"傻瓜"系列

最新计算机双解词典

Illustrated Computer Dictionary for Dummies

〖美〗Dan Gookin, Wally Wang,
Chris Van Buren   著

陆震纶   李爱国
沈仰东   杨立东   译

● 有趣，详实的计算机词典
● 超过1400个词条

IDG
BOOKS

电子工业出版社

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前　　言

　　有幸早日阅读了这本通俗而有趣的词典。对于计算机,我基本上是个外行,尤其是对于日新月异的技术发展更是知之甚少。正像原序中谈到的,这本词典不但注重其技术性、知识性,更有浓郁的趣味性,读来得益匪浅。建议想多了解一些计算机的人们不妨一读。

　　本书译者是两位从事电子技术翻译的英语专家,和两位计算机专业人员,应该说这是一种最佳的组合吧。虽然词典难译,而把英语中的俚语译成汉语中的通俗口语更难译。但译者处理得比较适当,除了体现原作的技术知识外,还尽量保持了浓郁的趣味性。为节省篇幅,对词条与计算机无关者作了删节。

　　愿这本辞典的出版,能得到广大读者的欢迎。

　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　俞天林
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　一九九四年十月六日

原　　　　序

这就是 Illustrated Computer Dictionary For Dummies*。

在计算机迷(nerds)、行家(geeks)、技术半吊子(technoweenies)同我们这些不得不忍受计算机行话之苦的人之间经常发生的论战中,这本词典是你的盾牌。我们遍查了杂志、手册和图书来寻找这些行话。在程序设计员阴暗的地下室中猎取术语,听大腕们用缩略语谈话的磁带录音,我们甚至还自己创造了少数新词。最后的结果就是这种轻松愉快地理解计算机术语的方法,以及如何把这些术语应用在日常会话中的方法——如果你勇于这样做的话。

逻辑方法

经过长时间的仔细考虑,我们决定本书所有词条按字母顺序排列,以便查找。符号("@＃＄％＾＆＊！")和数字(0—9)分别排在前面,之后就按 A～Z 的正常字母顺序编排。(我们假定你懂得这些字母顺序,如果忘了,哼哼《一闪一闪亮晶晶》(Twinkle,Twinkle)歌曲,问四岁小孩都知道。每个词条以下列形式出现。首先列出该词,然后注明发音,接着是该词的含义或定义,最后是用法举例。

思想实质

本词典的宗旨是兼顾启发性和知识性。此外,我们还增添了一些趣味性。人们总以为计算机是折磨人的装置,庞大而愁眉苦脸,严肃而冷酷无情——象天主教教会学校里的修女。其实并非如此。计算机不是修女(修女也并非庞大而愁眉苦脸!),相反地,它有更大的潜力,可以提供幽默和欣赏(正象修女一样)。本书是以这种态度来介绍技术信息的,希望你能更好地理解。如果做不到这一点,那么你至少能以略为宽松的心情来容忍这些术语。

*中译本定名为《最新计算机双解词典》,本书有漫画插图,每个词条下有发音、含义、用法举例三部分。考虑到国内读者情况,中文本已将插图、发音、用法举例删去,原序中举例亦删去。——译注

\

Symbol name: backslash

Uses: The symbol used in MS-DOS to separate directories and filenames such as C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM or A:\PASCAL. Don't get the backslash key mixed up with the forward slash (/) that's found on the same key as the question mark (?). Otherwise, MS-DOS won't have the slightest idea what you're trying to do.

反斜线

MS-DOS 用此符号来分隔目录和文件名,诸如 C:\WINDOWS\SYSTEM 或 A:\PASCAL。不要把反斜线与斜线相混,斜线和问号(?)是在同一键上。用错了,MS-DOS 一点也不知道你想干什么。

.

Symbol name: star-dot-star ·

Uses: The *.* designation uses the * wildcard which can take on any value. In MS-DOS, *.* refers to all files. To delete every file in a directory, you type DEL *.* and press the Enter key. (Don't try this at home unless you know what you're doing.)

星点星

此符号借用了 * 通配符的含义,即可取任何值。在 MS-DOS 中,*.* 指一切文件。要删除目录中的一切文件,可打 DEL *.* ,并按输入键。(别在家里作这种试验,除非你知道在干什么。)

&

Symbol name: am-per-sand

Uses: Sometimes this symbol is used to represent "and," as in "such & such" or "Baby want some c&dy?" Or more accurately, "Sterling, Worbletyme & Grockmeister." Most purists reject this form, preferring to spell out the letters A-N-D.

In computer programming, & sometimes represents a "logical and." For ex-

ample：

IF (NUMBER ＝1 & LETTER＝A) THEN "We're at the begining."

In the C programming language, two ampersands are used —&&.

The character is correctly called an ampersand. *Ampers* comes from the ancient Vulcan for "this squiggly symbol means" and *and* meaning "and."

和

此符号有时用来表示"and"，例如在"such & such"（某某）或"Baby want some c&dy?"（婴儿要些糖）中。更确切的用法是"Sterling Worbletyme & Grockmeister"。多数语言纯正癖者反对这种形式，宁可拼出字母 A—N—D。在计算机程序设计中，& 有时表示"逻辑和"。例如：

IF(NUMBER＝1 & LETTER＝A) THEN "We're at the beginning。"

在 C 语言中，采用双 &——&&。

此字符称为 ampersand 是合适的。ampers 来源于古罗马火神 Vulcan，代表"这个曲曲弯弯的符号的含义"，and 意即"在一起"。

＋

Symbol name：plus

Uses：This symbol is used in addition because (thankfully) it's on the keyboard and makes a poor imposter for the letter T.

$2+2=5$

(This used to happen a lot with older spreadsheets.)

The plus sign may also be used to connect two items. For example：

COPY A. DOC＋B. DOC AB. DOC

In DOS, the preceding command glues the file B. DOC to the end of the file A. DOC, creating a new file AB. DOC. This is known as *concatenation*, which is literally translated as "sticking two cats together," though the more common "sticking two things together" is generally accepted.

加

此符号用于加法，因为（幸而）在键盘上有这个字符，而且冒充字母 T 也不象，可以区别。

$2+2=5$

(这种情况在较老的电子表格中出现不少)

此符号也可用来连接两项。例如：

COPY A.DOC+B.DOC AB.DOC

在 DOS 中，上述命令将文件 B.DOC 粘贴在文件 A.DOC 之后，成为新文件 AB.DOC。这种方法称为"concatenation"（连接），照字面译出是"把两只猫粘在一起"，虽然人们普遍接受其广义的解释，即"把两个事物连接在一起"。

#

Symbol name：pound，number，or tic-tac-toe

Uses：The pound symbol，located above the 3 on American keyboards. This symbol is used in written language to represent numbers or items："All right，Becky，you chose ＃ 3，'Medical Instruments I've Found on the Beach.'"

In some versions of UNIX，the ＃ is the system prompt.

the ＃ symbol also has appeal as a nice solid character. Some people use it decoratively or to produce crude graphics：

```
    # # # # # #
 #             #
 #     # #     #
 #             #
 #   # # # #   #
 #     # #     #
 #             #
    # # # # # #
```

On British keyboards，the ＃ symbol is replaced by £，which really means pound.（＃ is the "hash" character.）

镑，号，或九宫格上的游戏

此符号在美国键盘上位于"3"之上。在书面语言中代表号码或项目："All right，Becky，you Chose ＃ 3，'Medical Instruments I've Found on the Beach'"（很好，贝基，你选了第三项，'我在海滩上找到的医疗器械'）。在若干 UNIX 文本中，＃是系统提示符。此符号也当作漂亮的具体字符。有些人用它来作装饰，或制作略图：

```
    ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯
♯                    ♯
♯        ♯ ♯        ♯
♯                    ♯
♯    ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯        ♯
♯        ♯ ♯        ♯
♯                    ♯
    ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯ ♯
```

在英国键盘上，用£代替♯，真正代表英镑。（♯是一个"杂拌"字符。）

>>

Symbol name：ap-end（发音如同 append）

Uses：There is really no way to pronunce any of these symbols, though "ugh-ugh" is often used. Some say "double greater-than." Others may just say "append." which is what these characters do in DOS.

TYPE SIGNATUR. TXT >> LETTER. DOC

The preceding DOS command takes the information in the file SIGNATUR. TXT and sticks it to the end of the file LETTER. DOC. Note that this trick only works with text files, not documents created with a word processor or other formatted documents.

附加

此符号其实无法发音，虽然常读作"ugh—ugh"。有人说"两倍于"。另外一些人就说"附加"，这是 DOS 中的用法。

TYPE SIGNATUR. TXT>>LETTER. DOC

这一 DOS 命令，取文件 SIGNATUR. TXT 中的信息附加在 LETTER. DOC 之后。注意，这种用法仅适用于文本文件，不适用于字处理器产生的文件或其他格式文件。

>=

Symbol name：greater-than or equal to

Uses：These symbols are used to compare two values in a test (as in a database query, for example). The test passes if the first value is greater

than or equal to the second value. For example:

 10>＝9 is true

 10>＝10 is true

 10>＝11 is false

 good>＝evil—we hope is true

大于或等于

此符号用于在测试中比较两个值（例如在数据库询问中）。如果第一个值大于或等于第二个值，就通过测试。例如：

 10>＝9 is true

 10>＝10 is true

 10>＝11 is false

 善>＝恶 但愿如此

<＝

Symbol name: less—than or equal to

Uses: These symbols are used to compare two values in a test. The test passes if the first value is less than or equal to the second. For example:

 9<＝10 is true

 10<＝10 is true

 10<＝9 is false

 Hollywood<＝"real life" is always true

小于或等于

此符号用于在测试中比较两个值，如果第一个值小于或等于第二个值，就通过测试。例如：

 9<＝10 is true

 10<＝10 is true

 10<＝9 is false

 好莱坞<＝"真实生活"总是对的

！

Symbol name: exclamation point; bang

Uses: The exclamation point is used at the end of a sentence to denote ex-

citement: "Your wife is here!" Or maybe surprise, "My heart!" In Spanish, a preceeding upside-down explanation point pre-alerts the reader to the excitement level of the sentence: "¡ Su esposa esta aqui!" Y "¡ Mi corazon!" In the C programming language, ! is used to mean *not*. For example,

> ! TRUE=FALSE

The above means "not true is the same thing as false," almost a universal truth anywhere but in Washington D. C.

> ! =

This symbol means *not equal*. "Watching baseball on TV is just! = to being at the ballpark."

In the USENET electronic mail system, ! is called a *bang*, and it's used in someone's electronic address-like a highly effective ZIP code. For example:

> Crash! dang

This is the electronic address of *dang* on the *crash* system. The address is "crash, bang, dang." (An actual address, by the way.)

Did you ever notice that all the sentences in *Mad Magazine* end in either an exclamation point or question mark?

感叹号;砰

此符号用于句末,表示激动:"你的夫人在这里!",或表示惊讶:"天哪!"在西班牙语中,句首还用一个倒写的感叹号预告读者该句的激动程度:"¡ Su esposa asta equi!"(你的夫人在这里!)和"¡ Micorazon!"(天哪!)

在 C 语言中,! 用来表示"不"。例如:

> ! TRUE=FALSE

上面的含义是"不正确就是错误",除了华盛顿特区以外的任何地方,这几乎是一条普遍真理。

> ! =

这个符号表示"不等于"。"在电视中看棒球赛! =在棒球场上。"

在 USENET 电子邮件系统中,把! 称为"砰",用于某些人的电子地址－－如同高效能的 ZIP 代码。例如:

> Crash! dang

这是 crash 系统中 dang 的电子地址。该地址是"crash,bang,dang。"(可以说是一个实际地址。)

你曾否注意到，在《疯人杂志》中所有句子的末尾都用感叹号或问号？

"

Symbol name：double quotes

Uses：This symbol is often used to *hug* text，what's called a *string* of text. For example：

"The pastry was bad and the coffee tasted like it had been strained through a dirty gym sock. "

The text between the quotes is the "string，" but the quotes themselves are not.

双引号

此符号常用来"拥抱"正文，所谓正文的"字符串"。例如：

"油酥饼很糟，而咖啡的味道像从肮脏的运动袜中滤出来的。"在引号之间的文字是"字符串"，但引号本身不属于字符串。

$

Symbol name：dollar sign；string；hex

Uses：The dollar sign is used in a number of ways，most of which really have to do with money. Obviously，when followed by a number，as in $1, 000,000，the dollar sign means dollars，big bucks，moola.

In the BASIC programming language，a dollar sign is used to identify a *string* or text variable. FIRST $ would be a variable named "FIRST" that holds a string value. It's pronounced first-string，by the way：not first-SS or first-dollar sign.

Some programming languages will use the dollar sign to denote a *hexadecimal* (base 16) number. For example $14 is the hexadecimal value 14 (20 decimal). $A1 would be the hexadecimal value A1 (161 decimal). In this usage，the $ is pronounced "hex. " $A1 is hex-A-one.

In MS-DOS，one place the dollar sign is used is in the AUTOEXEC. BAT file to change the look of the C prompt as in

Prompt pg

元的符号;字符串;16 进制

此符号有多种用法,多数真正与钱有关。显然,在其后跟随数目时,如 $1,000,000,表示元,美元,钱。

在 BASIC 语言中,此符号用来表示"字符串"或文字变量。FIRST $ 可能是一个保持某一字符串的值,名叫 FIRST 的变量。可读作"第一字符串",不可读成"第一 SS"或"第一个元的符号"。

在有些程序设计语言中,用此符号表示 16 进制(以 16 为底)数字。例如,$ 14 是 16 进制的 14,(即 10 进制的 20)。$ A1 是 16 进制的值 A1,(即 10 进制的 161)。在此用法中 $ 读作"16 进制"。$ A1 是 16 进制 A1。

在 MS-DOS 中有一个地方使用此符号,即在 AUTOEXEC.BAT 文件中用来改变 C 提示符的外貌,如

```
prompt $p$g
```

%

Symbol name: percent sign

Uses: The percent sign is used all over the place, sometimes actually to represent a percentage value: 15% means fifteen percent, or 15 times out of 100 or .15 or a value that's considered fairly good for weather forecasters and economists.

The percent sign plays numerous roles in various programming languages.

In BASIC, the percent sign denotes an integer variable: ITEM% would be an integer variable named ITEM. You don't pronounce the %.

In the C programming language the % is used as the "modulus" operator (which figures out the remainder when one number is divided by another). It's also used to format output.

百分率符号

此符号到处使用,有时确实表示百分率的值:15%即百分之十五,或 100 次中有 15 次,或 0.15,或气象预报员和经济学家认为相当好的一个数值。

百分率符号在各种程序设计语言中担任各种角色。

在 BASIC 语言中,百分率符号表示一个整数变量:ITEM%就是一个名叫 ITEM 的整数变量。不能读作百分率。

在 C 语言中,%用作"模"运算符(当一数除以另一数时,计算出余数)。该

符号也用于格式输出。

,

Symbol name：apostrophe；tick；single quote

Uses：The apostrophe is used in text to mark the possesive"Bill's deficit" and sometimes in conjunction with the accent grave （backward apostrophe'） in double quoting. In the BASIC programming language，the apostrophe at the start of a line marks a comment.

省略号；硬撇；单引号

省略号在文字中用来表示所有格"Bill's deficit,"（比尔的亏空）而有时在双引号中与重音符号（向后撇的省略号'）连用。

在 BASIC 语言中,在一行开头的省略号表示注解。

( )

Symbol name：parentheses，parens

Uses：Parentheses are used in programming to group things together. Usually this happens in long mathematical operations；what appears between the paretheses is figured out first. Most programming languages also use parentheses to group together options and "arguments" for certain commands and keywords.

A single parenthesis is called a *paren*. When someone says "left paren," he's referring to the (character. The right paren is the）. This comes in handy when reading computer typing instructions over the phone.

圆括号,括号

圆括号在程序设计语言中用来把事物组合在一起。通常用于较长的数学运算中；在括号中的先计算。在多数程序设计语言中也用括号,将选择项和"变元"组合在一起,作为某些命令和关键字。

单个圆括号叫括号。当人们说"左括号"是(,"右括号"是)。在电话上读计算机指令时总要用到它们。

©

Symbol name：copyright sign

Uses：Many software packages will use a big C in parentheses to represent

the ⓒ (copyright) symbol because the ⓒisn't on most keyboards. Likewise, you may see (TM) for Trademark.

版权符

许多软件包用圆括号中的大 C 来代表ⓒ(版权),因为大多数键盘上没有ⓒ。同样地,可以看到用(TM)代表 Trademark(商标)。

*

Symbol name: asterisk;star;splat

Uses: The asterisk is typically used in a decorative fashion. Occasionally it may appear to add emphasis when italics or underlines aren't available:

  I was so * embarrassed * .

Or the asterisk may be used as a form of self-censorship while sending an e-mail message:

  Eat * * * * and die ！

Sometimes the asterisk appears to mark a footnote.

In DOS, the asterisk is used as a wildcard character, pronounced "star. " The star can represent from 1 to several characters, matching other filenames for use with several DOS commands.

Nathan Hale did not say "I regret that I have but one asterisk for my country. "Other names for * include the "dingbat" and "splat. " Splat is from the final result of dropping something mushy from a high altitude.

星号；星；斑；

星号一般用作装饰性花样。当没有斜体字或底线时,有时用来表示着重点。

我是如此 * 困惑 * 。

或者在发送电子邮件报文时,用 * 来作为自我检查的一种方式:

Eat * * * * and die!(吃了 * * * 就死!)

有时星号用来表示脚注。

在 DOS 中,星号当作通配符,读作"星"。在与若干 DOS 命令连用时,星号可以对应于其他文件名,代表从1到若干字符。

内森．霍尔没有说"非常抱歉,我只有一个星号来代表我国。"

* 的其他名称有"花饰标志"和"斑"。斑是指半流体的物质,从高处掉下来形成的斑迹。

Symbol name：minus sign；hyphen

Uses：The minus sign is used in various corners of computer mathdom. First，it appears as the typical minus sign：4－5，and so on. It's also used to identify a negative number：－5.

The minus sign's evil twin is the hyphen，which is the same character but used with words，such as Mary-Francis. Two hyphens can be used together in text to denote a clause or parenthetical element-like this！

In typographical terms，there are hyphens，en dashes，and em dashes，which are each used in different circumstances. The hyphen is the smallest one of the three. An *en dash* is a dash character with the same width as the letter n. The *em dash* is a longer dash，the same width as the letter m.

减号；连接号

减号在计算机数学领域的许多地方都有用处。首先是代表一般的减号：4－5等等。也用来表示负数：－5。

令人讨厌的减号相似物是连接号。符号相同，但连接号用于文字，诸如玛丽－弗朗西斯。在文字中可以用两个连接号来表示一个子句或括号中的成份－－就象这样！

在印刷术语中，有连接号，半身符，全身符，分别用于不同场合。连接号在三种符号中最短。半身符的长度相当字母 n 的宽度。全身符的长度相当于字母 m 的宽度。

Symbol name：period，dot

Uses：The period is used in text to mark the end of a sentence.

In math，the period is used to mark the decimal portion of a number：3.141. In that case，it's pronounced "point" as in "three point one four one."

In some countries，the period is used to separate the hundreds from thousands or thousands from ten-thousands. 1,000 is one thousand. (In these weird places，the comma is used as the decimal point. Strange.)

In DOS，the period is used to separate a filename from its extension. Other

operating systems use the period as a separator as well.

In a hockey game, there are three periods:...

句号,点

句号在文字中表示一句的结束。

在数学中,句号用来标出一个数的小数部分:3.141。在这种场合读作"点",如"3点141"。在有些国家,句号用来分隔百位数与千位数,或千位数与万位数:1.000是一千。(在这些与众不同的国家,用逗号作小数点,真奇怪。)

在 DOS 中,用句号分隔文件名和它的扩展名。其他操作系统也用句号作分隔符号。

曲棍球比赛有三场(three periods):...

/

Symbol name:forward slash;division symbol

Uses:The forward slash character is used in text to separate items:on/off, up/down, and so on.

In computer math, the / symbol is used for division. This is because the character isn't available on most keyboards. So 15/3 means "15 divided by 3."

Names for this character:slash, forward slash, solidus, stroke, virgule, the forward-pointing thing under the question mark key, and so on.

斜线;除号

在文字中用斜线分项:开/关,上/下,等等。在计算机数学中,字符/用于除法,因为大多数键盘上没有÷的字符。因此,15/3是"15除以3"。

此符号的名称有:斜线,前斜线,斜,斜杠,斜号,在问号键下面的前指物,等等。

:

Symbol name:colon

Uses:In DOS, you use colons after drive names, such as in the C: drive to refer to your hard drive, and after device names, such as in PRN: to refer to the printer. In C programming, the colon is sometimes used, such as when you're declaring structure templates for bit fields.