

Microsoft®

OVER  
10,000  
ENTRIES

Microsoft®  
**Computer Dictionary**  
Fifth Edition

**英汉双解**  
**微软计算机辞典**  
(第 5 版)

章 鸿 猷 主译



清华大学出版社

**Microsoft  
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北 京

英汉双解微软计算机辞典(第5版)

Microsoft Computer Dictionary — 5th Edition

Microsoft Corporation

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## 译者前言

第5版

我们曾经做过第3版《英汉双解微软计算机辞典》(请参阅下页的“译者前言(第3版)”),自然十分高兴再做其第5版。以双解形式出版外版书将把自己的学术水平和外语水平完全暴露给读者,所以,有些出版社与译者不愿做“双解”。清华大学出版社和我们则认为,若要真正对读者负责,附上原文(即以双解形式)出版最好——译得好、译得准确是应该的;对于译得不准确甚至是错译的地方,读者则可以对照原文而获得准确的信息,并可告知出版社予以更正,从而使以后的读者免受错译之害。

图书出版以后就是白纸黑字,正确与错误、准确与不准确等都是明摆的。我们惟一正确的态度就是认真做学问,潜心研究信息技术的各种概念与术语,虚心接受读者的批评与建议,以便将来更快更准确地翻译出版第6版《英汉双解微软计算机辞典》。

下面是三种联系方式,欢迎读者多提建议、意见和批评:

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E-mail 地址:zhanghy@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn 或 [zhych@263.net](mailto:zhych@263.net)

主译 章鸿猷

2003年2月春节前夕

## 译者前言

第3版

从出版社拿到原版《Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary Third Edition》(《微软计算机辞典》第3版)那一天起,我们就马不停蹄地进行翻译。在几乎快完工之际,许多译委认为,后来出版社也赞同,应把原文也奉献给读者,让广大的读者可以原汁原味地体会微软的技术和概念,同时又提供了汉语译名和释文供参考。这对广大的读者来说,无疑是一种福音;但是对编者而言,却是一次艰巨而细致的再加工,因为有原文在上,释文就不可太意译了,为此而对原来已做完的工作重新一一审订;为注明音标,加之图文并茂,出版社也不得不付出更多的艰辛,因而把工期拖长了。即使如此,问题仍然存在,欢迎读者多多批评指正。

本书的内容新颖,很值得细读,请参见“引言”,或详见书中的内容,这儿就不赘述了。对英语较好的读者而言,这是一本原版书;对与计算机专业有关的师生而言,这又是一本很好的专业英语的英汉对照读物;当然,这也确实是一本最能反映微软技术和概念的实用辞典。

译者

1998年9月15日

## 翻译委员会名单

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## 主译简介

章鸿猷,男,1946年生于浙江兰溪。1965年从浙江省衢州第二中学考入清华大学无线电电子学系,毕业后留校从教九年。1978年考入中国科学院研究生院,1982年毕业并获硕士学位后,先后在国家气象局、中国工商银行总行、农行北京分行从事大型机的管理、开发和维护工作,并讲授过IBM的VM,VSE,MVS三大操作系统。因担负北京市工商银行联网工程项目的负责人而获1991年度北京市科技进步一等奖和1992年度国家科技进步三等奖。因开发“中国农业银行ES/9000平台集中式对公业务处理系统”,1999年获中国人民银行的金融科技进步二等奖。1986年以来,先后主编、主译《英汉计算机词汇》、《英汉计算机技术辞典》、《英汉双解计算机辞典》、《英汉双解微软计算机辞典》、《英汉网络技术词汇》等20多部计算机技术类辞书。

# Introduction

## 引言

The Microsoft Computer Dictionary, Fifth Edition is designed to be a comprehensive and authoritative source of definitions for computer — related terms and abbreviations. The dictionary includes terms drawn from a wide variety of topics relevant to computer users, including software, hardware, networking, data storage, graphics, games, information processing, the Internet and the World Wide Web, gaming, history, jargon and slang, organizations, programming, and standards.

《微软计算机辞典》(第5版)中所释义的与计算机相关的术语和缩略语源于全面而权威的出处。本辞典包含的术语来自如下各类计算机用户所关注的广泛领域:软件、硬件、网络技术、数据存储、图形(技术)、各类游戏、信息处理(技术)、因特网和万维网、游戏技术、历史、行话和俚语、各种组织机构、程序设计以及各种标准。

Although this book covers nearly every aspect of computing, it does not include entries on most companies or on most makes and models of computers, nor does it contain entries on most application software products. The few exceptions to this rule of thumb are key companies and products that have a historical or universal importance within the computing industry.

尽管本书几乎覆盖了计算技术的每一个方面,但仍没有收入大多数公司或计算机制造商和计算机型号的条目,也没有收入大多数应用软件产品的条目,当然也有些例外,因为有些重要的公司与产品在计算技术行业中拥有历史意义或普遍的意义。

This dictionary emphasizes terminology that the average computer user will encounter in documentation, online help, computer manuals, marketing and sales materials, the popular media, and the

computer trade press. Because most computer users operate personal computers and desktop systems at home, work, or both, the majority of the entries in this dictionary cover the terminology used in describing and working with these systems. However, some specialized or highly technical language is included that pertains to areas of industry, academia, software and hardware development, and research. These terms have been included because they have a bearing on more common computer terminology or because they are of historical significance.

本辞典着重收录的技术用语属于一般的计算机用户在如下领域内经常遇到的术语:文档资料,联机帮助(文件),各种计算机手册,市场和营销资料,大众媒体以及计算机贸易出版物等。由于绝大多数计算机用户在家中或在工作中使用个人计算机与桌面系统,所以本辞典中的绝大多数条目都是用于描述这类系统以及使用这类系统进行工作的技术用语。当然也包括一些专门用语或高度技术性的语言,用来说明如下有关的领域:产业界,学术界,软硬件的开发与研究。之所以选入这些术语是因为它们或者大部分与通用计算机术语有关系,或者具有重要的历史意义。

### Changes in the Fifth Edition (第5版中的变化)

The fifth edition of the Microsoft Computer Dictionary has been revised and expanded to include over 10,000 entries, reflecting the many advances in the computer field and including several areas that have come into prominence in the public eye, such as networking, Web authoring, and new technologies, such as .NET. The content from the Year 2000 appendix has been integrated into the body of the



dictionary and a new appendix on emoticons and instant messaging symbols has been added.

第5版《微软计算机辞典》经过修改和扩充,其中条目已超过一万条,反映出计算机领域中的许多进步,也包含若干已引起大众关注的领域,例如联网技术,万维网的写作技术,也包含一些新技术,例如.NET。第4版作为附录的2000年的内容已加入本版辞典的正文之中,并增加了新的附录——情态符号与即时发信符号。

## Order of Presentation

### (条目呈现的次序)

Entries are alphabetized by letter. Spaces are ignored, as are characters such as hyphens and slashes; for example, Baudot code falls between baud and baud rate, and machineindependent falls between machine identification and machine instruction. Numbers and symbols are located at the beginning of the book and are listed in ascending ASCII order. If an entry begins with a letter or letters but contains a number, it is listed alphabetically, according to the initial letter(s), and then according to ASCII order. Thus, V20 precedes V. 2x, and both precede VAB.

所有的条目按字母在字母表中顺序排列,空格、连字符、斜杠等字符不参加排序,例如,Baudot code 这个条目位于 baud 条目和 baud rate 条目之间;又如 machine-independent 位于 machine identification 和 machine instruction 之间。以数字与符号开头的条目位于本书的开头,其中的条目按 ASCII 码升序列出。如果某个条目以一个字母或若干个字母开头,而随后包含数字,则按开头的字母先以字母表的顺序然后按 ASCII 码的顺序排列。因此,条目 V20 位于 V. 2x 之前,而这两个条目都排在 VAB 之前。

## Entries

### (条目)

Entries are of two types: main entries, which contain full definitions, and synonymous cross-references, which contain See references to the appropriate main entries. Synonymous cross-references are generally secondary or less common ways of referring to a main entry. The definition at the main entry can be substituted as a definition for the synonymous cross-reference.

所有的条目分为二类:主条目(其中包含完整的释义)和同义交叉参考条目(其中包含 See(见)这个单词,告诉读者去参阅合适的主条目)。同义交叉参考条目通常是某个主条目次要的或为不常用的说法。在主条目中的释义可以被替换为同义交叉参考条目的释义。

## Format

### (格式)

Information in each main entry is presented in a consistent format: entry name in boldface, spelling variants (if any), part of speech, definition, illustration or table reference (if any), acronym (if any), alternative names (if any), and cross-references (if any).

按如下统一格式(含顺序)给出每个主条目中的内容:用黑体字表示的条目名称,拼写变体(如有的话),词性,(双解版加上的汉语译名),(以后的内容在双解版中加上汉语译文)释义,图例或表格的参考(如有的话),缩略语(如有的话),另外名称(如有的话),以及交叉参考(如有的话)。

## Main Entries

### (主条目)

Entries that are acronyms or abbreviations for one or more words or concatenations of two or more words have those words spelled out at the beginning of the definition. The letters in these words or phrases that make up the acronym, abbreviation, or concatenation are in boldface.

以缩略语为条目名称的条目中,在释义之前给出其全称(即一个或多个单词或两个以上的单词拼接起来的术语),在全称中的单词里,用黑体字表示构成缩略语的各个字母。

When a main entry is spelled exactly the same as another main entry, the two entries are differentiated by the use of a superscript numeral after each term. These entries are called homographs, and they are generally different parts of speech. For example,

e-mail<sup>1</sup> (*noun*)

e-mail<sup>2</sup> (*verb*)

当一个主条目(名称)的拼写与另一个主条目完全相同时,则在其后用数字上标来区分这两个条目,这类条目称之为同形异义词,通常它们的词性是不

同的。例如，

e-mail<sup>1</sup> (名词)

e-mail<sup>2</sup> (动词)。

## Spelling Variants

### (拼写变体)

When a main entry has one or more variations in the way it is spelled, each spelling variant follows the main entry, after the word or.

当主条目有一个或多个不同的拼写方式时，每个拼写变体都放在主条目之后或之间加上单词“或”。例如 e-mail 或 email 或 E-mail。

## Parts of Speech

### (词性)

Entries are broken down into four parts of speech, in addition to prefixes, abbreviated as follows:

*n.* noun

*vb.* verb

*adj.* adjective

*adv.* Adverb

除前缀外，所有的条目划分为四种词性，缩写如下：

*n.* 表示名词 (由于名词是本书的主体，在汉语译名前不作标注)

*vb.* 表示动词 (在汉语译名前标注【动】)

*adj.* 表示形容词 (在汉语译名前标注【修】)

*adv.* 表示副词 (在汉语译名前标注【修】)

## Definitions

### (释义)

Each of the more than 10,000 entries is written in clear, standard English. Many go beyond a simple definition to provide additional detail and to put the term in context for a typical computer user. When an entry has more than one sense or definition, the definitions are presented in a numbered list, to make it easier to distinguish the particular, sometimes subtle, variations in meaning.

本书中的每个条目用简明而标准的英语书写，许多条目除了给出简明释义外，还提供一些附加的细节，还将该术语置于典型的计算机用户的语境之中。当某个条目具有一个以上的含义或释义时，这些释义用 1, 2, 3, …… 分开列出，以更易于区分其特

定的、有些难理解的、有微妙差异的含义。

## Illustration and Table References

### (图例与表格的参考)

Some entries have affiliated illustrations or tables that aid in defining the entry. In most cases, illustrations and tables appear on the same page as the entries to which they apply. In some instances, however, page layout requirements have forced them to a subsequent page. Entries with illustrations or tables usually have references at the end of the definition for an entry, in the following formats:

See the illustration.

See the table.

有些条目配有附属的图例或表格以辅助释义该条目，在绝大多数的情况下，图例和表格与要说明的该条目出现在同一页上；当然有时由于页面布局的需要，不得不把它们放到下一页上。凡带图例或表格的条目通常在该条目的释义之后给出参考信息，其格式如下：

参阅本条目的图例。

参阅本条目的表。

## Acronyms

### (缩略语)

Some terminology in the computer field, particularly computer standards and Internet slang, can be shortened to form acronyms. Sometimes the acronym is the more common way to refer to the concept or object; in these cases, the acronym is the main entry. In other cases, the acronym is not as commonly used as the words or phrase for which it stands. In these cases, the words or phrase constitute the main entry. The acronym is given after the definition for these entries in the following format:

*Acronym:*

在计算机领域，特别是在计算机标准和因特网行话中，有些术语可以缩短而组成缩略语，有时，人们更习惯于使用缩略语来指称概念或对象，在这种情况下，该缩略语就是主条目。在其他情况下，缩略语不如词组或短语通用，这时，这类单词组或短语构成主条目，相应的缩略语则位于这类条目的释义之后，格式如下：

缩略为……。

## Alternative Names

### (另外的名称)

Some items or concepts in the computer field can be referred to by more than one name. Generally, though, one way is preferred. The preferred terminology is the main entry. Alternative names are listed after any acronyms; otherwise they are listed after the definition in the following format:

*Also called:*

在计算机领域中,有些项目或概念可以由一个以上的名称来指谓,当然,通常应选用一种名称,被选用(名称所对应)的术语就是主条目,另外的名称列在缩略语之后。如没有缩略语,则(直接)位于释义之后,格式如下:

也称为……。

## Cross-References

### (交叉参考)

Cross—references are of three types: See, See also, and Compare. A See reference is used in an entry that is a synonymous cross—reference and simply points to another entry that contains the information sought. A See also reference points to one or more entries that contain additional or supplemental information about a topic and follows any acronyms or alternative names after the definition. A Compare reference points to an entry or entries that offer contrast and follows any See also references; otherwise it follows any acronyms or alternative names after

the definition.

交叉参考(的方式)有三类:见,参阅和比较。“见”(的参考方式)用在同义交叉参考的条目之中,且简单地指向另一个包含待查内容的条目。“参阅”(的参考方式)指向一个或若干个条目,其中包含有关主题的附加或补充性的信息,位于释义之后的缩略语或另外名称之后。“比较”(的参考方式)指向一个或若干个条目,其中提供可供比较的内容,且位于“参阅”(的参考方式)之后;否则它位于释义之后的任一缩略语或另外名称之后。

## Future Printings and Editions

### (未来的印刷与版本)

Every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of this book. If you find an error, think that an entry does not contain enough information, or seek an entry that does not appear in this edition, please let us know. Address your letter to: Dictionary Editor, Microsoft Press, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052—6399. Or send e-mail to mspcd@microsoft.com.

对每一条目皆作了努力以保证本书的准确性和完备性。如果你发现错误,或认为某个条目未能包含足够的信息或欲查找的条目在本版辞典中没有找到,请来信告诉我们。将信寄给:微软出版社(《微软计算机辞典》)的编辑收,地址是:One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052—6399。或发电子邮件给:mspcd@microsoft.com。

注:在本书3条目名称的汉语译名中:

圆括号( )表示其中的汉字是可有可无的,或是简单的注释与说明;

方括号[ ]表示其中的字或词可以替换方括号左边的(同等概念的)字或词;

逗号(,)表示相同概念、不同译名之间的分隔符;

分号(;)表示不相同概念的译名之间的分隔符。

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## 数字与符号

### \$ 0.02 n. 2 美分

See(见) my two cents.

### & n. & 符号

1. UNIX command suffix for running the preceding command as a background process. See also background<sup>1</sup>. 用于把前一命令作为后台进程来运行的 UNIX 命令后缀。参阅 background<sup>1</sup>。

2. In UNIX, a root user command suffix for starting a daemon that is to remain running after logout. See also daemon. UNIX 操作系统中, 一种根用户命令后缀, 用于启动一个在退出系统后仍保持运行的监督程序。参阅 daemon。

3. The default character used to designate a character entity (special character) in an HTML or SGML document. See also HTML, SGML. 在 HTML 或 SGML 文档中, 用于命名一个字符实体(专用符)的系统设定字符。参阅 HTML, SGML。

4. In spreadsheet programs, an operator for inserting text into a formula specifying the relationship between cells. 在电子数据表格程序中, 一种用来在描述单元之间关系的公式中插入文本的操作符。

### \* n. 星号

1. A character used in applications and programming languages to signify multiplication. 在应用程序或编程语言中所用的一种字符(\*), 表示乘法运算。

2. In Windows, MS-DOS, OS/2, and other operating systems, a wildcard character that can be used in place of one or more characters, as in \*.\*, which represents any combination of a

filename and an extension. See also ?, \*.\*, wildcard character. 在 Windows, MS-DOS, OS/2 和其他操作系统中, 可代表其位置上的任意字符的一种通配符。例如: \*. \* 表示任一文件名和扩展名的组合(即指全部文件的集合)。参阅?, \*. \*, wildcard character。

3. In the C and C++ programming languages, the character used to dereference a pointer to a class or structure. See also dereference, pointer (definition 1). 在 C 和 C++ 编程语言中, 用于表示间接访问某个类或结构的指针的那个字符(即\*号)。参阅 dereference, pointer (第 1 个释义)。

### \*. \* n. 全部(文件), 星点星

A file specification using the asterisk (star) wildcard, which means any combination of filename and extension in operating systems such as MS-DOS. See also asterisk (definition 2), wildcard character. MS-DOS 等操作系统中使用星号作通配符的一种文件说明, 意思是“任何文件名和扩展名的组合”。参阅 asterisk (第 1 个释义), wildcard character。

### .. n. 双点, 父目录

MS-DOS and UNIX syntax for the parent directory. A single dot refers to the current directory. MS-DOS 与 UNIX 操作系统中用于指示上级目录的语法成分。单点指的是当前目录。

### /n. (正)斜杠

1. A character used to separate parts of a directory path in UNIX and FTP or parts of an Internet address (URL) in Web browsers. 在 UNIX 操作系统或文件传输服务系统中用来分隔一个目录路径的各部分, 或者在万维网浏览器上用来分隔

一个因特网地址的各部分的一种字符。

2. A character used to flag switches or parameters that control the execution of a program invoked through a command-line interface. *See also* command-line interface. 一种用来标示开关或参数的字符,通过命令行界面的调用,可控制程序的执行。参阅 command-line interface。

#### //n. 双斜杠

Notation used with a colon to separate the URL protocol (such as http or ftp) from the URL host machine name, as in http://www.yahoo.com. *See also* URL. 与一个冒号结合使用而构成的记号,用来将该 URL 主机名与 URL 协议(如 http 协议或 ftp 协议)分开,例如 http://www.yahoo.com。参阅 URL。

#### :n. 冒号

Colon, a symbol used after the protocol name (such as http or ftp) in a URL. *See also* URL.

冒号,在一个 URL 中,一种用于协议之后的符号(如 http 或者 ftp 协议)。参阅 URL。

#### <>n. 尖括号

1. Angle brackets, a pair of symbols used to enclose a keyword, comprising a tag in an HTML, SGML, or XML document. *See also* HTML, SGML, XML. 尖括号,在一份 HTML、SGML 或 XML 文档中,用来括起一个关键字加上一个标签的一对符号。参阅 HTML, SGML, XML。

2. In an Internet Relay Chat (IRC) or multiuser dungeon (MUD), a set of symbols used to designate some action or reaction, as in <chuckle>. *See also* emotag, IRC, MUD. 在因特网在线聊天系统(IRC)或多用户地牢游戏(MUD)中,用来命名某个活动或响应的一组符号,如<chuckle>。参阅 emotag, IRC, MUD。

3. A pair of symbols used to enclose a return address in an e-mail header. 在电子邮件的标题中,用来隔开一个返回地址的一对符号。

#### >n. 大于号

1. Right angle bracket, a symbol used in some operating systems, such as MS-DOS and UNIX, to direct the output resulting from some command into a file. MS-DOS 和 UNIX 操作系统中的一种符号,用来将某些命令的输出结果定向到一个文件内。

2. A symbol commonly used in e-mail messages to designate text included from another message.

常用于电子邮件报文中的一种符号,用来声明包含来自其他报文的文本。

#### ? n. 问号;单字符通配符

In some operating systems and applications, a wildcard character often used to represent any other single character. The question mark is one of two wildcard characters supported by the MS-DOS, Windows NT, and OS/2 operating systems. *See also* \*. 在有些操作系统和应用程序中,问号是一个通配符,常常用来表示任意单个字符。问号是 MS-DOS、Windows NT 和 OS/2 操作系统支持的两个通配符之一。参阅 \*。

#### @ n. 位置符号

The separator between account names and domain names in Internet e-mail addresses. When spoken, @ is read as "at." Therefore, user@host.com would be read as "user at host dot com." 在因特网电子邮件地址中,位于账户名和域名地址之间的分隔符号。在交谈中,@读作"at"。因此,user@host.com 可以读作"user at host dot com"。

#### \n. 反斜杠

Back slash, a character used to separate directory names in MS-DOS and UNIX path specifications. When used as a leading character, it means that the path specification begins from the topmost level for that disk drive. *See also* path (definition 5). 在 MS-DOS 的路径描述中,用于分隔目录名的字符"\". 当作为第一个字符时,意思是路径的描述从该磁盘驱动器的最高层目录开始。参阅 path (第 5 个定义)。

#### 0.07-micron n. 0.07 微米工艺

A manufacturing technology with which 400 million transistors, with an effective channel length 1000 times thinner than a human hair, can be placed on a single chip. The extremely small sizes and faster speeds of 0.07-micron products can be used to create improved-performance microprocessors that may extend clock speeds beyond 10 GHz. Possible applications of 0.07-micron technology range from tiny hearing aids that can be implanted in the ear to hard disk drives that read

gigabits of data per second. 一种制造工艺,用这种工艺可在一块芯片上放置 4 亿个晶体管,其有效沟道长度只有头发丝的千分之一。用 0.07 微米工艺制造的产品体积小、速度更快,能用于建造高性能微处理器,其时钟频率高达 10 吉赫兹以上。0.07 微米工艺的应用范围很广,从能够植入耳朵的微型助听器到每秒可读取数兆比特数据的硬盘驱动器都可应用。

#### 0 wait state *n.* 零等待状态

See(见) zero wait state.

#### 100Base-FX *n.* 100Base-FX 网络 标准

An Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using fiber optic cable carrying 100 Mbps (megabits per second). *Also called:* Fast Ethernet. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1). 一种基带局域网的以太网标准,使用光纤传输数据为 100 兆位每秒。也称为 Fast Ethernet。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义)。

#### 100Base-T *n.* 100Base-T 网络标准

An Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using twisted-pair cable carrying 100 Mbps (megabits per second). The 100Base-T standard is comprised of 100Base-T4 (four pairs of medium-grade to high-grade twisted-pair cable) and 100Base-TX (two pairs of high-grade twisted-pair cable). *Also called:* Fast Ethernet. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1). 一种基带局域网的以太网标准,使用双绞线载送数据的速率为 100 兆位每秒。100Base-T 网络标准由 100Base-T4(四对从中级到高级的双绞线)网络标准和 100Base-TX(两对高级双绞线)网络标准组成。也称为 Fast Ethernet。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义)。

#### 100Base-T4 *n.* 100Base-T4 网络标准

See(见) 100Base-T.

#### 100Base-TX *n.* 100Base-TX 网络标准

See(见) 100Base-T.

#### 100Base-VG *n.* 100Base-VG 网络标准

An Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using voice-grade twisted-pair cable carrying 100 Mbps (megabits per second). Unlike other Ethernet networks, 100Base-VG relies on an access method called demand priority, in which nodes send requests to hubs, which in turn give permission to transmit based on the priority

levels included with the requests. *Also called:* 100Base-VG-AnyLAN. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1). 一种基带局域网的以太网的标准,使用语音级双绞线可传输数据为 100 兆每秒。不像其他以太网,它使用称为请求优先级的访问方法:节点将请求发送至集线器,再根据请求中包含的优先级决定是否让其进行传输。也称为 100Base-VG-AnyLAN。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义)。

#### 100Base-VG-AnyLAN *n.* 100Base-VG-AnyLAN 网络标准

See(见) 100Base-VG.

#### 100Base-X *n.* 100Base-X 网络标准

Descriptor used for any of three forms of 100 Mbps Ethernet networks: 100Base-T4, 100Base-TX, or 100Base-FX. *Also called:* Fast Ethernet. *See also* 100Base-T, 100Base-FX, Ethernet (definition 1). 一种用于指明三种形式的 100 兆位以太网的描述符: 100Base-T4、100Base-TX 或 100Base-FX。也称为 Fast Ethernet。参阅 100Base-T, 100Base-FX, Ethernet (第 1 个释义)。

#### 101-key keyboard *n.* 101 键的键盘

A computer keyboard modeled after the enhanced keyboard; introduced by IBM for the IBM PC/AT. The 101-key keyboard and the enhanced keyboard are similar in the number and function of their keys; they may differ in the way the keys are laid out, the amount of tactile feedback expressed when a key is pressed, and the shape and feel of the keycaps. *See also* enhanced keyboard. 在增强型键盘之后定型的一种计算机键盘,是 IBM 公司为其 IBM PC/AT 型计算机引入的。101 键的键盘与增强型键盘在键数目和功能上很相似,可能在键的布局方式、键按下时的触觉反馈量以及键帽的外形等方面有所不同。参阅 enhanced keyboard。

#### 1024×768 *n.* 1024×768 显示格式

A standard super VGA computer display having a resolution of 1024 columns of pixels by 768 rows of pixels. *See also* SVGA. 一种计算机用的标准超级 VGA 显示器,其分辨率为 1024 列乘以 768 行像素。参阅 SVGA。

#### 10Base2 *n.* 10Base2 网络标准

The Ethernet and IEEE 802.3 standard for

baseband LANs (local area networks) using a thin coaxial cable (3/16 inch) up to 200 meters long and carrying 10 Mbps (megabits per second) in a bus topology. A network node is connected to the cable by a BNC connector on the adapter card. *Also called:* Cheapernet, thin Ethernet, ThinNet, ThinWire. *See also* BNC connector, bus network, coaxial cable, Ethernet (definition 1), IEEE 802. x. 一种基带局域网的以太网和 IEEE 第 802.3 号标准, 使用细同轴电缆, 长度不得超过 200 米, 采用总线拓扑时的数据载送速率为 10 兆位每秒。网络节点通过适配卡上的一个 BNC 连接器连接到电缆上。也称为 Cheapernet, thin Ethernet, ThinNet, ThinWire。参阅 BNC connector, bus network, coaxial cable, Ethernet (第 1 个释义), IEEE 802. x。

#### 10Base5 n. 10Base5 网络标准

The Ethernet and IEEE 802.3 standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using a thick coaxial cable (3/8 inch) up to 500 meters long and carrying 10 Mbps (megabits per second) in a bus topology. A network node is equipped with a transceiver that plugs into a 15-pin AUI connector on the adapter card and taps into the cable. This form of Ethernet is generally used for network backbones. *Also called:* thick Ethernet, ThickNet, ThickWire. *See also* coaxial cable, Ethernet (definition 1), IEEE 802. x. 一种基带局域网的以太网和 IEEE 第 802.3 号标准, 使用粗同轴电缆, 长度最长可达 500 米, 采用总线拓扑时的数据载送速率为 10 兆位每秒。网络节点带有收发器, 插入适配卡上的一个 15 脚的 AUI 连接器中, 并连接到电缆上。也称为 thick Ethernet, ThickNet, ThickWire。参阅 coaxial cable, Ethernet (第 1 个释义), IEEE 802. x。

#### 10Base-F n. 10BaseF 网络标准

The Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using fiber-optic cable carrying 10 Mbps (megabits per second) in a star topology. All nodes are connected to a repeater or to a central concentrator. A node is equipped with a fiber-optic transceiver that plugs into an AUI connector on the adapter card and attaches to the cable with an ST or SMA fiber-optic connector. The

10Base-F standard comprises 10Base-FB for a backbone, 10Base-FL for the link between the central concentrator and a station, and 10Base-FP for a star network. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1), fiber optics, star network. 一种使用光缆、以 10 兆位每秒的速率在星形拓扑基带局域网中传送数据的以太网标准。所有节点连接到一个中继器或中央集中器。一个节点配有一个光纤收发器, 插入适配板上的一个 AUI 连接器中, 并利用一个 ST 或 SMA 光纤连接器连接到光缆上。10BaseF 标准包括用于主干网的 10BaseFB、用于中央集中器与工作站之间链路的 10BaseFL 和用于星形网络的 10BaseFP。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义), fiber optics, star network。

#### 10Base-FB n. 10Base-FB 网络标准

*See* (见) 10Base-F.

#### 10Base-FL n. 10Base-FL 网络标准

*See* (见) 10Base-F.

#### 10Base-FP n. 10Base-FP 网络标准

*See* (见) 10Base-F.

#### 10Base-T n. 10BaseT 网络标准

The Ethernet standard for baseband LANs (local area networks) using twisted-pair cable carrying 10 Mbps (megabits per second) in a star topology. All nodes are connected to a central hub known as a multiport repeater. *See also* Ethernet (definition 1), star network, twisted-pair cable. 一种使用双绞线、以 10 兆位每秒速率在星形拓扑基带局域网中传送数据的以太网标准。所有节点连接到一个称为多端口中继器的中央集线器。参阅 Ethernet (第 1 个释义), star network, twisted-pair cable。

#### 12-hour clock n. 12 小时制时钟

A clock that expresses the time within a 12-hour range, returning to 1:00 after 12:59 AM or PM. *Compare* 24-hour clock. 一种在 12 小时范围内表示时间的时钟, 在上午 12:59 后或下午 12:59 之后, 又从 1:00 开始计时。比较 24-hour clock。

#### 1.2M adj. 【修】1.2 兆字节

Short for 1.2-megabyte. Refers to the storage capacity for high-density 5.25-inch floppy disks. 为 1.2-megabyte 的缩写。指 5.25 英寸高密度软盘的容量。

#### 1394 n. IEEE 1394 标准



See(见) IEEE 1394.

#### 14.4 n. 14.4Kbps 调制解调器

A modem with a maximum data transfer rate of 14.4 Kbps (kilobits per second). 一种最高数据传输速率为 14.4Kbps 的调制解调器。

#### 1.44M adj. 【修】1.44 兆字节

Short for 1.44-megabyte. Refers to the storage capacity for high-density 3.5-inch floppy disks.

为 1.44-megabyte 的缩写。指 3.5 英寸高密度软盘的容量。

#### 16-bit adj. 【修】16 位

See(见) 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, 64-bit.

#### 16-bit application n. 16 位应用程序

An application written to run on a computer with a 16-bit architecture or operating system, such as MS-DOS or Windows 3.x. 为在 16 位体系结构或操作系统(如 MS-DOS 操作系统或 Windows 3.x 系统等)的计算机上运行而编写的一类应用程序。

#### 16-bit color adj. 【修】16 位彩色

(Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a display that can produce  $2^{16}$  (65,536) distinct colors. Compare 24-bit color, 32-bit color. 用于修饰或说明能够产生  $2^{16}$ (即 65536)种不同彩色的显示器特性。比较 24-bit color, 32-bit color.

#### 16-bit machine n. 16 位机(器)

A computer that works with data in groups of 16 bits at a time. A computer may be considered a 16-bit machine either because its microprocessor operates internally on 16-bit words or because its data bus can transfer 16 bits at a time. The IBM PC/AT and similar models based on the Intel 80286 microprocessor are 16-bit machines in terms of both the word size of the microprocessor and the size of the data bus. The Apple Macintosh Plus and Macintosh SE use a microprocessor with a 32-bit word length (the Motorola 68000), but they have 16-bit data buses and are generally considered 16-bit machines. 每次以 16 位为一组进行数据处理的一类计算机。认为一台计算机是 16 位机,要么因为它的微处理器内部对 16 位字进行操作,要么因为它的总线每次可传送 16 位。从微处理器字长和数据总线宽度的意义上讲,基于 Intel 公司 80286 型微处理器的 IBM 公司

PC/AT 型计算机及相似类型的机器都是 16 位机。尽管 Apple 公司 Macintosh 增强型和 SE 型计算机使用字长 32 位的微处理器(即摩托罗拉公司 68000 型微处理器),但具有 16 位数据总线,通常也被认为是 16 位机。

#### 16-bit operating system n. 16 位操作系统

An operating system, now outdated, that can work with 2 bytes, or 16 bits, of information at one time. A 16-bit operating system, such as MS-DOS and Microsoft Windows 3.x, reflects the functionality of a 16-bit processor because the software and the chip must work together so closely. The main advantage of a 16-bit operating system over its earlier 8-bit predecessors (such as CP/M-80) was its ability to address more memory and use a larger (16-bit) bus. Sixteen-bit operating systems have since been eclipsed by 32-bit operating systems such as the Macintosh operating system, Microsoft Windows NT, and Windows 9x and by 64-bit operating systems, such as some versions of UNIX. See also 32-bit operating system. 一种现已过时的操作系统,能同时处理 2 个字节或 16 位的信息。16 位操作系统(例如 MS-DOS 操作系统和微软公司的 Windows 3.x 操作系统)反映了 16 位处理器的性能,因为系统软件 and 该芯片必须紧密地协同工作。相对于更早期的 8 位操作系统(如 CP/M-80 操作系统)而言,16 位操作系统最主要的优点是内存寻址能力增强和使用更大的(16 位)总线。它现已被 32 位操作系统(如 Macintosh 操作系统和微软公司的 Windows NT、Windows 9x 操作系统)和 64 位操作系统(某些版本的 UNIX 系统)所替代。参阅 32-bit operating system.

#### /16 network n. 16 位网络

IP address class B. This class has 16,382 networks available and more than sixty-five thousand hosts available. See also host, IP address classes, network. 因特网协议地址第 B 类网络。这类网络可包容 16 382 个可用网络和超过 6 万 5 千多台可用主机。参阅 host, IP address classes, network.

#### 1999 problem n. 1999 年问题

1. A variation on the Year 2000 problem in computer systems that have two-digit years in date