controller that keeps track of the number of pages printed per job as well as the user that requested the print job.

**accounting machine** *n.* 会计机 1. 在20世纪40年代和50年代期间, 自动数据处理技术方面最早的应用系统之一, 主要用于商务会计领域。最初的会计机是非电子化的, 并且使用穿孔卡片和在控制台插板上安插导线的方法来实现。2. 当计算机一启动, 帐务软件就会自动启动的一种计算机。事实上, 这种计算机已成为一种专用的计算机, 帐务处理是其仅有的功能。1. One of the earliest applications of automatic data processing, used in business accounting primarily during the 1940s and 1950s. The first accounting machines were nonelectronic and used punched cards and wires arranged in plugboard panels. 2. A computer in which an accounting software package starts up whenever the machine is turned on, the computer thus becoming a dedicated machine with accounting as its sole function.

**account name** *n.* 帐户名 在电子邮件系统中, 用于识别用户或帐户的电子邮件地址的一部分。因特网上典型的电子邮件地址由后跟@ (at) 符号的帐户名、主机名和域名组成。另见 account(第2定义), domain name, e-mail address。The part of an e-mail address that identifies a user, or an account, on an e-mail system. An e-mail address on the Internet typically consist of an account name, followed by the @ (at) symbol, a host name, and a domain name. See also account (definition 2), domain name, e-mail address.

**account policy** *n.* 记帐策略 局域网和多用户操作系统中的一组管理规则, 该规则可以确定是否允许新用户访问该系统、是否允许现有用户的权利扩展到附加的系统资源。为了维护这种访问权限, 通常还对

用户在使用该系统时必须遵守的规则进行说明。On local area networks and multi-user operating systems, a set of rules governing whether a new user is allowed access to the system and whether an existing user's rights are expanded to include additional system resources. An account policy also generally states the rules with which the user must comply while using the system in order to maintain access privileges.

**ACCU** *n.* C 和 C++ 用户协会 参见 Association of C and C++ Users。See Association of C and C++ Users.

**accumulator** *n.* 累加器 用于逻辑或算术运算的一种寄存器，通常用来计数或累加求和。另见 register。A register used for logic or arithmetic, usually to count items or accumulate a sum. See also register.

**accuracy** *n.* 精确度 计算或测量的结果与真实值相接近的程度。比较 precision (第 1 定义)。The degree to which the result of a calculation or measurement approximates the true value. Compare precision (definition 1).

**ACIS** *n.* ACIS 软件 Andy, Charles, Ian's System 的缩写。为在三维建模应用中做为“几何引擎”而设计的一种面向对象的几何建模工具箱，提供了开放式体系结构框架，用于从通用的、统一的数据结构中产生线框、表面和立体的模型。在 CAM/CAE 领域中，ACIS 通常被认为是立体建模技术事实上的标准。Acronym for Andy, Charles, Ian's System. An object-oriented geometric modeling toolkit owned by Spatial Technology. Designed for use as a “geometry engine” within 3-D modeling applications, ACIS provides an open architecture framework for wire-frame, surface, and solid modeling from a common, unified data structure. ACIS is generally considered the de facto standard for solid modeling in the CAM/CAE industries.

**ACK** *n.* 确认 (报文) Acknowledgment 的缩写。接收设备向发送站或计算机发送的一种报文，指明该设备已为接收传输做好了准备或表示所传输的内容已正确接收。比较 NAK。Short for acknowledgment. A message sent by the receiving unit to the sending station or computer indicating either that the unit is ready to receive transmission or that a transmission was received without error. Compare NAK.

**ACL** *n.* 访问控制表 参见 access control list。See access control list.

**ACM** *n.* (美国) 计算机协会 参见 Association for Computing Machinery。See Association for Computing Machinery.

**acoustic coupler** *n.* 声耦合器 一种曾经用于计算机通信的早期设备。它的形状像摇篮，电话耳机放在里面。其功能与现在的调制解调器有些类似。An archaic device once used in computer communications. The coupler was a cradle-like instrument into which the headset of a telephone was placed. Its function was

somewhat similar to the job now done by modems.

**Acrobat** *n.* Acrobat 格式 Adobe 公司开发的一种程序，它可将 Windows、Macintosh、MS-DOS 或 UNIX 平台上创建的完全格式化文件转换为一种可移植文件格式 (PDF)，这类文件可在不同的平台上查看。此格式允许用户发送的文件中包含不同的字体、颜色、图形和图片，以电子文件的方式发送给接受者，而不必考虑创建此原件的应用程序是什么。接收者需要使用 Acrobat 公司的阅读器 (可免费获得) 查看这些软件。对于不同的版本和平台，它也包括一些工具，例如 Distiller (用于从 PostScript 文件创建 PDF 文件)、Exchange (用于链接、注解或与安全性相关的一些操作) 以及 PDF Writer (用于从由商业软件创建的文件来创建 PDF 文件)。A program from Adobe Systems, Inc., that converts a fully formatted document created on a Windows, Macintosh, MS-DOS, or UNIX platform into a Portable Document Format (PDF) file that can be viewed on several different platforms. Acrobat enables users to send documents that contain distinctive typefaces, color, graphics, and photographs electronically to recipients, regardless of the application used to create the originals. Recipients need the Acrobat reader, which is available free, to view the files. Depending on version and platform, it also includes tools such as Distiller (which creates PDF files from PostScript files), Exchange (which is used for links, annotations, and security-related matters), and PDF Writer (which creates PDF files from files created with business software).

**Acrobat Reader** *n.* Acrobat 阅读器 Adobe 系统公司开发和发布的一种免费软件，用于显示和打印 Portable Document Format (PDF) 的文档。A free program produced and distributed by Adobe Systems, Inc., for displaying and printing documents that are in Portable Document Format (PDF).

**ACSE** *n.* 协同控制服务元 参见 Association Control Service Element。See Association Control Service Element.

**action statement** *n.* 动作语句 参见 statement。See statement.

**activation record** *n.* 活动记录 一种数据结构，记录属于正在运行的程序的一些结构体 (如进程、函数、块、表达式或模块) 的状态。它能够帮助用户在运行时对数据及操作排序进行管理。另见 data structure。A data structure that represents the state of some construct (such as a procedure, function, block, expression, or module) of a running program. An activation record is useful for the run-time management of both data and sequencing. See also data structure.

**active** *adj.* 激活 用于修饰或说明当前可操作的或命令所控制的设备、程序、文件或屏幕的一部分等。通常用光标或高亮选项来表明当前显示在屏幕上的激活元素。Pertaining to the device, program, file, or portion of the screen that is currently operational or

subject to command operations. Usually the cursor or a highlighted section shows the active element on the display screen.

**active cell** *n.* 活动单元格 在电子数据表格显示屏上, 指当前操作所针对的那个单元格。也称 current cell, selected cell。另见 range。The highlighted cell on a spreadsheet display that is the current focus of operation. Also called current cell, selected cell. See also range.

**active content** *n.* 活动内容 万维网网页上的一段资料, 可以随时间或响应用户的动作在屏幕上不断变化, 这是通过 ActiveX 控件来实现的。另见 ActiveX control。Material on a Web page that changes on the screen with time or in response to user action. Active content is implemented through ActiveX controls. See also ActiveX control.

**Active Desktop** *n.* 活动桌面 Microsoft 活动平台的客户端组件。包含在 Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 以及更高版本中, 活动桌面使用户可以在同一位置访问本地和远程信息, 这些远程信息包括连接到网络资源的桌面图标、基于 HTML 的因特网和企业内部网文档等。活动桌面支持与语言无关的过程、HTML 和动态 HTML 技术以及诸如 Microsoft Visual Basic、Java 和 ActiveX 这样的编程工具。虽然活动桌面原本是在 Microsoft Windows 9x 和 Microsoft Windows NT 平台上的, 但它的目的是支持能够运行在其他操作系统 (包括 UNIX 和 Apple 公司的 Macintosh) 上的应用程序的开发。另见 Active Platform, Active Server, ActiveX。The client-side component of Microsoft's Active Platform. Available in Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 and later, Active Desktop gives the user a single location from which to access both local and remote information in forms ranging from desktop icons to network resources and HTML-based Internet and intranet documents. Active Desktop supports language-independent scripting, HTML and dynamic HTML technology, and programming tools such as Microsoft Visual Basic, Java, and ActiveX for designing applications. Although native to the Microsoft Windows 9x and Microsoft Windows NT platforms, Active Desktop is designed to support development of applications that can run on other operating systems, including UNIX and the Apple Macintosh. See also Active Platform, Active Server, ActiveX.

**Active Directory** *n.* 活动目录 微软公司的一项技术, 它是活动平台 (Active Platform) 的一部分。用于在分布式计算环境中方便应用程序的查找、使用和管理目录资源 (例如用户名、网络打印机和许可等)。分布式环境通常是异质网络的集合, 经常从不同的提供者运行他们所提供的目录服务。为了简化定位并管理网络用户和资源等一些与目录相关的操作, 活动桌面给应用程序提供单个的接口集, 这样就不再需要处理这些服务之间的不同。活动桌面是 Windows 开放服务体系结构 (WOSA) 的一部分。

另见 directory service, WOSA。A Microsoft technology, part of the Active Platform, that is designed to enable applications to find, use, and manage directory resources (for example, user names, network printers, and permissions) in a distributed computing environment. Distributed environments are usually heterogeneous collections of networks that often run proprietary directory services from different providers. To simplify directory-related activities associated with locating and administering network users and resources, Active Directory presents applications with a single set of interfaces that eliminates the need to deal with differences between and among these proprietary services. Active Directory is a component of the Windows Open Services Architecture (WOSA). See also directory service, WOSA.

**active file** *n.* 活动文件 当前命令所操作的文件, 最常见的是数据文件。The file affected by a current command-typically a data file.

**Active Framework for Data Warehousing** *n.* 数据仓库的现用技术框架 一种数据仓库技术的解决方案, 由微软和德州仪器公司提出, 代表微软公司管理元数据的标准。缩写为 AFDW。另见 ActiveX, meta data。A data warehousing solution developed by Microsoft and Texas Instruments that represents Microsoft's standard for managing meta data. Acronym: AFDW. See also ActiveX, meta data.

**active hub** *n.* 有源集线器 1. 在正在运行的星型网中, 负责重新生成和重新传输所有信号的中央计算机。另见 active star。2. 用于 ARCnet 网络的一类集线器, 用于重新传输和转发信号。比较 intelligent hub, passive hub。1. The central computer that regenerates and retransmits all signals in an active star network. See also active star。2. A type of hub used on ARCnet networks that both regenerates (boosts) signals and passes them along. Compare intelligent hub, passive hub.

**active-matrix display** *n.* 有源阵列显示屏 使用有源阵列技术, 由大量液晶显示元阵列制成的一种液晶显示屏。有源阵列技术是按简单液晶元 (每个像素对应一个液晶元) 阵列显示信息的一种方法。在其最简形式中, 每个液晶元有一个薄膜晶体管。电压有选择地供应给这些液晶元以产生可视图像。由于该显示器薄而宽, 并且具有高质量的彩色显示效果等明显的优点, 与无源阵列显示器相比具有全角度可视的优点, 因此主要用于膝上型或笔记本电脑中。也称 TFT, TFT display, TFT LCD。另见 liquid crystal display, TFT。比较 passive-matrix display。A liquid crystal display (LCD) made from a large array of liquid crystal cells using active-matrix technology. The active matrix is a method of addressing an array of simple LC cells-one cell per pixel. In its simplest form there is one thin film transistor (TFT) for each cell. Voltage applied selectively to these cells produce the viewable image. Active-matrix displays are often used in laptop and



notebook computers because of their shallow depth and are notable for their high-quality color displays, which are viewable from wider angles than images produced by most passive-matrix displays. *Also called* TFT, TFT display, TFT LCD. *See also* liquid crystal display, TFT. *Compare* passive-matrix display.

**ActiveMovie** *n.* **ActiveMovie 技术** 由微软公司为联机和桌面多媒体产品开发的一种跨平台的数字化视频技术。A cross-platform digital video technology developed by Microsoft for online and desktop multimedia.

**Active Platform** *n.* **活动平台** 微软公司的一种开发平台，它在客户/服务器应用程序中提供使因特网和分布式计算机技术一体化的标准化方法。Microsoft Windows 9x、Microsoft Windows NT 和 Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x (及其后继版本) 都提供活动桌面的基本组成成分。在客户端，为用户提供一致性界面，使他们可以轻松地访问本地和远程信息。在服务器端，开发人员可以使用跨越客户和服务器的工具和技术。活动平台支持标准的面向对象程序(基于组件的软件)开发，并可以创建能运行在多种芯片和操作系统上的跨平台的应用程序。活动平台支持 HTML 和通过客户端脚本在几种语言中创建小型程序。*另见* Active Desktop, Active Server, ActiveX。A Microsoft development platform that offers a standardized approach to incorporating Internet and distributed computing technologies in client/server applications. Microsoft Windows 9x, Microsoft Windows NT, and Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.x (and later) provide the basis for the Active Platform. On the client side, users are given a consistent interface that enables them to easily access both local and remote information. On the server side, developers can take advantage of the tools and technologies that span the client and the server. Active Platform supports development of the modular object-oriented programs known as component software and allows creation of cross-platform applications that can run on multiple chips and operating systems. Active Platform includes support for HTML and the creation of small programs in several languages through client-side scripting. *See also* Active Desktop, Active Server, ActiveX.

**active program** *n.* **激活的程序, 现行程序** 当前拥有微处理器控制权的程序。The program currently in control of a microprocessor.

**Active Server** *n.* **活动服务器** 微软公司活动平台里的基于服务器的组件。由 DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model, 分布式组件模型)、Active Server Pages、Microsoft Transaction Server 和消息队列等一组技术组成。活动服务器对在 Microsoft Windows NT 服务器上开发基于组件的、可扩展的和高性能的万维网应用程序提供支持。活动服务器的目的在于使开发人员将注意力集中在使用编程创建因特网和企业内部网软件上，而不是放在网络本

身的复杂性上。*另见* Active Desk-top, Active Server Pages, Active Platform, ActiveX。The server-based component of Microsoft's Active Platform. Comprised of a set of technologies that includes DCOM (Distributed Component Object Model), Active Server Pages, Microsoft Transaction Server, and message queues, Active Server provides support for developing component-based, scalable, high-performance Web applications on Microsoft Windows NT servers. Active Server is designed to allow developers to concentrate on creating Internet and intranet software in a variety of languages without having to focus as well on the intricacy of the network itself. *See also* Active Desktop, Active Server Pages, Active Platform, ActiveX.

**Active Server Pages** *n.* **活动服务器页面** 微软公司开发的基于万维网的一种技术，它是一种服务器端(相对于客户端而言)脚本语言。活动服务器页面是文本文件，它不仅包含标准万维网文档中的文本和 HTML 标记，还包括用脚本语言编写(如 VBScript 或 JavaScript)的一些可以在服务器上运行的命令。这种服务器端脚本使万维网编程人员可以增强文档的交互性或自定义客户查看和向客户传送信息的方式，而不用考虑客户端操作平台的种类。所有的活动服务器页面都以文件扩展名.asp 保存，并可以在万维网浏览器(如 Microsoft Internet Explorer 或 Netscape Navigator)中输入标准 URL 进行访问，当浏览器请求一个活动服务器页面时，服务器执行嵌入到页面中的所有脚本命令，生成包含客户请求数据的 HTML 文档并将其返回到客户机的浏览器。也可以使用 ActiveX 组件增强和扩展活动服务器页面的功能。*缩写为* ASP。*另见* Active Server, ActiveX。A Web-oriented technology developed by Microsoft that is designed to enable server-side (as opposed to client-side) scripting. Active Server Pages are text files that can contain not only text and HTML tags as in standard Web documents, but also commands written in a scripting language (such as VBScript or JavaScript), that can be carried out on the server. This server-side work enables a Web author to add interactivity to a document or to customize the viewing or delivery of information to the client without worrying about the platform the client is running. All Active Server Pages are saved with an .asp extension and can be accessed like standard URLs through a Web browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Netscape Navigator. When an Active Server Page is requested by a browser, the server carries out any script commands embedded in the page, generates an HTML document, and sends the document back to the browser for display on the requesting (client) computer. Active Server Pages can also be enhanced and extended with ActiveX components. *Acronym:* ASP. *See also* Active Server, ActiveX.

**active star** *n.* **活跃星型结构** 星型网络拓扑结构的一种形式，其中的中心计算机主动地重新生成并重新