
DICTIONARY OF MULTIMEDIA AND INTERNET APPLICATIONS

A Guide for Developers and Users

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time that the system will be fully or even partially operational. Such a measure of *availability* (A) may be applied to devices, components, subsystems, systems, networks etc. Availability may be calculated using the:

- MTTR (Mean time to restore), which is the average time period required to return a failed system to its fully operational state
- MTBF (Mean time between failures), which is the average time period that indicates the frequency at which a device, component, subsystem or complete system will fail.

$$\text{Availability (A)} = \text{MTBF} / (\text{MTBF} + \text{MTTR})$$

Collective Availability (Ac) of a complete system is equated to the product of the availability for each individual component. For example:

$$\text{Availability (Ac)} = \text{Clients (Au)} * \text{Server (As)} * \text{Network (An)} * \dots * \text{Router (Ar)}$$

Removable medium A storage medium that can be removed from the computer. Examples include floppy disks, CD-ROM disc, DVD disc and Iomega Zip disks.

(See *CD-ROM and DVD*.)

Resolution A measurement of the concentration of dots or pixels in a digital image. In display technology, resolution is specified in terms of screen dimensions expressed in pixels and the dot pitch expressed as the distance between displayable pixels. Typical display resolutions of commercially available monitor include 640×480 pixels, 800×600 pixels, 1024×768 pixels, 1280×1024 pixels and 1600×1200 pixels. In terms of printer technology, resolution is expressed in terms of the number of dots per inch (dpi). Generally, low-cost laser printers produce output composed of 300 dpi. More expensive variants offer 600 dpi and 1200 dpi resolutions. Inkjet printers typically offer resolutions between 300×300 dpi and 1200×1200 dpi. Another popular resolution (for inkjets) includes 1440×780 dpi, which is offered by Epson versions.

(See *Monitor*.)

Restore A method by which a maximised or minimised application or document window is returned to its previous size and position.

RGB (Red Green Blue) A computer monitor output where each colour component, red, green and blue, is represented by an individual signal. The range of colours which can be generated depends upon how many bits are used to represent each (primary) colour component.