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GLOSSARY FOR RADIO ENGINEERING STUDENTS

Глосарій термінологічних сполук за фахом “Телекомунікація”

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Сприяє формуванню як термінологічної компетенції студентів, так і розвитку навичок перекладу професійних текстів за фахом “Телекомунікація”.

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A

abstract	a Java keyword used in a class definition to specify that a class is not to be instantiated, but rather inherited by other classes. An abstract class can have abstract methods that are not implemented in the abstract class, but in subclasses
abstract class	a class that contains one or more abstract methods, and therefore can never be instantiated. Abstract classes are defined so that other classes can extend them and make them concrete by implementing the abstract methods
abstract method	a method that has no implementation
Abstract Window Toolkit(AWT)	a collection of graphical user interface (GUI) components that were implemented using native-platform versions of the components. These components provide that subset of functionality which is common to all native platforms. Largely supplanted by the Project Swing component set
acceleration card	a board that increases the speed of the processor
access	to be able to open a file, website, program, database, etc.
access control	methods by which interactions with resources are limited to collections of users or programs for the purpose of enforcing integrity, confidentiality, or availability constraints
access time	the average time required for the read/write head to move and have access to data; measured in milliseconds. Also known as 'seek time'
accessory	an extra item that is added to smth and is useful or attractive but important

according to	in a way that matches, follows or depends on smth
ACID	the acronym for the four properties guaranteed by transactions: atomicity, consistency, isolation, and durability
ACK	positive Acknowledgement
acoustic coupler	a type of modem which allows an ordinary' telephone receiver to be used for connecting a computer to the telephone network
active badge	a smartcard device worn by the user
Active Server page	a type of webpage that contains a script that is processed on a web server
active window	the window in a WIMP system that is currently being used. It is usually on top of any other open windows
actual parameter list	the arguments specified in a particular method call. See also formal parameter list
ADA	a programming language developed for the US Department of Defense, named after Lord Byron's daughter Augusta Ada, who worked with Charles Babbage and is not unjustly described as the first programmer
adaptor	a device for connecting pieces of electrical equipment that were not designed to be fitted together
ADB	Apple Desktop Bus
ADC	Analogue to Digital Converter
additive colour	a colour model on cathode ray tube displays
add-on	a small program that can be attached to a browser program to give the browser extra functions
address	a code number that identifies the location of stored information

address box	the area in a web browser program where web address is displayed
address bus	the set of conductors that carry the memory address signals between different parts of a computer system
adjust	change smth slightly
adobe Systems	creators of the PostScript language and the Illustrator application, and suppliers of fonts for use with PostScript printers
ADSL	Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line. Typically the upstream data flow is between 16 and 640 kilobits per .second while the downstream data flow is between "1.5 and 9 megabits per second. ADSL also provides a voice channel
affect	make smb/smith change in a particular way; to influence smb/smith
AI	Artificial Intelligence
AIFF	Audio Image File Formal
ALGOL	ALGOritmic language, a problem-oriented, high-level programming language for mathematical and scientific use
algorithm (1)	a series of instructions or a step-by-step procedure for the solution of a problem
algorithm (2)	a set of steps or instructions for solving a particular problem
alias	a nickname that refers to a person or a list of persons on the net
align	arrange things in a straight line
ALU	abbreviation for arithmetic and logic unit
ALU	Arithmetic Logic Unit

AMD	Advanced Micro Devices, manufacturer of microprocessors
amend	make corrections
analogue signal	a type of signal that can take any value between a maximum and a minimum
analogue-to-digital converter	a device for changing analogue signals into digital signals
animation	drawings that have moving images; a moving cartoon. The process of creating and recording images that change over time
antenna	a piece of equipment on a mobile phone, etc. that is used for sending and receiving communications signals
anti-virus program	a set of programs used to detect, identify, and remove viruses from a system
aperture grill pitch	distance between the holes or slots in the filter screen inside a monitor
API	Application Programming Interface. The specification of how a programmer writing an application accesses the behavior and state of classes and objects
appear	come into view so you can see smb/smith
Apple Macintosh	type of personal computer manufactured by Apple Computer Incorporated
Applet	a component that typically executes in a Web browser, but can execute in a variety of other applications or devices that support the applet programming model
applets	small applications written in Java. When you display a Web page with Java links, a Java applet is executed automatically

application	a program that is designed to do a particular job
application generator	a tool that allows applications to be created interactively. Frequently includes a fourth-generation language and a database management system
application program	a program which executes a specific task, such as word processing, database management or financial planning
applications (program/software)	a computer program or programs designed to be used for a particular purpose
argument	a data item specified in a method call. An argument can be a literal value, a variable, or an expression
arithmetic and logic unit	the part of the CPU that performs the mathematical and logical operations
arithmetic logic unit (ALU)	a component of the CPU which performs the actual arithmetic and logical operations asked for by a program
ARPANet	Advanced Research Projects Agency Network, developed in the early 70s by the US Department of Defense. This network is the precursor to the Internet
array	a collection of data items, all of the same type, in which each item's position is uniquely designated by an integer
arrow keys	direction or cursor keys that allow the user to move the insertion point around the screen. The set of four keys on a keyboard used for moving the cursor around the screen
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard assignment of 7-bit numeric codes to characters. See also Unicode. American Standard Code for

Information Interchange; a code used to represent English characters as numbers so that data can be moved between computers that use programs

ASF

Advanced Streaming Format, introduced by Microsoft for the transmission of real-time video and audio over the Net

assembler

a special program that converts a program written in a low-level language into machine code

assembly language

low-level computer language that uses mnemonics rather than only numbers, making it easier than machine code for humans to read and write. A low-level language in which instructions are the mnemonic equivalent of the code understood by the machine. Used for specialized applications where speed or compactness of code is the most important consideration

AT

Advanced Technology. The AT was born in 1984 with the introduction of the IBM PC-AT. Most ATs have 286 processors

AT&T

American Telephone & Telegraph company

AT-compatible

a computer which can run the same software as the IBM PC-AT, the model introduced by IBM in 1984

ATM

- 1) Adobe Type Manager
- 2) Automated Telling Machine
- 3)

atomic

refers to an operation that is never interrupted or left in an incomplete state under any circumstance

attachment

a file that has been included as part of an e-mail message. A document or file that you send to smb using e-mail

attributes	characteristics that affect the visual representation of lines and polygons, e.g. line styles, rectangle colour etc.
audio	connected with the recording of sound
authentication	a security measure used to verify the user's identity on the net. When you configure the PPP program to access the Internet you have to enter a password and the user identification number. The process by which an entity proves to another entity that it is acting on behalf of a specific identity
autoboxing	automatic conversion between reference and primitive types
automatically	happening by itself, without needing a person to operate any controls
avatar	an object which represents a participant in a three-dimensional chat room
AVI	audio Video Interface, a video format

B

back up (1)	to make a copy of a computer file, program, etc. that can be used in case the main one fails or needs extra support
back up (2)	to store a copy of data on a storage device to keep it safe
backbone	high-speed lines or connections that form the major access pathways within the Internet
background	picture colour on the first screen that appears when you turn on the computer (= the desktop)
backing store	a storage device with a larger capacity but slower access time than the main memory. This type of memory is stable. It can be in the form of hard disks, floppy disks, tapes or optical disks
back-up (1)	a copy of computer file, etc. that can be used if the original is lost or damaged. A copy of data or software, usually kept in case the original disk is damaged
backup (2)	the process of storing a copy of data on a storage device to keep it safe
backup device	a storage device used for copying files to a storage medium to keep them safe
band mode	a control or setting on a mobile phone can be set at 'digital' or 'dual'
bandwidth	the amount of data that can be sent or received in a fixed amount of time by a communications channel, for example wires or radio waves. The higher the bandwidth, the faster the communications channel can transmit the data. The quantity of data that can be transmitted through a network. It is measured in bits per second (bps)

barcode	a sequence of vertical parallel lines used to give items a unique identification number / to mark with a barcode.
barcode label	a label that is used to attach a barcode to an item
barcode reader	an optical input device that uses the reflection of a light beam to read barcode labels
BASIC	Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
batch job	sets of data to be processed together by a mainframe computer
batch processing	a method of information processing in which transactions are prepared for input to the computer for processing as a single unit. There may be some delay between the occurrence of the original events and the processing of data. Compare with real time
baud	a unit for measuring the rate of data transmission. One baud =1 bit per second. Named after Baudot, a pioneer of telegraphic communication
BBS	Bulletin Board System
Bcc	blind carbon copy. Addresses in the Bcc: line of an e-mail will receive a copy of the message but the identity of the recipients will be kept secret
BCPL	system programming language from which the language C was derived
bean	a reusable software component that conforms to certain design and naming conventions. The conventions enable beans to be easily combined to create an application using tools that understand the conventions
bidirectional	designed to carry signals in either direction

bill	a piece of paper that shows you how much money you owe smb for goods or services
binary	belonging to the number system that has only two digits, i.e. 1 and 0. Using only 0 and 1 as a system of numbers; <i>the binary system</i>
binary digit	the smallest unit of information in the binary system, 0 or 1. Also called bit
binary operator	an operator that has two arguments
binary system	a notation system in which the base for each digital position is 2. In this system numbers are represented by the two digits 0 and 1. Thus the binary number 10 represents 2 in the decimal system, while 100 represents 4
BIOS	Basic Input/Output System
bit	a small unit of storage capacity / one of the eight binary digits that make up a byte. The term comes from an abbreviation of binary digit. The smallest unit of information in a computer, with a value of either 0 or 1. Binary digit
bit-mapped display	a display that stores pixel information in RAM memory cells
bitwise operator	an operator that manipulates the bits of one or more of its operands individually and in parallel. Examples include the binary logical operators (&, , ^), the binary shift operators(<<, >>, >) and the unary one's complement operator (~)
blink	(light, text) Come on and go off again quickly
block	in the Java programming language, any code between matching braces. Example: { x = 1; }

bookmark	a saved link that takes users directly to a Web address. Bookmarks are also called hotlist entries or favourites. Web address stored in a browser program to allow a webpage to be found easily / to store a web address in a browser program to allow a webpage to be found easily
boolean	refers to an expression or variable that can have only a true or false value. The Java programming language provides the boolean type and the literal values true and false
boot	to start up a computer
bps	bits per second
branch	a point in a program or flowchart where there are two possible paths
break	a Java keyword used to resume program execution at the statement immediately following the current statement. If followed by a label, the program resumes execution at the labeled statement
bridge	a device used to connect groups of computers
broadband	a communications medium that allows several channels of information, such as cable TV and Internet access, to pass through a single cable at the same time
browse	to look for or look at information on the Internet
browser	a program designed to fetch and display Web pages on the Internet. A program used for displaying web pages
browser (Web browser)	a program that lets you look at documents on the Internet
bug	an error in a program

bulletin board	a kind of electronic noticeboard system that enables users to display messages for other users to read. An online service that allows users to access and send information to other users quickly and easily. Any users who want to send or read messages dial up with their PC and modem combination to the central bulletin board system (BBS). Once connected they can share information and files using various facilities
bus	a channel, or highway, which carries signals between units in the CPU. The set of conductors that carry the signals between different parts of a computer
BUS	Binary Unit System
bus topology	a physical layout of a network where all the computers are attached to one main cable terminated at both ends
button (on computer screens)	a small box that a user clicks, using a mouse, to tell the computer to do smth. A mouse also has left and right buttons
byte	a sequence of eight bits. Java provides a corresponding byte type. A unit of capacity. A byte is made up of eight bits and stores one character, i.e. a letter, a number, a space or a punctuation mark. A unit of information which consists of a fixed number of bits (usually 1 byte = 8 bits). A byte can represent any value from 0 to 255. The sequence of bits in a byte represents an instruction, letter, number or any other character. Compare with kilobyte, megabyte, gigabyte, terabyte
bytecode	machine-independent code generated by the Java compiler and executed by the Java interpreter

C

C	a high-level language designed for system programming, usually (but not exclusively) for software development in the UNIX environment
cable modem	a modem designed to operate through a cable TV line. It offers a much greater bandwidth than a telephone line
cache memory	high speed memory used to speed up a computer
CAD	Computer-Aided Design
CAE	Computer-Aided Engineering
CAI	Computer-Assisted Instruction
CALL	Computer-Assisted Language Learning
CAM	Computer-Aided Manufacturing
carbon copy (abbr cc)	a copy of a letter, an e-mail, etc. that is sent to smb else as well as the person it is addressed to
CASE	computer-Aided Software Engineering
categorize	to divide people or things into groups
cathode ray tube (CRT)	the picture tube of the display which is made of glass and contains a vacuum. In a monochrome monitor, the electron beam scans the screen and turns on or off the pixels that make up the black-and-white image. In a colour monitor, the screen surface is coated with triads of red, green and blue phosphor. Three electron guns energize the phosphor dots, causing them to emit coloured light from which the picture is formed
Cc (Carbon copy)	addresses on the Cc line of an e-mail will receive the same message

CCD	abbreviation for charge-coupled device
CD	Compact Disk
CD-R	Compact Disk-Recordable
CD-rewriter (<i>abbr</i> CD-RW)	a device that can be attached to a computer and that can read and write to writable disks
CD-ROM compact disc read-only memory	a CD, for use on a computer, which has data recorded on it. The data cannot be changed or removed, unlike CD-RW disks, on which data can be changed
CD-ROM (disk)	abbreviation for compact disk read-only memory. A read-only storage device (a disk) that is read using laser light
CD-ROM drive	a storage device for reading CD-ROM disk
cell	an intersection of a column and a row in a spreadsheet. The rectangular box formed where a row and a column meet in a spreadsheet
Central Processing Unit	the electronic processor at the centre of a computer. It is sometimes used to refer to the combination of the processor and the main memory. The 'brain' of the computer. Its function is to execute programs stored in the main memory by fetching their instructions, examining them and then executing them one after another. Its basic components are the control unit, the arithmetic logic unit and the registers. The CPU of a microcomputer is built into a single microprocessor chip
CGA	Colour Graphics Adaptor
channel	an IRC conversation area. There are thousands of channels on the Internet
character	a single letter, number or space that is typed in a computer document. A symbol available on the keyboard (letter, number or blank space)

charge-coupled device	an electronic semiconductor camera device
chat	a real-time interactive conversation on the Internet
chat room	a virtual room on the Internet where people can communicate with each other
checkbox	a dialog box component in the form of a small square box used to indicate one of two alternative states, e.g. true or false. When the user clicks the box with a mouse, a cross appears in the box. Clicking again clears the box
chip	a tiny piece of silicon containing complex electronic circuits. Chips are used to make the hardware components of a computer. Common name for a microchip
chooser	a desk accessory supplied by Apple and used to select the printer you wish to use
click (smth/ on smth)	to press one of the buttons on a mouse to start an action on screen: <i>to click (on) a button/a hyperlink</i> ; press and release a button on a mouse
client	a computer that is linked to a server and so can connect to a network to ask for files such as e-mail messages, Web pages and programs, and can also access stored data. A person who uses the services or advice of a professional person or an organization. A network computer used for accessing a service on a server
client program	software running on your PC used to connect and obtain data from a server
client-server	a system in which various client programs all connect to a central server to "obtain information or to communicate

clip art (1)	electronic images which you can download from the Internet or copy from CD-ROMs
clip art (2)	images shipped with graphics packages
clipboard	a file or memory area where computer data is kept for a short time while the user cuts or copies smth from an open document. A holding place for text or graphics that you have just cut or copied
clock chip	the electronic device in a computer that controls the timing of the signals
clock line	the conductor that carries the clock signal to different parts of the computer
CMYB	Cyan Magenta Yellow Black
coaxial cable	a type of shielded cable for carrying signals. It is often used with radio frequency and video signals
COBOL	Common Business-Oriented Language
code	a program written in a computer language / to write a program using a computer language; a set of written computer instructions
coding	the process of writing instructions for a computer
coding system	a way of representing data
colour palette	the collection of colours available in a system. Its size depends on the hardware
COM	Computer Output on Microfilm
COM port	another name for a serial port (from an abbreviation for communications)
combine	to join or mix two or more things together
command	an instruction that tells a computer what to do. An order which the computer can obey. Synonymous with instruction

command button	a dialog box component that takes the form of a rectangular icon that causes a program command to be carried out when clicked with a mouse
commerce	the business of buying and selling things
communication	the act of sharing or exchanging information, ideas or feelings
communications link	a connection between two points for transmitting and receiving signals
communications port	a socket at the back of your computer for a modem
compact disk	a storage device which uses optical laser techniques and which provides mass storage capacity
compatibility	this is said to exist between two computers if programs can be run on both without any change; it also refers to those applications that are executed in specific types of computers; these applications are 'compatible' with the computer
compatible	able to be used together
compilation error	a programming error that prevents a program from being converted into machine code by a compiler
compile	to convert a program written in a high-level language into machine code using a compiler
compiler	a program that converts the whole of a program into machine code before the program is used. A special program that converts a source program (written in a high-level language) into an object program (written in a lower-level language)
component	one of several parts of which a machine, etc. is made

compose	to produce a piece of writing, etc.
compression	the process which makes computer data smaller so the information takes less space and may be transmitted in less time. Compressed files have extensions like: .zip, .arj, .sit
computer aided design	the process of designing using a computer program
computer programmer	a person whose job is to write programs for a computer
computing	the theory and practice of computers
confident	feeling or showing that you are sure about your own abilities, opinions, etc.
configuration	the physical components of a computer system.
confusing	difficult to understand; not clear
connection	a point, especially in an electrical system, where two parts connect; the state of being connected together
consistent	not changing; always having the same opinions, standards, etc.
consumer	a person who buys things or uses services
control bus	the set of conductors that carry the control signals between the control unit and other parts of a computer
control unit	the part of the CPU that generates the signals that control the computer programs and hardware. A component of the CPU which coordinates all the other parts of the computer system. This unit is also responsible for fetching instructions from the main memory and determining their type

convenient	suitable or practical for a particular purpose; not causing difficulty
cookies	small files used by Web servers to know if you have visited their site before
co-processor	a silicon chip which performs precise tasks and mathematical operations very rapidly. Sometimes it is called the 'floating-point unit' or FPU
copyholder	a mechanical device for holding a piece of paper when it is being read
copyright law	a law which gives smb the legal right to print, copy, etc. a piece of original work
counter	an electronic device or computer program for counting smth
cps	characters per second, cycles per second
CPU Central Processing Unit	the part of a computer that controls all the other parts of the system, such as memory, speed and power supply
CR	Carriage Return
cracker	an 'intruder' who breaks into computer systems for fun, to steal information, or to propagate viruses
crash	serious failure which usually requires operator attention before the computer system can be restarted. (used about a computer) – to suddenly stop working; a sudden and complete failure to fail suddenly and completely
cray	a well-known make of very powerful supercomputer
cross-platform hardware)	(programs or that can be used in different operating systems

CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CU	abbreviation for control unit
cursor	the small flashing mark on a computer screen that shows where the next character (= letter or number) - on the screen will be displayed; the symbol on the monitor screen that indicates the point on the screen that is being used
custom	a way of behaving which a particular group or society has had for a long time
cut	to remove smth or part of smth on a computer screen
cyberspace	a term originated by William Gibson in his novel <i>Neuromancer</i> , now used to refer to the Internet. The virtual place where electronic messages, pictures, etc. exist while they are being sent between computers

D

DA	Desk Accessory
DAC	Digital to Analogue Converter
DAT	Digital Audiotape. DAT decks are becoming the standard for professional music recording
data	information that is stored by a computer. Information to be processed by a computer program. Data processing is the performing of operations on data to obtain information or solutions to a problem
data bus	the set of conductors that carry the data signals between different parts of a computer
data communication system	a computer system connected by telecommunications links (for data transmission)
data processing department	a department of computing professionals where data is processed in batches on a mainframe computer
data transfer rate	the average speed required to transmit data from a disk system to the main memory. Usually measured in megabits per second
database	a type of application program used for storing information so that it can be easily searched and sorted. A collection of data organized in a way that allows you to access, retrieve and use it
database administrator	a person whose job is to design and manage a database
database program	an applications program used to store, organize and retrieve a large collection of data. Among other facilities, data can be searched, sorted and updated
dataglove	an input device worn on the hand in a virtual reality system

DBMS	DataBase Management System
DD	1) Disk Drive 2) Double Density
DDE	Dynamic Data Exchange
deal with smth	to carry out a task or take care of smth
debug	to find, fix and correct the faults, errors or 'bugs' in a program or system
debugger	a tool which lets the user follow the execution of programs one statement at a time, in order to help find errors in the code
DEC	Digital Equipment Corporation
decimal	belonging to the number system that has ten digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
declaration	a statement that establishes an identifier and associates attributes with it, without necessarily reserving its storage (for data) or providing the implementation (for methods). See also definition
decode	to decide what a program instruction means
decrease	to make smth smaller or less
decryption	the process of decoding (deciphering) secret data
default (1)	a Java keyword optionally used after all case conditions in a switch statement. If all case conditions are not matched by the value of the switch variable, the default keyword will be executed
default (2)	what usually happens or appears on a computer screen if you do not make any other choice or change: <i>You can change the default settings</i> > default verb
default font	a font used by the system until another font is chosen from the menu

definition	A declaration that reserves storage (for data) or provides implementation (for methods). See also declaration
delegation	an act whereby one principal authorizes another principal to use its identity or privileges with some restrictions
delete	to remove smth that has been stored on a computer
deprecation	refers to a class, interface, constructor, method or field that is no longer recommended, and may cease to exist in a future version
derived from	class X is "derived from" class Y if class X extends class Y. See also subclass, superclass
design (the process or skill of making)	a drawing or plan that shows how smth new will be made, how it will work, etc.
desk accessory	a mini-application available on the Apple Menu. Examples: Calculator, Clock, Scrapbook
desktop	an area of work - the menu bar and other sections of the screen. The first screen that appears when you turn on your computer and which displays icons that represent files, folders, documents, etc. A personal computer designed to sit on a desk
desktop publishing (DTP)	an application program that is used for creating and editing the text and layout of pages to be published. The use of a computer system for all steps of document production, including typing, editing, graphics and printing. Using a personal computer to produce books, magazines, etc.
detachable	that can be taken off
develop	To make smth grow slowly, increase or change into smth else
device	a tool or a piece of equipment made for a particular purpose

dial up	to connect to a network over phone lines using a modem and a computer
dialog box	a box that appears on a computer screen asking you to choose what you want to do next by typing or clicking buttons. A message box requiring information from the user. A window in a WIMP system that is used to provide information or obtain information from the user
digital	using an electronic system that uses the numbers 1 and 0 to store data : <i>a digital camera</i>
digital camera	an input device for taking pictures that has an electronic lens and uses electronics for storing the images rather than chemical film
digital signal	a signal that only has one of two values representing on or off
digitize	the process of convening information into number code that can be processed by computers
dimension	a measurement in space, for example the height, width or length of smth
direct neural interface	a device that enables electronic signals to be input to and output from the human brain
directory	a list of the files or programs stored on a computer's hard drive. An alphabetical or chronological list of the contents (files) of a disk. Also known as catalogue
disk	a flat circular storage device made of flat circular plates with magnetizable surfaces. See floppy, hard and optical disks
disk drive	a storage device for reading from and writing to disks. The electronic mechanism that actually reads what is on a disk. If we are talking about hard disks, the disk and the drive are built into a single unit (hard disk = hard drive). If we are talking about floppies, the disk drive is the slot into which you insert a floppy disk

display	a particular feature of Windows® that lets you change the way your computer screen looks by choosing your own background, screen saver, etc.
display screen	the window where words, pictures, etc. are shown on a mobile phone
distance learning	the act of studying a subject or preparing for an exam from your home, away from a school or university
distributed	running in more than one address space
distributed application	an application made up of distinct components running in separate runtime environments, usually on different platforms connected through a network. Typical distributed applications are two-tier (client/server), three-tier (client/middleware/server), and n-tier (client/multiple middleware/multiple servers)
distributed computing	a network system that uses different servers throughout the network rather than a single server at the centre of the network
dithering	process of mixing two colours to produce an approximation to another colour. By using this shading technique, the human eye will blend the colours, increasing the apparent number of colours on the screen
DivX	Digital Video Express, video compression format based on MPEG-4
DNI	an abbreviation for direct neural interface
DNS (Domain Name Service)	an Internet service that reads an e-mail address and translates it into a number (the IP address) that matches the e-mail address
DNS	Domain Name System

do	a Java keyword used to declare a loop that will iterate a block of statements. The loop's exit condition can be specified with the while keyword
DOM (Document Object Model)	a tree of objects with interfaces for traversing the tree and writing an XML version of it, as defined by the W3C specification
domain name	Internet sites are usually identified by a domain name, which consists of two or more parts separated by dots, e.g. http://www.ibm.com. The part on the left, a subdomain, is the most specific (e.g. ibm, whitehouse). The part on the right, a primary domain, is the most general; this can be a country (e.g. fr for France, es for Spain, it for Italy), or the type of organization (e.g. com for commercial, org for organization, edu for education, or net for network). An IP address (e.g. 194.179.73-2) is translated into a domain name (e.g. sendanet.es) by a Domain Name System, an IP (Internet Protocol) address, written using text. It must have at least two parts, for example 'hotmail.com'
DOS	the distance between the dots on a monitor screen
dot-matrix	a regular pattern of dots; conventionally used to refer to dot-matrix printers which, instead of printing formed characters, print an array of dots. There are two main types of dot-matrix printers: the 9-pin and the 24-pin. The two most important emulations for these printers are Epson and IBM Proprinter
dot-matrix printer	a printer that prints by hammering pins onto an inked ribbon
double	a Java keyword used to define a variable of type double
double density floppy (disk)	a removable magnetic storage device in

double precision	in the Java programming language specification, describes a floating point number that holds 64 bits of data. See also single precision
double-click (doubleclick smith/on smth)	to press one of the buttons on a mouse twice quickly in order to start an action on screen: <i>double-click (on) a button/hyperlink</i>
download	to copy a file from a server to a client computer in a network, to copy data, such as a file, Web page or computer program from the Internet onto your computer. To transfer a file from one computer to another over the telephone
dpi	dots per inch
DR DOS	Digital Research disk operating system
draft	a piece of writing, etc. which will probably be changed and improved before the final version
drag	to move an object across the display screen by moving a mouse while holding down the mouse button
DRAW	Direct Read After Write
drive	the part of the computer that reads and stores information on disks
drop-down list box	a dialog box component that opens a list of items when the user clicks on the arrowhead at the end
drop-down menu	a list of options that opens downwards and stays open when clicked with a mouse. A list of possible choices that appears on a computer screen when you click on a title at the top
dry run	a test of a program by checking through it on paper before running it on a computer
DS disks	double sided disks

DTD (Document Type Definition)	a description of the structure and properties of a class of XML files
DTP	Desktop Publishing
DTV	Desktop Video
dual	having or using two parts or aspects
DVD (Digital Versatile Disk)	an optical disk storage device that can hold a large amount of video data. Digital Video Disk (or Digital Versatile Disk)
DVI	Device Independent/Digital Video Interactive
dye sublimation	a type of colour printer that prints by heating dye that is transferred onto special paper. The form of a plastic disk that can hold about 712 kilobytes of data

E

EAROM	Electrically Alterable Read-Only Memory
Earth satellite station	an installation on Earth used for sending and receiving signals to and from a satellite
Earth-satellite transmission	the process of sending a signal to, or receiving a signal from, a satellite orbiting the Earth
ECMA	European Computer Manufacturers' Association
e-commerce	the buying and selling of goods and services on the Internet
EDIF	Electronic Data Interchange Format
edit	make changes and corrections to text and graphics. Well-known editing techniques are: 'select', 'undo', 'copy', 'cut' and paste' a portion of text, to make changes to, to prepare a piece of text to be published, making sure that it is correct, the right length, etc.
editing keys	the set of keys on a PC keyboard to the right of the main keyboard that is used for moving around the screen and making changes to a document
EGA	Enhanced Graphics Adaptor
electronic mail (e-mail)	<p>a facility which allows users to exchange messages electronically. Here is a typical e-mail address: leo@scndanet.es 'leo' is the user name, '@' means 'at', 'scndanet' is the Internet service provider. and 'es' means the server is based in Espana (Spain). The common name for electronic mail, i.e. messages sent electronically using a computer / to send an email message.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. a way of sending electronic messages or data from one computer to another2. a message or messages sent by e-mail

e-mail address	the unique address code used to contact someone using electronic mail
e-mail attachment	a file that is attached to an email message
electronic wallet	a smartcard used for storing money downloaded from a computer bank account
else	a Java keyword used to execute a block of statements in the case that the test condition with the if keyword evaluates to false (used after words formed with any-, no-, some-, and after question words) another, different person, thing or place
embed	to insert an object inside another object
Embedded Java Technology	the availability of Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition technology under a restrictive license agreement that allows a licensee to leverage certain Java technologies to create and deploy a closed-box application that exposes no APIs
emoticon	a group of keyboard symbols that represent the expression on smb's face, used in e-mail, etc. to show the feelings of the person sending the message, for example :-) represents a smiling face
empty	with nothing inside
encapsulation	the localization of knowledge within a module. Because objects encapsulate data and implementation, the user of an object can view the object as a black box that provides services. Instance variables and methods can be added, deleted, or changed, but as long as the services provided by the object remain the same, code that uses the object can continue to use it without being rewritten. See also instance variable, instance method
encode	to write information in a coded form

encrypt	to encode data so that unauthorized users can't read it
encryption	the process of encrypting. Data encryption is important for network security, particularly when sending confidential information such as credit card numbers
enum	a Java keyword used to declare an enumerated type
enumerated type	a type whose legal values consist of a fixed set of constants
EOD	Erasable Optical Disk
EPRAM	Erasable Programmable RAM
EPS Encapsulated Post Script	a part of the Adobe® Systems file format that you can use with most desktop publishing and image editing programs
EPS	Encapsulated Post Script EPS is part of the Adobe® Systems file format that you can use with most desktop publishing and image editing programs
EPS format	a file format that stands for Encapsulated PostScript'- It stores a file in a form that can be imported into a different file
EPS(F)	Encapsulated PostScript (file)
erase	to remove all or part of an image in an image editing program
e-time	a common name for the execution time
exception	an event during program execution that prevents the program from continuing normally; generally, an error. The Java programming language supports exceptions with the try, catch, and throw keywords. See also exception handler

exception handler	a block of code that reacts to a specific type of exception. If the exception is for an error that the program can recover from, the program can resume executing after the exception handler has executed
exclude	to leave out or not include smb/smith in smth
executable content	an application that runs from within an HTML file. See also applet
execute	to perform a computer operation by processing a program instruction. Execute a program: run a program in a computer
execution time	the time taken to execute a program instruction and store the result in memory
existing	that is already there or being used; present
expansion card	an electronic circuit board used for adding facilities to a computer
expansion slot	a long thin connector that is used for adding additional electronics in the form of expansion cards. The connectors that allow the user to install expansion boards to improve the computer's performance
export	to bring data out of a program in a form suitable for use by another program, to format data so that it can be used by another application
extended keyboard	the common arrangement of keys on a PC keyboard with editing keys and a numeric keypad to the right of the main keyboard
extends	class X extends class Y to add functionality, either by adding fields or methods to class Y, or by overriding methods of class Y. An interface extends another interface by adding methods. Class X is said to be a subclass of class Y
e-zine	an interactive magazine on the Internet

F

faceplate	the front part of a mobile phone
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions, a file containing answers to questions that the Internet users frequently ask
Far End	the equipment at the remote end of a video conferencing system
fault tolerance	a technique to protect data from hardware failures such as disk crashes, bad controllers or the destruction of important information on a file server. Fault-tolerant systems are essential for LAN installations
fax	a facsimile machine that operates by scanning a document so that the image is sent to a receiving machine which produces a copy of the original
FD	Floppy Disk
FDD	Floppy Disk Drive
FDDI	Fibre Distributed Data Interface
FDHD	Floppy Disk High Density
feature	something important, interesting or typical of a place or thing
fee	the money you pay for a service or for professional advice
fetch	to go and get the next instruction or piece of data from memory
fibre-optic cable	a cable made from strands of glass that is used for carrying information signals on a beam of light

field	a data member of a class. Unless specified otherwise, a field is not static. A section of a database where an item of data is stored. A unit of information in a record'. In a database, information is entered via fields. A text box where you type in words or data
file	a collection of records (in a database), a computer program or data stored on a storage device. A collection of information, such as a Word document or a picture, which is stored in a computer, under a particular name
file compression	the encoding of a file into a more compact format so that it occupies less disk space
file extension	the last part of a file name, which shows you the format of the file, for example <i>.avi</i> for video, <i>.doc</i> for MS Word files, etc.
file server	a main computer that provides a data file store on a network. The combination of a software controller and a mass storage device which allows various users to share common files and applications (in a network)
final	a Java keyword. You define an entity once and cannot change it or derive from it later. More specifically: a final class cannot be subclassed, a final method cannot be overridden and a final variable cannot change from its initialized value
finally	a Java keyword that executes a block of statements regardless of whether a Java Exception, or run time error, occurred in a block defined previously by the try keyword
finger	program that helps you find people on other Internet sites
firewall	a software and hardware device that allows limited access to an internal network from the Internet. This prevents intruders from stealing or destroying confidential data

firmware	permanent software instructions contained in the ROM
fit	to be the right size or shape for smb/smith
flame	an angry or insulting comment on a discussion group (on the Internet). (slang) A hurtful or insulting message that is sent to smb on the Internet
Flash™	an interactive animation technology developed by Macromedia Inc
flicker-free	having no variation in the brightness of the display of a monitor screen
flip cover	a cover for a mobile phone that you can open or close by turning it over
float	a Java keyword used to define a floating point number variable
floppy (disk)	a magnetic storage device in the form of a small plastic disk (also known as a diskette)
floppy (disk) drive	a common magnetic storage device that reads and writes data on a floppy disk
floppy disk	a disk made of a flexible plastic material upon which data is stored on magnetic tracks A flat disk inside a plastic cover, that is used to store information (data) in a form that a computer can read, and that can be removed from the computer
flowchart	a diagram or symbolic representation which shows the logical steps of a computer program. A kind of diagram used by programmers to show the logical steps in a program
flush	a line of type is said to be 'flush' when there is no space between it and a reference line. For example, text that is 'flush left' is aligned with the left margin of a page

folder	a holder of documents, applications and other folders on the Macintosh desktop. Folders (similar to subdirectories in other systems) allow you to organize information in different levels. A way of grouping filenames so that the files can be easily located on a storage device. A folder is sometimes called a directory. A place where a number of computer files or documents can be stored together
font	a set of text characters of a particular design. The shape, style and size of a particular typeface, e.g. Times Bold at 10pt; the particular style of a set of letters that are used in printing, etc., such as <i>Times New Roman</i>
font formats	PostScript Type 1 & 2, scalable font formats from Adobe Systems
for	a Java keyword used to declare a loop that reiterates statements. The programmer can specify the statements to be executed, exit conditions, and initialization variables for the loop
formal parameter list	the parameters specified in the definition of a particular method. See also actual parameter list
format	the layout of a document, including page numbers, line spaces, margins, paragraph alignment, headers and footers, etc. To change or arrange text in a particular way on a page or screen. The design and appearance of text in a document / to design the look of text in a document. The arrangement of storage areas on a storage medium / to create storage areas on a storage medium
formatting toolbar	a row of icons in a program, used to change the appearance of the text when clicked with a mouse
FPU	Floating-Point Unit

fragmentation	disk performance can be affected by fragmentation. When the operating system cannot find enough contiguous space to store a complete file, the file is divided into several separated fragments. As disk fragmentation increases, disk efficiency starts decreasing
frame	1 (in videoconferencing) a single image in a video clip; 2 (in HTML) a box which divides a browser into different sections. Each frame is a different Web page . 3 (in DTP applications) a box containing text or pictures
frames	subdivided areas of the screen. Some Web sites have frames or separate windows within the main window
freeware	software that is available free of charge for public use. Software which you can download free from the Internet, without having to pay for it
freeze	suddenly to stop responding. It is usually used in reference to a screen display
FTP	File Transfer Protocol. FTP, which is based on TCP/IP, enables the fetching and storing of files between hosts on the Internet. See also TCP/IP. A set of rules that lets you move files from one place to another over a network. An FTP server is the computer that uploads and downloads files
function	the purpose or special activity of smth/smb
function key	a key on a computer keyboard which causes a specific operation to take place, other than the entry of a standard character. What function keys do depends on the program. Keyboard keys that are normally programmed to perform different functions by each program or by the user

resident font

a font included in a laser printer's memory: (If a font is not resident, the printer has to load it from the computer, which takes up **RAM** from the printer.) TrueType scalable font format from Apple and Microsoft

G

garbage collection	the automatic detection and freeing of memory that is no longer in use. The Java runtime system performs garbage collection so that programmers never explicitly free objects
gateway	a device used to interconnect different types of networks
GB	abbreviation for a gigabyte (1,024 megabytes)
GCR	Group-Coded Recording (format to recognize disks, Macintosh)
general purpose package	an application program that can be used in a variety of ways
generate	to create or produce smth
generic	a class, interface, or method that declares one or more type variables. These type variables are known as type parameters. A generic declaration defines a set of parameterized types, one for each possible invocation of the type parameter section. At runtime, all of these parameterized types share the same class, interface, or method
GHz	gigahertz, equivalent to one thousand megahertz
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format - a file format that is good for pictures or images that only use a few colours
giga	the prefix used for 10^9 in decimal or 2^{30} in binary
gigabyte	a of measurement used to measure size of the hard disk. 1 gigabyte = 4 megabytes

gigahertz	a unit of one thousand megahertz used to measure processor speed. A unit for measuring the speed of a CPU . One GHz represents one billion cycles per second
GNU	Gnu's Not UNIX
goto	this is a reserved Java keyword. However, it is not used by current versions of the Java programming language
grandfather, father, son method	a system for backing up files that uses three sets of backup media that are used in rotation
graphic	a picture, drawing, animation or other type of image
graphical user interface	part of an operating system that allows the user to interact with a computer using images and a cursor
(GUI)	an operating environment based on graphics (windows, icons, pop-up menus), mouse and pointer, e.g. the Macintosh system, Microsoft Windows, IBM OS/2 Warp or OSF Motif
graphics card	an expansion board containing electronics for controlling the computer output to a monitor
graphics package	a type of applications program that is used for creating and editing images and drawings. Software that allows the user to create and run graphics programs
graphics tablet	a graphical input device that tracks the movement of a stylus across a flat surface. An input device which allows the user to specify a position on the screen by using a stylus. Tablets are more accurate than other devices
group	a collection of principals within a given security policy domain

GSM

Global System for mobile Communication; it allows transmission of voice and data on mobile phones

guarantee

A firm Remise that smth will be done or that smth will happen

GUI

abbreviation for graphical user interface. Refers to the techniques involved in using graphics, along with a keyboard and a mouse, to provide an easy-to-use interface to some program

H

hacking	the practice of breaking into computer systems and changing data without permission
handheld	a small portable computer that can be held in one hand. See palmtop , hang - suddenly and unexpectedly to stop processing during the execution of a program
hacker	someone who invades a network's privacy
hard (disk) (drive)	a common magnetic storage device that reads and writes data on metal disks inside a sealed case
hard disk	a disk made from a solid magnetic material used as a storage device. There are different versions: fixed (internal, external), removable, etc. Compare with optical disks. A disk inside a computer that stores all the data and programs in the computer
hardware	the physical units which make up a computer system. The machinery and electronic parts of a computer system that you can touch, such as the keyboard, the CPU , etc.
HD	1) Hard Disk 2) High Density disk
HDD	Hard Disk Drive
HDTV	High-definition Television
hexadecimal	the numbering system that uses 16 as its base. The marks 0-9 and a-f (or equivalently A-F) represent the digits 0 through 15. In programs written in the Java programming language, hexadecimal numbers must be preceded with 0 x. See also octal

hexadecimal system	the notation of numbers to the base of 16, The ten decimal digits 0 to 9 are used, and in addition six more digits - A, B, C, D, E and F - to represent 10 to 15
hierarchy	a classification of relationships in which each item except the top one (known as the root) is a specialized form of the item above it. Each item can have one or more items below it in the hierarchy. In the Java class hierarchy, the root is the Object class
high density floppy(disk)	a removable magnetic storage device in the form of a plastic disk that can hold about 1.4 megabytes of data. i.e. twice as much as a double density disk
high level language	a programming language which is closer to human language than low-level computer languages, such machine language . A language in which each statement represents several machine code instructions, e.g. FORTRAN, COBOL, LISP etc.
highlight	to mark part of a text with a special coloured pen, or to mark an area on a computer screen to emphasize it or make it easier to see
home page	the starting page on a website. The first of a number of pages of relation on the Internet that belongs to a person or an organization. A home page contains connections to other pages of information. The first page of a Web site that contains links to other pages
host	the computer which you contact to access the Internet
HP	Hewlett-Packard
HTML	abbreviation for hypertext markup language / a computer language that uses a system of tags for creating web pages. This is a file format, based on SGML, for hypertext

documents on the Internet. It is very simple and allows for the embedding of images, sounds, video streams, form fields and simple text formatting. References to other objects are embedded using URLs. A system (a **Web authoring language**) used to create documents for the **WWWeb**

HTTP

HyperText Transfer Protocol - The Internet protocol, based on TCP/IP, used to fetch hypertext objects from remote hosts. See also TCP/IP. The **protocol** used to send and receive data on World Wide Web. The method by which Web pages are transferred from an Internet site to your PC

HTTPS

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol layered over the SSL protocol

hub

an electronic device at the centre of a star network topology

hyperlink

text, image or button that connects to other destinations on the Web. It is like an embedded Web address that you can click. A lection to a **Web page** or part of a page

hypermedia

a combination of hypertext and multimedia. A hypermedia document integrates different formats (text, graphics, sound and video) and contains links that take you to other resources

hypertext

text that contains links to other documents. The codes used to create hypertext documents are called HTML. See also Web

hyphenation

the division of words into syllables by a short dash ‘-’ or hyphen. To produce lines of equal length, word processors hyphenate words instead of stretching word spaces too much

Hz

abbreviation for hertz, the basic unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second. Hertz, named after Heinrich Hertz

I

IT	abbreviation for information technology
I/O	Input/Output
IAC	Inter-Application Communications
IBM	abbreviation for the computer company called International Business Machines Corporation.
IC	1) Interface Converter (Card) 2) Integrated Circuit
icon	a small picture representing an object, process or function. A small picture used in a WIMP system to represent a program, folder or file. A small symbol on a computer screen which represents a program, or a file
ICR	Intelligent Character Recognition
IDE	Integrated Drive Electronics: a standard hard disk controller
identifier	the name of an item in a program written in the Java programming language
IDL	Interface Definition Language - APIs written in the Java programming language that provide standards-based interoperability and connectivity with CORBA (Common Object Request Broker Architecture)
if	a Java keyword used to conduct a conditional test and execute a block of statements if the test evaluates to true.
IGES	Internal Graphics Exchange Specification i/f interface
IIOP	Internet Inter-ORB Protocol - A protocol used for communication between CORBA object request brokers

illegal	against the law
image map	a clickable image that sends you to different Web pages depending on the area you click
image	a copy or picture that we see on a computer
image setter	a professional printer that generates high-resolution output on paper or microfilm
impersonation	an act whereby one entity assumes the identity and privileges of another entity without restrictions and without any indication visible to the recipients of the impersonator's calls that delegation has taken place. Impersonation is a case of simple delegation
implements	a Java keyword included in the class declaration to specify any interfaces that are implemented by the current class
import	a Java keyword used at the beginning of a source file that can specify classes or entire packages to be referred to later without including their package names in the reference. To use data produced by another application
inch	the equivalent of 2.54 cm, or 72.27 points
income	the money that you receive regularly as payment for your work
incoming	arriving somewhere, or being received
increase	to make smth bigger or greater
indentation	this moves the edge of the text away from the margins towards the centre of the page
information	the study and practice of techniques or use of equipment for dealing with information

information technology (<i>abbr</i> IT)	the study or use of electronic equipment, especially computers, for collecting, storing and sending out information
inheritance	the concept of classes automatically containing the variables and methods defined in their supertypes. See also superclass, subclass
INITs	system utilities activated when the computer is turned on
ink-jet printer	a printer that generates an image by spraying tiny droplets of ink at the paper. By heating the ink within the print head, individual drops are expelled to make a matrix of dots on the paper
input	data put into a system / to put data into a system. The process of transferring information into the memory from some peripheral unit. The act of putting information into a computer
input device	a piece of equipment used for entering data or controlling a computer. Unit of hardware which allows the user to enter information into the computer, e.g. the keyboard, mouse, trackball, lightpen, graphics tablet, voice recognition devices
insert	to put smth into smth or between two things
insertion point	the position where something is put into a file
instance	an object of a particular class. In programs written in the Java programming language, an instance of a class is created using the new operator followed by the class name
instance method	any method that is invoked with respect to an instance of a class. Also called simply a method. See also class method

instance of	a two-argument Java keyword that tests whether the runtime type of its first argument is assignment compatible with its second argument
instance variable	any item of data that is associated with a particular object. Each instance of a class has its own copy of the instance variables defined in the class. Also called a field. See also class variable
instant	happening immediately
instead of	In the place of smb/smith
instruction	one line of a computer program
instruction time	the time taken to fetch and decode a program instruction
int	a Java keyword used to define a variable of type integer
integrate	to join things together so that they become one thing or work together
integrated package	software which includes a family of applications – typically spreadsheet, word processor, database and graphics and communications modules. The modules are linked by a common user interface
interact	to communicate directly with each other
interactive	involving direct communication between a computer and the person using it
interface	a Java keyword used to define a collection of method definitions and constant values. It can later be implemented by classes that define this interface with the "implements" keyword. Channels and control circuits which provide a connection between the CPU and the peripherals. See also user interface. The connection between two different systems / to provide a connection between two different systems

internal memory	see main memory
Internet	a global network of computer networks which facilitates data communication services such as e-mail, file transfer, information retrieval and newsgroups. An enormous network consisting of literally millions of hosts from many organizations and countries around the world. It is physically put together from many smaller networks and data travels by a common set of protocols. A worldwide network that connects millions of computers
Internet Protocol Address	(IP address) a number used to identify a computer or device on a network
Internet relay chat	a system that allows many people to have live conversations (usually typed) simultaneously on the Internet
Internet service provider	an organization that provides Internet connections for a fee
Internet telephone	a system that allows people to make phone calls via the Internet
Internet TV	a TV set used as an Internet device
interpreter	a module that alternately decodes and executes every statement in some body of code. The Java interpreter decodes and executes bytecode for the Java virtual machine. A program that converts other programs into machine code line by line as the programs are being used. A programming environment that executes statements directly, avoiding the need for compilation
interrupt	a signal that causes the processor to stop what it is doing temporarily so that it can process something that is more urgent
intranet	an internal company network which uses public Internet software but makes the Web site only accessible to employees and authorized users

invasion	the action of entering a place where you are not wanted and disturbing smb: <i>Such actions are an invasion of privacy</i>
IP	Internet Protocol - The basic protocol of the Internet. It enables the unreliable delivery of individual packets from one host to another. It makes no guarantees about whether or not the packet will be delivered, how long it will take, or if multiple packets will arrive in the order they were sent. Protocols built on top of this add the notions of connection and reliability. See also TCP/IP
IP address	a number which identifies a computer on the Internet. Every machine on the Internet has a unique IP address, e.g. 194.179-73-2
IRC	Internet Relay Chat
ISA	Industry Standard Architecture. An ISA bus is 16 bits wide
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network ; an international communications standard for sending data over digital telephone lines
ISO	International Standard Organization
ISP	abbreviation for Internet service provider
IT	Information Technology
i'time	a common name for the instruction time

J

JAIN

see: Java APIs for Integrated Networks (JAIN)

JAR

JAR (Java Archive) is a platform-independent file format that aggregates many files into one. Multiple applets written in the Java programming language, and their requisite components (class files, images, sounds and other resource files) can be bundled in a JAR file and subsequently downloaded to a browser in a single HTTP transaction. It also supports file compression and digital signatures

Java

Sun's trademark for a set of technologies for creating and safely running software programs in both stand-alone and networked environments. **Java 2 Platform**, The second generation of the Java platform. (The first generation was the JDK.) Also see "Java Platform" and "Java Platform Editions". **Enterprise Edition (J2EE platform)** - See Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition, under Java Platform Editions. **Java2 Platform Micro Edition (J2ME platform)** - See Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition, under Java Platform Editions. **Java 2 Platform Standard Edition (J2SE platform)** - See Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition, under Java Platform Editions. **Java 2 SDK Standard Edition** - The Software Development Kit (SDK) is development environment for building applications, applets, and components using the Java programming language. This SDK provides a reference implementation of the J2SE platform. **Java APIs For Integrated Networks (JAIN)** - enables the rapid development of Next Generation telecom products and services on the Java platform

Java Card API	an ISO 7816-4 compliant application environment focused on smart cards
Java Compatibility Kit (JCK)	a test suite, a set of tools, and other requirements used to certify a Java platform implementation conformant both to the applicable Java platform specifications and to Java Software reference implementations
Java Database Connectivity (JDBC)	an industry standard for database-independent connectivity between the Java platform and a wide range of databases. The JDBC provides a call-level API for SQL-based database access
Java Development Kit (JDK)	a software development environment for writing applets and applications in the Java programming language. Technically, the JDK is the correct name for all versions of the Java platform from 1.0 to 1.1.x
Java Foundation Classes (JFC)	an extension that adds graphical user interface class libraries to the Abstract Windowing Toolkit (AWT)
Java IDL	see Java Interface Definition Language
Java Interface Definition Language (IDL)	a set of Java APIs that provide CORBA (Common Object Request Broker Architecture) interoperability and connectivity capabilities for the J2EE platform. These capabilities enable J2EE applications to invoke operations on remote network services using the OMG IDL and IIOP
Java Media APIs	a set of APIs that support the integration of audio and video clips, 2D fonts, graphics, and images as well as 3D models and telephony
Java Media Framework	the core framework supports clocks for synchronizing between different media (e.g., audio and video output). The standard extension framework allows users to do full audio and video streaming

Java Naming and Directory interface (JNDI) a set of APIs that assists with the interfacing to multiple naming and directory services

Java Native Interface a standard programming interface for writing Java native methods and embedding the JVM into native applications. The primary goal is binary compatibility of native method libraries across all JVM implementations on a given platform

Java Platform consists of class libraries, a Java virtual machine (JVM) and class loader (which comprise the runtime environment) and a compiler, debugger and other tools (which comprise the development kit). In addition, the runtime platform is subject to a set of compatibility requirements to ensure consistent and compatible implementations. Implementations that meet the compatibility requirements may qualify for Sun's targeted compatibility brands. Java 2 is the current generation of the Java Platform

Java Platform Editions a Java platform "edition" is a definitive and agreed-upon version of the Java platform that provides the functionality needed over a broad market segment. An edition is comprised of two kinds of API sets: (i) "core packages," which are essential to all implementations of a given platform edition, and "optional packages," which are available for a given platform edition and which may be supported in a compatible implementation. There are 3 distinct editions of the Java Platform: **Java 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition** The edition of the Java platform that is targeted at enterprises to enable development, deployment, and management of multi-tier server-centric applications. **Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition** The edition of the Java platform that is targeted at small, standalone or connectable consumer and embedded devices to enable development, deployment, and management of applications that can scale

from smart cards through mobile devices and set-top boxes to conventional computing devices. **Java 2 Platform, Standard Edition** The edition of the Java platform that enables development, deployment, and management of cross-platform, general-purpose applications

Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI)	a distributed object model for Java program to Java program, in which the methods of remote objects written in the Java programming language can be invoked from other Java virtual machines ¹ , possibly on different hosts
Java Runtime Environment (JRE)	a subset of the Java Development Kit (JDK) for end-users and developers who want to redistribute the runtime environment alone. The Java runtime environment consists of the Java virtual machine ¹ , the Java core classes, and supporting files
Java virtual machine	a software "execution engine" that safely and compatibly executes the byte codes in Java class files on a microprocessor (whether in a computer or in another electronic device)
JavaBeans	a portable, platform-independent reusable component model. A component that conforms to this model is called a bean
JavaCheck	a tool for checking compliance of applications and applets to a specification
JavaSafe	a tool for tracking and managing source file changes, written in Java
JavaScript	a Web scripting language that is used in both browsers and Web servers. Like all scripting languages, it is used primarily to tie other components together or to accept user input
JavaSpaces	a technology that provides distributed persistence and data exchange mechanisms for code in Java

JDBC	see Java Database Connectivity
JDK	Java Development Kit. A software development environment for writing applets and application in Java
JFC	see Java Foundation Classes
Jini Technology	a set of Java APIs that may be incorporated an optional package for any Java 2 Platform Edition. The Jini APIs enable transparent networking of devices and services and eliminates the need for system or network administration intervention by a user. The Jini technology is currently an optional package available on all Java platform editions
JNDI	see Java Naming and Directory Interface
JNI	see Java Native Interface
JRE	see Java Runtime Environment
Just-in-time (JIT) Compiler	a compiler that converts all of the bytecode into native machine code just as a Java program is run. This results in run-time speed improvements over code that is interpreted by a Java virtual machine
JVM	see Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
JavaScript	a simple programming language that allows Web authors to design interactive Web pages
JPEG	Joint Photographic Expert Group ; a file type for storing photographs and images
junk mail	advertisements, etc. sent by post to people who have not asked for them
jam	to get stuck in one position
joystick	a cursor control input device with an upright arm. It is commonly used for controlling fast moving objects in computer games. An input

device with a vertical lever used in computer games to move the cursor around the screen

justify

to insert spaces so that lines of a text are aligned on both the left and right sides at the same time

justification

the process by which the space between the words and letters in a line of type is evenly divided to produce a line that is flush with both left and right margin

JPEG

Joint Photographic Expert Group; a file type for storing photographs and images

K

k	1) kilo, used to denote a thousand 2) 1,024 bytes
kB	abbreviation for a kilobyte (1,024 bytes)
kbps	kilobits per second
kerning	the process of adjusting the spaces between letters to achieve even, consistent letter spacing
key pals	pen pals (pen friends) that exchange e-mail messages
keyboard	an input device with typewriter keys for letters, numbers and line controllers. It may also have function keys for special purposes. The main electronic input device that has keys arranged in a similar layout to a typewriter. The set of buttons(keys) that you press to operate a computer
keypad	a small keyboard with a few keys used for a special purpose. A very small keyboard or set of buttons used for operating a small electronic device such as a mobile phone
keyword	Java sets aside words as keywords - these words are reserved by the language itself and therefore are not available as names for variables or methods. A word or phrase that you type in when using a search engine to look for information on the Internet
kHz	kilohertz: 1,000 cycles per second
kilo	the prefix used for 10^3 in decimal or 2^{10} in binary
kilobit	one thousand bits; unit used to measure the bandwidth of transmission, e.g. 56 kilobits <i>per second</i>

kilobyte

a capacity of 2^{10} bytes, i.e. 1024 bytes. A unit for measuring the memory or disk space in thousands of bytes. Also called k = 1,024 bytes

L

LAN	Local Area Network - a network of computers within a single building or group of nearby buildings
laptop	a small type of portable computer. The largest type of portable computer
laser	high frequency light used in optical devices. Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
laser printer	a printer that prints using toner powder and laser light on a photosensitive drum. A printer that uses a laser beam to fix the ink (toner) to the paper
LCD	abbreviation for liquid crystal display / an electronic display device that uses liquid crystal cells to control the reflection of light
lexical	pertaining to how the characters in source code are translated into tokens that the compiler can understand
library	a set of programmed functions that are made available for use by any program
light pen	a highly sensitive photo-electric device which uses the CRT screen as the positioning reference. The user can pass the pen over the surface of the screen to detect, draw or modify images displayed on the screen. A pen-shaped input device used for drawing on a display screen. It detects light on the screen
LIMDOW	Light Intensity Modulation/Direct Overwrite, a method that allows you to overwrite data on optical disks
link	to make a connection between two or more people or things

linker	a module that builds an executable, complete program from component machine code modules. The Java linker creates a runnable program from compiled classes. See also compiler, interpreter, runtime system
linking error	a programming mistake caused by trying to use a function from a program library that is not available
LISP	LISt Processing: high-level language used for artificial intelligence research
list server	see mailing list
literal	the basic representation of any integer, floating point, or character value. For example, 3.0 is a double-precision floating point literal, and "a" is a character literal
load	to read program instructions into the main memory
local area network	computers connected together over a small distance. A network contained in a relatively small area
local variable	a data item known within a block, but inaccessible to code outside the block. For example, any variable defined within a method is a local variable and can't be used outside the method
locate	to find the exact position of smb/smith
location	a place where smth happens or exists
log	to record the time that an event happened
log off	to disconnect from a network or online system
log on	to connect to a network, FTP site or Telnet remote system

logic error	a programming mistake caused by the use of a sequence of instructions that are not logical
logical operator	a word (such as <i>and</i> , <i>or</i> , <i>not</i>) that is used in programming languages, when using search engines, etc. to give a computer more exact instructions about what it should look for or do
login	the act of identifying yourself when entering a network. You usually type your user name and password
long	a Java keyword used to define a variable of type long
loop	a part of a program that is repeated until a set condition occurs
loudspeaker	a sound output device
low-level language	a computer language such as machine code or assembly language that is closer to the form that a computer understands than to that of a human language. A language in which each instruction has a corresponding machine code equivalent
LP	Linear Programming
LQ	Letter Quality

M

machine code	a computer language that consists entirely of a combination of Is and Os. Binary-code numbers, the only language that computers can understand directly
machine cycle	the complete processes performed by the CPU of fetching, decoding, executing, and storing the result of a program instruction
machine language	a low-level computer language that is only made up of Is and Os. It is the only language that a computer understands
macro	an abbreviation for 'macro-instruction'. A stored set of commands, control sequences or definitions that is substituted for the macro name when that name is invoked
magnetic tape	a magnetic storage medium in the form of a thin plastic ribbon wound on a reel or a cassette. It is commonly used for backing up data
magneto-optical disk	a storage device that uses a combination of magnetism and laser light to store data
mail merging	the process of combining a database file with a word processor to personalize a standard letter
mail server	a computer and/or software that runs an e-mail system
mailing list	a system that allows people to send e-mail to one address. The messages are then distributed to all the subscribers. Mailing lists are usually discussion groups which connect people with common interests
main	most important
main memory	the electronic memory that holds the programs and data being used. The section which holds the instructions and data currently being processed; also referred to as the immediate access store

mainframe	the largest and most powerful type of computers. Mainframes process enormous amounts of data and are used in large installations. It is operated by a team of professionals
manual	done or controlled by hand rather than automatically
maximize	to make one window on a computer screen bigger in size, so that it covers the whole screen
MB	abbreviation for a megabyte. One million bytes. Mother Board
MBPS	MegaBits Per Second
MC	Memory Card
MCA	Micro Channel Architecture: standard 32-bit bus
MDA	Monochrome Display Adaptor
means	a method of doing smth
medicard	a smartcard that stores medical information
mega	the prefix used for 10^6 in decimal or 2^{20} in binary
megabit	a million binary digits: used to refer to storage devices
megabyte	a unit for measuring computer memory. Megabyte = 1,048,576 bytes. 1 byte = 1 single typed letter, number or space (character). A unit of capacity equal to 2^{20} bytes, i.e. 1024 kilobytes
megahertz	a unit of a million cycles per second used to measure processor speed. A unit of frequency equal to 1 million cycles per second. A unit for measuring the speed of a CPU . One MHz represents one million cycles per second

megawatt	a unit of power equal to 1 million watts
member	a field or method of a class. Unless specified otherwise, a member is not static
memory (store)	the part of a computer system that is used for storing programs and data
memory address	a code indicating the location of a unit of memory
memory chip	an electronic integrated circuit that is used for storing programs and data while they are being used by a computer
memory slot	a connector on the motherboard of a computer that enables extra memory chips to be added
menu	a list of options displayed on a computer screen
menu bar	a row of icons on a display screen that open up menus when selected. The area at the top of the screen which allows access to the various menus. A row of words or commands (File, Edit, etc.) that are shown at the top of a computer screen
mesh topology	an arrangement of computers in a network where every computer is connected to every other computer by a separate cable
method	a function defined in a class. See also instance method, class method. Unless specified otherwise, a method is not static
MFM	Modified Frequency Modulation (format to recognize disks: IBM and compatibles)
MHz	abbreviation for megahertz
microchip	an electronic integrated circuit in a small package
microcomputer	a personal computer, smaller and less powerful than a mainframe or a minicomputer

microlaser scanner glasses	eyeglasses used in virtual reality systems. They use a small laser device to project computer-generated images directly into the user's eye
micro-machine	an extremely small mechanical mechanism that contains a tiny computer
microphone	an input device used for sound
microprocessor	a chip, or integrated circuit, that processes the instructions provided by the software. The main electronic chip in a computer. It can be thought
microwave station	an installation for receiving and transmitting microwave signals
microwave transmission	the process of sending a high frequency signal known as a microwave
MIDI	Musical Instrument Digital Interface
MIME	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions, a standard for attaching files to e-mail messages
minicomputer	a computer that is slightly less powerful and a little smaller than a mainframe
minimize	to make a window on a computer into an icon . To make a window on a computer into an icon
MIPS	Million Instructions Per Second
MMX	Multimedia Extensions modem MODulator/DEModulator
mnemonic	a label or abbreviation used to make words easier to remember
mobile phone (also mobile)	a small telephone without any wires that works by radio and that you can carry around with you
modem	a device attached to a computer and the telephone line allowing access to wide networks. Standard telephone lines carry analogue signals, so the digital signals used by

computers must be converted into the correct form by means of a modem. A device that connects a computer to the Internet. It changes computer data into sound which can be sent over telephone lines. An electronic device for converting signals to enable a computer to be connected to an ordinary telephone line. The term comes from an abbreviation of MODulator/ DEModulator

monitor

a CRT device which displays the computer output. Monochrome monitors display one colour at a time, in contrast to colour monitors which can display many different colours at the same time. A separate part of a **PC** with a large screen that shows information from the computer. The main output device used to display the output from a computer on a screen. See **VDU**

motherboard

the main electronic circuit board inside a computer that holds and connects together all the main electronic components

mouse

a common cursor control input device used with a graphical user interface. It has two or three button switches on top and a ball underneath that is rolled on a flat surface. A small device that you move across a surface with your hand to control the movement of the **cursor**. A small input device with a ball underneath that is rolled by the user to specify the position of the cursor or to make choices from the menu

mouse button

a switch on a mouse that is pressed to select an object on the screen

mousemat

the small pad that a mouse sits on

MP3

MPEG-1 Layer 3 Audio

MPEG

Moving Pictures Experts' Group: standard for compressing and decompressing images ms millisecond: thousandth of a second

MPR-II	guidelines produced by the Swedish National Board for Measurement and Testing giving information on the measurement of emissions from visual display screens
MS DOS	trademark, abbreviation for Microsoft disk operating system / the operating system that was used in the first PCs
MTBF	mean Time Between Failure. Refers to the average rate of hours for a hard disk
multilingual	for or including people of many different languages and races
multimedia	the combination of text, graphics, animation, sound, and video. This refers to the integration of existing technologies of audio, video, animation and telecommunications with computing. Multimedia applications are also known as hypermedia. Using sound, pictures and video in addition to text on a screen
multimedia computer	a computer suitable for running multimedia programs. It usually has a sound card and a CD-ROM drive
multiple	involving more than one person or thing; having many parts
multitasking	the execution of several tasks at the same time
multithreaded	describes a program that is designed to have parts of its code execute concurrently. See also thread
multiuser	capable of being used by many people at the same time. Of as the 'brain' of the computer because it does the main processing and controls the other parts of the computer. It is sometimes called the CPU
primary memory	or 'internal memory' Microcomputers make use of two types of internal memory: RAM and ROM

N

NAK	Negative Acknowledgement
narrow	to make smth smaller or less wide
NAS	Network Application Support
native	a Java keyword that is used in method declarations to specify that the method is not implemented in the same Java source file, but rather in another language
navigate	to use a map, etc. to move around a place or find your way somewhere
navigation	the ability to find your way easily around somewhere/ something
navigation bar	the list of words or images at the top, bottom or side of a home page that shows you where to find everything on a website
Near End	the equipment at the closest end of a video conferencing system
Net, (the)	the common name for the Internet
netiquette	rules of etiquette (good manners) when sending messages to a mailing list or newsgroup
network (1)	a combination of a number of computers and peripheral devices connected together / to connect a number of computers and peripheral devices together
network (2)	a number of computers and other devices that are connected together so that equipment and information can be shared
network (3)	a system of computer devices (e.g. CPUs, printers) or 'nodes' interconnected so that information and resources can be shared by a large number of users
network (interface) card	the electronic circuit board inside a computer that is used to connect the computer to a network

new	a Java keyword used to create an instance of a class
newsgroup	an Internet discussion group made up of people with a common interest who use an area on a server computer to display messages about their interest
newsgroups	the public discussion areas which make up Usenet
newsreader	a program that reads and sends articles to newsgroups
NIC	Network Interface Card
NLQ	Near Letter Quality
node	a point on a junction of communication lines in a network. In a communications network, various computer devices (nodes) are interconnected to permit information to be interchanged between those devices
notebook (also laptop)	a small personal computer that you can carry
notebook (computer)	a portable computer that is about the same size as a piece of writing paper
NUI	Network User Identifier
null	the null type has one value, the null reference, represented by the literal null, which is formed from ASCII characters. A null literal is always of the null type

O

object	the principal building blocks of object-oriented programs. Each object is a programming unit consisting of data (instance variables) and functionality (instance methods). See also class
object language	language or set of instructions into which a source language is translated by a compiler
object-oriented design	a software design method that models the characteristics of abstract or real objects using classes and objects
object-oriented programming	a programming technique that allows the creation of 'objects' which can be reused, or used as the foundation of others. Used to develop complex programs, especially GUI programs
OCR	abbreviation for optical character recognition
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
octal	the numbering system using 8 as its base, using the numerals 0-7 as its digits. In programs written in the Java programming language, octal numbers must be preceded with 0. See also hexadecimal
octal system	the notation of numbers using 8 as a base or radix
offline	not connected to the Internet
OKOM	Optical Read Only Memory
OLE	Microsoft's Object Linking and Embedding standard
online	connected to a system and able to be used
online community	a group of people who all have smth in common and who meet and communicate regularly on the Internet
OOP	Object Oriented Programming
operate	to manage or use smth; to do business

operate	to manage or use smth; to do business
operating system	the programs and routines which allow a computer to operate; it usually consists of a group of programs which coordinate the software and hardware of a computer system
operating system	the set of programs that control the basic functions of a computer
optical character recognition	technology that allows computers to recognize text input into a system with a scanner. After a page has been scanned, an OCR program identifies fonts, styles and graphic areas
optical character recognition	a process that enables a computer to scan and recognize printed characters using the reflection of light
optical disk	a storage device in the form of a disk that uses laser light to store data
optical disk	a storage device in which data is recorded as microscopic 'pits' by a laser beam. The data is read by photoelectric sensors which do not make active contact with the storage medium
optical fibre cable	a type of cable that guides light impulses at high frequencies along the glass fibre
optional	that you can choose to do or not do
optional packages	the set or sets of APIs in a Java platform edition which are available with and may be supported in a compatible implementation. Over time, optional packages may become required in an edition as the marketplace requires them
ORB	Object Request Broker - A library than enables CORBA objects to locate and communicate with one another
organize	to put smth in order; to tidy smth
original	new and interesting; different from its type
originate	to happen or appear for the first time in a particular place or situation

OS	Operating System
OS principal	a principal native to the operating system on which the Java platform is executing
OSF	Open Software Foundation
OSI	Open System Interconnection
OTS	Object Transaction Service - A definition of the interfaces that permit CORBA objects to participate in transactions
outgoing	going away from a particular place, or being sent
output (1)	1 the results produced by a computer 2 to transfer information from a CPL to an output device
output (2)	data brought out of a system / to bring data out of a system. the information that a computer produces
output device	a piece of equipment used to bring data out of a system
output devices	the units of hardware which display the results produced by the computer (e.g. plotters. printers, monitors)
overloading	using one identifier to refer to multiple items in the same scope. In the Java programming language, you can overload methods but not variables or operators
overriding	providing a different implementation of a method in a subclass of the class that originally defined the method

P

package (1)	a group of types. Packages are declared with the package keyword
package (2)	an application program or collection of programs that can be used in different ways
page description language	a computer language that describes how to print the text and images on each page of the document
page-makeup program	a program for designing the layout of a page for publishing
paint	to electronically fill an area with colour using an image editing tool
palmtop	a hand-held computer which is used as PC companion
palmtop computer	a portable computer that is small enough to be held in the palm of one hand. See handheld
paper tape	an obsolete computer input medium consisting of a ribbon of paper with holes punched in it
parallel port (1)	a long connector at the back of the system unit of a PC that is often used to connect a printer to the CPU
parallel port (2)	an interface port on a printer used to communicate with the computer. It transmits and receives 8 bits of data side by side. Compare with serial port
Pascal	a high-level language, named after Blaise Pascal
password (1)	a secret code used to control access to a network system

password (2)	a secret word which must be entered before access is given to a computer system
password (3)	a secret word or series of numbers that you type into a text box in order to use a program or a computer
password (4)	a secret word or series of numbers that you type into a text box in order to use a program or a computer
paste (1)	to copy or move text or graphics into a document from somewhere else
paste (2)	to insert a copy of data held in the computer's memory at a chosen position
patterns	a menu or palette from which the user can pick the required pattern to fill shapes and draw borders
PC	an abbreviation for an IBM type of personal computer, although sometimes used for other types of personal computer
PC - personal computer	the general term used for a computer, which usually consists of a monitor, a tower, a keyboard and a mouse
PC	Personal Computer
PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect, a standard bus
PDA	an abbreviation for personal digital assistant. A small handheld computer providing a variety of tools for organizing work, e.g. a calendar, to do list, diary, address list, calculator, etc.
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant which includes an address book, a calendar, Internet access, etc.

pdf	portable document formatted to distribute text files over the Internet; it can be read with Adobe Acrobat
PDS	Processor Direct Slot
peer	in networking, any functional unit in the same layer as another entity
peer-to-peer	from one individual computer user to another, without using a central server
performance	how well or badly a computer, machine, etc. works or does smth
peripheral	a piece of equipment that is connected to the central processing unit of a computer system
peripheral	any piece of hardware (= machinery, etc. that forms part of or connects to a computer) apart from the CPU and the working memory (RAM)
peripheral	any piece of hardware (= machinery, etc. that forms part of or connects to a computer) apart from the CPU and the working memory (RAM)
peripherals	the units connected to the CPU : input devices, output devices and storage devices
persistence	the protocol for transferring the state of a bean between its instance variables and an underlying database
personal computer	a computer designed to be used by one person at a time
personal information	details about yourself; where you live, your phone number, etc.
personal information	details about yourself; where you live, your phone number, etc.

personalize	to design or change smth so that it is suitable for the needs of one particular person
personalize	to design or change smth so that it is suitable for the needs of one particular person
PERT	Project Evaluation and Review Technique
PGA	Professional Graphics Adaptor
PHIGS	Programmer's Hierarchical Graphics Interactive Standard
phosphor	the material or substance of the CRT screen that lights up when struck by an electron beam
pica	a unit of 4.23 mm used in typography
picon	picture icon
PICT	a file format for graphics , designed for Apple Macintosh computers
PICT	a file format for graphics , designed for Apple Macintosh computers
picture-in-picture	a display screen feature that has a video picture displayed inside another video picture
PIN	abbreviation for personal identification number
piracy	the illegal copying of programs
pirating	illegally copying software programs
pixel (1)	the picture element on a display area, such as a monitor screen or printed page. Each pixel is individually accessible
pixel (2)	the smallest element of a display surface. In monochrome monitors, one pixel is the visual representation of a bit in the refresh

buffer (the memory used for storing the picture for screen refresh). The pixel is white if the bit is 0 and black if the bit is 1. In colour monitors, each pixel can represent various bits

pixel (3)	picture element
PL/1	Programming Language 1
place value	the value of an individual digit due to the position it occupies in a number, e.g. in the decimal system the second position from the right indicates tens and the third position from the right indicates hundreds
platform	a type of computer system, e.g. IBM PCs and compatibles, Macintosh computers
plot	to draw lines connecting the points on a graph
plotter	a very common graphics output device which is used to make various types of engineering drawings
plotter	an output device used to output drawings onto paper
P-I-P	an abbreviation for picture-in-picture
plug-in (1)	a program, a file or hardware component that adds a specific feature to a computer system
plug-in (2)	a program, a file or hardware component that adds a specific feature to a computer system
plug-ins	special programs which extend the capabilities of a browser so that it can handle audio, video, 3-D and animation
PMMU	Paged Memory Management Unit

POA	Portable Object Adapter - A CORBA standard for building server-side applications that are portable across heterogeneous ORBs
point	a unit used to measure font types and the distance between baselines. A point is a subdivision of a pica: there are 12 points in a pica and 72.27 points in an inch
pointer (1)	1a small picture that follows the mouse movements 2 the cursor which locates the insertion point on the screen, i.e. indicates where the next character will be displayed
pointer (2)	a small arrow on a computer screen that you move by moving the mouse
pointer	a small arrow on a computer screen that you move by moving the mouse
POP	Point of Presence, the location you dial into when you want access to the Internet
pop-up ad (1)	an advertisement that suddenly appears when you are surfing the Internet
pop-up ad (2)	an advertisement that suddenly appears when you are surfing the Internet
port (1)	a connector at the back of a system unit of a PC that is used for connecting external devices to the CPU
port (2)	a socket or channel in the rear panel of the computer into which you can plug a wide range of peripherals: modems, fax machines, hard drives, etc.
portable (computer)	a computer that is small and light enough to be carried from place to place. It can usually be powered by batteries

portable language	a language that can be easily converted for use on a number of different operating systems
post	to display a message in a computer newsgroup or bulletin board
PostScript	a page description or graphics language developed by Adobe Systems Inc. A PostScript font is any font - such as Times or Helvetica - that is defined in the PostScript language
power supply	the electrical component that provides filtered mains electricity at the correct voltage for a computer
PPD	PostScript Page Description
ppi	pixels per inch
PPP	Point to Point Protocol, allows computers to use modems and to have access to the Internet
primary colours	these are red, green and blue in computers. Compare with the colours considered basic in inks (magenta, yellow and cyan)
primary key	an object that uniquely identifies an entity bean within a home
primitive type	a variable data type in which the variable's value is of the appropriate size and format for its type: a number, a character, or a boolean value
primitives	the basic shapes used to construct graphical objects: lines, polygons, etc.
principal	the identity assigned to an entity as a result of authentication
printed circuit board	an electronic board that holds and connects the components of an electronic circuit

printer (1)	a common output device used for printing the output of a computer on paper
printer (2)	a machine that is connected to a computer and that prints on paper
printer (3)	a machine that is connected to a computer and that prints on paper
printer (4)	an output device which converts data into printed form. The output from a printer is referred to as a print-out. There are various types of printers; laser, dot-matrix, ink-jet, thermal, etc.
printer driver	a program installed to control a particular type of printer
privacy (1)	the state of not being seen or disturbed by other people
privacy (2)	the state of not being seen or disturbed by other people
privacy policy (1)	a plan of action agreed by a company, which promises that any personal information you give to that company will not be passed on to anyone else
privacy policy (2)	a plan of action agreed by a company, which promises that any personal information you give to that company will not be passed on to anyone else
private	a Java keyword used in a method or variable declaration. It signifies that the method or variable can only be accessed by other elements of its class
privilege	a security attribute that does not have the property of uniqueness and which may be shared by many principals. An example of a privilege is a group

procedure (1)	a subsection of a high-level program designed to perform a particular function
procedure (2)	away of doing smth
procedure (3)	away of doing smth
process (1)	a virtual address space containing one or more threads
process (2)	to manipulate the data according to the program instructions
process (3)	(used about a computer) - to read data and use it to perform a series of tasks (operations)
process (4)	(used about a computer) - to read data and use it to perform a series of tasks (operations)
processor	the part of a computer that processes the data
profiles	a profile is a collection of Java APIs that complements one or more Java 2 Platform Editions by adding domain-specific capabilities. Profiles may also include other defined profiles. A profile implementation requires a Java 2 Platform Edition to create a complete development and deployment environment in a targeted vertical market. Each profile is subject to an associated set of compatibility requirements. Profiles may be usable on one or more editions. Some examples of profiles within the Java 2 Platform, Micro Edition are: * Personal Profile- for non-PC products that need to display Web-compatible Java-based content * Java Card - for secure smart cards and other severely memory-constrained devices
program (1)	a set of instructions for solving a specific problem by computer

program (2)	a set of instructions written in a computer language that control the behaviour of a computer / to write a set of instructions for controlling a computer using a computer language
program (1)	to give a set of instructions to a computer to make it perform a particular task
program (2)	to give a set of instructions to a computer to make it perform a particular task
programmer	a person who writes computer programs
programming (1)	the process by which a set of instructions is produced for a computer to make it perform a specified task. The task can be anything from the solution to a mathematical problem to the production of a graphics package
programming (2)	the processes of writing a computer program using a computer language
programming language	computer language used for coding computer programs
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
property	characteristics of an object that users can set, such as the color of a window
protected	a Java keyword used in a method or variable declaration. It signifies that the method or variable can only be accessed by elements residing in its class, subclasses, or classes in the same package
protocol (1)	a set of rules which determine the formats by which information may be exchanged between different systems
protocol (2)	a system of rules for transmitting data between two devices, for example Post Office Protocol

protocol (3)	a system of rules for transmitting data between two devices, for example Post Office Protocol
proxy	a special server which controls the traffic between the Internet and a private network. Thanks to this server all the computers of an internal network can access the Internet simultaneously A proxy also contains security mechanisms. See also firewall
PS	PostScript
public	a Java keyword used in a method or variable declaration. It signifies that the method or variable can be accessed by elements residing in other classes
punched card	an obsolete computer input medium consisting of a set of cards with holes punched in them

Q

quit to leave a program

R

RAM acronym for random access memory - memory that can be read and written to by the processor

RAM – random access memory computer memory in which data can be changed or removed and then looked at in any order. When you switch the computer off, you lose all the data in the RAM

RAM cache a certain amount of RAM memory which can be designated to store information that an application uses repeatedly

random done, chosen, etc. without smb thinking or deciding in advance what is going to happen

random access a system of getting access to any location in a storage area in any order

random access memory (RAM) the part of the main memory which stores information temporarily while you are working. RAM requires a continuous power supply to retain information. Compare with ROM

raster a two-dimensional rectangular grid of pixels

read only memory (ROM) chips of memory containing information which is present and permanent

read/write head the mechanism inside a disk or tape drive that is used for reading from and writing to the storage media

read-only can only be read from and not written to

read-only memory memory that contains programs and data that the user cannot change, for example, it may contain the programs required to start up a computer

readout	a display showing a measurement
real time (1)	Involving the processing of data input to a system at almost the same time as the event which generates the data. Compare with batch processing
real time (2)	the fact that there is only a very short time between a computer system receiving information and dealing with it, so that things almost happen live
realm	see security policy domain. Also, a string, passed as part of an HTTP request during basic authentication, that defines a protection space. The protected resources on a server can be partitioned into a set of protection spaces, each with its own authentication scheme and/or authorization database
reboot	to restart the computer
recipient	a person who receives smth
record (1)	a section of a database made up of related database fields
record (2)	a unit of a file consisting of a number of interrelated data elements (fields)
recording heads	the read/write heads of disk drives
recycle bin (1)	a program used to hide files that are no longer required and bring them back if they are required again. Emptying the recycle bin deletes the files completely
recycle bin (2)	the folder in Microsoft Windows® where files or programs that have been deleted or removed are stored
reference	a variable data type in which the variable's value is an address
refresh rate (1)	the frequency at which the image is re-drawn on a display screen

refresh rate (2)	the number of times per second the display screen is scanned, creating the pixels. Also known as the 'scan rate'. (A refresh rate of 70 Hz or more is needed if flicker is to be avoided)
register (1)	a small unit of very fast memory that is used to store a single piece of data or instruction temporarily that is immediately required by the processor
register (2)	the component in the processor or other chip which holds the instruction from the memory while it is being executed
register (3)	to put your name on an official list to ask for or join smth
related	connected with smb/smith
relevant	connected with what is happening or being talked about
reliable	that you can trust
removable disk	a disk that stores data and that can be taken out of the computer and carried about with you
resolution (1)	a measure of the quality of a display screen in terms of the amount of graphical information that can be shown on the screen. This partly depends on the number of dots which make up the image
resolution (2)	the maximum number of pixels in the horizontal and vertical directions of the screen; also refers to the number of pixels per inch
restore	to put smth back into the position or condition it was in before
retailer	a person or company who sells goods to the public
retrieve	(used about a computer) - to find information that has been stored
return	a Java keyword used to finish the execution of a method. It can be followed by a value required by the method definition

RGB	Red, Green, Blue
ring tone	the sound or music that you program your mobile phone to play in order to tell you that smb is phoning you
ring topology	a physical layout of a network where all the computers are connected in a closed loop
RIP	Raster Image Processor
RISC	Reduced Instruction Set Computer
RMI	see Java Remote Method Invocation
robot	a mechanical device controlled by a computer
robotic	to do with robots
robotics	the study of robot systems
rollback	the point in a transaction when all updates to any databases involved in the transaction are reversed
ROM	acronym for Read Only Memory
root	in a hierarchy of items, the one item from which all other items are descended. The root item has nothing above it in the hierarchy. See also hierarchy, class, package
rotate	to make smth turn in a circle around a central point
router (1)	a device used to connect various LANs
router (2)	an electronic device that links different networks or parts of a network. It determines the path that a signal should take to reach its destination
routine	a piece of code which performs a specific function or task in the operation of a program or system
RPC	Remote Procedure Call. Executing what looks like a normal procedure call (or method invocation) by sending network packets to some remote host

RS	Requirement Specification, referring to the interconnection standards for computing devices: RS232, RS422 and RS423
ruler	a horizontal line containing markings indicating measurements on the display screen
ruler icons	small graphics representing different formal options - tab stops, paragraph alignment, line spacing, etc. - which are displayed in rows at the top of a Windows screen
run (1)	to execute a program, i.e. to get a program to process the data
run (2)	to use a computer program
runtime system	the software environment in which programs compiled for the Java virtual machine ¹ can run. The runtime system includes all the code necessary to load programs written in the Java programming language, dynamically link native methods, manage memory, handle exceptions, and an implementation of the Java virtual machine, which may be a Java interpreter

S

sandbox	comprises a number of cooperating system components, ranging from security managers that execute as part of the application, to security measures designed into the Java virtual machine ¹ and the language itself. The sandbox ensures that an untrusted, and possibly malicious, application cannot gain access to system resources
save	to copy a program or data to a storage device
save	to copy information from the RAM to a disk
save	to make a computer store and keep data
save as type	the instruction or command that tells a computer how (= in what file format) you want it to store a particular file
save in	the instruction or command that tells a computer where (= on which drive , in which folder , etc.) you want it to store or keep a file
SAX	Simple API for XML - An event-driven, serial-access mechanism for accessing XML documents
scale	to magnify or shrink a particular font in order to use it at a range of point sizes. ² To make an object larger or smaller in any direction
scan	to copy using a scanner
scanner (1)	a piece of computer hardware that can read images on paper and change the information into data that a computer can use
scanner (2)	an input device that scans (reads) the image as a series of dots and introduces the information into the computer's memory, Flatbed scanners have a flat surface. Slide scanners work with 35 mm slides
scanner (3)	an optical input device that uses the reflection of light to copy text or graphics into a computer

scope	a characteristic of an identifier that determines where the identifier can be used. Most identifiers in the Java programming environment have either class or local scope. Instance and class variables and methods have class scope; they can be used outside the class and its subclasses only by prefixing them with an instance of the class or (for class variables and methods) with the class name. All other variables are declared within methods and have local scope; they can be used only within the enclosing block
scrapbook	a desk accessory in which you can keep images and text. You can copy, cut and paste frequently used pictures
screen (display)	the front surface of a computer monitor where the output of a computer is displayed
screen save (1)	a program that darkens the screen after you have not worked for several minutes. Designed to protect an unchanging image from burning into the screen, but used more often as a status symbol
screen saver (2)	a program that runs a moving image on a computer screen when the keyboard and the mouse are not being used
script	a small program written in a scripting language that is used to perform a simple function or to tie other programs together
scripting language	a simple computer language used for writing scripts that control computer applications
scroll	to move a document in its window by using scroll bars so that text in another part of the document is visible
scroll v [IB]	to move displayed information either horizontally or vertically, on the screen
scroll bar	a tool on a computer screen that you use to move the text up and down or left and right

scroll key	one of the buttons (keys) on a mobile phone which you press in order to move up or down inside the display screen
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface
search	to examine smth carefully because you are looking for smth
search engine (1)	a program designed to find information on the World Wide Web according to data entered by the user. Search engines are usually accessed from special websites
search engine (2)	a program that allows users to search a large database of Web addresses and Internet resources. Examples of search engines are Yahoo, Altavista, Lycos
search engine (3)	a program (such as <i>Google</i> TM or <i>Alta Vista</i> TM) that lets you search the World Wide Web for information
secondary memory	see backing store
secondary storage	memory used for storing data that is not currently being used
sector	apart of a track or band of a magnetic disk
secure	safe; well protected or locked
Secure Socket Layer (SSL)	a protocol that allows communication between a Web browser and a server to be encrypted for privacy
security	the state of being safe and protected from danger, thieves, etc.
security attributes	a set of properties associated with a principal. Security attributes can be associated with a principal by an authentication protocol
security context	an object that encapsulates the shared state information regarding security between two entities

security policy domain	a scope over which security policies are defined and enforced by a security administrator. A security policy domain has the following characteristics: It has a collection of users (or principals). It uses a well defined authentication protocol(s) for authenticating users (or principals). It may have groups to simplify setting of security policies
security technology domain	a scope over which the same security mechanism is used to enforce a security policy. Multiple security policy domains can exist within a single technology domain
serial mouse	the type of mouse that is connected to the serial port at the back of the system unit of a PC
serial port	an interface port on a modem, mouse or printer used to communicate with the computer. It transmits and receives bits of data one after the other. Compare with parallel port
serial port	the small connector at the back of the system unit of a PC that is used to connect a serial device such as a serial mouse or a modem. Two serial ports labeled COM1 and COM2 are usually provided on a PC
serialization	the encoding of objects, and the objects reachable from them, into a stream of bytes and the complementary reconstruction of the object graph from the stream
server (1)	a central computer that lets people access information on a network and that stores data and programs centrally. There are many types of servers, such as POP3 servers, network servers and Web servers
server (2)	a central computer that lets people access information on a network and that stores data and programs centrally. There are many types of servers, such as POP3 servers, network servers and Web servers
server	a main computer that provides a service on a network

setting	one of the positions of the controls of a computer that control the way smth looks or works and that can be changed by the user: <i>paragraph settings</i>
setting	one of the positions of the controls of a computer that control the way smth looks or works and that can be changed by the user: <i>paragraph settings</i>
SGML	Standardized Generalized Markup Language - An ISO/ANSI/ECMA standard that specifies a way to annotate text documents with information about types of sections of a document
share	to divide smth between two or more people
shareware (1)	programs that are distributed free, via an electronic bulletin board or on a disk from user groups. The programmer usually requests that you send <i>i5</i> or <i>&10</i> or him or her, but only if you like the software
shareware (2)	software which you can download from the Internet without having to pay for it until you have tried it for a time and decided that you want to continue to use it
short	a Java keyword used to define a variable of type short
shortcut	an icon that opens a program. A shortcut key is a keyboard operation that starts a command (for example pressing Ctrl and S together to save a document). An <u>underscore</u> (e.g. Save) shows a shortcut key in the menu bar . Shortcuts vary between computers and programs
silicon chip	a device made up of a non-metallic .semiconducting material (silicon), which contains a set of integrated circuits, with high-speed performance
SIMM	acronym for single in-line memory module / a small electronic circuit board containing memory chips. SIMMs are designed to be plugged into memory slots
SIMMs	Single In-line Memory Modules: circuit boards which contain RAM chips

simulation	the creating of certain conditions that exist real life using computers, etc., usually for study or training purposes
single in-line memory modules (SIMMs)	boards containing RAM chips, connected to the mainboard of the computer
single precision	in the Java language specification, describes a floating point number with 32 bits of data. See also double precision
small talk	polite conversation, for example at a social event, about unimportant things
smart card	a plastic card containing a processor and memory chip. It can be used to store large amounts of confidential data
smart card reader	a device used for reading smart cards
smart clothes	clothes that contain embedded computing devices
smileys	faces made from punctuation characters to express emotions in e-mail messages
SMS	Short Message Service (or Simple Message Service) - a service for sending text messages on mobile phones
SMS	Short Message Service which allows you to send short text messages with maximum 160 characters to GSM mobile phones worldwide
SMTP	Simple Mail 'transfer Protocol
SNA	System Network Architecture: data network protocol developed by IBM
snail mail	conventional mail delivered very slowly, in contrast with e-mail
SOAP	the Simple Object Access Protocol - Uses a combination of XML-based data structuring and the Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to define a standardized method for invoking methods in objects

distributed in diverse operating environments across the Internet

software (1) programs or instructions executed by the computer.
See hardware

software (2) the programs and data used in a computer

software (3) the programs used by a computer

solid state memory electronic memory made from electronic chips

source a place, person or things where smth comes or starts from or where you can get smth

source program a program written in a source language, i.e. a programming language which cannot be directly processed by the hardware but requires 'compilation' into an 'object program'

spacebar the long key along the bottom of a keyboard used for inserting blank spaces in a document

spam advertising material, etc. that is sent by e-mail to people who have not asked for it

special effects effects that can be created by computer graphics

specific clear and exact

specification detailed description of how smth is, or should be, designed or made

speech recognition board an electronic card that converts analogue sound signals into binary code to enable the computer to identify spoken words

spell checker a utility to correct typing mistakes. Some programs are able to correct grammar and style.

spell(ing) checker a programmed function that checks the spelling of text in a document

spellcheck a check of spelling in a document / to check the spelling in a document

spooler	a utility which makes it possible to send one document to the printer (by creating a temporary file for it) so that the user can work on another
spreadsheet (1)	a type of application program with an array of cells that is used for calculating formulas
spreadsheet (2)	an application program for financial planning which allows the user to analyze information presented in tabular form, by manipulating rows and columns
SQL	abbreviation for structured query language, used for searching databases
SQL	structured Query Language - The standardized relational database language for defining database objects and manipulating data
stack	a temporary register that is used to store program instructions and data in a fixed sequence while the processor services an interrupt
stand for smth	to be an abbreviation or symbol of smth
stand-alone	able to be operated on its own without being connected to a larger system
standard	normal or average
star topology	a physical layout of a network where all the computers are connected by separate cables to a central hub
static	a Java keyword used to define a variable as a class variable. Classes maintain one copy of class variables regardless of how many instances exist of that class. static can also be used to define a method as a class method. Class methods are invoked by the class instead of a specific instance, and can only operate on class variables
static field	another name for class variable
static method	another name for class method

status bar	a narrow band across the bottom of the screen that displays useful information for the user
storage device	a piece of equipment used for reading from and writing to a storage medium
storage medium	a material used for storing programs and data
store	to keep information or a computer's memory
stream	a stream is simply a byte-stream of data that is sent from a sender to a receiver. There are two basic categories, so the java.io package includes two abstract classes (InputStream and OutputStream)
streaming	technique for transmitting sound and video such that it can be processed as a continuous stream. The files are played while they are downloading
structure	to plan or build smth in an organized way
style	a distinguishing visual characteristic of a typeface, e.g. plain text. italic, bold, etc.
stylish	fashionable and attractive
subarray	an array that is inside another array
subclass	a class that is derived from a particular class, perhaps with one or more classes in between. See also superclass, supertype
subfolder	a way of subdividing a folder so that stored files can be organized into smaller groups
subject	the topic or heading an e-mail; the person or thing that is being talked about
subnotebook (computer)	a portable computer that is a little smaller than a notebook computer. It is small enough to fit inside a jacket pocket
sub-program	a small program that performs a specific function and is part of a larger program
subroutine	a set of instructions which performs a specific function of the program

subscriber	a user who becomes a member of a newsgroup
subtype	if type X extends or implements type Y, then X is a subtype of Y. See also supertype
super	a Java keyword used to access members of a class inherited by the class in which it appears
superclass	a class from which a particular class is derived, perhaps with one or more classes in between. See also subclass, subtype
supercomputer	the most powerful type of mainframe computer
supertype	the supertypes of a type are all the interfaces and classes that are extended or implemented by that type. See also subtype, superclass
support	help and encouragement that you give to person or thing
surf	to look for or look at information on the Internet
swap	to give smth to smb else inexchange for smth
swing	a collection of graphical user interface (GUI) components that runs uniformly on any native platform which supports the Java virtual machine*. Because they are written entirely in the Java programming language, these components may provide functionality above and beyond that provided by native-platform equivalents (Contrast with AWT)
swipe card	a plastic card with a magnetic strip running across it containing confidential data
switch	a Java keyword used to evaluate a variable that can later be matched with a value specified by the case keyword in order to execute a group of statements
synchronize	to control the timing of events so that they take place in the correct order
synchronized	a keyword in the Java programming language that, when applied to a method or code block, guarantees that at most one thread at a time executes that code

syntax checker	a computer function used when writing programs that checks for mistakes in the vocabulary or punctuation of the program
syntax error	a mistake in a program due to a wrong word or punctuation symbol being used
system	a particular way of doing smth
system error	a program error caused by a fault affecting the operating system, usually due to a hardware failure
system unit	the main part of a PC. It usually includes the electronics, power supply, hard disk drive, floppy disk drive, and a small loudspeaker. It may also include a CD-ROM drive and one or two other devices, but also has connectors to allow external devices to be attached
systems analysis	the study of a system to determine how it can be computerized
systems program	a program that is part of a computer operating system and controls a basic function of a computer
systems programming	the writing of systems programs

T

3-D	having length, width and height
tab	a dialog box component that is used to switch between different sets of data
tab	(2) a fixed amount of space inserted into a line of text / to insert a fixed amount of space into a line of text
tag	a label used in HTML that is attached to a piece of text to mark the start or the end of a particular function
tags	codes used in an HTML document to mark the start, end or exact location of a formatting feature or a link on
TB	terabyte: one million megabytes
TCO-95	a standard of safety, health, and ergonomics produced by The Central Organization of Salaried Employees in Sweden
TCP/IP (1)	abbreviation for transmission control protocol /Internet protocol/ the official standard that determines the form of the signals used for transmitting data on the Internet
TCP/IP (2)	Transmission Control Protocol based on IP - This is an Internet protocol that provides for the reliable delivery of streams of data from one host to another. See also IP
TCP/IP (3)	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, the language used for data transfer on the Internet
Technology Compatibility Kit (TCK)	a test suite, a set of tools, and other requirements used to certify an implementation of a particular Sun technology conformant both to the applicable specifications and to Sun or Sun-designated reference implementations

techno-nerd	a person who spends all his/her time on the Internet or working with new technology
teletext	a method of communicating information by using TV signals. An extra signal is broadcast with the TV picture and translated into text on the screen by a decoder
telex	an automatic exchange service which uses telegraphic equipment (e.g. teleprinters)
TELEX	TELEprinter Exchange
Telnet	a network program which is used to log directly into remote computer systems. This enables you to run programs kept on them and edit files directly
template	a plan of smth that is used as a model for producing other similar examples
terabyte	1.024 gigabytes
terminal (1)	a network device used to input and output data (usually a basic computer)
terminal (2)	a visual display unit where data may be input to or output from a data communications system
text box	a box that appears on a computer screen where a user can type in text or information
text box	a dialog box component that is used for entering text
text editor	a program, such as <i>Notepad</i> , that allows you to write and edit text files
text message	a written message that is sent from one mobile phone to another
text wrap	the act or process of arranging words around a picture or inside a shape in DTP programs
TFT	Thin Film Transistor, <i>in a</i> TFT display, each pixel is produced by three tiny transistors; one each for red, green and blue. This allows for very clear and .stable pictures

thesaurus	a book that is like a dictionary, but in which words are arranged in groups that have similar meanings
thesaurus	a utility for searching synonyms and antonyms. Word finder
thin client	a system that runs a very light operating system with no local system administration and executes applications delivered over the network
this	a Java keyword that can be used to represent an instance of the class in which it appears. this can be used to access class variables and methods
thread	the basic unit of program execution. A process can have several threads running concurrently, each performing a different job, such as waiting for events or performing a time-consuming job that the program doesn't need to complete before going on. When a thread has finished its job, the thread is suspended or destroyed. See also process
three-dimensional (3-D)	3-D drawings have depth
throw	a Java keyword that allows the user to throw an exception or any class that implements the "throwable" interface
throws	a Java keyword used in method declarations that specify which exceptions are not handled within the method but rather passed to the next higher level of the program
TIFF – Tagged Image File Format TIFF	a file format for storing photographs and images the kind of graphics-file format created by a scanner
title bar	a narrow strip across the top of a window in a WIMP system that indicates what is inside the window
token	a special unit of data which acts as a key on a Token Ring network: only the adapter in

	possession of the token can transmit on the network
toner	the powder used inside laser printers
tool	a thing that helps you to do your job or to achieve smth
toolbar	a row of icons displayed on a screen that start common program functions when clicked with a mouse
toolbar	a row of symbols (icons), usually below the menu bar, that represent the different commands or tools that a user needs to use a program
toolbox	a set of icons displayed on a screen for selecting common program editing functions. For example, a graphics package usually has a toolbox containing icons for choosing the line width, the line colour, for creating different common shapes, and for rotating images
topology	the physical layout of a network
TOS	Tramiel Operating System
touchpad	a cursor control input device that senses the movement of a finger across a flat surface
touchscreen	an input device in the form of a monitor screen that responds when touched by the user
tower	a metal box that contains the CPU, hard disk drive and power supply for a PC
track	an area marked on the surface of a disk. When a disk is initialized, the operating system divides the surface of the disk into circular tracks, each one containing several sectors. A floppy disk usually contains 80 tracks. Tracks and sectors are used to organize the information stored on disk
trackball	a stationary device that works like a mouse turned upside down. The ball spins freely to control the movement of the cursor on the screen

trackerball	a cursor control input device that has a ball on top that is moved by the user's fingers
transaction	an atomic unit of work that modifies data. A transaction encloses one or more program statements, all of which either complete or roll back. Transactions enable multiple users to access the same data concurrently
transaction	a piece of business that is done between people
transaction isolation level	the degree to which the intermediate state of the data being modified by a transaction is visible to other concurrent transactions and data being modified by other transactions is visible to it
transaction manager	provides the services and management functions required to support transaction demarcation, transactional resource management, synchronization, and transaction context propagation
transceiver	a transmitter and receiver: a hardware component that sends and receives network signals
transfer	to move smth from one place to another
transformation	the manipulation of an object by moving, rotating or scaling it
transient	a keyword in the Java programming language that indicates that a field is not part of the serialized form of an object. When an object is serialized, the values of its transient fields are not included in the serial representation, while the values of its non-transient fields are included
translate	to change smth written from one language into another
translator program	a computer program that translates a program from one computer language to another
transmission	the action of sending smth out from one person, machine or thing to another

trial membership	the state of being a member of a group, club, organization, etc. for a short period of time as a test, so that you can decide if you would like to continue permanently
Trinitron	the trade name for a type of monitor technology created by Sony
try	a Java keyword that defines a block of statements that may throw a Java language exception. If an exception is thrown, an optional catch block can handle specific exceptions thrown within the try block. Also, an optional finally block will be executed regardless of whether an exception is thrown or not
two-dimensional (2-D)	2-D drawings have no depth (they look flat)
type	a class or interface
typeface	a set of visual related shapes for the characters of a script. A bit-mapped typeface is one where the characters are stored as images made up of dots. A bit-mapped typeface cannot be altered in .size. A scalable typeface is one where the outline of the characters is stored with formulae which adjust the outline as the font is enlarged or shrunk
typeset	to set text as type

U

UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunications System, used by 3G mobile phones
underscore	to underline smth
undo	to restore a file to the condition it was in before the last change was made
unicode	a 16-bit character set defined by ISO 10646. See also ASCII. All source code in the Java programming environment is written in Unicode
unidirectional	designed to carry signals in or from one direction only
UNIX	a system designed by Bell Laboratories in the USA and widely adopted by many manufacturers
unsolicited	not asked for
untitled	having no title or name. A graphics program will usually store a file as 'untitled' if no other name is given
update (1)	to bring up to date, i.e. to change into the latest version
update (2)	to correct, add or delete information in a file and thus ensure that the file reflects the latest situation
upgrade (3)	to add components to improve the features or performance of a system
upgrade (4)	to add or replace hardware or software in order to expand the computer's power
upgradeable	designed so that components can be added to improve the features or performance of the system
upload (1)	to copy a computer file from one computer system to another, usually on the Internet

upload (2)	to send a file from one computer to another via modem
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier - A compact string of characters for identifying an abstract or physical resource. A URI is either a URL or a URN. URLs and URNs are concrete entities that actually exist; A URI is an abstract superclass
URL	Uniform Resource Locator - A standard for writing a text reference to an arbitrary piece of data in the WWW. A URL looks like "protocol://host/localinfo" where protocol specifies a protocol to use to fetch the object (like HTTP or FTP), host specifies the Internet name of the host on which to find it, and localinfo is a string (often a file name) passed to the protocol handler on the remote host
URL (Uniform/Universal Resource Locator)	the address of a World Wide Web page. URLs connect files across the Web
URL Uniform Resource Locator	an address of a Web site's location on the Internet
URN - Uniform Resource Name	a unique identifier that identifies an entity, but doesn't tell where it is located. A system can use a URN to look up an entity locally before trying to find it on the Web. It also allows the Web location to change, while still allowing the entity to be found
USB (1)	abbreviation for universal serial bus. A standard way of connecting peripherals to a computer system
USB (2)	Universal Serial Bus
Usenet	a large collection of discussion areas (called newsgroups') on the Internet
user interface	the standard procedures for interaction with specific computers
user-friendly	an expression used to describe computers which are designed to be easy to use. by means of self-explanatory interaction between users and computer

utility (1)

a program or part of a program that does a particular task or service

utility (2)

a small program designed to improve the performance of the system. The term 'system utility' refers to a diverse field covering anything from software designed to help you back up your hard disk or locate files, to anti-virus programs or routines used by the system

V

variable	an item of data named by an identifier. Each variable has a type, such as Object, and a scope. See also class variable, instance variable, local variable
VAT	Value Added Tax
VAX	Virtual Address extension
VB	abbreviation for Visual Basic / a general purpose programming language
VDI	Video Display Terminal
VDU	abbreviation for visual display unit / another name for a computer monitor
VGA	Video Graphics Array
video (VGA) port	the small connector at the back of the system unit of a PC that is used to connect the monitor to the graphics card
video conference	a meeting between people that are a long distance apart, using cameras and display screens connected to a network to allow them to see and hear each other
video conferencing (1)	a form of communication over a network that uses video cameras so that the people taking part can see and hear each other
videoconferencing (2)	a system that allows people in different parts of the world to have a meeting by watching and listening to each other using video screens
video memory	the memory used to store graphics data on a graphics card
videophone	a telephone system that displays a video picture of the caller
view	to look at or be able to see smth
virtual	made to appear to exist

virtual (reality) mouse	a cursor control input device used in VR systems
virtual interface	a type of interface based on virtual reality techniques. The user puts on a head-mounted display, and uses data gloves and other devices which make you feel as if you are in a 3D world
virtual machine	an abstract specification for a computing device that can be implemented in different ways, in software or hardware. You compile to the instruction set of a virtual machine much like you'd compile to the instruction set of a microprocessor. The Java virtual machine consists of a bytecode instruction set, a set of registers, a stack, a garbage-collected heap, and an area for storing methods
virtual reality (1)	a computer-generated space in which the user interacts with artificial objects and environments through three-dimensional computer simulation. This is done by using sensory peripherals such as data gloves and head-motioned displays to give the feeling of being immersed into an illusionary yet sensate world
virtual reality (2)	a simulated three dimensional environment that surrounds the user and is generated by a computer
virtual reality (3)	images created by a computer that appear to surround the person looking at them and seem almost real
virus (1)	a computer program that attaches itself to another program in order to destroy files or damage the hard disk of the computer
virus (2)	a piece of software which attaches itself to an application or file. Once you run an infected application, the virus quickly spreads to the system files and other software. Some viruses can delete files or destroy the contents of hard disks
virus (3)	a program written deliberately to damage data or cause a computer to behave in an unusual way
virus check	a test of a system to see if it contains a virus / to test a system to see if it contains a virus

VMS	Virtual Memory System
voice mailbox	a storage area for spoken messages
voicemail (1)	a system of communication that uses computers to store spoken messages
voicemail (2)	an electronic system which can store telephone messages, so that smb can listen to them later
voicemail (3)	an electronic system which can store telephone messages, so that smb can listen to them later
void	a Java keyword used in method declarations to specify that the method does not return any value. void can also be used as a nonfunctional statement
volatile	a Java keyword used in variable declarations that specifies that the variable is modified asynchronously by concurrently running threads
voxel	a volume element, analogous to pixels. In spatial-partitioning representations, a solid can be decomposed into cubic cells (voxels)
VR	abbreviation for virtual reality
VR glove	a virtual reality glove. See dataglove
VR headset	a virtual reality headset / an output device worn on the user's head in a virtual reality system. It displays three-dimensional graphics on a screen in front of the user's eyes
VR mouse	a virtual reality mouse
VRAM	Video Random Access Memory, a common type of video card memory for colorful graphics
VRML Virtual	Reality Modelling language

W

(the) Worldwide Web	(also the Web) (WWW) - a worldwide collection of electronic documents formatted in HTML
WAN (1)	acronym for wide area network
WAN (2)	Wide Area Network
WAP	Wireless Application Protocol which enables mobile phones to access the Internet
Web (1)	a hypertext-based system by which you can navigate through the internet. By using a special program known as a 'browser' you can find news, pictures, virtual museums, electronic magazines -any topic you can imagine. You travel through the Web pages by clicking on keywords that take you to other pages or other Web sites. It is also known as the World Wide Web or WWW
Web (2)	the common name for the World Wide Web
web camera	(also Webcam; webcam) - a video camera connected to a computer that is connected to the Internet, so that its images can be seen by Internet users
web design	the job or activity of drawing or planning Web pages
web-authoring	the process of creating Web pages by writing HTML code (= an authoring language)
web-based	connected to, or made available via, the Internet and the World Wide Web
webpage (1)	a hyperlinked page in a web network system
web page (2)	a collection of text, pictures, sound etc. that you see in a window on your screen when you visit a website. A website consists of several Web pages
web server	software that provides services to access the Internet, an intranet, or an extranet A Web server hosts Web sites, provides support for

	HTTP and other protocols, and executes server-side programs (such as CGI scripts or servlets) that perform certain functions
website (1)	a location on the Internet where a company puts web pages with information
website (2)	a place connected to the Internet, where a company, an organization, etc. puts information that can be found on the World Wide Web
website (3)	a place connected to the Internet, where a company, an organization, etc. puts information that can be found on the World Wide Web
website (4)	a set of pages on the World Wide Web
website address	the unique address that is used to access a website
WFW	Windows for Workgroups
while	a Java keyword used to declare a loop that iterates a block of statements. The loop's exit condition is specified as part of the while statement
White Page	a website used for finding the email addresses of registered users
wide area network	computers connected together over a large distance
wide area network (WAN)	a network that extends outside a building or small area. For long distance communications. LANs are usually connected into a WAN
widow	a single line ending a paragraph and appearing at the top of a printed page or column
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity; a wireless technology for computers
wildcard	a symbol used to represent any character or combination of characters
WIMP system	acronym for windows, icons, menus, and pointers / a common type of graphical user interface

WIMP	Window, Icon, Mouse and Pointer
window (1)	a rectangle on the desktop that displays information
window (2)	a rectangular screen area containing a program, folder, or file in a WIMP system
window-based	this refers to an application or program whose interface is based around windows
Windows	the common name for Microsoft Windows, a popular graphical user interface developed by the Microsoft Corporation
wire cable	a type of cable used to connect computers
word processing	the process of typing and editing text using a word processor
word processor (1)	a program or computer that lets you carry out word-processing functions
word processor (2)	a type of computer application program used for typing and editing text documents
word processor (3)	an application that manipulates text and produces documents suitable for printing
word wrap	an editing facility which automatically moves a word to the next line if there is not enough space for the complete word on the current line
workstation	a computer system which usually includes a defined collection of input and output devices
workstation	a desk area used for working with a computer system
world readable files	files on a file system that can be viewed (read) by any user. For example: files residing on Web servers can only be viewed by Internet users if their permissions have been set to world readable
World Wide Web	an information service on the Internet that allows document pages to be accessed using hyperlinks
WORM	Write Once/Read Many

WP

Word Processor

wrapper

an object that encapsulates and delegates to another object to alter its interface or behaviour in some way

WWW

World Wide Web - The web of systems and the data in them that is the Internet. See also Internet

WYSIWYG

What You See Is What You Get

X

XGA	extended Graphics Array
XML	Extensible Markup Language – A markup language that allows you to define the tags (markup) needed to identify the data and text in XML documents
XT	extended Technology – The XT was born in 1983 with the launch of the IBM PC-XT

Навчальне видання

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