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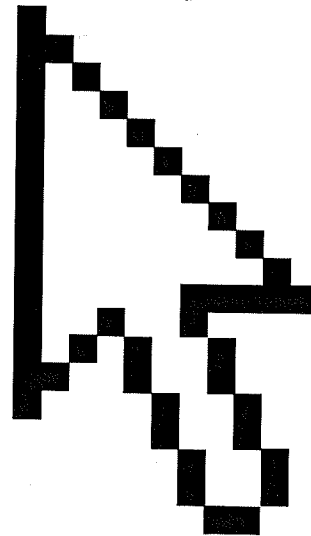
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internal font *n.* A font that is already loaded in a printer's memory (ROM) when the printer is shipped. *Compare* downloadable font, font cartridge.

internal interrupt *n.* An interrupt generated by the processor itself in response to certain predefined situations, such as an attempt to divide by zero or an arithmetic value exceeding the number of bits allowed for it. *See also* interrupt. *Compare* external interrupt.

internal memory *n.* *See* primary storage.

internal modem *n.* A modem constructed on an expansion card to be installed in one of the expansion slots inside a computer. *Compare* external modem, integral modem.

internal schema *n.* A view of information about the physical files composing a database, including file names, file locations, accessing methodology, and actual or potential data derivations, in a database model such as that described by ANSI/X3/SPARC, that supports a three-schema architecture. The internal schema corresponds to the schema in systems based on CODASYL/DBTG. In a distributed database, there may be a different internal schema at each location. *See also* conceptual schema, schema.

internal sort *n.* 1. A sorting operation that takes place on files completely or largely held in memory rather than on disk during the process. 2. A sorting procedure that produces sorted subgroups of records that will be subsequently merged into one list.

International Computer Security Association *n.* *See* ICISA.

International Federation of Information Processing *n.* *See* IFIP.

International Maritime Satellite *n.* *See* Inmarsat.

International Mobile Telecommunications for the Year 2000 *n.* Specifications set forth by the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to establish third-generation wireless telecommunication network architecture. The specifications include faster data transmission speeds and improved voice quality. *Acronym:* IMT-2000.

International Organization for Standardization *n.* *See* ISO.

International Telecommunication Union *n.* *See* ITU.

International Telecommunication Union-Telecommunication Standardization Sector *n.* *See* ITU-T.

International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative

Comité Consultatif International Télégraphique et Téléphonique, a standards organization that became part of the International Telecommunication Union in 1992. *See also* CCITT, ITU-T.

Internaut *n.* *See* cybernaut.

internet *n.* Short for **internetwork**. A set of computer networks that may be dissimilar and are joined together by means of gateways that handle data transfer and conversion of messages from the sending networks' protocols to those of the receiving network.

Internet *n.* The worldwide collection of networks and gateways that use the TCP/IP suite of protocols to communicate with one another. At the heart of the Internet is a backbone of high-speed data communication lines between major nodes or host computers, consisting of thousands of commercial, government, educational, and other computer systems, that route data and messages. One or more Internet nodes can go off line without endangering the Internet as a whole or causing communications on the Internet to stop, because no single computer or network controls it. The genesis of the Internet was a decentralized network called ARPANET created by the U.S. Department of Defense in 1969 to facilitate communications in the event of a nuclear attack. Eventually other networks, including BITNET, Usenet, UUCP, and NSFnet, were connected to ARPANET. Currently the Internet offers a range of services to users, such as FTP, e-mail, the World Wide Web, Usenet news, Gopher, IRC, telnet, and others. *Also called:* the Net. *See also* BITNET, FTP¹ (definition 1), Gopher, IRC, NSFnet, telnet¹, Usenet, UUCP, World Wide Web.

Internet2 *n.* A computer-network development project launched in 1996 by a collaborative group of 120 universities under the auspices of the University Corporation for Advanced Internet Development (UCAID). The consortium is now being led by over 190 universities working with industry and government. The goal of Internet2, whose high-speed, fiberoptic backbone was brought on line in early 1999, is the development of advanced Internet technologies and applications for use in research and education at the university level. Though not open for public use, Internet2 and the technologies and applications developed by its members are intended to eventually benefit users of the commercial Internet as well. Some of the new technologies Internet2 and its members are developing and testing include IPv6, multicasting, and quality of service (QoS). Internet2 and the Next Generation Internet

subnet *n.* **1.** In general, a network that forms part of a larger network. **2.** In terms of the ISO/OSI reference model, the subnet comprises the layers below the transport layer—that is, the network, data link, and physical layers.

subnet mask *n.* See address mask.

subnetting *n.* The division of a network into subnets to improve network security and performance. See also subnet (definition 1). Compare supernetting.

subnetwork *n.* A network that is part of another, larger network.

subnotebook *n.* A class of portable computer that is smaller in size and lighter in weight than a full-sized laptop. Subnotebooks feature a reduced-sized keyboard and screen and often use an external floppy drive to save space and weight. Despite their size, subnotebooks retain all the functions of a full-sized portable computer.

subportable *n.* See subnotebook.

subprogram *n.* A term used in some languages for *routine* (procedure or function) because the structure and syntax of a subprogram closely model those of a program. See also program, routine.

subreport *n.* A report contained within another report.

subroutine *n.* A common term for *routine*, likely to be used in reference to shorter, general, frequently called routines. See also procedure, routine.

subschemata *n.* The definition of a user view of the database (in CODASYL/DBTG systems only), roughly equivalent to the external schema of an ANSI/X3/SPARC database management system or to a view in a relational database management system. See also schema.

subscribe *vb.* **1.** To add a newsgroup to the list of such groups from which a user receives all new articles. **2.** To add a name to a LISTSERV distribution list. See also LISTSERV.

Subscriber Identity Module card *n.* See SIM card.

subscript *n.* **1.** One or more characters printed slightly below the baseline of surrounding text. See also baseline. Compare superscript. **2.** In programming, one or more numbers or variables that identify the location of an element in an array. See also array, index (definition 2).

subscription site *n.* E-commerce Web site that provides information or services to customers who pay a subscription fee.

substrate *n.* The inactive supporting material used in a manufacturing process. In circuit boards, it is the base to which the traces (foil areas) are attached. In tapes and disks, it is the material on which the magnetic particles are fused.

substring *n.* A sequential section of a string. See also string.

subtransaction *n.* See nested transaction.

subtree *n.* Any node within a tree, along with any selection of connected descendant nodes. See also node (definition 3), tree.

subweb *n.* A named subdirectory of the root Web site that is a complete FrontPage-based Web site. Each subweb can have independent administration, authoring, and browsing permissions from the root Web site and other subwebs.

suitcase *n.* A file on Macintosh computers that contains one or more fonts or desk accessories. In early versions of the operating system, such files are indicated with the icon of a suitcase. See also font suitcase.

suite *n.* **1.** A set of application programs sold as a package, usually at a lower price than that of the individual applications sold separately. A suite for office work, for example, might contain a word processing program, a spreadsheet, a database management program, and a communications program. **2.** See protocol suite.

summarize *vb.* To post the results of a survey or vote in short form to a newsgroup or mailing list after collecting the results by e-mail.

SunOS *n.* Short for Sun Operating System. A variety of the UNIX operating system used on workstations from Sun Microsystems, Inc.

superclass *n.* A class in object-oriented programming from which another class—a subclass—is derived. The subclass inherits its attributes and methods from the superclass. Compare subclass.

supercomputer *n.* A large, extremely fast, and expensive computer used for complex or sophisticated calculations. See also computer.

superconductor *n.* A substance that has no resistance to the flow of electricity.

SuperDrive *n.* An Apple 3.5-inch disk drive that can read and write in both Apple Macintosh (400K and 800K) and MS-DOS/Windows (720K and 1.44-MB) formats.