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**PUBLISHED BY**

Microsoft Press  
A Division of Microsoft Corporation  
One Microsoft Way  
Redmond, Washington 98052-6399

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Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data  
Microsoft Computer Dictionary.--5th ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 0-7356-1495-4

1. Computers--Dictionaries. 2. Microcomputers--Dictionaries.

AQ76.5. M52267 2002  
004'.03--dc21

200219714

Printed and bound in the United States of America.

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 QWT 7 6 5 4 3 2

Distributed in Canada by H.B. Fenn and Company Ltd.

A CIP catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library.

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**hot swapping** *n.* See hot plugging.

**HotSync** *n.* Software application from Palm that permits data synchronization between a Palm handheld computing device and another computing device, such as a laptop or personal computer. The synchronization occurs via a cable connection or wirelessly (for example, via infrared signals).

**HotWired** *n.* A Web site affiliated with *Wired* magazine that contains news, gossip, and other information about the culture of the Internet.

**housekeeping** *n.* Any of various routines, such as updating the clock or performing garbage collection, designed to keep the system, the environment within which a program runs, or the data structures within a program in good working order.

**hover button** *n.* Text or an image on a Web page, usually in the form of a button, that changes appearance when a cursor passes over it. The hover button may change color, blink, display a pop-up with additional information, or produce other similar effects. Hover buttons are usually implemented through ActiveX objects and scripting, although hover behavior can also be set through HTML attributes.

**HPC** *n.* See handheld PC.

**HPFS** *n.* Acronym for High Performance File System. A file system available with OS/2 versions 1.2 and later. See also FAT file system, NTFS.

**HPGL** *n.* Acronym for Hewlett-Packard Graphics Language. A language originally developed for images destined for plotters. An HPGL file consists of instructions that a program can use to reconstruct a graphical image.

**HPiB** *n.* Acronym for Hewlett-Packard Interface Bus. See general-purpose interface bus.

**HPPCL** *n.* Acronym for Hewlett-Packard Printer Control Language. See Printer Control Language.

**HP/UX** or **HP-UX** *n.* Acronym for Hewlett-Packard UNIX. A version of the UNIX operating system specifically designed to be run on Hewlett-Packard's workstations. See also UNIX.

**.hqx** *n.* A file extension for a file encoded with BinHex. See also BinHex.

**HREF** *n.* Short for **hypertext reference**. An attribute in an HTML document that defines a link to another document on the Web. See also HTML.

**HSB** *n.* Acronym for **hue-saturation-brightness**. A color model in which hue is the color itself as placed on a color wheel, where 0° is red, 60° is yellow, 120° is green, 180° is cyan, 240° is blue, and 300° is magenta; saturation is the percentage of the specified hue in the color; and brightness is the percentage of white in the color. Also called: HLS, HSV, hue. See also color model. Compare CMY, RGB.

**HSM** *n.* Short for **Hierarchical Storage Management**. A technology for managing online data and data storage in which the medium on which the information resides is linked to the frequency with which the information is accessed. By migrating data to and from primary (rapidly accessed but expensive) and secondary (slower but less expensive) storage, HSM maintains often-used information on primary storage media and less frequently used data on secondary storage such as tape or an optical jukebox. Although information resides on different storage media, all of it appears to be on line and remains accessible to the user. When users request data residing on secondary storage, HSM moves the information back to the primary storage medium.

**HSV** *n.* Acronym for **hue-saturation-value**. See HSB.

**H-sync** *n.* See horizontal synchronization.

**HTCPCP** *n.* Acronym for **Hyper Text Coffee Pot Control Protocol**. A protocol defined in jest as an April Fools' Day spoof of open Internet standards. HTCPCP/1.0 was proposed in RFC 2324 on April 1, 1998 by Larry Masinter of Xerox PARC. In this RFC, Masinter described a protocol for controlling, monitoring, and diagnosing coffee pots.

**.htm** *n.* The MS-DOS/Windows 3.x file extension that identifies Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) files, most commonly used as Web pages. Because MS-DOS and Windows 3.x cannot recognize file extensions longer than three letters, the .html extension is truncated to three letters in those environments. See also HTML.

**.html** *n.* The file extension that identifies Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) files, most commonly used as Web pages. See also HTML.

**HTML** *n.* Acronym for **Hypertext Markup Language**. The markup language used for documents on the World Wide Web. A tag-based notation language used to format documents that can then be interpreted and rendered by an Internet browser. HTML is an application of SGML (Standard Generalized Markup Language) that uses tags to mark elements, such as text and graphics, in a document to

indicate how Web browsers should display these elements to the user and should respond to user actions such as activation of a link by means of a key press or mouse click. HTML 2, defined by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF), included features of HTML common to all Web browsers as of 1994 and was the first version of HTML widely used on the World Wide Web. HTML+ was proposed for extending HTML 2 in 1994, but it was never implemented. HTML 3, which also was never standardized or fully implemented by a major browser developer, introduced tables. HTML 3.2 incorporated features widely implemented as of early 1996, including tables, applets, and the ability to flow text around images. HTML 4, the latest specification, supports style sheets and scripting languages and includes internationalization and accessibility features. Future HTML development will be carried out by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C). Most Web browsers, notably Netscape Navigator and Internet Explorer, recognize HTML tags beyond those included in the present standard. *See also* .htm, .html, SGML, tag (definition 3), Web browser.

**HTML attribute** *n.* A value within an HTML tag that assigns additional properties to the object being defined. Some HTML editing software assigns some attributes automatically when you create an object such as a paragraph or table.

**HTML code fragment** *n.* HTML code that you add to a Web page to create features such as a script, a counter, or a scrolling marquee. Often used in the context of webring to add a link and standard graphics or automation to an individual page to indicate membership.

**HTML document** *n.* A hypertext document that has been coded with HTML. *See* Web page.

**HTML editor** *n.* A software program used to create and modify HTML documents (Web pages). Most HTML editors include a method for inserting HTML tags without actually having to type out each tag. A number of HTML editors will also automatically reformat a document with HTML tags, based on formatting codes used by the word processing program in which the document was created. *See also* tag (definition 3), Web page.

**HTML extensions** *n.* A feature or setting that is an extension to the formal HTML specification. Extensions may not be supported by all Web browsers, but they may be used widely by Web authors. An example of an extension is marquee scrolling text.

**HTML page** *n.* *See* Web page.

**HTML server control** *n.* An ASP.NET server control that belongs to the System.Web.UI.HtmlControls namespace. An HTML server control maps directly to an HTML element and is declared on an ASP.NET page as an HTML element marked by a `runat=server` attribute. In contrast to Web server controls, HTML server controls do not have an `<asp:ControlName>` tag prefix. *See also* Web server control.

**HTML source** *n.* *See* source (definition 2).

**HTML source file** *n.* *See* source (definition 2).

**HTML tag** *n.* *See* tag (definition 3).

**HTML validation service** *n.* A service used to confirm that a Web page uses valid HTML according to the latest standard and/or that its hyperlinks are valid. An HTML validation service can catch small syntactical errors in HTML coding as well as deviations from the HTML standards. *See also* HTML.

**HTTP** *n.* Acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The protocol used to carry requests from a browser to a Web server and to transport pages from Web servers back to the requesting browser. Although HTTP is almost universally used on the Web, it is not an especially secure protocol.

**HTTPd** *n.* Acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon. A small, fast HTTP server that was available free from NCSA. HTTPd was the predecessor for Apache. *Also called:* HTTP Daemon. *See also* Apache, HTTP server, NCSA (definition 1).

**HTTP Daemon** *n.* *See* HTTPd.

**HTTP Next Generation** *n.* *See* HTTP-NG.

**HTTP-NG** *n.* Acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Next Generation. A standard under development by the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) for improving performance and enabling the addition of features such as security. Whereas the current version of HTTP establishes a connection each time a request is made, HTTP-NG will set up one connection (which consists of separate channels for control information and data) for an entire session between a particular client and a particular server.

**HTTPS** *n.* 1. Acronym for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure. A variation of HTTP that provides for encryption and transmission through a secure port. HTTPS was devised by Netscape and allows HTTP to run over a security mechanism known as SSL (Secure Sockets Layer). *See also* HTTP, SSL. 2. Web server software for Windows NT. Developed by the European Microsoft Windows NT Academic Centre (EMWAC) at the University of Edinburgh,



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