

英汉双解计算机辞典

《英汉双解计算机辞典》编辑委员会编

清华大学出版社

(京)新登字158号

内 容 简 介

本书广泛收集计算机科学技术各学科领域的基本术语和新术语共2.1万多条,用英语和汉语两种语言对每个术语进行解释,术语的译名除有大陆译名外,还对主要术语加注了港、台地区的译名和国际音标与K.K.音标。

本书可供广大与计算技术、信息技术相关的专业的师生、计算机(系统)的科研、生产、管理和应用部门的软、硬件工程技术人员和管理人员及情报翻译人员使用。

版权所有,翻印必究。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英汉双解计算机辞典/章鸿 主编.—北京:清华大学出版社,1995
ISBN 7-302-01465-5

英... .章... .电子计算机-双解词典,英汉 .TP3-61

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(95)第 16152 号

出 版 者: 清华大学出版社(北京清华大学校内,邮编 100084)

责任编辑: 李幼哲

印 刷 者: 清华大学印刷厂

发 行 者: 新华书店总店北京科技发行所

开 本: 850 × 1168 1/32 印张: 37.75 字数: 3178 千字

版 次: 1996 年 2 月第 1 版 1997 年 3 月第 2 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-302-01465-5/ TP·578

印 数: 15001—23000

定 价: 49.00 元

A

A AND NOT B gate A“与”非”B门

A specific binary logic coincidence (two-input) circuit for the logic operations of A AND NOT B. Its output is true if and only if A is true and B is false. 用于实现逻辑运算“A与”非”B的特殊的逻辑电路。它具有两个输入端A与B。仅当输入A为真、B为假时,其输出才为真。

abbreviated address calling 简缩地址呼叫

Calling that enables a user to employ an address having fewer characters than the full address when initiating a call. Networks may allow a user to designate a given number of abbreviated address codes. The allocation of abbreviated address codes to a destination or a group of destinations may be changed as required by means of a suitable procedure. 当开始呼叫时,使用户用少于全称地址的字符进行的呼叫。在网络中,允许用户指定一定数量的简缩地址编码。当需要时,对某一目的地或一组目的地的简缩地址码的分配可以通过适当的程序来改变。

abbreviated addressing 简缩寻址(法);[缩短定址]

A direct addressing mode that can access only part of storage and provide a fast means of processing data because of shortened code. 一种直接寻址方法,它仅能访问存储器的一部分,但由于编码缩短而提供了一种快速处理数据的方法。

abend 任务异常终止;[事物异常终止]

abnormal end of task 的缩写。

abend recovery program 任务异常终止恢复程序

A program that permits a system (a data base, for example) to be reloaded and restored to the point where the abend occurred. 一种使系统,例如数据库,重新装入并恢复到任务异常终止前状态的程序。

abnormal condition 异常情况

In hardware or software, any condition that prevents processing being continued. 在软件或硬件里,任何阻止处理继续进行的情况。

abnormal end of task (abend) 任务异常终止;[事务异常终止]

Ending of a task prior to its normal completion due to an error condition nonrecoverable by recovery facilities while the task is being executed. 任务正在执行时,由恢复程序无法校正的错误条件引起的任务的提前结束。

abnormal return 异常返回;[异常转回]

The return of a subroutine to its calling program, caused by abnormal conditions that occur during the execution of the subroutine. 在子程序执行过程中,由不正常情况引起的子程序向调用程序的一种返回。

abnormal return address 异常返回地址;[异常转回位址]

Address designated in the calling program for an abnormal return of a subroutine. 主程序中为子程序异常返回而指定的地址。

abnormal statement 异常语句;[异常叙述]

A FORTRAN statement which specifies that certain function subroutines must be called whenever they are referred to. It is used by the compiler to optimize the calling of other (nonabnormal) function subroutines. FORTRAN里的语句,可以用来说明这样的要求:对于某些函数子程序,每当它们被引用时,必须产生一次对这些子程序的调用。这一事实使得编译程序可以优化对于其它(非异常)子程序的调用。

abnormal termination 异常终止

An unplanned cessation of processing. 处理过程的一种意外终止。参阅 abend.

abort / b rt; b V 异常结束[终止];[放弃]

A controlled premature termination of processing activity in a computer system because of a mistake, nonrecoverable error, or malfunction. 由于事故、不可恢复的错误或故障,以一种受控制的方式提前结束计算机系统内的处理活动。

abort statement 终止语句

A statement of Ada language used to prematurely terminate a task when an exception occurs. Ada 语言的语句,用于在出现意外情况时提早结束一个任务。

abort timer 终止计时器

A monitoring device which disconnects a communication link if no data are transmitted within a predefined time period to the receiving side of the link. 一种监测装置,在预定时间内,如果没有任何数据发送到通信链路中的接收方,它将会切断这一通信链路。

Abramson code 阿布拉姆逊码;[阿布拉门逊码]

A cyclic code with minimum redundancy used to check errors in a set of characters. 一种用于检查一组字符的错误、并且具有最小冗余度的循环码。

absolute address 绝对地址;[绝对(位)址]

A direct address that identifies a location without reference to a base address. An absolute address may itself be a base address. 一种无须参考基地址而标识存储位置的直接地址。绝对地址自身可能是基地址。参阅 direct address, machine address, explicit address.

absolute addressing 绝对编址(法);[绝对定址]

A method of addressing in which the address part of an instruction contains an absolute address. 指令的地址部分为绝对地址的编址方法。

absolute assembler 绝对汇编程序;[绝对组合]

An assembly language program designed to generate binary programs containing only absolute addresses and address references. 一种汇编语言程序,由它生成的二进制目标程序仅含绝对地址与地址引用。

absolute code 绝对代码[程序];[绝对码]

A code that uses computer instructions with absolute addresses. 使用绝对地址计算机指令编写的程序代码。

absolute coding 绝对编码(法);[绝对编码]

Coding that uses computer instructions with abso-

lute addresses .使用绝对地址计算机指令进行编码的技术。

absolute command 绝对命令

In computer graphics ,a display command that causes the display device to interpret the data following the command as absolute coordinates .计算机图形学中的一种显示命令,使得显示装置将该命令之后的数据解释为绝对坐标。参阅 relative command。

absolute coordinate 绝对坐标

One of the coordinates that identify the position of an addressable point with respect to the origin of a specified coordinate system .相对于特定坐标系的原点而标识可编址点的位置的坐标之一。参阅 relative coordinate。

absolute data 绝对数据;[绝对资料]

In computer graphics ,display data expressed as the actual coordinates of a display space or image space .计算机图形学中,用显示空间或图象空间的实际坐标表示的显示数据。参阅 relative data。

absolute expression 绝对表达式

In assembler language ,an assembly-time expression whose value is independent of program relocation . An absolute expression can represent an absolute address .汇编程序语言里,其值不受程序再定位影响的汇编时表达式。一个绝对表达式可用于表示一个绝对地址。

absolute generation number 绝对代号

A generation number in sequence from the first generation number of a file ;it is incremented by one every time a new generation is created .由文件的第一个代号记起的顺序代号;每生成一个新一代的文件,它的值加一。

absolute indexed mode 绝对索引方式;[绝对索引模式]

An indexed addressing mode in which the base operand specifier is addressed in absolute mode .一种索引寻址方式,在此方式中,采用绝对方式对基本操作数说明符进行编址。参阅 absolute mode。

absolute instruction 绝对指令

A computer instruction in its final, executable form .最终形式的、可执行形式的计算机指令。参阅 absolute command。

absolute language 绝对语言

见 machine language。

absolute loader 绝对装入程序;[绝对装入程式]

A routine that reads a computer program into main storage ,beginning at the assembled origin .从汇编起始点起,将计算机程序读入内存的例行程序。

absolute load module 绝对装入模块;[绝对装入模组]

A unit ,consisting of object modules linked together by a linker and ready to be run as a unit .由连接程序连接在一起的若干目标模块构成、并可作为一个整体运行的程序单元。

absolute location 绝对位置

A screen point whose X- and Y-coordinates are measured as displacement from the (0,0) screen location ,regardless of the current location of the graphic or text cursor .用离开屏幕(0,0)点的距离来表示其 X、Y 坐标的屏幕位置,与当前的图形光标或文本光标位置无关。参阅 absolute point。

absolute machine code 绝对机器代码

Machine language code that must be loaded into fixed storage locations at each use and may not be relocated .每次使用时必须装入固定存储单元且不能再定位的机器语言代码。

absolute mode 绝对方式;[绝对模式]

A mode of address in which the program counter is used as the register in autoincrement deferred mode .The contents of the program counter is the address of the location containing the actual operand .一种编址方式,在这种编址方式中,程序计数器被作为自增延期方式的寄存器使用,程序计数器的内容是包含实际操作数的存储地址。

absolute object program 绝对目标程序;[绝对目标程式]

同 absolute program。

absolute operator 绝对操作符;[绝对运算符]

An operator that is in its executable, machine code form .以可执行的机器代码形式表示的一种指令操作符。

absolute point 绝对点

A point on a screen ,whose X- and Y-coordinates are based on its distance from the origin location ,regardless of the location of the graphic cursor or text cursor .屏幕上的点,它的 X、Y 坐标由离开屏幕原点的距离表示,并且与当前的图形光标或文本光标无关。

absolute program 绝对程序;[绝对程式]

An object program in which the addresses are absolute addresses .一种地址为绝对地址的目标程序。

absolute program loader 绝对程序装入程序;[绝对程式装入器]

A routine to load absolute programs .一种可以把绝对程序装入内存之中的例行程序。

absolute programming 绝对程序设计(法);[绝对程式规划]

Programming that uses absolute addresses .采用绝对地址的程序设计方法和技术。

absolute term 绝对项

A term whose value is not affected by relocation of the program in which it is contained .其值不受包含它的程序再定位影响的一种(数据)项。

absolute-value computer 全值计算机;[绝对值计算机]

A computer that processes all data expressed in full values of all variables at all times .处理所有变量永远用全值表示的所有数据的计算机。

absolute vector 绝对矢量

In computer graphics ,a vector whose start and end points are specified in absolute coordinates .在计算机图形学中,起点与终点都用绝对坐标说明的矢量。

abstract machine 抽象机;[抽象性机器]

1 . Abstract finite automata .抽象有穷自动机。2 . The generic term for Turing machine ,linear bounded automata ,pushdown automata ,and finite automata .图灵机、线性有界自动机、递推自动机与有穷自动机的总称。3 . A virtual machine in an operating system or other systems .操作系统或某些其它系统里的一种虚拟机。4 . In the design of a portable system ,a machine neglecting the word length ,storage size and other limitations of real computers .在设计可移植系统时,忽略字长、内存空间大小等实

际计算机限制的机器。

abstract symbol 抽象符号

A symbol whose meaning and use have not been determined by a general agreement but have to be defined for each application of the symbol. 一种符号, 其含义及用法尚未取得通用的一致意见, 只能在该符号的每一具体应用中进行定义。

abstract syntax 抽象语法

The essential part of the syntax of a language after eliminating the details which are irrelevant to the language semantics, in order to formalize the semantics. For instance, the assignment statement: $x = y; x := y; y \ x;$ may be generalized as Assignment (expression, variable) without losing its semantics. 为了将语言的语义形式化, 把它的语法中与语义无关的细节去掉后所剩下的本质部分称之为抽象语法。例如, 赋值语句 $x = y; x := y;$ 或 $y \ x$ 可以概括为 Assignment (expression, variable) 而保持原有的语义。

A-bus A总线; [A汇流排]

The major internal bus within a microprocessor. 微处理器里的一种主要总线。

ACB 适配器控制块; [适配器控制块]

Adapter Control Block的缩写。

ACC 累加器; [累积器]

ACCumulator的缩写。

accelerated life test 加速寿命试验(法)

A method to determine the reliability of computer elements or computer systems by which the tested object operates under conditions beyond normal operational environments and then its normal working life is predicted. 一种用来确定计算机元器件或系统可靠性的方法。使用这种方法, 被测对象在超过常规工作环境下运行, 从而可预测其通常状态下的工作寿命。

acceleration time 加速时间

The part of access time required to bring an auxiliary storage device, typically a tape drive or a disc drive, to the speed at which data can be read or written. 使辅助存储器, 一般为磁带机或磁盘机, 从启动达到能读写数据的速度所需的时间(存取时间的一部分)。

acceptance criteria 验收准则

The criteria a software product must meet to successfully complete a test phase or meet delivery requirements. 软件产品要成功地完成某一测试阶段必须满足的准则, 或软件产品满足交货要求的准则。

acceptance test 接收测试[试验]

The test of a system or functional unit usually performed by the purchaser on his premises after installation with the participation of the vendor to ensure that the contractual requirements are met. 对于系统或功能单元(部件)在安装后进行的一种测试, 这种测试由买主在自己的场所内进行, 并有售主参加, 其目的是确保达到合同上的要求。

acceptance testing 验收测试

Formal testing conducted to determine whether or not a system satisfies its acceptance criteria and to enable the customer to determine whether or not to accept the system. 确定一系统是否符合其验收准则, 使顾客能确定此系统能否通过验收。

access / ks s; kses/ 访问, 存取; [接达]

1. The manner in which files or data sets are referred to by the computer. 计算机访问文档或数据集的方式。2. In computer security, a specific type of interaction between a subject and an object that results in the flow of information from one to the other. 计算机安全学中, 在主体和客体之间导致信息相互流动的一种相互作用。

access arm 存取臂; [接达臂]

In a magnetic disk unit, an arm on which magnetic heads are mounted. 磁盘机中一种用于安装磁头的臂状部件。

access authority 存取[访问]权限; [接达权限]

An authority that relates to a request for a type of access to data sets. The access authorities may be NONE, READ access, UPDATE access, CONTROL access, or ALTER access. 对数据集进行某种访问的权限。这些权限可以是 NONE(无权访问)、READ(读访问)、UPDATE(更新访问)、CONTROL(控制访问)或 ALTER(修改访问)。

access authorization 存取授权

In access control, the permission granted to a subject to perform a set of operations in the system. Such authorizations are commonly expressed in an access privilege matrix giving details of the subjects, types of access and time periods in which the accesses are allowed. 存取控制中指允许主体在系统中执行一系列操作, 这种授权方式通常由以存取权限矩阵来表示, 它给出主体、存取类型、存取许可时间段等细节。

access barred 禁止访问

The state in which the calling DTE is not permitted to make a call to the DTE identified by the selection signals. 不允许主叫数据终端设备(DTE)向由选择信号标识的DTE进行呼叫的一种状态。

access bits 存取位, 访问位; [接达数元]

The bits with an identifier of a unit of code or data to indicate the type of permitted access (execute; read; write; etc.). 与代码或数据单位的标识符有关的位, 它用来指出所允许的存取类型(可执行; 可读; 可写等)。

access channel control 访问信道控制(程序)

The collection of logic and protocol machines that manages the transfer of data from the link stations to medium access control and vice versa. 一组逻辑和协议机, 用以管理将链路站的数据传送到媒体访问控制器以及反向传送。

access constraint 存取约束; [接达约束]

In database systems, a constraint on access of data which is initiated by the owner or DBA to ensure database integrity or consistency. 在数据库系统中, 一种为了保证数据库的完整性与一致性而由数据的属主或数据库管理员对存取数据所施加的一种限制。

access context 访问上下文

The specification of an algorithm defining a subset of the structuring information and user information in a file's contents, when reading the file for transfer or access. 当读文档以进行传送或访问时, 确定文档内容的结构式信息和用户信息子集的一种算法的规范。

access control 存取[访问]控制; [接达控制]

1. In database, the process to define or limit the access rights of users to the data in DB. 数据库中, 定义或限制用户存取数据库中数据的处理。2. In computer network, the control of system usage, imposed by hardware, software, or administrative controls. 在计算机网络中, 由硬件、软件或管理控制所施加的对于系统进行使用的限制。

access-control mechanism 使用控制机构

Hardware or software features, operating procedures, or management procedures designed to permit authorized access and prevent unauthorized access to a computer system. 为使某一计算机系统允许受权者和防止未受权者使用而设计的硬件或软件的特性、操作过程或管理过程。

access control register (ACR) 存取控制寄存器; [接达控制寄存器]

In some systems, a register storing dynamic values that specify the access rights of concurrent programs during their various execution phases. 在某些系统内, 存储说明并发程序在各个不同执行阶段中的存取权限动态值的寄存器。

access cycle 存取周期; [接达周期]

The time for a storage device to finish a complete access operation, that is the minimum time interval for the storage device to proceed with successive access operations. It includes the read time and rewrite time (in the case that the read is destructive). 存储装置完成一次完整的存取操作的时间, 即存储装置进行连续存取操作所允许的最短时间间隔。它包括读出时间以及重写时间(当读操作是破坏性读出时)。

access environment 存取环境, 访问环境; [接达环境]

The information of the current user, which includes user identifier, user attributes, group authorities, etc. This information is obtained in user's log-in process. 有关当前用户的信息, 它包括用户标识符、用户属性、组权限等。这些信息在用户登录过程中获得。

access hole 存取孔; [接达孔]

The oval hole in the jacket of a floppy disk through which the read/write head can access the disk. 软磁盘外套上的一个长圆形孔。软盘读写头通过这个孔可以存取磁盘上的信息。

accessibility / k s s bll tɪ; k ses bll tɪ/ 可接近性, 可达性

The extent to which software facilitates selective use or maintenance of its components. 软件使其各组成部分便于选择使用或维护的程度。

access line 访问线; [接达线]

A telecommunication line that continuously connects a remote station to a data switching exchange. A telephone number is associated with such lines. 用来连续地连接远程站与数据交换中心的远程通信线。它有对应的电话号码。

access matrix model 存取矩阵模型

In access control, a model that relates subjects, objects and access types. The access control matrix is a two-dimensional array with objects listed vertically and subjects listed horizontally, and each cell contains the access type that the given subject has for the corresponding object. 存取控制中关于主体、客

体及存取类型的模型, 存取控制矩阵是一个二维数组, 客体垂直排列, 主体水平排列, 每一格含有相应的主体对相应客体的存取类型。

access mechanism 存取机构; [接达机构]

A mechanism responsible for moving an access arm or a comb. 用于移动存取臂或一组磁头臂的机构。

access method 存取方法; [接达法]

A technique for moving data between main storage and input/output devices. 一种在内存和输入输出设备间传送数据的技术。

access method routine 存取方法程序; [接达法常式]

Routines that move data between main storage and input/output device. 在主存和输入输出设备之间传送数据的例行程序。

access mode 存取方式; [接达模(态)]

1. The type of physical access being performed (read/write/execute). 所执行的物理存取的类型(读; 写; 执行)。2. The type of file access being performed (direct, sequential, etc.). 所执行的文件存取的类型(直接存取, 顺序存取等)。

accessor / k s s; k ses/ 存取器

In MSS, the mechanism that transports data cells between their storage locations and the read/write location. 在海量存储系统(MSS)中, 在存储位置与读/写位置间传送数据单元的一种机构。

accessor control 存取器控制器

In MSS, the component that decodes and sequences messages from the mass storage control and directs the motion of the accessor. 在海量存储系统(MSS)中, 对来自海量存储控制器的信息进行解码与顺序化, 并控制存取器运动的设备部件。

access password 访问口令

In access control, a password used to authorize access to data and distributed to all those who are authorized similar access to that data. 存取控制中一个用来授权访问数据的口令。分配给所有对该数据有类似合法的访问权的主体。

access path 存取路径; [接达路径]

A sequence of pointers that directs the access of data items in a storage device. 一种指针顺序, 它控制对存储设备上数据项的存取。

access period 访问期

In access control, a segment of time, generally expressed on a daily or weekly basis, during which access rights prevail. 存取控制中存取权有效的一段时间, 通常以日或周计。

access permission 存取许可, 存取权限

All of a user's access rights with respect to some data or programs. 用户对某些数据或程序可拥有的各种存取权。

access port 访问端口

In computer security, a logical or physical identifier that a computer uses to distinguish different terminal input/output data streams. 计算机安全学中, 计算机用来区分不同的终端输入输出数据流的逻辑或物理标识。

access priority 访问优先权

The maximum priority that a received free token can have for the protocol handler to use it for transmission. 协议处理器为进行传输而使用的一个收到的自由令牌具有的最高优先权。

access privilege 存取特权

A privilege that allows a file or program to be used only by a specific class of users .只允许某类用户使用某一文件或程序的一种特权。

access protocol 访问协议

A defined set of procedures that is adopted at an interface at a specified reference point between a user and a network to enable the user to employ the services and/ or facilities of that network .为用户利用网络的服务程序和/ 或设施, 在用户和网络之间的指定参考点处的接口上采用的一组确定的规程。

access restriction 存取[访问]限制; [接达限制]

1 . A limitation on the code or data that can be accessed by a program during its execution .在程序执行期间, 对程序能对那些代码及数据进行存取的一种限制。 2 . A limitation on the type of access that can be made to some data or files, such as " read " and " execute " .对某些数据或文件可进行存取类型所加的一种限制, 例如“只读”与“可执行”。 3 . A limitation on the use of computer equipment or presence in computer areas .对使用计算机设备或滞留于计算机所在地所加的某种限制。

access right 存取权; [接达权]

The right granted to a user to access some data or programs and use them in a particular manner .Example: The right to read a file, the right to write a file, the right to delete a file, the right to place files on a volume, the right to cause execution of an object program .授予用户存取某些数据或程序、并以特定的方式使用它们的权利。例如, 读文件的权利、写文件的权利、删除文件的权利、将文件放入文卷的权利、执行目标程序的权利。

access scan 存取扫描; [接达扫描]

A procedure for receiving data from files by searching every data item until the required one is obtained .一种由文件里获得数据的过程, 它查找文件里的每一个数据项, 直到获得所要的数据。

access table 存取表格; [接达表格]

In some operating systems, a system table that lists the status of all files open for reading or writing in addition to the status of those files recently closed .某些操作系统中的一种系统表格, 其中列出所有打开用于读或写的文件和刚关闭的文件的状态。

access time 存取时间; [接达时间]

The time interval between the instant at which a call for data is initiated and the instant at which the delivery of data is completed .从发出数据请求到完成数据传送之间的时间间隔。

access violation 访问违例

An attempt to reference an address that is either not mapped into virtual memory or not accessible by the current access mode .访问未映象到虚拟存储器的地址, 或是访问当前存取方式无法访问的地址。

accidental destruction 偶然破坏

In data security, the unintentional overwriting or deletion of data (e .g ., by faulty hardware or software) .数据安全学中, 数据的非故意覆盖或删除 (如由于硬件或软件差错造成的) 。

accidental threat 偶然威胁

In computer security, the threat of unintentional damage to the system arising from incorrect use of the system or natural phenomena .计算机安全学中, 由于不正确地使用系统或自然现象对系统产生

非蓄意破坏的威胁。

accordion / k r d l n ; k d i n / 插孔

A printed circuit connector contact .印刷电路板连接器触点。

account / kaʊnt ; kaun / 帐户

A character string that identifies a user and is used by computer operating system in accounting or other services .用以标识一个用户并由计算机操作系统用于记帐或其它服务的字符串。

accountability / kaʊnt blɪtɪ ; kaunt bilitɪ / 责任

In computer security, the quality or state that enables violations or attempted violations of ADP system security to be traced to individuals who may then be held responsible .计算机安全学中, 指可以追查对自动数据处理系统的侵害或试图侵害的负责人的性质或状态。

accounting / kaʊntɪ ; kaunti / 记帐

The operations performed by a computer operating system and/ or operators to record usage of computer resources for purposes of charging users .由计算机操作系统以及(或)操作员所执行的特定操作, 它记录用户对计算机资源的使用, 以便向用户收费。

accounting function 会计[记帐]程序

The system of keeping track of machine usage and recording it .追踪并记录机器使用情况的系统。

accounting language 会计语言

A special language for accounting applications, such as ABL language .用于会计应用系统的专用语言, 如 ABL 语言。

accounting machine 会计机

1 . A keyboard-actuated machine that prepares accounting records .由键盘操纵, 用于准备记帐记录的一种机器。 2 . A machine that reads data from external media, such as cards or tapes, and automatically produces accounting records or tabulations, usually on continuous forms .一种由卡片或纸带、磁带这样的外部存储介质上读入数据, 并且在连续格式纸上自动产生记帐记录或表格的机器。参阅 electrical accounting machine。

accounting regime 计费时段

The period during which a particular set of accounting information applies .使用特定一组计费信息的时间段。

accounting routine 计费程序; [会计常式]

A computer system routine that automatically calculates the charge on a user based on the usage of storage, CPU time, I/O devices, and communication lines .一种计算机系统程序, 它根据对存储器、中央处理器时间、输入输出装置以及通信线路的使用自动地计算对用户的收费。

account name 帐户名

A string that identifies a particular account used to accumulate data on a job's resource use .标识特定帐户的字符串, 用于累计在一任务中对资源的使用量。

account number 帐号

A user identification number in some computer systems .某些计算机系统里的一种用户标识号码。

accounts for shared terminal 共享终端计费

Provision of separate accounts to users of a shared terminal .向共享终端用户分别提供的计费。

ACCUM 累加器; [累积器]

ACCUMulator 的缩写。

accumulate / kju:mj let; kju:mjuleit/ 【动】累加
To form the results of an operation in an accumulator .在累加器中形成运算结果。

accumulator (ACC, ACCUM) / kju:mj let ; kju:mjuleit / 累加器; [累积器]

A register in which one operand of an operation can be stored and subsequently replaced by the result of that operation .一种寄存器, 可以存放某种操作的一个操作数, 并且随后又用该操作的结果替换所存的操作数。

accumulator addressing mode 累加器编址方式

An addressing mode that involves one or more accumulators and therefore inherently contains all the addressing information required .一种编址方式, 它涉及到一个或多个累加器, 因此内在地含有编址所需的所有信息。

accumulator jump instruction 累加器转移指令; [累加器跳越指令]

A computer instruction that changes the execution sequence of instructions of a program according to the status of the accumulator .For instance, if the content of the accumulator is zero, then the program continues to execute the next instruction; otherwise it jumps to the N-th instruction .一种根据累加器的状态改变程序中指令的执行顺序的指令。例如, 若累加器内容为零则继续执行下一条指令; 否则, 转至第 N 条指令。

accumulator register 累加寄存器; [累加暂存器]

The part of the arithmetic unit in which the results of an operation remain, and into which numbers are brought to and from storage .运算器的一个部件, 它用于保留运算结果并且与存储器进行数的来往交换。

accumulator shift instruction 累加器移位指令

A computer instruction which causes the contents of an accumulator register to shift to the left or right .一种使累加寄存器的内容产生左移或右移的指令。

accumulator transfer instruction 累加器转移指令
同 accumulator jump instruction.

accuracy control character 准确度控制字符; [准确度控制字元]

A control character used to indicate whether the data with which it is associated are in error, or are to be disregarded, or cannot be represented on a particular device .一种控制字符, 用以指出与其有关的数据是否有错, 或是否应被忽略, 或是无法在某一特定设备上表示。

ac dump 交流断电

The intentional, accidental, or conditional removal of all a-c power from a system or component .An a-c dump usually results in the removal of all power, since direct current is usually supplied through a rectifier or converter .有意、无意或有条件地撤除一系统或设备的交流电源。因为直流通常是由整流器或变换器提供的, 交流断电通常使电源全部断电。

acetate base 醋酸盐带基

The magnetic tape base made of acetate fibre film .由醋酸纤维薄膜做的磁带基体。

ACF 高级通信操作程序

Advanced Communication Function 的缩写。

ACF2 ACF2

In computer security, a data security package .计算机安全学中, 一种数据安全软件包。

ACIA 异步通信接口适配器; [异步通信介面配接器]

Asynchronous Communications Interface Adapter 的缩写。

ACK 肯定[确认]字符; [确认字元]

ACKnowledge character 的缩写。

ACK 肯定[确认]应答

Affirmative ACKnowledgement 的缩写。

ACK 0 偶确认应答

An affirmative acknowledgement reply in binary synchronous communication .It is the response to the second transmission block and successive even-numbered blocks .二元同步通信中的一种确认应答, 它用于对第二个以及后来的第偶数个传输数据块的肯定应答。

ACK 1 奇确认应答

An affirmative acknowledgement reply in binary synchronous communication .It is the response to the first transmission block and successive odd-numbered blocks .二元同步通信中的一种确认应答, 它用于对第一个以及后来的第奇数个传输数据块的肯定应答。

acknowledge / k nalld ; k n lid / 肯定应答; [认可, 肯定响应]

1 .By a terminal operator or computer; to send a character or other message to indicate that the previous message has been received .由终端操作员或计算机发送的字符或其它的短报文, 用以指出已经收到前一报文。2 .By a console operator; to press a key or otherwise indicate to an operating system that a message has been received .控制台操作员以按下某个键或其它方式告诉操作系统已经收到某一报文。3 .By receiving hardware in a data link; to send a short message indicating that a message or block has been received without a detected error .数据链路中的接收硬件发送的一个短报文, 表明一个报文或数据块已经收到, 并且未发现错误。

acknowledge character 肯定[确认]字符; [确认字元]

A transmission control character transmitted by a station as an affirmative response to the station with which the connection has been set up .由一个站传送的一种传输控制字符, 它作为本站对于已与本站建立起连接的另一站的肯定回答。

acknowledgement / k nalld m nt ; k n lid m nt / 应答, 确认; [认可]

In data communications, the transmission by a receiver of acknowledge characters as an affirmative response to a sender .数据通信中, 由接收方向发送方发送应答字符作为肯定回答的传输过程。

acknowledgement window 确认次限

The maximum number of messages or checkpoints sent by the sender in the case of not receiving the acknowledgement from the receiver .在未收到接收方确认应答的情况下, 发送方可送报文或检验点的最多次数。

acknowledge signal 确认信号

A pulse or voltage level sent by a receiving device to indicate receipt of a sender's transmission .由接收

设备发送的一种脉冲或电平,说明已收到由发送设备传送的内容。

acknowledgement indicator 确认指示符[灯,器]

Information indicating whether or not an error has been detected in a received signal unit.指示在接收信号设备中是否检测到差错的信息。

ACM (美国)计算机协会

A major professional society devoted to the consistent advancement of the science and art of computer technology.美国的重要专业学会,其宗旨在于不断地推动计算机科学与技术的发展。Association for Computer Machinery的缩写。

acoustic coupler (AC) 声音耦合器;[声耦合器]

In data communications, a type of telecommunication device that permits use of a telephone network for data transmission by means of sound transducers.数据通信里的一种远程通信装置,通过声音传感器,可将电话网用于数据传输。

acoustic coupling 声耦合法[技术]

A method of coupling a data terminal equipment or similar device to a telephone line by means of transducers that utilize sound waves to or from a telephone handset or equivalent.一种将数据终端或类似设备通过声音传感器与电话线进行耦合的方法。声音传感器利用往返于电话送受话器或类似设备间的声波进行传送。

acoustic eavesdropping 声音窃听

In communications security, the interception of sound waves created by the human voice or printing, punching or transmitting equipment.通信保密中指截取由人、打印机、打孔机或传送机发出的声波。参阅 electronic eavesdropping。

acoustic input device 声输入装置;[声频输入装置]

A device to directly input sound signals into computers.一种将声音信号直接输入计算机的装置。

acoustic modem 声调制解调器

A type of modulator-demodulator device to convert electrical signals to telephone tones and vice versa.一种在电信号与电话声之间进行来回转换的装置。

acquisition time 采集时间

The time interval a sample-and-hold circuit needs to acquire the input signal within the stated accuracy.取样维持电路采集输入信号至规定的精度所需要的时间。

ACR 存取控制寄存器;[接达控制暂存器]

Access Control Register的缩写。

action cycle 作用周期

The complete operation performed on data. It includes steps of origination, input, manipulation, output and storage.对数据项的一次完整操作。它包括生成、输入、处理、输出以及存储。

action diagram 动作图

A diagramming notation and specification tool that uses nested layers of brackets that represent the structure of the logic used to transform input data into output data.一种画图表示法及规格说明工具,利用了嵌套的括号层来代表把输入数据转换成输出数据的逻辑结构。

action message 动作信息

A message issued because of a condition that requires an operator response.要求操作员对情况作出响应而发出的信息。

activate button 启动按钮

同 activate key.

activate key 启动键

A primary key on control panels which will cause a program or procedure to begin when pressed. Same as start key (button or switch) and initiate button.控制面板上的一种基本键,当按下它时,会引起一个程序或过程的开始。它与开始键(按钮,开关)以及启动按钮作用相同。

activation / kt ve n; kt vei n/ 激活

1. The representation of a procedure created by the invocation of that procedure.由过程调用产生的该过程的表示。2. In a network, the process by which a component of a node is made ready to perform the functions for which it was designed.在网络里,使网点的某一成分准备执行其预先设计的操作的过程。

active / ktlv; ktiv/ 【修】运行的,活动的;现役的;有效的;[活跃的;有源的]

1. Operational.正处于运行状态。2. Pertaining to a node or device connected or available for connection to another node or device.说明一个网点或设备被连结或可用于连结到另一个网点或设备。

active attack 积极攻击

In communications security, an attack in which an opponent modifies transmitted information or injects information into the communications path. Active attacks can be subdivided into three categories: (a) message stream modification; (b) denial of message service; and (c) replay and masquerading.在通信保密中,指对手修改发送的信息或在通信路径中插入信息的攻击方法。它可分为三类:(1)篡改信息流;(2)拒绝信息服务;(3)重发及冒充。参阅 passive attack。

active element 活动元件[单元];[有源元件]

1. An element in use or in its excited state, i.e. a tube, transistor or device which is on or alive rather than off, dead or in a ground state.处于使用或激活状态的元件,即处于接通或活动状态而不是处于切断、静止或接地状态的电子管、晶体管或设备。2. A file, record, or routine which is being used, accessed, or referred to. Computing components are active when they are directed by the control unit.正在被使用、存取或调用的文件、记录或子程序。当受到控制单元控制时,用于计算的部件处于活动状态。

active file 活动[现用]文件;[活档]

1. A file being used.正在使用的文件。2. A permanent or temporary file, having an expiration date that is later than the job date.失效日期晚于作业日期的永久性文件或临时文件。

active job 活动作业

A job being processed or in the job queue.正在被处理或正在作业队列里的作业。

active line 活动[有效]线路

A telecommunication line that is currently available for transmission of data.目前可用于数据传输的一种通信线路。

active link 活动[有效]链路

A link that is currently available for data transmission.目前可用于数据传输的链路。

active master file 活动[现用]主文件

A master file containing relatively active or frequently used data items. 存有相对活动或经常使用的数据项的主文件。

active master item 活动主项

The most active item on a master file measured by usage of the data. 通过数据的使用来衡量的主文件中最活动的项。

active node 活动[有效]网点

In VTAM, a node that is connected to, or is available for connection to another node. 在 IBM 的通信系统软件 VTAM 中的一种网点, 它与另一网点相连, 或者可与其它网点相连。

active page 活动[有效]页面; [有效页]

In OS/VS and VM/370, a page in real storage that can be addressed. 在 IBM 的操作系统 OS/VS 和 VM/370 中, 一种在实存中可寻址的页面。

active page queue 活动[有效]页面队列; [有效页面队列]

In OS/VS, a queue of pages in real storage that are currently assigned to tasks. Pages on this queue are eligible for placement on the available page queue. 在 IBM 的操作系统 OS/VS 中, 实存中当前分配给任务的页面队列。在这个队列中的页面可加入可用页面队列。参阅 available page queue。

active pixel region 有效象(元显)示区

On a computer display, the area of the screen used for actual display of pixel information. (There may be additional screen area around the edges but not used to display pixel data, called the border region.) 在计算机显示屏上实际用来显示象元信息的区域。该区域的周围可以有称为边缘区的附加区, 但它不用作显示象元值。对照 border region。

active program 活动[有效]程序; [有效程式]

Any program that is loaded and ready to be executed. 任何已装入内存并准备就绪可以执行的程序。

active sensor 主动探测器

In computer security, a sensor that can generate a radiation field for detection purposes. 在计算机安全学中, 指一种能为了检测目的产生辐射场的探测器。参阅 passive sensor。

active state 活动[有效]状态

1. In microelectronics, the digital state which causes a given action to occur. It may be either the high state or low state, depending on the circuit and pin in question. 微电子学中使某一动作发生的数字状态。可以是高态或低态, 依电路及引脚而定。2. The state of an interrupt level that is the result of the central processor starting to process an interrupt condition. 中断级的状态, 是中央处理器开始处理中断条件的结果。

active station 活动[有效]站

A station that is currently eligible for entering or accepting messages. 一个当前可以输入或接受信息[报文]的工作站。对照 inactive station。

active storage 有效存储器

见 main storage。

active threat 相关威胁

In computer security, a potential breach of security, the nature of which, should it occur, would cause actual damage or alteration to the hardware, software or data. 在计算机安全中, 一种对安全性的可能的破坏, 如果它真的发生, 会导致计算机硬件、软件或

数据的破坏或篡改。参阅 passive threat。

active user 现时[当前]用户

A user that is being serviced in data communication. 在数据通信中正在接受服务的用户。

active volume 有效(盘)卷, 现用卷

1. A volume that is ready for reading or writing data. 一个已安装就绪可以作数据读写操作的盘卷。2. In MSS, a mass storage volume residing within the 3851 Mass Storage Facility and available for mounting by the operating system. 在海量存储系统(MSS)中, 驻留在 3851 海量存储设备中的可由操作系统安装使用的一种海量存储盘卷。

active wiretapping 篡改信道信息

In computer communication security, the attaching of an unauthorized device, such as computer terminal, to a communications circuit for the purpose of obtaining access to data through the generation of false messages or control signals, or by altering the communications of legitimate users. 计算机安全学及通信安全学用语, 指将一非授权设备, 如计算机终端连接到通信电路上, 通过产生虚假报文或控制信号以及修改合法用户的通信, 以达到对数据进行存取的目的。

activity / kti:v tli; kti:v ti/ 活动率; 活动性

1. The percentage of records in a file that are processed in a run. 在一次运行中文件内被处理记录的百分比。2. In computer security, a security model rule stating that once an object is made inactive it cannot be accessed until it is made active again. 计算机安全学中, 一条安全模型规则, 即一客体在被置为不活动后, 不能被访问, 直至又被置为活动。

activity attributes 活动属性

The attributes describing the activity of using the file service. The attributes are local to one FTAM regime (and any regime nested within it). 对使用文档服务程序的活动进行描述的属性。该属性对一个文档传送访问管理时段(以及在其内部嵌套的任何时段)而言, 是局部性的。

activity level 活动级

1. The value taken by a structural variable in an intermediate or final solution to a programming problem. 编程问题的中间解或最终解中的一个结构变量所取的值。2. In System/38, an attribute of a storage pool or the system that specifies the maximum number of jobs that can execute concurrently in the storage pool or in the system. 在 IBM System/38 中, 存储池或系统的一种属性, 它指定可以并行地在系统或存储池中执行的作业的最大数量。

activity loading 高效装入法; [有效馈入法]

A method of storing records on a file in which the most frequently processed records can be located with the least number of reads. 在文件中存储记录的一种方法, 其中处理最频繁的记录用最少次数的读操作即可定位。

activity ratio 活动[有效]率; [活动比]

In data processing, the ratio of the number of records in a file that are in use to the total number of records in that file. 在数据处理技术中, 一个文件中正在使用的记录与该文件中全部记录的数目之比。

actual address 实际地址; [实际(位)址]

同 absolute address。

actual argument 实际参数[变元];[实际引数]

同 actual parameter。

actual coding 实际编码技术[法]

见 absolute coding。

actual data transfer rate 实际数据传输率;[实际资料传输率]

In data communications, the average number of bits, characters or blocks per unit of time transferred from a data source and received by a data sink.在数据通信技术中,单位时间内从数据源发出的且由数据汇接受的位、字符或码组的平均数。

actual decimal point 实在十进制小数点

The physical representation, using the decimal point characters (.or,) ,of the decimal point position in a data item. When specified, it will appear in a printed report and it requires a position in storage.用十进制小数点字符(.或,)对数据项中十进制小数点位置进行的物理表示。当指明要小数点时,它将出现在打印报告中,并要在存储器中占据一个位置。参阅 assumed decimal point。

actual instruction 实际指令;[实效指令]

建议使用 effective instruction。

actual key 实际关键字;[实际键]

In COBOL, a key that directly expresses the physical location of a logical record on a mass storage medium. COBOL 语言中的一种关键字,用以直接表示在海量存储介质中逻辑记录的物理位置。

actual parameter 实在参数;[实际参数]

1. In programming languages, a parameter that appears in a procedure or function call and that is associated with the corresponding formal parameter for use in the execution of the procedure.程序设计语言中的一种参数,它出现在过程或函数调用中,并与相应的形式参数相关联,用于过程的执行中。

2. An argument or expression used within a call to a subprogram to specify data or program elements to be transmitted to the subprogram.在调用子程序时用来指定要传输给该子程序的数据或程序元的一个变元或表达式。对照 formal parameter。

actual recipient 实际收方

In the context of message handling a potential recipient for which delivery or affirmation takes place.在报文处理中,发生交付或确认的可能的接收者。

actual time 实时

The performance of computing during the specific time where the related process, event, problem, or communication takes place.在有关进程、事件、问题或通信发生的特定时间内进行计算的性能。参阅 real time。

actuating signal 启动信号;[引动信号]

An input impulse in the control circuitry of computers to bring the circuitry into operation.计算机控制电路中的一种输入脉冲,它使该电路开始工作。

ACV 地址控制向量;[位址控制向量]

Address Control Vector 的缩写。

A/D 模/数;[类比/数位]

Indicating a conversion from analog information to digital form.表示模拟信息到数字信息的转换。

Analog-to-Digital 的缩写。

Ada Ada 语言

A general purpose, high level language, adopted by

the U.S. Department of Defense, and available for scientific and industrial applications on a variety of computers.一种通用高级语言,为美国国防部所采用,现在已在多种计算机上用于科学及工业应用。

adaptability / d pt bl ti; d pt bil ti/ 适应性

The ease with which software allows differing system constraints and user needs to be satisfied.软件使不同的系统约束条件和用户需求得到满足的容易程度。

adapter / d pt; d pt/ 适配器;[配接器]

A connective device designed to affect operative capability between different parts of one or more systems and/ or subsystems.一种连接装置,用来实现一个或多个系统(和/或子系统)的不同部分之间的连接,从而使其获得协同工作的能力。

adapter check 适配器检查;[配接器核对]

In the network control program, an error condition detected by the communication scanner or channel adapter and presented to the communication controller by a level 1 interrupt.网络控制程序中的一种错误状态,由通信扫描器或通道适配器检测到,并通过第一级中断通知通信控制器。

adapter control block (ACB) 适配器控制块;[配接器控制块]

A network control program data area that contains line-control information and the status of I/O operations.网络控制程序中的一个数据区,包含线路控制信息和输入输出操作状态。

adaptive channel allocation 自适应信道分配;[适应通道配置]

In communications, a method of multiplexing where channels are allocated according to demand rather than on a fixed predetermined plan.通信技术中一种多路转接的方法,其中信道的分配是根据需要而不是预先确定的。

adaptive delta modulation (ADM) 自适应增量调制(技术)

A coding technique that minimizes the effects of slope overload and granular noise by changing the step size used to reconstruct the original signal.一种减小斜率过载和粒状噪声影响的编码技术,这是通过改变用于恢复原始信号的增量大小来实现的。参阅 delta modulation。

adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM) 自适应差分脉冲码调制(技术)

A technique that uses a combination of adaptive prediction and adaptive quantization. The latter includes: difference signal normalization, spatial masking, switched quantizers, and the reflected quantizer.将自适应预测和自适应量化结合起来使用的一种技术。自适应量化包括:差分信号的标准化、空间屏蔽、切换量化和反射量化。

adaptive maintenance 适应性维护

In software engineering, maintenance performed to make a software product usable in a changed environment.在软件工程中,为使一软件产品在改变了的环境下仍能使用而进行的维护。

adaptive predictive coding (APC) 自适应预测编码技术

A speech compression technique based on an adaptive delta modulator that uses two adaptive predictors: one operating over a pitch period and one oper-

ating over several samples .一种以自适应增量调制器为基础的语音压缩技术,这种自适应增量调制器使用两种自适应预测器,一种预测器在音调周期内工作,另一个在几个采样周期内工作。

adaptive routing 适应式路由选择法

In data communications,a routing scheme for packets or messages in which the behavior adapts to network changes such as line failures or variation of the traffic .在数据通信技术中,分组或报文的一种路由选择方法。在此方法中,分组或报文的行为能够自适应于网络的变化,如线路失效或网络中信息量的变化。参阅 packet switching,message switching。

adaptive systems 自适应系统;[适应系统]

Systems which display the ability to learn to change, alter their state or otherwise react to a stimulus .能够学会修改其自身状态,或者能对激励作出反应的系统。

adaptive transform coding 自适应变换编码技术

Coding that,in general,involves the use of adaptive sampling,adaptive transformation,or adaptive quantization .一般包括自适应采样、自适应变换或自适应量化的编码技术。

ADC 模数转换器;[类比数位变换器]

Analog-to-Digital Converter 的缩写。

ADCCP 高级数据通信控制规程

Advanced Data Communication Control Procedure 的缩写。

addend / d nd; dend/ 加数

In an addition operation,a number or quantity added to the augend .在加法运算中,加到被加数上的数或量。

adder / d ; d / 加法器;[加器]

A device whose output data are a representation of the sum of the numbers represented by its input data .一种(电子)器件,其输出数据是表示输入数据的数字之和。

adder-accumulator 加法累加器

In some systems,the adder is a 4-bit parallel binary adder with an internally connected carry for implementing precision arithmetic operations .The adder operates with the 4-bit accumulator to form the arithmetic logic unit (ALU) section of the CPU .In addition to its arithmetic functions,the accumulator is the primary working register in the CPU and is the central data interchange point for most all data transfer operations occurring in the system .During internal data transfer,the accumulator is the interfacing data register for both random-access memory (RAM) and read-only memory (ROM) .For external data changes (input/output) the accumulator is the source of the output data and the receiver register for the input data .在某些系统中,加法器是一个具有内接进位的4位并行二进制加法器以实现精确算术运算。这种加法器与4位累加器一起工作,形成CPU的算术逻辑部件ALU。除了它的算术功能外,该累加器是CPU中的主要工作寄存器,又是数据的中央交换点,由它完成系统中几乎全部数据传输操作。在内部数据传输过程中,累加器作为随机访问存储器RAM和只读存储器ROM的接口数据寄存器。对于外部数据交换(输入/输出),累加器作为输出数据源以及输入数据的接收寄存器。

adder-subtractor 加减器

A device that acts as an adder or subtracter depending upon the control signal received .The adder-subtractor may be constructed so as to yield the sum and the difference at the same time .一种依据所接收的控制信号可作为加法器或减法器使用的设备。它可构成同时产生和数与差数。

add file 加文件;[追加档案]

A file to which records are being added .一种正在有记录添加的文件。

add-in 内插式附件

An expansion board which slots into a microcomputer to provide additional facilities .可插入微机插槽中提供附加功能的扩充板。

addition / dl n; di n/ 加法

In data processing,combining quantities according to various circuitry designs,machine rules regarding changes in values,and types of carryover operations .在数据处理中,按照不同的线路设计、根据数值变化制定的机器规则以及进位操作的类型把各量结合起来的一种运算操作。参阅 parallel addition,serial addition。

add instruction 加法指令

A computer instruction that performs an arithmetic addition of two numbers .Usually the augend must be put into the accumulator first .The addend may be in another CPU register or may be fetched from a memory location .After the add instruction is executed,the result is in the accumulator .执行两个数的算术加法的计算机指令。通常被加数必须先放入累加器,加数可以在CPU的另一个寄存器中,或取自某个内存单元。加法指令执行以后,其结果放在累加器中。

additional character 附加字符;[增添字元]

A character which is neither a letter nor a number ,but which is usually a punctuation mark,%,-,#,i.e.,a member of a specialized alphabet .A specific meaning is assigned to this character to use it to convey special information .既不是字母,也不是数字的字符,通常是标点符号、百分号%、短划线-以及#等,即属于一特殊字符集。这种字符可被赋予特殊的含义,以表达特殊的信息。

addition record 增加记录;[追加记录]

A record which results in the creation of a new record in the master file being updated .在正被更新的主文件中新建立的记录。

addition table 加法表

The area of main storage holding a table of numbers used during the table-scan concept of addition .主存储器中的一个区域,其中含有使用表格扫描法作加法运算时用到的数字表。

additive attributes 添加属性

In PL/1,attributes for which there are no defaults and which,if required,must always be added to the list of specified attributes or be implied .在PL/1语言中,无系统设定值的属性。当需要该属性时,必须把它加到指定属性表中,或者通过隐含来指明。

additive cipher 加法密码

同 translation cipher。

add mode 加方式

In addition and subtraction operations,a mode in which the decimal marker is placed at a predetermined location with respect to the last digit en-

tered 加减运算中的一种方式,其中十进制小数点的记号参照输入的最后一位数字放在预定的位置上。

add-on 外接式附件;[追加式附件]

Hardware attached to a computer to increase performance or memory.为提高性能或扩充存储器而外接到计算机上的硬件。

add operation 加操作;加法运算

1. A disk or diskette operation that adds records to an existing file.一种将记录加到现有文件中的磁盘操作或软盘操作。2. An operation caused by an add instruction.由加法指令产生的运算。

address/ dr s; dres/ 地址;[动]寻址;[(位,地)址]

1. A character or group of characters that identifies a register, a particular part of storage, or some other data source or destination.一个字符或一组字符,用以标识一个寄存器、存储器的一个特定部分或者某个数据源或数据宿。2. To refer to a device or an item of data by its address.通过其地址来访问一个设备或数据项。3. In communications, the part of the selection signals that indicates the destination of a call.通信中,指选择信号中指明呼叫目的地的部分。4. In word processing, the location, identified by an address code, of a specific section of the recording medium or storage.在字(词)处理技术中,指用一个地址码标识的记录媒体或存储器中某个特定部分的位置。

addressability / dr s biliti; dres biliti/ 可寻址性;寻址能力

In computer graphics, the number of addressable points within a specified display space or image space.在计算机图形学中,指在特定的显示空间或映象空间内可寻址的位置的数目。

addressability measure 寻址能度,可寻址性测度

In computer graphics, the number of addressable points within a specified display space or tablet.计算机图形学中,指在指定的显示空间或图形输入板中可寻址点的数目。

addressable cursor 可寻址光标

A facility of a VDU(Video Display Unit) that allows external (computer) positioning of the cursor by sending X-Y coordinates.视像显示器的一种设施,允许外部(如计算机)通过发送 X-Y 坐标来定位光标。

addressable horizontal positions 可寻址水平位置

In computer graphics, the number of positions within a specified raster, at which a full length vertical line can be placed.计算机图形学中,在指定的光栅屏幕内能放置全长度垂直线的位置数。

addressable point 可寻址点

In computer graphics, any point in a display space or tablet that can be addressed.在计算机图形学中,在显示空间或图形输入板中可寻址[访问]的任何点。

addressable position 可寻址位置

同 addressable point。

addressable register 可寻址寄存器;[可寻址暂存器]

A temporary storage location with a fixed location and address number.具有固定位置与地址号码的暂时存储单元。

addressable vertical positions 可寻址垂直位置

In computer graphics, the number of positions with-

in a specified raster, at which a full length horizontal line can be placed.计算机图形学中,在指定的光栅屏幕内能放置全长度水平线的位置数。

address access type 地址存取型;[位址接达类型]

In VAX/VMS, a type of operation in which the specified operand of an instruction is not directly accessed when the processor executes the instruction. The context of the address calculation is given by the data type of the operand.操作系统 VAX/VMS 中的一种操作类型,在此操作中,当处理机执行一条指令时,指令的指定操作数并非通过指令本身直接存取获得;其地址的计算须依据操作数的数据类型而定。

address bus 地址总线;[位址汇流排]

A unidirectional bus over which digital information is transmitted to identify either a particular memory location or a particular input/output device.一种单向总线,其上传输用来标识特定的存储单元或特定的输入输出设备的数字信息。

address code 地址码;[位址码]

A program instruction that identifies an address.一种可标识地址的程序指令。

address comparator 地址比较器;[位址比较器]

A device used to verify that the correct address is being read. The comparison is made between the address read and the specified address.将读出的地址与指定的地址进行比较,以验证读出的地址是否正确的器件。

address complete 地址完整(报)

A message sent in the backward direction indicating that all the address signals required for routing the call to the called party have been received and that the called party is being alerted.一种反向发送的报文,其中表明:将呼叫选路到被叫方所需的所有地址信号业已收到,而且被叫方正在接收报警信号。

address computation 地址计算;[位址计算]

Computer operations which create or modify the address portion of instructions.产生或修改指令的地址部分的计算机操作。

address constant 地址常数;[位址常数]

A value, or an expression representing a value, used in the calculation of storage address.在存储器地址计算中使用的一个值,或者表示一个值的表达式。

address control vector 地址控制向量;[位址控制向量]

In 8100, the formatted information used to control dynamic address relocation and the activation of dynamic address translation.在 IBM 的信息处理系统 8100 中的格式化信息,用于控制动态地址再分配和动态地址转换的激活。

address conversion 地址转换;[位址变换]

The translation of the symbolic addresses or relative addresses into absolute addresses using the computer and an assembly program or by manual means.利用计算机和汇编程序或依靠手工将符号地址或相对地址转换成绝对地址。

addressed direct access 按址直接存取;[编址直接接达]

In system with VSAM, the retrieval or storage of a data record identified by its relative byte address, independent of the record's location relative to the previously retrieved or stored record.在具有虚拟

存储存取方法 (VSAM) 的系统中,按字节相对地址对数据记录所进行的存储或检索,它与该记录相对于前一次存储或检索的记录位置无关。

addressed memory 编址存储器; [编址记忆器]

Memory units that hold each individual register. 具有各自寄存器的存储器单元。

addressed sequential access 编址顺序存取; [编址顺序接达]

In systems with VSAM, the retrieval or storage of a data record in its entry sequence relative to the previously retrieved or stored record. 在具有虚拟数据存取方法 (VSAM) 的系统中,按相对于前一次检索或存储的记录的项目顺序对数据记录所进行的检索或存储。

address effective 有效地址; [有效位址]

Any modified address; an address actually considered for use in a particular execution of a computer instruction. 任何修改过的地址; 是实际考虑用于具体执行一条计算机指令的地址。

address field 地址字段 [域]; [位址栏]

The specific portion of an instruction word that contains either the address of the operand or the information necessary to derive that address. 指令字的一个特定部分,包含操作数的地址或求出这一地址所需的信息。

address format 地址格式; [位址格式]

1. The arrangement of the address parts of an instruction. The expression "plus-one" is frequently used to indicate that one of the addresses specifies the location of the next instruction to be executed. 指令的地址部分的安排格式。常用表达式“加 1”来表明其中一个地址规定了下一条要执行指令的位置。2. The arrangement of the parts of a single address, such as those required for identifying a channel, module, or track on a magnetic disk. 单地址各部分的安排格式,如为了标出一个通道、模块或磁盘上的磁道就需要这种格式。

address generation 地址生成; [位址生成]

A number or symbol generated by instructions in a program and used as an address part, i.e., a generated address. 由程序中指令产生并且用作地址部分 (即生成地址) 的数或符号。

address-incomplete signal 地址不完整信号

A signal sent in the backward direction indicating that the number of address signals received is not sufficient for setting up the call. 反向发送的一种信号,指示接收到的地址信号数目不够建立呼叫的要求。

addressing / dr sl ; dresi / 寻址方法; 编址技术; [定址]

1. The assignment of addresses to the instructions of a program. 给程序的指令分配地址。2. The means whereby the originator or control station selects the unit to which it is going to send a message. 信源或控制站选择信息发送目标的方法。

addressing capacity 寻址能力; [定址能力]

The programming addressing range, which determines how large a program can be written without resorting to special external hardware and internal software techniques. A range that is too small means that extra hardware will be required to extend the addressing. Excessive capacity means that extrane-

ous address bits will be carried in every instruction that refers to storage. 程序设计中的寻址范围,它决定在不借助特别的外部硬件和内部软件技术的情况下,一个程序可以编得多大。范围太小意味着需要额外的硬件来扩展寻址范围;范围过大意味着每条访问存储器的指令都要携带一些无用的地址位。

addressing characters 寻址字符; [定址字元]

Identifying characters sent by the computer over a line that cause a particular station (or component) to accept a message sent by the computer. 计算机在一条线路上发送的标识字符,以使一个特定的站 (或部件) 接受该计算机所发送的信息 [报文]。

addressing ID 定址标识符; [定址识别号]

The unique identifying character or characters associated with a station when writing. 在写入时,与某个站相联系的唯一的标识字符或字符组。

addressing level 寻址级; [定址阶 [态]]

A determination of the number of steps of indirect addressing which have been applied to a particular program. In zero-level addressing, the address part of an instruction is the operand (for instance, the addresses of shift instructions). First level is direct addressing, i.e., the address part of the instruction word has the address of the operand in storage. In second level addressing (indirect), the address part of the instruction word gives the storage location where the address of the operand may be found. 应用于一特定程序的间接寻址的级数。在零级寻址中,一条指令的地址部分即是操作数 (例如移位指令的地址)。一级寻址是直接寻址,即指令的地址部分含有操作数在存储器中的地址。在二级寻址 (间接寻址) 中,指令的地址部分给出可以找到操作数地址的存储器的位置。

addressing mode 寻址方式; [定址模式]

The way in which an operand is specified; for example, the way in which the effective address of an instruction operand is calculated using the general registers. 指明操作数的方法; 例如使用通用寄存器计算指令操作数的有效地址就是一种。

address key 地址关键字; [位址关键字]

In Series/ 1, a key that identifies a stack of segmentation registers and represents an address space. It is one less than the partition number. 在 IBM Series/ 1 中的一种键字,用以标识一组分段寄存器且代表某个地址空间。它是一个比分区号小 1 的数字。

addressless instruction format 无地址指令格式

An instruction format containing no address part, used either when no address is needed, or when the address is in some way implicit. 一种不包含地址部分的指令格式,用于不需要地址或隐含地址的场合。

address limit 地址界限; [位址界限]

In 8100, the field of an address control vector (ACV) that designates the maximum logical address in a logical address space. It is used to check the validity of a logical address during dynamic address relocation. 在 IBM 的信息处理系统 8100 中,地址控制向量的一个字段,它指明在某个逻辑地址空间中最大的逻辑地址。在动态地址再分配期间,用它来检验一个逻辑地址的有效性。

address mapping 地址映射 [变换]; [位址映射]

Conversion of data showing the physical location of records with assignment of these records to storage locations; for example, the translation of a virtual address to an absolute address. 给记录分配存储器单元,以指明其物理位置的数据转换。例如虚拟地址到绝对地址的转换。

address mark 地址标记; [位址符号]

A byte of data on a disk or diskette, used to identify the data field and ID field in the record. 硬盘或软盘上的一字节数据,用于标识记录中的数据字段和ID(标识符)字段。

address modification 地址修改; [位址修饰]

Any arithmetic, logic, or syntactic operation performed on an address. 对一个地址所作的任何算术、逻辑或语法运算。

address part 地址部分; [位址部]

A part of an instruction that usually contains only an address or part of an address. 一条指令的一部分,通常只包含一个地址或地址的一部分。

address path 地址路径; [位址路径]

The selection path for memory and input/output (I/O) data. For data processing, memory and I/O often use separate addressing or selection schemes. This suits the need for maximum memory and extensive peripherals. For logic processors, a combined addressing path for memory and I/O is the most efficient. Interconnection is simplified and the package pin limitation is not overextended. 存储器和输入/输出(I/O)数据的选择路径。对数据处理,存储器和输入输出经常使用不同的寻址或选择模式。这适合需要最大限度的存储器和大量外设的场合。对于逻辑处理器,存储器和输入输出的联合寻址路径是最有效的。这使得互连简化,并且组件引线的数量限度不会过度扩大。

address reference 地址引用; [位址引用]

同 address。

address register 地址寄存器; [位址暂存器]

A register in which an address is stored. 一种在其中存储地址的寄存器。

address separator 地址分隔符

The character which separates the different addresses in the selection signals. 在选择信号中分隔不同地址的字符。

address signal 地址信号

A signal containing one element of the part of the selection signals which indicate the destination of a call initiated by a customer, network facility, etc. 包括选择信号中的一个元素的信号。这种选择信号指明由客户、网络设施等发起的呼叫的终点。

address size 地址大小; [位址大小]

The maximum number of binary digits in an instruction used in directly addressing memory. 指令中用于直接对存储器寻址的二进制数位的最大数目。

address space 地址空间; [位址空格]

The complete range of addresses that is available to a programmer. 程序员可用的整个地址范围。

address space identifier (ASID) 地址空间标识符; [位址空格识别号]

A unique, system-assigned identifier for an address space. 系统为某一地址空间分配的唯一标识符。

address stop 地址符合停机; [位址停止]

A capability to specify at the system console an address which when encountered causes a halt in processing. 一种在系统控制台上设定一个停机地址的能力,当遇到该地址时,系统就停止处理。参阅 instruction address stop。

address trace 地址跟踪; [位址跟踪]

A service aid by which the contents of selected areas of communication controller storage, and selected external registers, can be recorded at each successive interrupt. 一种辅助服务手段,借助它可以在每个相继中断发生时,记录通信控制器存储器中选定的存储区的内容以及选定的外部寄存器中的内容。

address track 地址磁道; [位址轨]

A track that contains addresses used to locate data on other tracks of the same data medium. 含有用来对同一数据媒体的其它磁道上的数据进行定位的地址的磁道。

address translation 地址转换; [位址移动,位址翻译]

1. The process of changing the address of an item of data or an instruction to the address in main storage at which it is to be loaded or relocated. 将一数据项或指令的地址变换成它要装入的或再定位的主存储器地址的过程。2. In virtual storage systems, the process of changing the address of an item of data or an instruction from its virtual storage address to its real storage address. 在虚拟存储系统中,将一数据项或指令的地址从其在虚存中的地址转换成实存中的地址。

address translator 地址转换器 [程序]; [位址转换器]

A functional unit that transforms virtual addresses to real addresses. 可以将虚地址转换成实地址的一种操作部件。

ADDR function ADDR 功能

In DPPX, an integrated function of PL/DS that is used to obtain the address of data. 在分布式处理程序的执行程序(DPPX)中,用以获得数据地址的PL/DS的集成功能。

addressout file 标出地址文件; [标出位址档案]

In System/32, a record address disk file produced by the sort program. It contains the binary relative record numbers of records in a disk file and can be used to process input or update files that are designated as primary or secondary files. 在IBM System/32中,由排序程序产生的记录地址磁盘文件。它包含磁盘文件中记录的二进制相对记录号码,并可用于处理定为主文件或辅助文件的输入或更新文件。

add-subtract time 加减时间

The time required to perform an addition or subtraction, exclusive of the read or write time. 完成一次加法或减法运算所需要的时间,不包括读或写的时间。

add time 加法时间; [加算时间]

The time required for one addition, not including the time required to get the quantities from storage and return the sum to storage. 进行一次加法所需的时间,不包括从存储器中取数以及把它们送回存储器中所需的时间。

add to storage 加后存储

The process that instantly enters the final sum of the accumulator into the computer memory 把累加器中的总和立即存入计算机存储器的过程。

add-without-carry gate “异”门

同 exclusive OR gate。

adjacency / d esnsl; d eis nsl/ 邻近[接];[毗邻]

In character recognition, a condition in which the characters spacing reference lines of two consecutively-printed characters printed on the same line are separated by less than a specified distance. 字符识别中的一种情形,其中同一行上两个连续打印字符的字符间隔参考线的间距小于指定的距离。

adjacent / d esnt; d eis nV/ 邻近的

In a network, pertaining to devices, programs, or domains that are connected by a data link or that share common control. 在网络中,指由数据链路连接的或共享公共控制的设备、程序或区域。

adjacent domains 相邻区域

1 Domains that are connected by a direct data link. 由数据链路直接连接起来的区域。2 Domains sharing a common subarea node (e.g., a communication controller) or two domains connected by a cross-domain subarea link with no intervening domains. 共享一个公共子区网点(如通信控制器)的区域,或两个被交叉域子区链路连接的、中间无其它区域的区域。

adjacent link station 相邻链路站

In SNA, a link station directly connected to a given node by a link connection over which network traffic can be carried. 在系统网络体系结构(SNA)中,通过可进行网络通信的链路连接直接与一给定网点相连的链路站。

adjacent NCPs 相邻网络控制程序

Network Control Programs (NCPs) that are connected by subarea links with no intervening NCPs. 由子区链路连接起来的、中间无其它 NCP 的网络控制程序。

adjacent nodes 相邻网点

Two nodes that are connected by one or more data links with no intervening nodes. 由一条或多条数据链路连接起来的、中间无其它网点的两个网点。

adjacent signalling points 相邻信令点

Two signalling points that are directly interconnected by one or more signalling links. 由一条或多条信令链路直接互连的两个信令点。

adjacent SSCP table 相邻 SSCP 表

In SNA network, a table containing lists of the system services control points (SSCPs) that VTAM can be in session with or can use to reach destination SSCP in the same network or in other networks. The table is filed in the VTAM definition library. 在系统网络体系结构(SNA)网络定义中的一种表,其中列出许多系统服务控制点(SSCP),VTAM可以和它们建立话路以保持连通[联系],或者说,VTAM可以使用上述的SSCP列表把信息送到作为收信号的SSCP处。这个SSCP既可以属于同一个SNA网中,也可以位于其它的网络之中。这种SSCP列表保存在定义VTAM的文件(或说程序)库中。

adjacent subareas 相邻子区

Two subareas connected by one or more links, with no intervening subareas. 由一条或多条链路连接起

来的、中间无其它子区的两个子区。

adjunct register 附加寄存器;[附加暂存器]

In 8100, a 32-bit register used as storage for an address control vector (ACV); only the low-order 16-bit positions are available to the program. 在 IBM 的信息处理系统 8100 中,一种用于存放地址控制向量(ACV)的 32 位寄存器,而程序只能使用其中的低 16 位。

adjust / d st; d sV/ 校准,调整

In word processing, an editing feature in which the system automatically adjusts the right hand margin for insertion or deletion of copy during playback. Word and sometimes page wraparound is automatically performed as needed. 字(词)处理技术中的一种编辑特性,在此特性下,系统在副本中插入或删除后,右边自动对齐。在需要时,系统自动完成卷字和卷页。

adjustable-size aggregate 大小可调集合体

An aggregate formal parameter with some or all of its subscript ranges dynamic. 一个集合体形式参数,其某些或全部下标范围是动态的。

adjust text mode 文本调整方式;[调整本文模式]

In word processing, a mode that reformats text to accommodate specified line lengths and page sizes and to help the operator to adjust line endings using word-processing control functions. 在字(词)处理技术中,将文本重新格式化,使之符合规定的行宽和页面大小并帮助操作员利用字处理控制功能来调整行尾的一种方式。

administration / d mln stre n; d ministrei n/ 管理;行政管理机构

1 In operating companies, dial or network administration is a number of related functions with the objective of ensuring the overall provision of service by a switching system. It includes assignment of lines and trunks to switching system terminals collection of traffic data, analysis of troubles and customer complaints, and requests for additions and modifications to switching systems. 在电话公司,拨号或网络管理是指一组旨在确保交换系统正常提供全面服务的有关功能。它包括将线路或中继线分配给交换系统的终端、收集流量、对故障和用户意见进行分析,并对增设和改进交换系统提出要求。2 In the context of CCITT an administration (member of ITU) or a Recognized Private Operating Agency. 在 CCITT 的术语中,指国际电信联盟的行政组织机构或其成员国或公认的私营机构。

Administration Management Domain 行政机构管理域

A management domain that comprises messaging systems managed by an administration. 由行政机构管理的报文系统组成的行政管理域。

administrative data processing 管理性数据处理; [(行政)管理资料处理]

Automatic data processing used in accounting or in management. 在会计或管理中使用的自动数据处理。

Administrative Support System 管理支持系统

A word processing system used primarily by business managers. 主要供商业管理人员使用的字处理系统。

Administrative Terminal System (ATS) 管理终端

系统

A system in which terminals are connected by two-way telecommunication lines to a computer under control of a program that allows a typist to type text into the computer, correct and revise text, and have the computer type out the corrected draft. 一种系统, 其中的终端通过双向通信线和计算机相连, 在程序控制下, 打字员可以把文本打入计算机, 校正和修订并可让计算机打印出校正后的文本稿。

ADP 自动数据处理; [自动资料处理]

Automatic Data Processing 的缩写。

ADP security 自动数据处理安全学

In computer security, measures required to protect against unauthorized (accidental or intentional) disclosure, modification or destruction of ADP systems and data, and denial of service to process data. 计算机安全学中用于防护未授权(偶然的或蓄意的)的泄露、修改或销毁自动数据处理系统及数据以及拒绝处理数据的方法。

ADP system 自动数据处理系统; [自动资料处理系统]

同 computer system.

ADP system security 自动数据处理系统安全性

In computer security, all of technological safeguards and managerial procedures established and applied to computer hardware, software and data in order to ensure the protection of organizational assets and individual privacy. 在计算机安全学中, 所有建立和应用于计算机硬件、软件和数据上的技术性保护和管理过程。它们用来确保组织财产及个人秘密得到保护。

ADR 地址; [位址]

ADdRes 的缩写。

Advanced Communication Function 高级通信操作程序

A group of IBM program products (principally ACF/TCAM, ACF/VTAM, ACF/VTAME and ACF/NCP) that uses the concepts of System Network Architecture (SNA), including distribution of function and resource sharing. Note: ACF/NCP, ACF/VTAME and the Multisystem Networking Facility of ACF/TCAM and ACF/VTAM allow the interconnection of two or more domains into one multiple-domain network. 一组 IBM 公司的程序产品 (主要是 ACF/TCAM, ACF/VTAM, ACF/VTAME 和 ACF/NCP), 它使用系统网络体系结构(SNA)的概念, 包括功能分布和资源共亨。注: ACF/NCP, ACF/VTAME 以及 ACF/TCAM 和 ACF/VTAM 的多系统连网功能允许两个或多个区域互连成一个多区域网络。

Advanced Communication Function for the Network Control Program (ACF/NCP) 网络控制程序的高级通信操作程序

A program product that provides communication controller support for single-domain and multiple-domain networks. 对单区域和多区域网络提供通信控制器支持的一种程序产品。

Advanced Communication Function for the Telecommunications Access Method (ACF/TCAM) 远程通信存取方法的高级通信操作程序

A program product that provides single-domain network capability, and optionally, multiple-domain capability. 提供单区域网络功能的一种程序产品, 也

可以选件方式提供多区域功能。

Advanced Communication Function for the Virtual Telecommunications Access Method Entry (ACF/VTAME) 虚拟远程通信存取方法输入的高级通信操作程序

A program product that provides single-domain and multiple-domain network capability for 4300 systems that may include communication adapters. 一种程序产品, 为带有通信适配器的 4300 系统提供单区域和多区域网络功能。

Advanced Communication Service (ACS) 高级通信服务

A planned shared switched data communications network service; ACS would provide information movement, communications processing, and network management functions. ACS would include the capability of allowing incompatible terminals and computers to communicate with each other. ACS would have the potential of being as accessible to small data communications users as to large users. 一种有计划的、共享的交换式数据通信网络服务; 它可提供信息流动、通信处理以及网络管理功能。它具有使互不兼容的终端和计算机相互通信的能力。它既可使小型数据通信用户, 也可使大型用户来使用这一服务。

advanced control 先行控制; [预先控制]

1. Control strategy which goes beyond the conventional feedback control that is usually associated with standard analog control instruments. It encompasses calculated variables and coupling of control variables in complex arrangements that combine such things as feedback-feedforward control with process transport time delays, real-time tuning of gain factors, override control, error squared control, control based on changes in mechanical characteristics of equipment and many others. 超越常规反馈控制(通常与标准的模拟控制仪器有关)的控制策略。它包括计算变量和控制变量的复杂方式的耦合, 其中组合了具有过程传送时延的反馈/前馈控制、增益因子的实时调整、越权控制、误差平方控制、设备机械特性改变的控制等许多方面。2. An architectural design strategy to compensate speed mismatching between storage and arithmetic units. To carry out advanced control, a buffer unit and its associated control circuit are necessary in the central processing unit. For example, at execution of an instruction, the next instruction or some instructions with their operands can be fetched from storage beforehand, and are put into the buffer unit and pre-executed. After execution, the results to store can also be put into the buffer unit, and are written into storage when it is really to accept the results. 为了补偿存储部件和运算部件之间的速度不匹配而采用的一种体系设计技术。实现先行控制时, 在中央处理机中应设置缓冲站及有关控制线路。例如, 在执行一条指令的同时, 可以预先从存储器中取出下一条或几条指令及相应的数据, 放在缓冲站里并进行预处理。在指令执行完毕后, 处理的结果需要送存储器时, 也可以先放在缓冲站里, 等到存储器可以接受数据时, 再送入存储器。

Advanced Control System (ACS) 高级控制系统

A set of programs designed to monitor and control