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Microsoft

Computer Dictionary

Fifth Edition

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transceiver *n.* Short for **transmitter/receiver**. A device that can both transmit and receive signals. On LANs (local area networks), a transceiver is the device that connects a computer to the network and that converts signals to and from parallel and serial form.

transceiver cable *n.* A cable that is used to connect a host adapter within a computer to a LAN (local area network). *See also* AUI cable, LAN.

transducer *n.* A device that converts one form of energy into another. Electronic transducers either convert electric energy to another form of energy or convert nonelectric to electric energy.

transfer¹ *n.* 1. The movement of data from one location to another. 2. The passing of program control from one portion of code to another.

transfer² *vb.* To move data from one place to another, especially within a single computer. *Compare* transmit.

transfer rate *n.* The rate at which a circuit or a communications channel transfers information from source to destination, as over a network or to and from a disk drive. Transfer rate is measured in units of information per unit of time—for example, bits per second or characters per second—and can be measured either as a raw rate, which is the maximum transfer speed, or as an average rate, which includes gaps between blocks of data as part of the transmission time.

transfer statement *n.* A statement in a programming language that transfers the flow of execution to another location in the program. *See also* branch instruction, CALL statement, GOTO statement, jump instruction.

transfer time *n.* The time elapsed between the start of a data transfer operation and its completion.

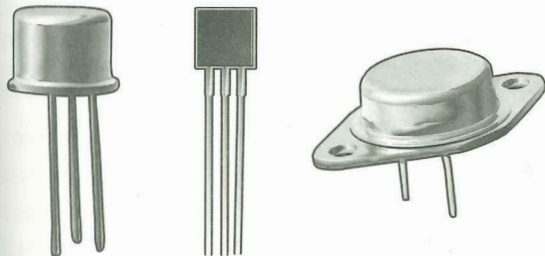
transform *vb.* 1. To change the appearance or format of data without altering its content; that is, to encode information according to predefined rules. 2. In mathematics and computer graphics, to alter the position, size, or nature of an object by moving it to another location (translation), making it larger or smaller (scaling), turning it (rotation), changing its description from one type of coordinate system to another, and so on.

transformer *n.* A device used to change the voltage of an alternating current signal or to change the impedance of an alternating current circuit.

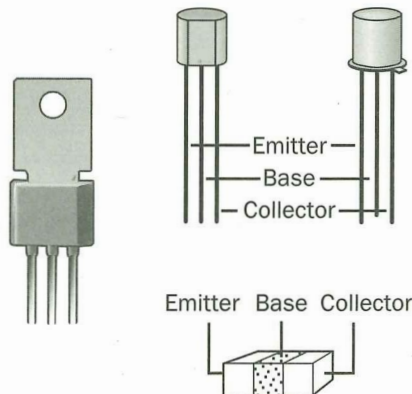
transient *adj.* 1. Fleeting, temporary, or unpredictable. 2. Of or pertaining to the region of memory used for programs, such as applications, that are read from disk storage and that reside in memory temporarily until they are replaced by other programs. In this context, *transient* can also refer to the programs themselves. 3. In electronics, of or pertaining to a short-lived, abnormal, and unpredictable increase in power supply, such as a voltage spike or surge. *Transient time* is the interval during which a change in current or voltage is building up or decaying.

transient suppressor *n.* A circuit designed to reduce or eliminate unwanted electrical signals or voltages.

transistor *n.* Short for **transfer resistor**. A solid-state circuit component, usually with three leads, in which a voltage or a current controls the flow of another current. The transistor can serve many functions, including those of amplifier, switch, and oscillator, and is a fundamental component of almost all modern electronics. *See the illustration.* *See also* base (definition 3), FET, NPN transistor, PNP transistor.



Transistor.



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