Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms
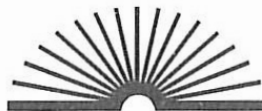
Eleventh Edition

Douglas A. Downing, Ph.D.
School of Business and Economics
Seattle Pacific University

Michael A. Covington, Ph.D.
Artificial Intelligence Center
The University of Georgia

Melody Mauldin Covington
Covington Innovations
Athens, Georgia

Catherine Anne Barrett, B.F.A.
University of Kentucky Law School
Lexington, Kentucky

Sharon Covington, B.A.
Covington Innovations
Athens, Georgia

ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Douglas Downing teaches economics and quantitative methods at the School of Business and Economics at Seattle Pacific University. He is the author of several books in both Barron's E-Z and Business Review series. He is also the author of *Java Programming the Easy Way* and *Dictionary of Mathematics Terms*, published by Barron's Educational Series, Inc. He holds the Ph.D. degree in economics from Yale University.

Michael Covington is Associate Director of the Artificial Intelligence Institute at the University of Georgia. He is the author of several books and over 250 magazine articles. He holds the Ph.D. degree in linguistics from Yale University.

Melody Mauldin Covington is a graphic designer living in Athens, Georgia. She is the author of *Dictionary of Desktop Publishing* (published by Barron's).

Catherine Anne Barrett is a graduate of the Lamar Dodd School of Art (University of Georgia) and a student at University of Kentucky Law School.

Sharon Covington is a graduate of Emory University.

Confusingly, the name SmartMedia (capitalized and spaced various ways) has also been used by a number of web page development companies.

smartphone a cellular telephone that includes the functions of a PDA (a general-purpose pocket-sized computer), such as web browsing, Wi-Fi wireless access, a camera, and a music player. Popular smartphones include the Apple iPhone and products from several manufacturers using the Google Android operating system. *See* CELLULAR TELEPHONE; IPHONE; ANDROID.

SMB *see* CIFS; SAMBA.

smear a retouching tool available in most PAINT PROGRAMS. The smear paintbrush drags color from one area over another, as if you had run your finger over a chalk picture. The smear paintbrush works with the colors already present in the picture; contrast SMUDGE, which adds random mixed colors to the image.

smiley an icon or representation of a face that is used to give the reader clues of the writer's emotional state or intention. In plain text messages, smileys can be made with regular text characters (*see* EMOTICON.) In more modern message systems, colorful, small graphics are used for the same purpose. Some sets of smileys are very extensive and cover a wide range of expressions; some smileys are animated, and some have sound.
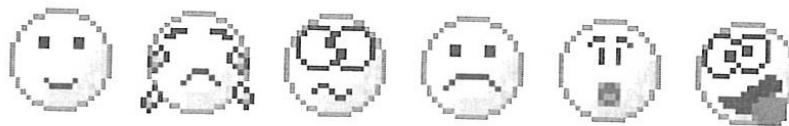

FIGURE 244. Smiley icons

smishing a fraud similar to PHISHING in which the message arrives as a cell phone text message (SMS message) and the victim is told to go to a web site, which then asks for credit card numbers or similar information or downloads MALWARE. *See* PHISHING.

smoke test (*slang*) to start up a machine or computer program for the first time and "see if smoke comes out" (i.e., see if it fails catastrophically).

smooth node a point (NODE) that defines the shape of a curve but does not mark a sudden change of direction. (The *control points* lie on a straight line with the node; *see* Figure 245.) *Contrast* CUSP NODE.

SMTP (**S**imple **M**ail **T**ransfer **P**rotocol) a protocol used to transfer electronic mail between computers on the Internet and other TCP/IP networks. *See* IMAP; INTERNET; POP; PROTOCOL.