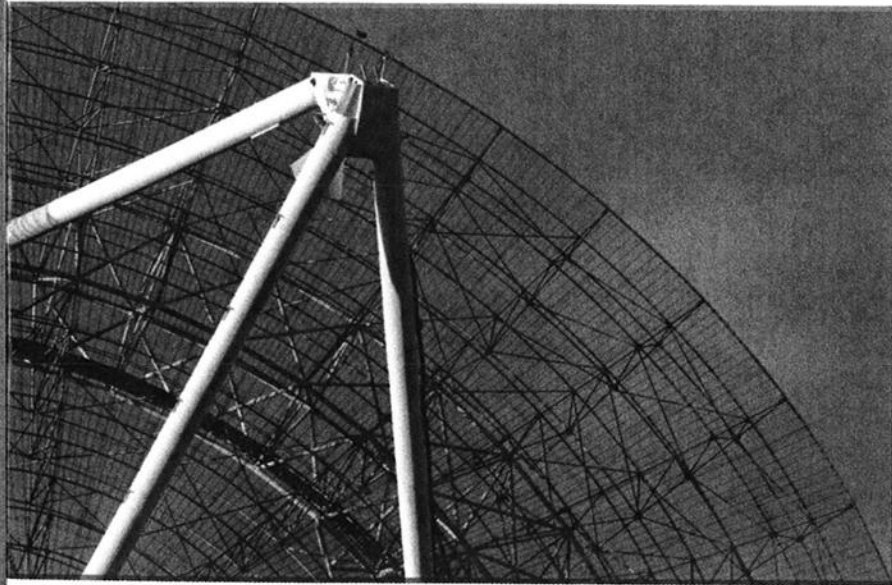


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ssed by equipments. { 'käm-  
'nä-shənz }

**fluid dynamics** [FL MECH] A  
concerned with the use of high-  
computers to numerically solve the  
near partial differential equations  
ous fluid flows. { ,käm-pyü-ä-  
jü'täm-iks }

**numerical control** See com-  
al control. { ,käm-pyü-ä-shän-  
kän'tröl }

**program** See CPU-bound pro-  
pyüt 'baünd 'prö-gräm }

**random access control** [COMPUT SCI] A control proce-  
-RAN which allows the transfer of  
e ith label of a set of n labels  
ement numbers in the program.  
j'gö,tü }

**remote control** [COMPUT SCI] The operation of  
mputer in which input signals are  
: computing units to calculate a  
contrast to hold mode and reset  
m'pyüt ,möd }

**teletype terminal** [COMPUT SCI] A device that receives,  
nd presents data; the two types are  
digital. Also known as computing  
{ ,käm'pyüd-är }

**integrated design** [CONT SYS] The use of  
in converting the initial idea for a  
o a detailed engineering design. Com-  
els and graphics replace the sketches  
eering drawings traditionally used  
e products and communicate design  
n. Abbreviated CAD. { ,käm'pyüd-är  
in }

**integrated design and drafting** [COM-  
he carrying out of computer-aided de-  
system that has additional features for  
g function, such as dimensioning and  
r. Abbreviated CADD. { ,käm'pyüd-är  
j'in ən 'draft-ig }

**computer-aided engineering** [ENG] The use of  
r-based tools to assist in solution of  
ing problems. { ,käm'pyüd-är ,äd-äd  
'ig }

**computer-aided instruction** See computer-  
instruction. { ,käm'pyüd-är ,äd-äd in  
ən }

**computer-aided management of instruction**  
mputer-managed instruction. { ,käm  
,äd-äd 'man-ij-mənt əv in'stræk-shən }

**computer-aided manufacturing** [CONT SYS] The  
computers in converting engineering  
s into finished products. Computers assist  
ers, manufacturing engineers, and pro-  
a workers by automating many produc-  
isks, such as developing process plans,  
ng and tracking materials, and monitoring  
ction schedules, as well as controlling the  
nes, industrial robots, test equipment, and  
ns that move and store materials in the  
y. Abbreviated CAM. { ,käm'pyüd-är ,äd-äd  
ə'fak-chə-riŋ }

**computer-aided software engineering** [COM-  
SCI] The use of software packages to assist in

all phases of the development of an information  
system, including analysis, design, and program-  
ming. Abbreviated CASE. { ,käm'pyüd-är ,äd-äd  
,söft,wər ən-jə'nir-ig }

**computer algebra system** See symbolic system.  
{ ,käm'pyüd-är 'al-jə-brə ,sis-təm }

**computer analyst** [COMPUT SCI] A person who  
defines a problem, determines exactly what  
is required in the solution, and defines the  
outlines of the machine solution, generally, an  
expert in automatic data processing applications.  
{ ,käm'pyüd-är 'an-ə,lis-t }

**computer animation** [COMPUT SCI] The use of  
a computer to present, either continuously or  
in rapid succession, pictures on a cathode-ray  
tube or other device, graphically representing  
a time developing system at successive times.  
{ ,käm'pyüd-är ən-ə'mā-shən }

**computer architecture** [COMPUT SCI] The art  
and science of assembling logical elements to  
form a computing device. { ,käm'pyüd-är 'är-kə  
,tek-chər }

**computer-assisted instruction** [COMPUT SCI]  
The use of computers to present drills, practice  
exercises, and tutorial sequences to the student,  
and sometimes to engage the student in a  
dialog about the substance of the instruction.  
Abbreviated CAI. Also known as computer-  
aided instruction; computer-assisted learning.  
{ ,käm'pyüd-är ə'sis-təd in'stræk-shən }

**computer-assisted learning** See computer-  
assisted instruction. { ,käm'pyüd-är ə'sis-təd  
'lərn-ig }

**computer-assisted retrieval** [COMPUT SCI] The  
use of a computer to locate documents or  
records stored outside of the computer, on paper  
or microfilm. Abbreviated CAR. { ,käm'pyüd-  
är ə'sis-təd ri'trē-vəl }

**computer center** See electronic data-processing  
center. { ,käm'pyüd-är ,sen-tər }

**computer code** [COMPUT SCI] The code repre-  
senting the operations built into the hardware  
of a particular computer. { ,käm'pyüd-är ,kōd }

**computer conferencing** See computer network-  
ing. { ,käm'pyüd-är 'kän-frəns-ig }

**computer control** [CONT SYS] Process control in  
which the process variables are fed into a  
computer and the output of the computer is used  
to control the process. { ,käm'pyüd-är kən'tröl }

**computer control counter** [COMPUT SCI] Coun-  
ter which stores the next required address;  
any counter which furnishes information to the  
control unit. { ,käm'pyüd-är kən'tröl ,kaunt-ər }

**computer-controlled system** [CONT SYS] A feed-  
back control system in which a computer oper-  
ates on both the input signal and the feedback  
signal to effect control. { ,käm'pyüd-är kən'tröld  
,sis-təm }

**computer control register** See program register.  
{ ,käm'pyüd-är kən'tröl rej-ə-stər }

**computer efficiency** [COMPUT SCI] 1. The ratio  
of actual operating time to scheduled operating  
time of a computer. 2. In time-sharing, the ratio  
of user time to the sum of user time plus system  
time. { ,käm'pyüd-är i'fish-ən-sē }

**computer graphics** [COMPUT SCI] The process  
of pictorial communication between humans  
and computers, in which the computer input  
and output have the form of charts, drawings,  
or appropriate pictorial representation; such  
devices as cathode-ray tubes, mechanical plot-  
ting boards, curve tracers, coordinate digitizers,  
and light pens are employed. { ,käm'pyüd-är  
'graf-iks }

**computer graphics interface** [COMPUT SCI] A  
standard format for writing graphics drivers.  
Abbreviated CGI. { ,käm'pyüd-är 'graf-iks 'in-tər  
,fās }

**computer graphics metafile** [COMPUT SCI] A  
standard device-independent graphics format  
that is used to transfer graphics images between  
computer programs and storage devices. Abbre-  
viated CGM. { ,käm'pyüd-är 'graf-iks 'med-ə,fil }

**computer input from microfilm** [COMPUT SCI]  
The technique of reading images on microfilm  
and transforming them into a form which is  
understandable to a computer. Abbreviated CIM.  
{ ,käm'pyüd-är 'in,püt frəm 'mi-kro,film }

**computer-integrated manufacturing** [IND ENG]  
A computer-automated system in which indi-  
vidual engineering, production, marketing, and  
support functions of a manufacturing enterprise  
are organized; functional areas such as design,  
analysis, planning, purchasing, cost accounting,  
inventory control, and distribution are linked  
through the computer with factory floor func-  
tions such as materials handling and manage-  
ment, providing direct control and monitoring  
of all process operations. Abbreviated CIM.  
{ ,käm'pyüd-är 'int-ə,gräd-əd ,man-ə'fak-chər-ig }

**computerized branch exchange** [COMMUN] A  
computer-controlled telephone switching sys-  
tem that supports such services as conference  
calling, least-cost routing, direct inward dialing,  
and automatic rerouting of a busy line. Abbre-  
viated CBX. { ,käm'pyüd-är ,rizd 'branch iks'chənj }

**computer-limited** [COMPUT SCI] Pertaining to a  
situation in which the time required for compu-  
tation exceeds the time required to read inputs  
and write outputs. { ,käm'pyüd-är ,lim-əd-əd }

**computer literacy** [COMPUT SCI] Knowledge and  
understanding of computers and computer sys-  
tems and how to apply them to the solution of  
problems. { ,käm'pyüd-är 'lit-rə-sē }

**computer-managed instruction** [COMPUT SCI]  
The use of computer assistance in testing, diag-  
nosing, prescribing, grading, and record keeping.  
Abbreviated CMI. Also known as computer-aided  
management of instruction. { ,käm'pyüd-är  
'man-ijd in'stræk-shən }

**computer memory** See memory. { ,käm'pyüd-  
är 'mem-rē }

**computer modeling** [COMPUT SCI] The use of a  
computer to develop a mathematical model of a  
complex system or process and to provide con-  
ditions for testing it. { ,käm'pyüd-är 'mäd-əl-ig }

**computer network** [COMPUT SCI] A system of  
two or more computers that are interconnected  
by communication channels. Also known as  
network. { ,käm'pyüd-är 'net,wərk }

**bander** [COMPUT SCI] Equipment that links to several other devices to one a computer. { 'pɔrt ik,span-dər }  
**bit** [COMPUT SCI] The process of converting a number to a computer other than the one which it was originally written. { 'pɔrd-ɪŋ }  
**communications service** [COMMUN] Maritime communications service in or near a port, on coast stations and ship stations, or on ship stations, in which messages are related to those relating to the movement and of ships and, in an emergency, to the safety of ships. { 'pɔrt ,ɪp-ə'rɑ:shənz ,sə:vəs }  
**decimal notation** [MATH] Any of several numbering systems in which a number is represented by a sequence of digits in such a way that the significance of each digit depends on its position in the sequence as well as its numeric value. Also known as notation. { pə'zɪʃ-ən-əl }  
**digital parameter** [COMPUT SCI] One of a group of parameters in a group, whose significance is determined by its position within the group. { pə'zɪʃ-ən-əl pə'rɑ:m-əd-ər }  
**digital servomechanism** [CONT SYS] A feedback control system in which the mechanical motion (as opposed to velocity) of some object is automatically maintained. { pə'zɪʃ-ən-əl sɜ:mek-ə,nɪz-əm }  
**digital control** [CONT SYS] A type of automatic control in which the input commands are in the digital position of a body. { pə'zɪʃ-ən kən }  
**digital action** [CONT SYS] Automatic con- action in which there is a predetermined action between the value of a controlled variable and the position of a final control element. { pə'zɪʃ-ən-ɪŋ ,ɔk-shən }  
**digital time** [COMPUT SCI] The time re- quired for a storage medium such as a disk to be positioned and for read/write heads to be properly located so that the desired data can be read or written. { pə'zɪʃ-ən-ɪŋ ,tɪm }  
**digital on pulse** See commutator pulse. { pə'zɪʃ-ən ,pʌls }  
**digital electrode** See anode. { 'pəz-əd-ɪv 'ɪlek- trod }  
**digital feedback** [CONT SYS] Feedback in which a portion of the output of a circuit or device is fed back in phase with the input so as to increase the total amplification. Also known as regenerative feedback; regeneration; regenerative feedback; retroaction (British usage). { pəz-əd-ɪv 'fɛd,bæk }  
**digital logic** [ELECTR] Logic circuitry in which the more positive voltage (or current level) represents the 1 state; the less positive level represents the 0 state. { 'pəz-əd-ɪv 'lɔ:dʒ-ɪk }  
**digital modulation** [ELECTR] In an amplitude-modulated analog television system, that form of television modulation in which an increase in brightness corresponds to an increase in transmitted power. { 'pəz-əd-ɪv ,mɔd-ɪ-ə'l-ə-shən }  
**digital transmission** [COMMUN] Transmission of analog television signals in such a way that

an increase in initial light intensity causes an increase in the transmitted power. { 'pəz-əd-ɪv trɑnz'mɪʃ-ən }  
**positive zero** [COMPUT SCI] The zero value reached by counting down from a positive number in the binary system. { 'pəz-əd-ɪv 'zɪr-ə }  
**post** [COMPUT SCI] To add or update records in a file. { pɔst }  
**postdecrementing** See autodecrement addressing. { 'pɔst'dek-rə,ment-ɪŋ }  
**postedit** [COMPUT SCI] To edit the output data of a computer. { 'pɔst,ed-ət }  
**POS terminal** See point-of-sale terminal. { 'pɔ 'tɜ:rm-ən-əl }  
**postfix notation** See reverse Polish notation. { 'pɔst,fɪks nɔ'tɪ-ə-shən }  
**postincrementing** See autoincrement addressing. { 'pɔst'in-kre,ment-ɪŋ }  
**postindexing** [COMPUT SCI] Operation in which the contents of a register indicated by the index bits of an indirect address are added to the indirect address to form the effective address. { 'pɔst'in,dek-sɪŋ }  
**posting** See update. { 'pɔst-ɪŋ }  
**posting interpreter** See transfer interpreter. { 'pɔst-ɪŋ in'tɜ:prəd-ər }  
**postmortem** [COMPUT SCI] Any action taken after an operation is completed to help analyze that operation. { 'pɔst'mɔ:rd-əm }  
**postmortem dump** [COMPUT SCI] 1. The print-out showing the state of all registers and the contents of main memory, taken after a computer run terminates normally or terminates owing to fault. 2. The program which generates this printout. { 'pɔst'mɔ:rd-əm 'dʌmp }  
**postmortem program** See postmortem routine. { 'pɔst'mɔ:rd-əm 'prɔ:grəm }  
**postmortem routine** [COMPUT SCI] A computer routine designed to provide information about the operation of a program after the program is completed. Also known as postmortem program. { 'pɔst'mɔ:rd-əm rʊ,tɪn }  
**post office** [COMPUT SCI] The software and files in an electronic mail system that receive messages and deliver them to recipients. { 'pɔst ,ɔf-ɪs }  
**Post Office Protocol** [COMPUT SCI] An Internet standard for delivering e-mail from a server to an e-mail client on a personal computer. Abbreviated POP. { 'pɔst ,ɔf-ɪs 'prɔd-ə,kʊl }  
**postprocessor** [COMPUT SCI] A program that converts graphical output data to a form that can be used by computing equipment. { 'pɔst'prə ,ses-ər }  
**power bandwidth** [COMMUN] The frequency range for which half the rated power of an audio amplifier is available at rated distortion. { 'paʊ-ər 'bænd,wɪð }  
**power check** [COMPUT SCI] An automatic suspension of computer operations resulting from a significant fluctuation in internal electric power. { 'paʊ-ər ,tʃek }  
**power-density spectrum** See frequency spectrum. { 'paʊ-ər 'den-səd-ē ,spek-trəm }

**power detection** [ELECTR] Form of detection in which the power output of the detecting device is used to supply a substantial amount of power directly to a device such as a loudspeaker or recorder. { 'paʊ-ər dɪ'tek-shən }  
**power detector** [ELECTR] Detector capable of handling strong input signals without appreciable distortion. { 'paʊ-ər dɪ'tek-tər }  
**power distribution unit** [COMPUT SCI] Equipment located in or near a computer room which breaks down electric power from a high-voltage source to appropriate levels for distribution to the central processing unit and peripheral devices. Abbreviated PDU. { 'paʊ-ər ,dɪ-strɪ'bʊ-ʃən ,yʊ-nɪt }  
**power down** [COMPUT SCI] To exit from any running programs and remove floppy- and hard-disk cartridges before switching the computer off. { 'paʊ-ər ,daʊn }  
**power-line interference** [COMMUN] Interference caused by radiation from high-voltage power lines. { 'paʊ-ər ,lɪn ,ɪn-tər,fɪr-əns }  
**power spectrum** See frequency spectrum. { 'paʊ-ər ,spek-trəm }  
**power typing** [COMPUT SCI] A word-processing technique that allows the automatic typing of repetitious text, such as appears in a form letter. { 'paʊ-ər ,tɪp-ɪŋ }  
**power up** [COMPUT SCI] To check that the computer memory, peripherals, and input/output channels are working properly before the operating system is loaded. { 'paʊ-ər ,ʌp }  
**PPI** See plan position indicator.  
**P-picture** See predicted picture. { 'pɛ ,pɪk- tʃər }  
**PPM** See pulse-position modulation.  
**PPP** See Point-to-Point Protocol.  
**P pulse** See commutator pulse. { 'pɛ ,pʌls }  
**Practical Extraction and Reporting Language** [COMPUT SCI] A scripting language often used for creating CGI programs. Abbreviated Perl. { 'prækt-ɪ-kəl ,ɪk'stræk-shən and rɪ'pɔ:rt-ɪŋ ,læŋ-gwɪʃ }  
**pragma** [COMPUT SCI] A directive inserted into a computer program to prevent the automatic execution of certain error checking and reporting routines which are no longer necessary when the program has been perfected. { 'præg-mə }  
**pragmatics** [COMMUN] The branch of semiotics that treats the relation of symbols to behavior and the meaning received by the listener or reader of a statement. [COMPUT SCI] The fourth and final phase of natural language processing, following contextual analysis, that takes into account the speaker's goal in uttering a particular thought in a particular way in determining what constitutes an appropriate response. { 'præg'mad-ɪks }  
**preamble** [COMMUN] The portion of a commercial radiotelegraph message that is sent first, containing the message number, office of origin, date, and other numerical data not part of the following message text. { 'prɛ,əm-bəl }  
**preamplifier** [ELECTR] An amplifier whose primary function is to boost the output of a low-level audio-frequency, radio-frequency, or microwave