Designed for Microsoft® Windows™ 95

The Ultimate Computer Reference

Microsoft Press®
Computer Dictionary
Third Edition

英汉双解
微软计算机辞典
（第3版）

章 鸿猷 主译

清华大学出版社
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译 者 前 言

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，问题仍然会存在，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

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Introduction
引　　言

The *Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary* , *Third Edition* is designed to be a comprehensive and authoritative source of definitions for computer-related terms and abbreviations . The dictionary includesterms drawn from a wide variety of topics:
微软出版社出版的《计算机辞典》第 3 版乃是一部全面而权威的辞书,书中给出了与计算机相关的术语和缩略语的定义,本辞典中的术语来自如下广泛的不同领域:

Applications　一、应用
 Databases　数据库
 Desktop Publishing　桌面出版
 Multimedia　多媒体
 Spreadsheets　电子表格
 Word Processing　文字处理
Communication and Networks　二、通信与网络
 E-mail　电子邮件
 Intranet　内联网
Data and Data Storage　三、数据及数据存储
Games　四、游戏
Graphics　五、图形学
Hardware　六、硬件
 Architecture　体系结构
 Chips , Cards , and Boards　芯片、插片和电路板
 Computers　计算机
 Disks , Drives , and Other Media　磁盘、驱动器和其他介质
 Peripherals　外围设备
 Processors　处理器
History　七、计算机史
Information Processing　八、信息处理技术
 General Computing　通用计算技术
 Input/Output　输入输出
 Memory and Memory Management　内存及内存管理
Internet　九、因特网
 Protocols　协议
 Security　安全性
 Tools (user and developer)　（上网）工具（使用者和开发人员）
 World Wide Web　万维网

Organizations　十、组织机构
Software Engineering　十一、软件工程（技术）
 Concepts　概念
 Programming Languages　编程语言
 Tools and Techniques　工具和技术
Standards　十二、标准
Systems and Environments　十三、系统和环境
 Operating Systems　操作系统

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 .　尽管本书的内容几乎已覆盖了计算机的各个技术领域,但不能收入绝大多数有关公司、各种计算机产品及型号的条目,也没有收入大部分应用软件产品的条目。至于重要的公司、关键的产品,因为在计算机行业内有其历史的或普遍的意义,则是例外。

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 termi-

nology 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要遇到的：文献资料、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。由于绝大多数的计算机用户在家中或上班时使用的都是个人电脑和桌面系统，所以本书中的绝大多数（术语）条目就是用于描述和使用这类系统的。然而也有专门的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。之所以收入这类术语乃是因为它们或者与大部分通用计算机术语有关系，或者具有重要的历史意义。

Changes in the Third Edition
第 3 版的修改情况

The third edition of the *Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary* has been revised and updated to reflect the many advances in the computer field and to include several areas that have come into prominence in the public eye, such as the Internet. Over 2,500 new entries have been added, covering the Internet, the World Wide Web, network computing, hardware and software advances, virtual reality, multimedia, and workgroup computing. 为了反映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（如因特网），我们对《微软计算机辞典》第 2 版进行了修正和更新。本版（第 3 版）新增条目超过 2500 条，其内容覆盖了因特网、万维网、网络计算技术、硬件及软件的新发展、虚拟现实技术、多媒体技术和工作组计算技术等领域。

Existing entries from the second edition of the *Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary* have been updated to include changes in the field. 《微软计算机辞典》第 2 版中已有的条目也进行了更新，以包括该领域中的变化。

All entries have been styled in a more traditional dictionary format than in previous editions. Pronunciations and parts of speech are given for all terms. Entries that have more than one sense, or definition, are broken into numbered lists. 比起先前两版，本版中所有的条目都更符合传统辞典的格式。所有的术语都给出了相应的发音和词性。具有超过一种意义或定义的条目用数

字序号分开列出。

Order of Presentation
条目的出现次序

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 *machine-independent* 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*. 所有的条目按字母顺序排列。空格、连字符和斜线符等字符不参加排序。例如，条目 Baudot code 出现在 baud 和 baud rate 之间，条目 machine-independent 出现在 machine identification 和 machine instruction 之间。以数字和符号开头的条目专门放在本辞典的前部，并且按 ASCII 码（美国国家信息交换标准码）的升序进行排列。如果条目以一个字母或多个字母开头，但是随后包含数字，那么，将先按开头的字母顺序排列，然后再按 ASCII 码顺序排列。因此，条目 V20 在条目 V.2x 之前，而它们都在条目 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. 条目分两类：一类是主条目，包含完整的定义；另一类是同义交叉参考条目，指含"见……"的参考条目，提示读者去参考有关的主条目。同义交叉参考条目通常是某个主条目的不常用的称呼。在主条目中的定义可替代其相应同义交叉参考条目的定义。

Format 格式

Information in each main entry is presented in a consistent format: entry name in boldface, spelling variants (if any), pronunciation, part of speech, definition, illustration or table references (if any), acronym (if any), alternative names (if any), and cross-references(if any). 在每个主条目中的内容都是以一致的格式(含顺序)出现: 用黑体字表示的条目名称、异体拼写词(若存在的话)、音标、词性、定义(即释文的主体)、图例说明或参考表格(若存在的话)、缩写词(若存在的话)、别名(若存在的话)和交叉参考(若存在的话)。

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、由一个或多个词构成的缩写词或由两个或多个词连接而成的拼接词的方式组成的条目将在定义的前部首先给出这些单词的全称。在这些单词或短语中,构成缩略语、缩写词和拼接词的字母用黑体字标志出来。

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[1] (noun)

e – mail[2] (verb) 当一个主条目的拼写与另一个主条目的拼写完全相同时,将在每个术语的右上角用数字上标来区分这两个条目。这些条目被称为同形异义词,通常它们具有不同的词性。例如,

e – mail[1] (名词)

e – mail[2] (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拼写变体时,每个拼写变体紧随主条目的名称之后,其间用"或"分隔。

Pronunciations 发音

Pronunciation keys appear after all defined terms in the dictionary. Within the pronunciation keys, individual words are separated by word spaces, and syllables within each word are separated by stress marks or hyphens. 本辞典中所有经定义的条目之后均有音标。在多个词构成的术语的音标中,每个词的音标用空格分开,而每个词中的音节用重音符和连字符分隔开。

Variant Pronunciations 异读音

The *Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary*, *Third Edition* uses a generalized system for representing pronunciations, particularly for the vowels. There are many subtle variations, well known to phonologists in particular, in the ways Americans in different parts of the United States pronounce many vowels. However, most can recognize words that are pronounced slightly differently by others and should be able to interpret the broad category represented for each of the vowel sounds in this dictionary and apply it in their own regional variation or dialect. This dictionary represents only standard American pronunciations, but there are cases in which sufficient divergence in pronunciation exists, even within the United States, so some variant pronunciations have been included. 《微软计算机辞典》第 3 版为表示发音使用了一种通用的方法,特别是元音。正如那些音韵学者所了解的那样,在美国各地不同的美国人对元音的发音有微妙的变化。但是,大多数人能辨别出他人说的有微小发音变化的单词,而且应当能理解本辞典中元音发音所代表的广泛的范围,并且把它应用到本地区的发音习惯和方言中。本辞典只标明美国标准发音,但是现存的发音中有相当多的差异现象,即使在美国也如此,因此收录了某些异读音。

Variants are separated by commas, and the most common pronunciation may appear first. However, because

there are many cases where two pronunciations are (at least roughly) equally widely used, the order in which they appear should not be interpreted to mean that the first one given is more "correct" or common than the other(s). Variants are shown on a word-by-word basis; for a multiword entry, pronunciation keys are given only for the word or words that have variant pronunciations. 异读音用逗号分隔（参阅 ASCII，address book 条目中的音标），而且最常用的发音放在第一位。但是，在许多情况下，两种发音广泛使用的程度（大致）相同，它们出现的次序并不代表第一个发音比另一个（或一些）更"正确"或更常用。异读音的表示以逐个单词为基础；对于多个词构成的条目，仅给那些有异读音的词注音标。

For words that are spelled with the letters *wh*, the pronunciation is listed with two variants: one with a simple *w*(w) and one with the *hw* sound (hw). 对于那些含有 wh 双字母的单词，音标中列出两个异读音：一个是发简单的 *w*（即 w）音，另一个是发 *hw* 音（hw）。

Words that are spelled with either *au* or *aw* include a variant pronunciation with the letter *o* with a circumflex accent (ô). which represents the vowel sound some Americans (those who make a significant distinction between this sound and a "regular" short *o*) pronounce when they say the word *dawn*. In some parts of the country, this vowel sound is also used in words with other spellings, such as *coffee* or *talk*, but this seems to be a distinctly dialectical variation rather than a standard one. It is therefore very difficult for any individual to predict how any other might pronounce these particular words, so variants have not been included for them. 那些含有 au 或 aw 双字母的单词，与带有音调符号的字母"o"(ô)构成一各异读音，这种元音"o"在此处代表一些美国人（他们严格区分此元音与"通常"的短音"o"）发这个元音的习惯，例如他们说单词"dawn"就如此。在美国某些地区这个元音的发音也用在其他拼法中，例如 coffee 或 talk，但是这似乎是在区分方言的异读音，而不是使用标准音。因此，任何人都难以预料其他人会如何拼读这些特殊的单词，所以就没有包含这些异读音。

Stress 重音符号

The syllable or syllables pronounced with the heaviest,

or primary, stress in a term are followed by acute accents (´); those with lighter, or secondary, stress are followed by grave accents (`). For example, in the word *computer*, the second syllable is spoken more forcefully, or with more stress, than the first and third syllables and therefore is followed in the pronunciation key by an acute accent (kəm pyōō´tər). In the word *engineering*, the third syllable is stressed most heavily, but the first syllable is stressed more than the second or fourth, so the first syllable is followed by a grave accent, indicating secondary stress (en` jə-nēr´ ēng). 术语中的重读（或称第 1 重音）音节其后标有尖音符(´)，次重读（第 2 重音）音节的后面带有沉音符(`)。例如，单词 computer/kəmpyōō´tər/ 中，第 2 音节发音比第 1 音节和第 3 音节更为有力（即发音更重），因此第 2 音节之后跟随了尖音符。在单词 engineering / en`jə-nēr´ēng/中，第 3 音节发音最重，但第 1 音节比第 2 音节或第 4 音节发音重些，因此第 1 音节之后跟随了一个沉音符，说明它是次重音。

Special Characters and Diacritics 专用符和变音符

The dictionary's pronunciation schema keeps the use of technical phonetic characters to a minimum. Instead, a system that is more familiar to most Americans represents short vowels with plain letters (a,e,i,o,u) and long vowels with overbars (ā, ē, ī, ō, ōō). The ligatured *o*'s represent the vowel sounds in the words *foot* (ŏŏ) and *food* (ōō). 本辞典的发音方案中尽可能少用技术语音字符。代之以大多数美国人更熟悉的标音方法，用普通字母(a,e,i,o,u)表示短元音，用带上划线的字母表示长元音(ā, ē, ī, ō,ōō)。其中连体的两个字母"o"用于表示单词 foot(ŏŏ) 和 food (ōō) 中元音的发音。

The letter *a* with an umlaut (ä) is included as an alternative to the short *o* (o). It is used when the vowel is represented orthographically by some letter or combination of letters other than the letter *o*, such as *a* (as in *father*), *au* (as in *caught*), or *aw* (as in *dawn*). This is done mainly to avoid confusing the reader visually with <u>pronunciations</u> such as won'dər for the word *wander*. 带有变音符号的字母"a"(ä)可作为短音"o" (o)的另一种表示，

用于如下情况以正确地表示该元音：拼写上采用非字母"o"或非"o"字母的组合，比如 a（如在 father 之中），au（如在 caught 之中），或 aw（如在 dawn 之中）。这样做主要是为了避免读者对单词（如 wander/won'dər/）的音标混淆不清。

One other pair of alternative characters is used to represent a single vowel sound: the schwa (ə) and a short u (u). Traditionally, the schwa has been reserved for unstressed, or reduced, vowels, but in recent years it has become much more commonly used in dictionaries to also represent the short, stressed u. In this dictionary, the short u is used only in words that are spelled with the letter u, and the schwa is used for all other spellings except for "syllabic l's," in which cases the vowel is dropped entirely, as in the word little (li'tl). 还有一对音标用来表示单元音：轻读元音（ə）和短音 u（u），习惯上，该轻读元音一直留用于非重读或短读元音，但近年来，在字典中越来越经常用它来表示重读短音"u"。在本辞典中，短音"u"只用在用字母"u"拼写的单词中，轻读元音则用在所有其他的拼写音节中，自成音节的'l'除外，在此情况下，元音被完全省略掉，例如在单词 little 的/li'tl/中。

One other diacritic used in the pronunciations is a circumflex over the letter a（â）. This is used instead of the short e only in combination with the letter r, to represent the vowel sound heard in words such as air, software, and very. This is done to avoid representations such as ker'ək-tər for the word character, which might lead some readers to believe that the sound should be pronounced as is the er in the word her. 在发音中使用的变音符还有在字母"a"上加上音调符的"â"，用于代替短音 e，仅用于字母"r"组合使用的情况，/er/ 表示在单词 air，software 和 very 中的元音发音。这样做（用符号"a"代替短音"e"）是为了避免表示单词（如 character / ker'ək-tər /）音标（或发音）时，可能会导致一些读者误以为"er"的组合发音是单词"her"中"er"的发音。

Acronyms （首字母）缩写词

When acronyms are pronounced as a series of sounded-out letters, capital letters are used to represent the pronunciation of the letters; for example, the pronunciation for the term EPS is E `P-S ', not ē `pē-es '. Note: Letter-by-letter pronunciations are included for all acronyms in the dictionary, even those that are pronounced as words by most people; for example, the pronunciation for the term ASCII includes both a'skē and A `S-C-I-I '. 当首字母缩写词是按一系列读音字母来发音时，用大写字母来表示该字母的读音，例如，术语 EPS 的发音标为/E P S/，而不是/e ´pe-es '/。注：本辞典中所有首字母缩写词的发音也包括逐个字母发音的方式，甚至那些已被大多数人作为单词发音的首字母缩写词也如此。例如术语 ASCII 的发音包括/ a ' skē /和/A `S-C-I-I '/。

Pronunciation Symbols
发音符号

The following charts include the characters used for the pronunciations in the Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary, Third Edition (MPCD), the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) symbols to which those characters correspond, and some example words in which the letter or letters that represents each sound is underlined. No attempt has been made to represent foreign sounds as they are pronounced in their original language; only Americanized pronunciations are given for foreign words and names. 下面表格中的内容就是《微软计算机辞典》第3版所使用的发音字符集，用 MPCD 作标题栏，与之相对应的是国际音标字符集（IPA）中的符号，用 IPA 作标题栏，以及一些例词，带下划线的字母代表对应的发音符号。并不想用这些音标来表示外来语音在其母语中的发音。外来语和外来名称仅给出了其美式发音的音标。

VOWELS   元音

MPCD	IPA	Representative Words	典型词例
a	æ	bat	
ā	e	ape	
ä	ɑ	father	
ô	ɔ	dawn	
är	ɔr	dart	
âr	ɛr	hair	
e	ɛ	let	

ē	i	bee, equal
ēr	ir	hear
i	I	sit
ī	aI	nice
īr	aIr	wire
o	ɑ	hot
ō	o	oats, home
ōr	or	torn
o͝o	U	book
o͝o r	Ur	tour
o͞o	u	boot, rule
oi	ɔI	oil, boy
ou	aU	out
u	ʌ	cup
ur	ɝ	purge
ə	ə	about, item, edible, gallop
ər	ər	ever

CONSONANTS　辅音

MPCD	IPA	Representative Words	典型词例
b	b	bit	
ch	ʧ	child, ratchet	
d	d	dog	
f	f	fill, phobia, laugh	
g	g	gold, ghost	
h	h	home	
j	ʤ	jail, ledge	
k	k	kid, cow, chrome	
l	l, ļ	live, double	
m	m	map	
n	n	not, know	
ng	ng, ŋ	finger, sing	
p	p	pine, apple	
r	r	rat	
s	s	soon cell	
sh	ʃ	shoe, notion, charade	
t	t	test	
th	θ	thin	
dh	ð	then	

v	v	vine
w	w	wine
hw	ʌ	whine
y	j	yet
z	z	zoom, beds
zh	ʒ	pleasure, collage

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

所有条目可分为四种词性,另外还有前缀,词性的缩写如下:

n.　　名词　（在汉语译名中,不标注的就是名词）
vb.　　动词　（在汉语译名中,用【动】标出）
adj.　　形容词（在汉语译名中,用【修】标出）
adv.　　副词　（在汉语译名中,用【修】标出）

（译者注：原文中还有 prefix 前缀,因为前缀不能算是词性,加上原文的表示方法前后不一致,所以只在汉语释文中作说明。）

Definitions　定义（即释文）

Each of the more than 7,300 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.　7300 多条术语中的每一条都用清楚、标准的英语定义。许多术语超出一般的简单定义,而提供额外详细的解释,并且为了方便计算机用户,还使其出现在上下文中,以便于理解。当某个条目有一种以上的定义时,这些定义用数字序号分开,以便于区分术语在含义上特殊的、有时是细微的变化。

Illustration and Table References　参考图例和表格

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. 　有些条目附带图例和表，用于辅助定义术语。在大多数情况下，图例和表与引用它们的条目在同一页上。在某些例外的情况下，出于页面的布局要求，它们不得不放在下一页中。带有图例和表的条目通常在该条目定义的结尾处按以下格式引用：

请见图例。

请见表。

Acronyms　缩写词

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：　一些在计算机领域的专业术语，特别是计算机标准和因特网上俚语，通常被截短为缩写词。有时人们论及某个概念或对象时更常用缩写词，在这种情况下，缩写词作为主条目，在另一些情况下，缩写词的使用不如原来的单词或短语普遍时，就将原单词或短语作为主条目。并把其缩写词按如下格式放在条目定义的尾部。

缩写为……。

Alternative Names　别名

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：　在计算机领域中有许多内容或概念可能有多个名称。尽管如此，通常情况下有一种名称比较常用，在本辞典中该术语就作为主条目。别名则出现在"缩写词"之后；若该条目无"缩写词"，则以如下格式直接出现在定义尾部：

也称……。

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. 　交叉参考方式有三种："见……"、"参阅……"和"比较……"。"见……"的参考方式用在同义词的情况下，并且指向含有所引用信息的另一个条目。"参阅……"的参考方式指出一个或多个"与释文中某个论题相关且含有补充或附加信息的"条目，在定义的格式上出现在"缩写词"和（或）"别名"之后。"比较……"的参考方式指明与本条目含义相反的一个或多个条目，并且在定义的格式上出现在"参阅"之后；若无"参阅"项，则出现在"缩写词"和"别名"之后。

Future Printings and Editions
未来版本

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 98052-8302. Or send e-mail to mspcd@microsoft.com. 我们尽力保持本辞典的准确性和完整性。如果您发现某条目有错，或认为某个条目中的内容不够充分，或是在本版中想找而找不到的术语，敬请告知。来信请寄：Dictionary Editor, Microsoft Press, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-8302。或是发送电子邮件至：mspcd@microsoft.com.

Online Updates　　联机更新

Quarterly updates and revisions will be made to the *Microsoft Press Computer Dictionary*, *Third Edition*, on the Microsoft Press Web site. These updates are meant to supplement the content of this dictionary and keep it up to date in a field that is rapidly evolving. Click the update button in the electronic (CD-ROM) version of the dictionary or point your Web browser to http:// mspress.microsoft.com/mspress/products/1031/ to access the update site for the dictionary. 《微软计算机辞典》第 3 版在微软出版社万维网站点上将按季度不断更新和修正，这些更新的内容便是对本辞典内容的补充，使它能跟上这个迅速发展的领域。在本辞典的电子版（光盘版）上点击"更新"按钮或使万维网浏览器［程序］指向"http://mspress.microsoft.com/mspress/products/1031/"就可以访问本辞典的更新站点。

目　录

Numbers and Symbols
数字与符号

$ 0.02 \ mī`t $\overline{oo}$ sents´ \ 　2 美分

见 my two cents。

& \ am´pər-sand` \ "&"符号

1. UNIX command suffix for running the preceding command as a background process. *See also* background[1]. UNIX操作系统中,用于把前一命令作为后台进程来运行的命令后缀。参阅 background[1]。

2. A root user command suffix for starting a daemon that is to remain running after logout. *See also* daemon. 一个根用户命令后缀,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。

* \ stär´ \ 　星号

见 asterisk。

. \ stär`dot-stär´ \ 　全部(文件)

见 star-dot-star。

.. \ dot-dot´ \ 　双点,父目录

DOS and UNIX syntax for the parent directory. A single dot refers to the current directory. 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。

/ \ slash \ 　斜杠

1. A character used to delimit parts of a directory path in UNIX and FTP or parts of an Internet address 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 by a command-line interface. *See also* command-line interface. 用来标示开关或参数的一种字符,通过命令行界面的调用,可控制程序的执行。参阅 command-line interface。

// \ dəb´l slash` \ 　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。

: \ kō´lən \ 　冒号

A symbol used after the protocol name in a URL. *See also* URL. 在一个 URL 中,用于协议之后的一种符号。参阅 URL。

< > \ an´gl brak`əts \ 　尖括号

1. A pair of symbols used to set off a tag in an HTML document. *See also* HTML. 在一份 HTML 文档中,用来隔开一个标签的一对符号。参阅 HTML。

2. In an Internet Relay Chat (IRC) or multi-user dungeon (MUD), a set of symbols used to designate some action or reaction, as in < chuckle > . *See also* 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 IRC, MUD。

3. A pair of symbols used to set off 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。

> \ rīt`an´gl brak`ət \ 　大于号

1. A symbol used in DOS and UNIX to direct the output resulting from some command into a file. 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 desig-

nate 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。

? \ kwes´chən märk` \ 问号
见 question mark。

@ \ at \ 位置符号
The separator between account names and domain name addresses 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，位于帐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"。

**** \ bak´slash \ 反斜杠
见 backslash。

0 wait state \ zēr`-ō wāt´stāt \ *n*. 零等待状态
见 zero wait state。

100BaseT \ wən-hun`drəd-bās-T´ \ *n*. 100BaseT 网络标准
An Ethernet standard for baseband local area networks using twisted-pair cable carrying 100 megabits per second (Mbps). *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 100Mbps。也称 Fast Ethernet。参阅 Ethernet(第 1 定义)。

101-key keyboard \ wən`ō-wən`kē kē´bōrd \ *n*. 101键的键盘
A computer keyboard modeled after the enhanced key-board; 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 feed-back expressed when a key is pressed, and the shape and feel of the keycaps. See the illustration. *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。请见图例。参阅 enhanced keyboard。

1024 × 768 \ ten`twən-tē-fōr` bī-sev`ən-siks-tē-āt´ \ *n*. 1024 × 768 显示格式
A standard super VGA computer display having a resolu-tion of 1,024 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 列象素乘以 768 行象素。参阅 SVGA。

10Base2 \ ten`bās-tōō´ \ *n*. 10Base2 网络标准
The Ethernet and IEEE 802.3 standard for baseband lo-cal area networks using a thin coaxial cable up to 200 meters long and carrying 10 megabits per second (Mbps) 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 standards. 一种基

101-key keyboard

带局域网的以太网和 IEEE 802.3 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 10Mbps。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 Cheapernet, thin Ethernet, ThinNet, ThinWire。参阅 BNC connector, bus network, coaxial cable, Ethernet（第 1 定义）, IEEE 802 standards。

10Base5 \ ten`bās-fīv´ \ *n*.   10Base5 网络标准

The Ethernet and IEEE 802.3 standard for baseband local area networks using a thick coaxial cable up to 500 meters long and carrying 10 megabits per second（Mbps）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. *Also called* thick Ethernet, ThickNet, ThickWire. *See also* coaxial cable, Ethernet（definition 1）, IEEE 802 standards.   一种基带局域网的以太网和 IEEE 802.3 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 10Mbps。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 thick Ethernet, ThickNet, ThickWire。参阅 coaxial cable, Ethernet（第 1 定义）, IEEE 802 standards。

10BaseF \ ten`bās-F´ \ *n*.   10BaseF 网络标准

The Ethernet standard for baseband local area networks using fiber-optic cable carrying 10 megabits per second（Mbps）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 10BaseF standard comprises 10BaseFB for a backbone, 10BaseFL for the link between the central concentrator and a station, and 10BaseFP for a star network. *See also* Ethernet（definition 1）, fiber optics, star network.   一种使用光缆、以 10Mbps 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 定义）, fiber optics, star network。

10BaseT \ ten`bās-T´ \ *n*.   10BaseT 网络标准

The Ethernet standard for baseband local area networks using twisted-pair cable carrying 10 megabits per second（Mbps）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 10Mbps 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 定义）, star network, twisted-pair cable。

12-hour clock \ twelv`ou-ər klok´ \ *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 \ wən`point-too`M´ \ *adj*. 【修】1.2 兆字节

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

14.4 \ fōr`tēn-fōr´ \ *n*.   14.4Kbps 调制解调器

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

1.44M \ wən`point-fōr`fōr-M´ \ *adj*. 【修】1.44 兆字节

Short for 1.44-megabyte. Refers to the capacity for high-density 3.5-inch floppy disks.   1.44-megabyte 的缩写。指 3.5 英寸高密度软盘的容量。

16-bit \ siks-tēn´bit` \   16 位
见 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, 64-bit。

16-bit application \ siks-tēn`bit a-plə-kā´shən \ *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 操作系统或第 3.x 版视窗系统等）的计算