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# Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms

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## Tenth 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 Covington  
Covington Innovations  
Athens, Georgia

With the assistance of  
Sharon Covington



## 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 Easy Way 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 Covington is a student at the Lamar Dodd School of Art (University of Georgia).

Sharon Covington is a student at Emory University.

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*All inquiries should be addressed to:*

Barron's Educational Series, Inc.

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**Chicago** the code name by which Windows 95 was identified before its release. *Compare* CAIRO; LONGHORN; MEMPHIS; WHISTLER; BLACKCOMB.

**child** an object created with the properties of another object (called the PARENT). Updating the properties of the parent object affects the children, but changing the properties of the child does not affect the parent. *See* VECTOR GRAPHICS; OBJECT-ORIENTED PROGRAMMING.

**child process** a process launched by and considered dependent on another process. *See* PROCESS; MULTITASKING; UNIX.

**chip** *see* INTEGRATED CIRCUIT.

**chipset** a set of integrated circuits intended to be used together. For example, many modems use a chipset made by Rockwell, and many motherboards use an Intel chipset along with a Pentium processor.

**chmod** UNIX command for changing file permissions. For example of its use, *see* PERMISSION.

**chroma-keying** the process of digitally combining video images by the use of a subtractive background. This is the method used to show a weather forecaster in front of a set of maps. The person is videotaped in front of a blue or green background. The colored background is digitally removed (hence *chroma-*, meaning color), and the desired map is put in place of it. The weather forecaster watches a monitor off-camera so he or she can point to the correct spot.

Chroma-keying is also used for a variety of special effects in movies.

**chromogenic print** a picture printed photographically with colored dyes; a conventional color photograph or (much less often) a black-and-white photo produced with similar chemistry. *Contrast* GELATIN SILVER PRINT; GICLÉE PRINT.

**Church's Thesis** (*or Church-Turing Thesis*) the hypothesis that a TURING MACHINE (or any of its mathematical equivalents) is as powerful as a mechanical computing device can be; other devices are more efficient at particular tasks, but none of them can do anything fundamentally different. It was proposed, at different times and in different forms, by Alan Turing and by the logician Alonzo Church.

**CIFS (Common Internet File System)** the file sharing protocol that forms the basis of Microsoft Windows networking. Formerly known as SMB (Server Message Block), it is also supported by UNIX and Linux systems using the Samba software package. *See* SAMBA. *Contrast* NFS.

**cinnamon bun** (*slang*) the symbol @; *see* AT SIGN.

**CIO** Chief Information Officer, an officer of a business responsible for its computers and data processing.