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章天懿 主译

Microsoft®

Internet & Networking

Dictionary

- 内含你需知道的主要联网技术 和因特网术语
- 包括当前最新技术和从ACK 到YHL的缩略语
- 附录中给出常用文件扩展名, 即时发信用的情态符以及因特 网域名





Microsoft*

英汉双解微软 因特网与联网技术辞典

Microsoft*
Internet & Networking
Dictionary

章天懿 主译

清华大学出版社 北京

内容简介

本书共收 3000 多个条目,内容涉及因特网与联网技术,也涉及与网络相关的各种最新的技术、标准、软硬件产品及其缩略语、行话与符号。释义准确而简明扼要,可帮助你快速了解与网络相关的种种概念。附录中给出常用的文件扩展名、万维网中的顶级域名以及各种脸谱与聊天用的缩略语。

本书以英汉双解形式出版,原文是微软公司给出的原汁原味的美式英语,汉语译文经过再三推敲,准确而精练。因此,本书既是一本网络工作者和使用者的必备工具书,也是一本极好的大专院校师生的英汉对照读物、科技英语的参考教材。

英汉双解微软因特网与联网技术辞典

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Introduction

引言

The Microsoft Internet & Networking Dictionary is designed to provide easy reference to the Internet and networking terms you' re likely to encounter most often. This dictionary also emphasizes terminology that you' re likely to encounter in documentation, online help, computer manuals, marketing and sales materials, the popular media, and the computer trade press. In some cases, related terms or specialized or highly technical language is included to help you better understand a technology, service, or product.

《微软因特网与联网技术辞典》是一本便于查阅经常遇到的有关因特网和联 网技术用语的参考书。本辞典还特别收集了在如下资料中会遇到的技术用语:(技术)文档、联机 [在线]帮助(文件)、计算机手册、市场营销资料、大众媒体以及计算机贸易出版物等。在有些场合,还涉及一些有关的术语,或专业语言,或高级技术语言,旨在帮助读者更好地理解某种技术、服务或产品。

Order of Presentation (条目呈现的次序)

Entries are alphabetized by letter. Spaces are ignored, as are characters such as hyphens, slashes, and periods; for example, V. Fast Class falls between V. everything and VFAT. 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, V. 120 precedes V. 32terbo.

所有的条目按字母在字母表中的顺序排列,空格、连字符、斜杠、句号圆点等字符不参加排序,例如,V. Fast Class 这个条目位于 V. everything 条目和 VFAT 条目之间。以数字与符号开头的条目位于本书的开头,按ASCII 码的升序排列。如果某个条目以一个字母或若干个字母开头而后包含数字,则按开头的字母先以其在字母表中的顺序然后按 ASCII 码的顺序排列。因此,条目 V. 120 位于 V. 32terbo 之前。

Entries (条目)

Entries are of two types: main entries, which contain full definitions, and

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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 entry is presented in a consistent format: entry name in boldface, spelling variants (if any), part of speech, definition, 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,(在本书中加上的汉语译名),(以后的内容在本书中均加上汉语译文)释义,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.

在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 (noun); e-mail (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-mail¹(名词); e-mail²(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,之间加上单词"或"。

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 3, 000 entries included in this dictionary 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.

本书有 3000 多个条目,其中的每个条目都用标准而清晰的英语书写,许多条目除了给出简明释义外,还提供一些附加的细节,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,以易于区分其特定的、有些难理解的、有像妙差异的含义。

Table References (表格参考)

Some entries have affiliated tables that aid in defining the entry. In most cases, 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 tables usually have the reference (see the table) at the end of the definition.

有些条目配有附属的表格,以辅助释义该条目。在绝大多数的情况下,表格与要说明的条目出现在同一页上;当然,有时由于页面布局的需要,不得不把表格放到下一页上。凡带表格的条目通常在该条目的释义之后给出参考信息(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 (Acronym;).

在计算机领域,特别是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,缩略语不如原来的词组或短语那么通用,这时,这类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(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 (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,被选用的名称所对应的术语就是主条目,另外的名称则列在缩略语之后。如没有缩略语,则直接位于释义之后(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 and 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"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"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"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"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 (未来的版本)

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 book, please let us know. Address your letter to: Dictionary Editor, Microsoft Press, One Microsoft Way, Redmond, WA 98052-6390. Or send e-mail to mspcd@microsoft.com.

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译者注: 在本书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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Numbers and Symbols

数字与符号

\$ 0.02 n. 2 美分

See(见)my two cents.

& n. & 符号

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。

/ n. (正)斜杠

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。

// 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,一种用于协议名之后的符号(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. 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"。

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-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 兆位每秒。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)。

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。这种以太网通常用于网络主干线。也称为 thick Ethernet, ThickNet, Thick-Wire, 参阅 coaxial cable, Ethernet (第 1 个释义), IEEE 802.x。

10Base-F n. 10Base-F 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,插入适配卡上的一个 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. 10Base-T 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。

/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 host¹, 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 host¹, IP address classes, network。

/24 network n. 24 位网络

IP address class A. This class has more than two million networks available and 254 hosts available. See also host 1, IP address classes, network.

因特网协议地址第 A 类网络。这类网络可包容超过 2 百多万个可用网络和 254 台可用主机。参阅 host¹, IP address classes, network。

33.6 n. 33.6 千位每秒调制解调器

A modem with a maximum data transfer rate of 33.6 Kbps (kilobits per second).

一种最高数据传输率为 33.6 千位每秒的调制解调器。

400 n. 无效请求码

HTTP status code—Bad Request. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because the syntax of the request is incorrect. See also HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes.

表示无效请求的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文,指明客户子系统的该请求由于语法不正确而未能完成。参阅HTTP server (第1个释义), HTTP status codes。

401 n. 未授权码

HTTP status code—Unauthorized. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because the 9600 transaction requires an Authorization header, which was not supplied. See also HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes.

表示未授权的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文,指明由于本交易要求一个授权标题但又未提供,因而使客户子系统的请求未能完成。参阅 HTTP server (第 1 个释义), HTTP status codes。

402 n. 要求付账码

HTTP status code—Payment Required. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because the transaction requires a payment, and no ChargeTo header was supplied. See also HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes.

表示要求付账的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文,指明由于本交易要求付账但又未提供记账报头(ChargeTo),因而使客户子系统的请求未能完成。参阅 HTTP server (第1个释义), HTTP status codes.

403 n. 禁止码

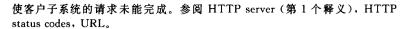
HTTP status code—Forbidden. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because access is restricted. See also HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes.

表示禁止的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文,指明由于访问受到限制而使客户子系统的请求未能完成。参阅 HT-TP server (第1个释义), HTTP status codes。

404 n. 未发现码

HTTP status code—Not Found. A Hypertext Transfer Protocol message from an HTTP server indicating that a client request cannot be completed because the server is unable to find an address that matches the URL requested. See also HTTP server (definition 1), HTTP status codes, URL.

表示"未发现"的 HTTP 状态码。来自某个 HTTP 服务系统的一种超文本传输协议报文,指明由于服务系统未能发现与所请求 URL 相匹配的地址,因而



56K¹ adj. 【修】56 千位每秒速率

Having 56 kilobits per second (Kbps) available for traffic on a communications circuit. One voice channel can carry up to 64 Kbps (called a T0 carrier); 8 Kbps are used for signaling, leaving 56 Kbps available for traffic. See also T-carrier.

在通信线路上以 56 千位每秒有效速率进行数据传输。一个声频信道可载送到 64 千位每秒(称为 T0 级载波);其中 8 千位每秒用于信令,剩下 56 千位每秒用于传输数据。参阅 T-carrier。

56K² n. 56千位每秒调制解调器 See(见)56-Kbps modem.

56-Kbps modem n. 56 千位每秒调制解调器

An asymmetric modem that operates over POTS (Plain Old Telephone Service) to deliver data downstream at 56 Kbps, with upstream speeds of 28.8 and 33.6 Kbps. Earlier, slower modems invoke a two-conversion transmission process: digital data from a computer is converted into analog form for transmission over the telephone wire and is then reconverted to digital data by the receiving modem. In contrast, 56-Kbps modems achieve faster speeds by converting analog data to digital data only once, typically at the telephone company's switching office near the beginning of the transmission's journey. Designed to improve download times for Internet users, 56-Kbps modems rely on a public phone network that allows for a single conversion and on the availability of a digital connection, such as ISDN or T1, at the ISP (Internet service provider) location that provides the actual connection to the Internet. See also digital data transmission, modem.

一种非对称的调制解调器,工作于 POTS(普通老式电话业务)上,按 56 千位每秒的速率下行数据,28.8 或 33.6 千位每秒的速率上行数据。早先的慢速调制解调器调用双向转换的传输过程:通过电话线传输时,计算机的数字数据转换成模拟数据,然后在接收的调制解调器端又被还原成数字数据。而 56 千位每秒的调制解调器则比它们快,因为只需一次转换:将模拟信号转换为数字信号。通常该转换在与传输过程开始处临近的电话公司的交换局中完成。此设备设计用于缩短因特网用户的下载时间,它依赖于单转换和因特网服务提供商(ISP)处数字连接(例如 ISDN 或 T1 线路)的有效性,ISP 提供到因特网的实际连接。参阅 digital data transmission, modem。

802.x standards *n*. 第 **802.**x 号标准 *See*(见)IEEE 802. x.

802.11 standards n. 第 802.11 号标准 See(见)IEEE 802.11.