

The Dictionary of Computing & Digital Media

*Terms &
Acronyms*

Brad Hansen

ABF Content
8536 SW St. Helens Drive, Suite D
Wilsonville, Oregon 97070
503/682-7668

President and Publisher	Jim Leisy (jimleisy@fbeedle.com)
Manuscript Editor	Eve Kushner
Production	Tom Sumner
	Stephanie Welch
	Susan Skarzynski
Cover Design	Tom Sumner
Marketing Group	Cary Crossland
	Chris Collier
	Marc Chambers
	Jason Smith
Order Processing	Lois Allison
	Krista Hall
Manufacturing	Malloy Lithographing
	Ann Arbor, Michigan

© 1999 Franklin, Beedle & Associates Incorporated. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, transmitted, or transcribed, in any form or by any means—electronic, mechanical, telepathic, photocopying, recording, or otherwise—without prior written permission of the publisher. Requests for permission should be addressed as follows:

Rights and Permissions
 FRANKLIN, BEEDLE & ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED
 8536 SW St. Helens Drive, Suite D
 Wilsonville, Oregon 97070
www.fbeedle.com

Names of all products herein are used for identification purposes only and are trademarks and/or registered trademarks of their respective owners. Franklin, Beedle & Associates, Inc., makes no claim of ownership or corporate association with the products or companies that own them.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Hansen, Brad.

The dictionary of computing & digital media : terms & acronyms /
 Brad Hansen.

p. cm.

ISBN 1-887902-38-4

1. Computers Dictionaries. 2. Digital media Dictionaries.

I. Title. II. Title: Dictionary of computing and digital media.

QA76.15.H318 1999

004' .03--dc21

99-27204

CIP

compatible computer. MS-DOS reserves this memory for Basic Input/Output System (BIOS), video cards, and additional circuit boards.

resistance (n.) In an electrical circuit, the property of a conductor that inhibits the flow of current. Resistance is measured in ohms.

resolution (n.) 1. The number of pixels per a unit of area on a monitor screen or the dots per inch (dpi) in a printed graphic. A display with a finer grid has more pixels and a higher resolution; hence it can reproduce a more detailed image. 2. The size of a window used to display video or images, such as 640 x 480 pixels or 320 x 240 pixels. 3. The bit rate and the sample rate of a digital audio file, such as 16-bit, 44.1 KHz.

Resource Editor (ResEdit, pronounced "REZ-edit") (n.) A utility program for the Macintosh that allows a programmer to edit system resources, such as icons and dialog boxes.

resource fork (n.) One of the two branches in a Macintosh file. Reusable items, such as icons, fonts, dialog boxes, and menus are contained in a resource fork. Compare *data fork*. See also *Macintosh file system*.

Resource Interchange File Format (RIFF) (n.) Introduced by Microsoft and IBM in 1990, a cross-platform file format for images, audio, and other media types. A RIFF file can store multiple data types as distinct structures called *chunks*. See also *Media Control Interface*.

response-based (adj.) Describes a form of computer-based instruction that reacts to input and that causes a program to progress at a learner's individual rate.

restore (v.) 1. To copy an archived file from

backup into local storage, where it can be readily accessed. 2. To return a window in a graphical user interface (GUI) to its previous dimensions after it has been resized, minimized, or maximized.

reticle (n.) A piece of glass with a chrome pattern for several die used in the photolithography process.

return code (n.) In relation to a request made on the Internet, a message that specifies whether the transfer was successful. For a list of failed return codes, see *client error* and *server error*. Successful return codes are as follows:

200 = Success: OK.
 201 = Success: Created.
 202 = Success: Accepted.
 203 = Success: No Response.
 204 = Success: Partial Information.
 300 = Success: Redirected.
 301 = Success: Moved.
 302 = Success: Found.
 303 = Success: New Method.
 304 = Success: Not Modified.

reuse (v.) To apply code developed for one application program in another application. Object-oriented programming (OOP) offers reusability of code through inheritance and genericity. Class libraries with intelligent browsers and application generators are under development to help in this process. Polymorphic functional languages also support reusability while retaining the benefits of strong typing.

reverb (n.) A sound effect generated by a signal processor. When treated heavily with reverb, sounds appear to reverberate as though they were produced in a large room or concert hall. The degree of reverb applied by a processor may range from a slight amount to extreme,