

ADSL (Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line)

A method of compressing video signals on phone lines.

ALCNet (Alcohol network)

A computer network for alcoholics.

MMURTL (Message-based, multitasking, real-time kernel)

Pronounced *Myrtle*. The name of an operating system.

MOTD (Message of the day)

Pronounced *mot-dee*. Used by the system administrator in Unix to send notices to users.

SCARNet (Smoking Control Advocacy Resource Network)

An anti-smoking BBS. The tobacco industry is attempting to have the membership list subpoenaed.

SS7 (Signalling System Seven)

A telephone system which allows special features, such as caller ID, return call, and repeat calling.

Davis, Bernard

Co-founder of Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. with William B. Ziff, Sr.

Grohs, Conrad

Arrested for allegedly using computer networks to meet rich women and swindle their money.

Hippeau, Eric

New chairman of Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., replacing William B. Ziff, Jr., in November, 1993.

Lafaro, Michael

A consultant charged with computer tampering in New York for allegedly attempting to disable a program he installed for Forecast Installations after they failed to pay the bill.

Torvalds, Linus

The author of Linux, a Unix operating system.

Ziff, Dirk

Son of William B. Ziff, Jr., and participant in the family's magazine industry.

Ziff, Robert

Son of William B. Ziff, Jr., participant in the family's magazine industry.

Ziff, William, B., Jr.

Took his father's magazine industry and concentrated it on computer magazines (*Computer Gaming World/Kids and Computers, Computer Shopper, MacUser, MacWeek, PC Computing, PC Magazine, and PC Week*).

Ziff, William B., Sr.

Co-founder of Ziff-Davis Publishing Co. with Bernard Davis.

*

Asterisk. A wildcard in Unix, as well as DOS, which means "all the files."

%

Percent Sign. One of two Unix prompts. The other is \$.

..

In FTP (also in DOS), stands for the parent, or previous, directory. For example, **cd..** means to change directories to the parent directory.

^Q

Control Q. An IRC command in VAX systems which resumes a scrolling screen that has been stopped with ^S.

^S

Control S. An IRC command in VAX systems which stops a scrolling screen.

/bye

An IRC command to leave a channel.

/ctcp (Client-to-Client Protocol)

An IRC command which allows you to get additional information about someone by adding finger or userinfo commands.

/help

An IRC command to get help.

/join

An IRC command to join a channel.

/list

An IRC command that lists which channels are available.

/list -min

An IRC command that lists available IRC channels which have at least six participants.

/me

An IRC command which inserts your nickname into a sentence.

/nick (Nickname)

An IRC command to give yourself a nickname.

/query

An IRC command which limits conversations to a limited number of people.

/set hold_mode

An IRD command to pause output a screenful at a time.

/sign

An IRC command to sign off a channel.

`/status`

An IRC command on VAX systems to display a status line.

/who

An IRC command which displays who is on a channel.

/whois

An IRC command which provides additional information about a particular user.

bye

An FTP command on Internet which signs you off.

Capture

The name of a subdirectory used by many people for screen captures.

cat (Catenate)

A Unix command which displays the contents of a file. Similar to the DOS TYPE command.

Channel

In IRC, an area of conversation. Similar to a SIG (special interest group). Each channel is generally intended for a specific topic.

Child Process

In multiprocessing, when two or more parts of the same program are run at the same time, a part which is not the main part of the program.

chmod (Change Mode)

A Unix command which determines who can access a file.

Class Printing

Software which divides the available printers into classes, and then uses the least busy one of a class.

compress

A Unix command which compresses files.

cp (Copy)

A Unix command to copy files.

Cryptanalysis

Code breaking.

Cryptography

Code making.

CSV (Comma-Separated Variable)

A text database file in which the variables are separated by commas.

Cybergesture

Holding up one's virtual reality headmount so that it does not slip down one's nose.

dir (Directory)

An FTP and DOS command which gives a directory listing of files.

DOS 6.21

The result of a court settlement. It is the same as DOS 6.2, but without DBLSPACE. A court has ruled that Microsoft violated two patents owned by Stac Electronics, the owners of Stacker, and had to cease distributing DBLSPACE.

emacs (Editing Macros)

A program editor for Unix.

finger

An Internet command that lets you see who is online at a location, or get additional information about someone.

FTP>

The FTP prompt.

Filename Lengths

In DOS, 8 plus 3 characters. On the Macintosh, 31 characters. In Unix, depending upon the version, 14 to 255 characters.

get

An FTP command which sends you a file.

grep (Globally Search for a Regular Expression and Print)

A Unix command which searches for text in files.

Home Directory

In Unix, the directory where you start.

Home Wave

From surfing a network. One's home network address.

HomeNet

A proposed network by Hearst.

Homework Helper

A proposed network by Infonautics.

Hyperprinting

Software which starts printing the first page before the last page is prepared.

Interactive Jobs Network

A proposed network by Watermark Systems.

Interchange

A proposed network by Ziff-Davis Interactive.

IRCNAME

A username or membername, possibly someone's real name. Not an IRC nickname.

Jaggies

An older type of computer image that has jagged edges.

Kerberos

An encryption system.

Lag

The time delay it takes messages to cross a network.

less

A Unix command which performs the same function as the *more* command.
(*less is more.*)

logout

A Unix command to quit a session.

ls (List Files)

A Unix and FTP command which lists files.

ls -aCF

A variation of the ls command which also displays hidden files and formats the output.

Lurk

To observe other network conversations without participating.

Luser (Loser User)

Someone who can't get things right on a computer.

man (Manual)

A Unix command which accesses the manual. It works similarly to the HELP command in DOS.

Membername

The name one goes by on a network. Also, called *username*. It is available publicly, as opposed to a password, which should be a secret.

Mezzanine Bus

An intermediate bus between the processor bus and components.

more

A Unix command which displays the contents of a file one screenful at a time. DOS has a similar command with the same name.

mv (Move)

A Unix command to move files.

Namespace

An area in memory where a programming language compiler stores variable names.

Neutral Services

Part of an operating system which can be used by different types of interfaces. Thus, it is neutral.

Notwork

A network which is not working.

ONE BBSCON

Online Networking Exposition and BBS CONvention.

P6

A proposed Intel chip with 6 million transistors, twice what the Pentium has.

P24T

The designation for a proposed Intel *overdrive* chip to upgrade a 486 to a Pentium.

P54C

The second-generation Pentium, which uses 0.6, instead of 0.8, micron technology.

Paradigm

A general concept of the way something should be done, possibly as set down by a *wizard* and held somewhat in awe by ordinary people.

Paradigm Shift

A change in a paradigm.

passwd (Password)

A Unix command which lets someone change her password.

Peer-to-Peer Network

A network which connects computers of equal status. Contrast with a client/server network in which one or more computers (servers) contain the central programming used by the others (clients). Peer-to-Peer networks are generally for smaller-sized networks than client/servers.

People

A proposed network by IBM in Japan.

PersonalLink

A proposed network by AT&T.

Pixelated

A poor and older type of computer image that shows the pixels and has jagged edges.

Potassium Hydroxide

A program that encrypts files on disks.

Power Luser

From *loser* and *user*. Someone who just can't get it right.

print

A command in Unix and DOS which prints a file.

pwd (Print Working Directory)

A Unix and FTP command which is similar to the DOS CD command when used without parameters. *pwd* displays the current directory on the video screen.

QNX

The name of a tiny operating system.

re (Rehi)

Hello, again.

rehi

Hello, again.

Reverse Engineering

A way of writing software that imitates other software, in order to duplicate the functionality without exactly copying the original program code. A finished version of the original software is analyzed to see how it works, and, then, new software is written that does the same thing in, usually, a somewhat different manner.

Reversed Pairs

When two wires are installed backwards.

rm (Remove)

A Unix command to remove files. Compare with the DOS commands ERASE and DELete.

rm*

A variation of the rm command which means to remove all of the files.

Shiner

When the protective covering of a wire is scraped off and the wire shows.

Sniffer

A program which sniffs out passwords on a network. It surreptitiously intercepts them and stores them in a file for later use.

Sprite

A graphical image, heavily used in games, that moves. For example, a character or a missile.

stdout (Standard Output)

In DOS and programming, the default device that output will go to, which is the video screen. However, stdout can be redirected by programming and DOS commands to the printer, or a file, or another device.

System 7

The name of the operating system for the Macintosh.

talk

An Internet command that lets you communicate with another user.

Texel

A part of a graphical display that has texture, such as hair or fur.

Toon

A cartoon head representing someone on the ImagiNation Network.

uncompress

A Unix command to uncompress files.

userinfo

An Internet command which displays additional information about someone.

Username

The name one goes by on a network. Also, called *membername*. It is available publicly, as opposed to a password, which should be a secret.

Variable Clock

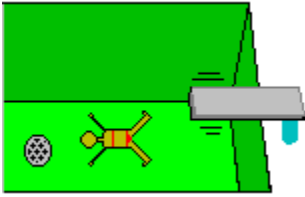
A programmable feature of the new Pentium chip which allows it to run at different speeds.

Visual Interface

A Unix text editor.

Workplace OS

IBM's Workplace Operating System which is under development.



HAC Glossary

Required skill: Ability to use Windows Help System, which this is. Suggestion: Select a match.



Before



During



After



What's New



You have 30 days to try out this Shareware product. After that, you are required to register it.

This notice does not appear on registered versions.

Press a key or mouse button to continue.

Soon, you will be able to make a hypertext jump to a **HAC Main Table of Contents** that connects other HyperActive Components. Maybe, you already have it and maybe you don't. However, it did not exist when this first version of the HAC Glossary was released.

If you proceed and the HAC Main Table of Contents is not available, you will simply receive an error message and return to the HAC Glossary.

It does not hurt anything to try.

[Proceed to HAC Main Table of Contents.](#)

Before:

The HAC Glossary is copyrighted, 1994, by Chet Langin, Langin Software, 532 W. 3rd Street, Centralia, IL 62801-5407, USA.

All rights reserved. No warranty is expressed or implied. See [trademarks](#).

HAC stands for HyperActive Components.

It is *Hyper* because it uses hypertext.

It is *Active* because it includes the latest information which is popularly available.

It is *Components* because it can be integrated with other software.

Go to [During](#).

During:

The best way to access the glossary is to use the Search button.

See illustration.

This can involve three steps...

Step 1: Type in what you want to look up in the glossary.

Step 2: Select one of the listed keywords.

Step 3: Select one of the listed topics.

Go to **After**.

After:

The best way to get the latest and most complete version of the HAC Glossary is to register it. Future versions will contain corrections and refinements, if needed, and will add new acronyms, names, and terms to the glossary.

To obtain the latest version of the HAC Glossary, send \$9.95 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling to...

**HAC Glossary
Langin Software
532 W. 3rd St.
Centralia, IL 62801-5407 USA**

...or select [Order Form](#).

If you would like to include the HAC Glossary with your own program, see [programming](#).

Print order form.

HAC Glossary Order Form

Your Name: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Ordering Fees:

HAC Glossary	\$ 9.95
Shipping and Handling	<u>\$ 4.00</u>
	\$13.95

Copies ordered: _____

Total amount due: _____

Send to:

Langin Software
532 W. 3rd St.
Centralia, IL 62801-5407 USA

Programming:

[Print this topic.](#)

You can access the HAC Glossary with programming code or via [hypertext jumps](#) from your own help files.

But, first, who is authorized to do this?

Shareware authors only may receive a license to distribute the HAC Glossary with their Shareware and registered versions for \$49.95 plus \$4.00 shipping and handling. This license is for unlimited distribution with up to five products by the same author. It does not include distribution of any other types of commercial versions of programs.

Any non-Shareware commercial distribution of the HAC Glossary requires a negotiated license. This includes all commercial software that is not the direct result of a user registering a Shareware product.

For more information, contact Langin Software, 532 W. 3rd St., Centralia, IL, 62801-5407, USA. 73770.615@compuserve.com.

How to do the programming:

The HAC Glossary can be called from programming code with the Windows WinHelp function. The Table of Contents has been given the arbitrary identifying value of 101. The below example, in C, assigns the value 101 to **Contents** and then calls the function...

```
#define Contents 101
WinHelp(hwnd,"HACGloss.HLP",HELP_CONTEXT,(DWORD)Contents);
```

The HAC Glossary is then launched as a separate entity from your software. This means that the HAC Glossary is not automatically terminated when your program is terminated. You have to specifically terminate the HAC Glossary with this command...

```
WinHelp(hwnd,"HACGloss.HLP",HELP_QUIT,NULL);
```

Other methods of accessing a help file from program code are available. See your programming manual for more information.

The best way of accessing the HAC Glossary is from your own help file. Topics can be called seamlessly from the glossary almost as though they were in your own file. Refer to your programming manuals on how to create your own help file.

After you know how to create your own hypertext jumps in a help file, the secret of accessing the HAC Glossary is determining what the glossary's context strings are. The term **Clipper Chip** will be used as an example.

First, start the HAC Glossary and use the Search button to go to the topic you are interested in. In this example, go to the **Clipper Chip** topic. At the top left corner of the topic, you will see the topic title in bold face. In this case, the topic title is **Clipper Chip**. This topic title is the basis for determining the context string.

Second, separate words in the topic title with the underline character. Thus, **Clipper Chip** becomes **Clipper_Chip**.

Third, add **D_** to the beginning. Thus, **Clipper_Chip** becomes **D_Clipper_Chip**. The **D_** stands for *definition*, as in the definition of the Clipper Chip.

Fourth, add **@HACGloss.HLP** to the end. So, **D_Clipper_Chip** becomes **D_Clipper_Chip@HACGloss.HLP**, which is the context string for the Clipper Chip topic. This context string means to *access the definition of the Clipper Chip at the HACGloss.HLP file*.

In some cases, characters are spelled out.

Here are some other examples...

The **Shareware** topic is accessed as **D_Shareware@HACGloss.HLP**

The **Byte-Bonding** topic is accessed as **D_Byte_Bonding@HACGloss.HLP**

The **Barlow, John Perry** topic is accessed as

D_Barlow_John_Perry@HACGloss.HLP

The **/bye** topic is access as **D_Slash_bye@HACGloss.HLP**

Additional customizations can be made to the HAC Glossary by Langin Software. For example, specific definitions can be added. Also, more definitions can be assigned values so that they can be called directly from program code. Your comments are welcome on how to further improve the HAC Glossary for programmers.

What's New:

Use the [Search button](#) to find out what items have been added or changed in this version of the glossary.

See [illustration](#).

For example...

Step 1: Enter a year, such as 1994.

Step 2: Select a month from the first list.

Step 3: Select a new or changed item from the second list.

Some acronyms and abbreviations, such as the one selected, are only spelled out in the search list. They are not defined.

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2.88M Floppy

A theoretical disk that can be used by DOS versions 5.0 and higher, however, it has never received popular use.

The structure for a 2.88M floppy is this:

3.5-inch disk
Two sides
36 Sectors
80 Tracks

The difference between a 1.44M disk and a 2.88M disk is that the number of sectors is doubled from 18 to 36.

The math is easy:

512 bytes per sector (times)
36 sectors per track (times)
80 tracks (times)
2 sides (equals)

2,949,120 bytes

Incidentally, remember how many thousands of times you have read that a K is 1,024 and not 1,000? Did you know that an M is 1,024K and not 1,000K?

Check this out:

2,949,120 bytes is (divided by 1,024) 2,880K.

However:

2,880K is (divided again by 1,024) 2.8125M.

So, a 2.88M floppy is really 2.8125M!

386

Short for 80386. The Intel CPU chip that introduced 32-bit technology to personal computers in 1985. It has 32-bit registers and a 32-bit address bus and comes in two varieties as far as data buses. The DX has a 32-bit data bus and the SX has a 16-bit data bus. See CPU.

8010 Star

A workstation developed at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center in 1981 which was the precursor of the Macintosh.

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

8086

An 8088 but with a 16-bit data bus.

8088

The Intel CPU chip that was used on the original IBM PC. It has 16-bit registers, but is limited to an 8-bit data bus and a 20-bit address bus. See CPU.

80286

The second popular Intel CPU chip to be used on personal computers. It has 16-bit registers and a 16-bit data bus, and increased the address bus from 20 to 24 bits. However, this is all behind the current 32-bit technology. See CPU.

8237

An Intel DMA (Direct Memory Access) programmable controller chip.

Source: C Users Journal, November, 1993.

A:

The A disk drive. The colon (:) indicates to MS-DOS that the A represents a disk drive.

A>

The default DOS prompt for when A: is the default disk drive. This is an older style of DOS prompt which is seldom used. DOS now customizes the DOS prompt for you so that the default directory is also shown, as well as the default disk drive.

A:\>

A:\> is the standard DOS prompt for when A: is the default disk drive.

ACCESS.Bus

A proposed method of connecting numerous peripheral devices into a single serial port.

Source: Windows Sources, April, 1994.

Address Bus

The lines from a CPU to memory which indicate the addresses of the data which is being used. Each line carries a bit, so the larger the bus, measured in bits (lines) the more memory which can be addressed (accessed). As an illustration, suppose that there are two lines...

00 = 0
01 = 1
10 = 2
11 = 3

Counting address 0, four addresses can be accessed. By adding one line, the amount of address which can be accessed is doubled...

000 = 0
001 = 1
010 = 2
011 = 3
100 = 4
101 = 5
110 = 6
111 = 7

The smallest actual address size which has become popular is the 20-bit size of the original IBM PC. A 20-bit address bus can access 1,048,576 bytes, which happens to be one megabyte. (It is slightly more than one million because of the way bits keep track of numbers.)

Two other address bus sizes are also popular: 24 bits, and 32 bits. Here is how they compare...

20-bit address bus 1 megabyte
24-bit address bus 16 megabytes
32-bit address bus 4,096 megabytes

Now, here are the address bus sizes of some popular CPU's...

8088 20 bits
8086 20 bits
80286 24 bits
80386 32 bits

The 20-bit address bus of the 8088 chip is the cause of the famous 640K DOS memory limit. Although, 1 megabyte was addressable, 384K was used by the system, leaving only 640K for programs.

AI

Artificial Intelligence.

Artificial Intelligence is just that--artificial.

Computers cannot think. This idea has caused many casual users to fear them. They give computers human attributes and are afraid to damage the computer's "brain."

This is all hogwash.


Computers are no more intelligent than a '57 Chevy rusting in a salvage yard.

Computers do everything in bits and bytes. Everything. Humans have become very sophisticated in manipulating bits and bytes to represent numbers, the alphabet, programs, and, even, symbolic thought. However, it is the humans who are doing this sophisticated thinking--not the computers.

Artificial intelligence can be boiled down to bits and bytes, just like everything else a computer does.

Do not let it scare you.

ALT

Abbreviation for ALternate. There are two  keys on most keyboards. You can use either one.

Analog

Not digital. Something, such as an electric field, which has an infinite range of potential values, as opposed to being simply on or off.

ANSI

Stands for American National Standards Institute, and is a system of character codes to control screen output.

API:

Stands for *application programming interface*. This is a collection of subroutines which is supplied with Windows and is available to programmers.

For example, *CreateWindow* is an API subroutine which programmers can use to have Windows create a window for them. The programmer must provide parameters with the *CreateWindow* call so that Windows knows what kind of window to create.

Writing Windows programs is largely a matter of knowing how to use the appropriate API.


Application

Application programs are programs such as spreadsheets, database managers, and word processors. They have particular applications.

Contrast them with operating systems and programming languages.

Also, a program which runs in Windows. In DOS, the programmer writes most of the program code and the result is called a *program*. In Windows, much of the program code is already supplied as subroutines which can be used by a programmer. Therefore, the programming result is often called an application of windows, or, simply, *application* instead of being called a program.

Arrow Mouse Cursor

The standard mouse cursor which probably (see [flexibility](#)) looks something like this: . It can be customized to many shapes. See also [hand mouse cursor](#).

ASCII

Stands for *American Standard Code for Information Interchange*. It is pronounced *ass'-key*. It is the standard DOS character set. The primary characteristic of ASCII is that it is primarily just text characters. For this reason it can usually be displayed on a screen without any funny looking characters and can be printed on virtually all printers.

Disadvantages of ASCII are that foreign characters are not included and special codes for bold text and other types of formatting are not available.

In reference to files, an ASCII file is one that is virtually all text. The opposite type of file is a binary one, which see.

The original IBM PC character set used ASCII characters. (However, IBM mainframes did not.)

The first 32 ASCII characters are for control codes and are not normally displayed. Note that many of these codes are outdated and were intended for teletype machines. Here they are...

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Function</u>
00000000	00	Null
00000001	01	Start Of Header
00000010	02	Start Of Text
00000011	03	End Of Text
00000100	04	End Of Transmission
00000101	05	Enquiry
00000110	06	Acknowledgement
00000111	07	Bell
00001000	08	Backspace
00001001	09	Tab
00001010	10	Line Feed
00001011	11	Vertical Tab
00001100	12	Form Feed
00001101	13	Carriage Return
00001110	14	Shift Out
00001111	15	Shift In
00010000	16	Data Line Escape
00010001	17	Device Control X-On
00010010	18	Device Control Tape-On
00010011	19	Device Control X-Off
00010100	20	Device Control Tape-Off
00010101	21	Negative Acknowledgement
00010110	22	Synchronous Idle
00010111	23	End Of Transmission Block
00011000	24	Cancel
00011001	25	End Of Medium

00011010	26	Substitute
00011011	27	Escape
00011100	28	Field Separator
00011101	29	Group Separator
00011110	30	Record Separator
00011111	31	Unit Separator

Bytes 32 through 127 are the lower ASCII characters. They include the alphabet, numbers, and punctuation marks. They are called *lower* because 32-127 are lower numbers than 128-256, which represent the higher ASCII characters. Here are the lower ASCII characters:

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Character</u>
00100000	032	(Spacebar)
00100001	033	!
00100010	034	"
00100011	035	#
00100100	036	\$
00100101	037	%
00100110	038	&
00100111	039	'
00101000	040	(
00101001	041)
00101010	042	*
00101011	043	+
00101100	044	,
00101101	045	-
00101110	046	.
00101111	047	/
00110000	048	0
00110001	049	1
00110010	050	2
00110011	051	3
00110100	052	4
00110101	053	5
00110110	054	6
00110111	055	7
00111000	056	8
00111001	057	9
00111010	058	:
00111011	059	;
00111100	060	<
00111101	061	=
00111110	062	>
00111111	063	?
01000000	064	@
01000001	065	A
01000010	066	B
01000011	067	C
01000100	068	D
01000101	069	E
01000110	070	F
01000111	071	G
01001000	072	H
01001001	073	I

01001010	074	J
01001011	075	K
01001100	076	L
01001101	077	M
01001110	078	N
01001111	079	O
01010000	080	P
01010001	081	Q
01010010	082	R
01010011	083	S
01010100	084	T
01010101	085	U
01010110	086	V
01010111	087	W
01011000	088	X
01011001	089	Y
01011010	090	Z
01011011	091	[
01011100	092	\
01011101	093]
01011110	094	^
01011111	095	~
01100000	096	·
01100001	097	a
01100010	098	b
01100011	099	c
01100100	100	d
01100101	101	e
01100110	102	f
01100111	103	g
01101000	104	h
01101001	105	i
01101010	106	j
01101011	107	k
01101100	108	l
01101101	109	m
01101110	110	n
01101111	111	o
01110000	112	p
01110001	113	q
01110010	114	r
01110011	115	s
01110100	116	t
01110101	117	u
01110110	118	v
01110111	119	w
01111000	120	x
01111001	121	y
01111010	122	z
01111011	123	{
01111100	124	
01111101	125	}
01111110	126	~
01111111	127	(backspace)

The high ASCII characters are not the same for various computers,

components, and programs. A listing follows, but it may vary depending upon the characteristics of your particular system.

<u>Byte</u>	<u>Numb</u> <u>er</u>	<u>Character</u>
10000000	128	€
10000001	129	□
10000010	130	,
10000011	131	f
10000100	132	”
10000101	133	...
10000110	134	†
10000111	135	‡
10001000	136	^
10001001	137	‰
10001010	138	Š
10001011	139	<
10001100	140	Œ
10001101	141	□
10001110	142	Ž
10001111	143	□
10010000	144	□
10010001	145	‘
10010010	146	,’
10010011	147	“
10010100	148	”
10010101	149	•
10010110	150	—
10010111	151	—
10011000	152	~
10011001	153	™
10011010	154	š
10011011	155	>
10011100	156	œ
10011101	157	□
10011110	158	ž
10011111	159	ÿ
10100000	160	
10100001	161	i
10100010	162	¢
10100011	163	£
10100100	164	¤
10100101	165	¥
10100110	166	¦
10100111	167	§
10101000	168	::
10101001	169	©
10101010	170	ª
10101011	171	«
10101100	172	¬
10101101	173	
10101110	174	®
10101111	175	¯
10110000	176	°
10110001	177	±
10110010	178	²

10110011	179	³
10110100	180	´
10110101	181	µ
10110110	182	¶
10110111	183	·
10111000	184	¸
10111001	185	¹
10111010	186	º
10111011	187	»
10111100	188	¼
10111101	189	½
10111110	190	¾
10111111	191	¿
11000000	192	°
11000001	193	Á
11000010	194	Â
11000011	195	Ã
11000100	196	Ä
11000101	197	Å
11000110	198	Æ
11000111	199	Ç
11001000	200	È
11001001	201	É
11001010	202	Ê
11001011	203	Ë
11001100	204	Ì
11001101	205	Í
11001110	206	Î
11001111	207	Ï
11010000	208	Ð
11010001	209	Ñ
11010010	210	Ò
11010011	211	Ó
11010100	212	Ô
11010101	213	Õ
11010110	214	Ö
11010111	215	×
11011000	216	Ø
11011001	217	Ù
11011010	218	Ú
11011011	219	Û
11011100	220	Ü
11011101	221	Ý
11011110	222	Þ
11011111	223	ß
11100000	224	à
11100001	225	á
11100010	226	â
11100011	227	ã
11100100	228	ä
11100101	229	å
11100110	230	æ
11100111	231	ç
11101000	232	è
11101001	233	é
11101010	234	ê

11101011	235	ë
11101100	236	ì
11101101	237	í
11101110	238	î
11101111	239	ï
11110000	240	ð
11110001	241	ñ
11110010	242	ò
11110011	243	ó
11110100	244	ô
11110101	245	õ
11110110	246	ö
11110111	247	÷
11111000	248	ø
11111001	249	ù
11111010	250	ú
11111011	251	û
11111100	252	ü
11111101	253	ý
11111110	254	þ
11111111	255	ÿ

If there are 256 characters, why did the counting stop at 255? Because it started at 0.

ASP

Stands for *Association of Shareware Professionals*. An organization of authors, vendors, and others who want to promote shareware.

The ASP ombudsman statement:

This program is produced by a member of the Association of Shareware Professionals (ASP). ASP wants to make sure that the shareware principle works for you. If you are unable to resolve a shareware- related problem with an ASP member by contacting the member directly, ASP may be able to help. The ASP Ombudsman can help you resolve a dispute or problem with an ASP member, but does not provide technical support for members' products. Please write to the ASP Ombudsman at 545 Grover Road, Muskegon, MI 49442 USA, or send a CompuServe message via CompuServe Mail to ASP Ombudsman 70007,3536.

Asynchronous

Data transfer methods sometimes depend upon internal timing sequences used by a particular type of computer. Asynchronous data transfer is a method of connecting two or more computers that does not depend upon the timing sequences of the computers.

AUTOEXEC.BAT

The ***AUTO***atically ***EXEC***uted ***BAT***ch file. It is located in the root directory and is automatically executed everytime the computer is turned on.

B:

Stands for the B disk drive. The colon (:) indicates to MS-DOS that the *B* represents a disk drive.

Back Button

A button towards the top of the help window. By pointing and clicking at it, you go back to the page you were just at. Like a string leading out of a maze, it allows you to retrace your steps.

A sample one is circled (with an arrow pointing to it) in the illustration.

Backslash

The backslash is the \ character. The backslash in MS-DOS stands for the root directory.

The backslash also separates directories. For example, in . . .

D:\PATH\

... the first backslash indicates the root. The second backslash indicates that *PATH* is a directory and the next item will be another directory or a filename.

Probably the most common mistake made in entering MS-DOS commands is confusing the slash (/) with the backslash (\). The slash leans forwards; the backslash leans backwards. The slash is used with switches; the backslash is used to represent the root.

Bar

A rectangular area of the screen used for a particular purpose. An example is the title bar.

Bar (Scroll Bar)

The bar of a scroll bar along which the thumb button moves. The location of the thumb button on the bar indicates which part of the contents of a window is being displayed. The thumb button can be dragged along the bar with the mouse cursor in order to scroll the contents of the window. Dragging the thumb button up, for example, moves towards the top of the text.

See illustration.

Barlow, John Perry

One of the founders of EFF.

BASIC

Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code. It is a programming language.

It is called *symbolic* because it allows programmers to use symbols to represent numbers and information. In algebra, these symbols are called variables.

For example . . .

$$X = 3$$

In BASIC, *X* is called a symbol. In algebra, *X* is called a variable. It means the same thing.

BASIC is the most distributed programming language there is because IBM included it along with all of the personal computers sold. Now, Microsoft distributes a version of it with every copy of MS-DOS.

BASIC is also called BASICA (for *BASIC Advanced*) and GW-BASIC (for *Gee Whiz BASIC*), as well as many other names of variations.

Note: BASIC and BASICA are on IBM brand computers. GW-BASIC is on other brands of computers.

The version of BASIC currently being distributed with MS-DOS is called QBasic, for *Quick BASIC*. Other brand names of BASIC are also on the market.

Many professional personal computer programmers do not use BASIC. Common programming languages used by the pros are assembly, C, and Pascal.

Do not confuse BASIC with the BIOS (Basic Input/Output System). They are two different things.

Batch File

A computer file which runs batches of MS-DOS commands. A batch file must have the extension BAT. Batch files are technically not programs, but they act like programs in that they have keywords and can be run like programs. Batch files have some of their own special commands.

Baud

Short for Jean-Maurice-Emile Baudot (1845-1903), French, and refers to signal changes per second in reference to modem data transfer rates. Depending on the technology used for a particular modem, may or may not be the same as bits per second (bps) for that modem. Baudot invented in 1894 multiplexing of telegraph transmissions. *Multiplex* means to send more than one message at a time.

BBS

BBS stands for computer *Bulletin Board Service*. It is a computer which is hooked to a telephone line and can be phoned by other computers. BBS's are good for electronic mail communication and for distributing programs, as well as other things. The name comes from the bulletin boards in the student centers of colleges, where anyone can post a message and everybody else can read it.

Bidirectional

Something, such as a telephone line, which communicates in both directions at once.

Binary

A type of file which contains information besides text. Examples are program, database, spreadsheet, and graphics files. The opposite of a binary file is an ASCII file, which see.

The binary numerical system uses only two numbers, 0 and 1, and is the actual numerical system that digital computers must use internally. See bit for an example of counting in binary.

Binop

Binary Operator. An equation with three variables, any two of which can be used to determine the third. For example, $x+y=z$.

Source: Dr. Dobb's Journal, June, 1994.

BIOS

Basic Input/Output System. This is software which runs the components of a particular brand of computer.

For example, a programmer instructs MS-DOS to display a character on the video screen. But, the programmer does not know exactly how MS-DOS does it. MS-DOS, in turn, instructs the BIOS to display the character on the screen. However, the MS-DOS programmer does not know exactly how the BIOS does it.

The BIOS is software written for a particular brand of computer. When MS-DOS calls on it to display a character on the screen, the BIOS is what actually does the work.

The reason that so many different brands of computers can all run the same software is because of this division of labor. The BIOS does the nitty gritty work for a particular computer. MS-DOS works with different kinds of BIOS. Therefore, a program that runs on MS-DOS will work on any computer that has a BIOS which MS-DOS can work with.

BIOS Interrupts

An *interrupt* is a subroutine which can be used by any program. A *BIOS interrupt* is a subroutine which is a part of the BIOS (Basic Input/Output System).

Bit

Stands for *Binary digit*. It is a single switch that can be on or off. It is the most basic unit that makes up all digital computers. A computer has millions or billions of them.

A bit is commonly represented as a 0 (for *off*) or 1 (for *on*). Groups of bits represent characters, numbers, pixels, programs, literally **everything** that a computer does.

Eight bits is a byte. The following series of bytes counts from 0 to 9 in binary...

```
00000000 = 0
00000001 = 1
00000010 = 2
00000011 = 3
00000100 = 4
00000101 = 5
00000110 = 6
00000111 = 7
00001000 = 8
00001001 = 9
```

The eight bits in a byte can be on and off in 256 variations and can count from 0 to 255. They can also be used to represent characters, like this...

```
01100001 = a
01100010 = b
01100011 = c
```

combinations of bytes can be used to represent programs. For example...

```
11111110 11000010
```

...means to add one to a certain number.

How does a computer know if bits are numbers, characters, programs, or something else?

The answer is that when a computer is turned on, it looks at a group of bytes in a certain location as program code to be executed. Programmers take over from there and, with program code, tell the computer which bytes should be treated as what.

Bit Net

The Internet.

Source: Computer underground Digest, May 1, 1994.

Boot

To turn the computer on.

It is called this because MS-DOS goes through a series of routines to get the computer running. These routines are tied together and the process is thus something like lacing up a boot.

Box

A small square area of the screen used for a particular purpose. An examples of a box is the control box. When a box is selected, it does **not** give the illusion of being pushed down.

bps

Bits per second.

Brand, Stewart

One of the original Merry Pranksters. Editor of the *Whole Earth Catalog*. Co-founded the Well, a popular BBS in San Francisco. Now, with the EFF.

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

Bug

An error.

The word "bug" was used this way before the computer age. However, U.S. Naval Reserve Rear Admiral (Retired) Grace Murray Hopper made the word famous when an actual bug caused a short in an early mainframe computer, the Mark II at Harvard. She taped the bug to her logbook for September 9, 1945, with an explanation of what happened.

Usually, the word is used now in reference to programs which do not work correctly. Programmers often refer to *bugs* as *features*.

Bus:

Lines that allow a CPU to communicate with other components. See data bus and address bus.

Some access rates are...

1.5MB/s to 5MB/s (megabytes per second) for an ISA (Industry Standard Architecture) bus.

32MB/s for an EISA (Extended ISA) bus.

132MB/s to 133MB/s for a VESA (Video Electronics Standards Association) bus.

Button

A rectangular area on the screen which appears to be a button and which, when selected, does something. Buttons often change appearance when selected so that they look like they are being pushed down. They are sometimes on a button bar.

Can also refer to a mouse button.

Button Bar

A bar used to display buttons. It often appears horizontally directly below an overhead menu, but can be vertical and appear anywhere.

Byte

A group of eight bits. Pronounced *bite*. Spelled funny to help distinguish it from the word *bit*. The word *bit* is smaller than the word *byte* and a bit is smaller than a byte.

A byte is often represented by 1's and 0's and looks like this: 01001101.
(However, bytes are often also represented by decimal numbers, and in other ways.)

The bits in a byte can be arranged 256 different ways. Bytes can represent numbers, the alphabet, programming code, and anything else that a programmer wants them to represent.

How does the computer know if a byte is a character or something else?
The computer does not know anything. What a byte represents is determined by programmers.

What if a program needs more than 256 variations of something? More than one byte is used.

The original IBM PC character set had 256 characters consistent with the 256 different ways that bits could be set in a byte. See ASCII.

Byte-Bonding

For two computer enthusiasts to psychologically bond while discussing computers.

Source: Wired, June, 1994

C

One of the most popular programming languages for personal computers. Used especially by professional programmers. Designed by Dennis Ritchie. Derived from a language called *B*.

C:

The C disk drive. The colon (:) indicates to MS-DOS that the C represents a disk drive.

C+@

An OO programming language similar to C++ that includes a library of objects. It is pronounced *Cat*. Notably, the @ method is used for point objects. (The @ method is derived from Smalltalk, another OO language.)

A common object for any OO language is a point object that consists of X and Y variables to specify a point. The @ method is used to specify these variables like this...

MyPoint = 10 @ 35;

...which means **MyPoint** is a point at the location X=10 and Y=35.

Source: Dr. Dobbs's Journal, October, 1993, Page 24.

C++

A popular OO programming language derived from C. Object oriented programming is in the eyes of the programmer. It is not obvious to the user if a program is written in C or C++.

In C, variables and subroutines are organized separately. In C++, variables and subroutines can be organized together. This grouping is called an *object*.

A disadvantage of C++ is that it is initially difficult to conceptualize and involves the writing of more code. An advantage is that, in the long run, the code may be more organized.

C>

The default DOS prompt for when C: is the default disk drive. This is an older style of DOS prompt which is seldom used. DOS now customizes the DOS prompt for you so that the default directory is also shown, as well as the default disk drive.

C:\>

C:\> is the standard DOS prompt for when C: is the default disk drive.

Cache

A place where data is temporarily stored. The problem is that a CPU can process information faster than other parts of a computer. A cache often paces the flow of information.

In printers, the data can be sent quickly to a cache where it is held and gradually fed out at the speed the printer can receive it. In this respect, it is simply a different word for spooler.

In disk drives, often-accessed data is kept in a cache which handles it more quickly than a disk drive.

In CPU's the next code instructions or data or kept ready in a cache, which can be accessed more quickly than Random Access Memory (RAM).

Captain Crunch

The nickname of John Draper after he used a whistle in Captain Crunch cereal boxes to access long distance phone lines in 1971.

Source: Scientific American, March 1994.

Caption

Another name for the title of a window. Generally speaking, programmers call it a *caption* while users call it a *title*.

Caption Bar

Another name for the title bar. Programming manuals use the term *caption bar* while user manuals use the term title bar.

CCRMA (Center for Computer Research in Music and Acoustics)

At Stanford University, pronounced "Karma."

CD

1) Compact Disk.

2) Change Directory. A Unix, DOS, and FTP command which changes a directory. The Unix and FTP commands are in lowercase (cd).

CD-ROM Disk Speeds

The base speed is 154 kilobytes per second.

Double-speed is 300K/s, tri-speed is 450K/s and quad-speed is 600K/s.

The higher speeds allow smoother video animation.

Central Processing Unit

A chip which does the actual computing. See CPU.

CERT (Computer Emergency Response Team)

An Internet security team at Carnegie Mellon University.

Source: Scientific American, March, 1994.

Chicago

The code name for a particular version of Windows, possibly to be officially named *Version 4.0*.

Chip

"Chip" is the commonly used word for what is actually an Integrated Circuit (IC).

A "circuit" is an electrical configuration which can be used to accomplish goals. For example, circuits of wiring make the lights in your house work. Circuits of electricity are also what make computers work, although computer circuits are extremely tiny. (Circuits of electricity keep track of whether 86bits are on or off.)

An "integrated circuit" is a collection of circuits which are grouped together. The computer revolution was sparked by integrated circuits which could be miniaturized onto small pieces of silicon.

These integrated circuits start with chunks of silicon. A chip of silicon is sliced off of the chunk. Then the chip of silicon is used to make the integrated circuit. The resulting integrated circuits are thus called "chips."

Chip Wars

(Note: See [CPU](#) for background information.)

Intel changed its naming pattern when it called its latest chip the *Pentium* instead of the 80586. Other manufacturers are now directly challenging Intel with their own chips, not copying the Pentium, but trying to surpass it.

It may be difficult to keep the names and specifications straight, so the HAC Glossary is starting a table to sort things out. This table will be incomplete, at first, but will improve as more information is gathered. For comparison, it starts with the early chips.

<u>Maker</u>	<u>Chip</u>	<u>Nicknames</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Re</u>
Intel	8088	8088, PC, XT	1978	CISC	
Intel	8086	8086	1979	CISC	
Intel	80286	286, AT	1982	CISC	
Intel	80386DX	386	1985	CISC	
Intel	80386SX	386	1988	CISC	
Intel	80486DX	486	1989	CISC	
AMD	Am486DX-40			CISC	
Intel	80486SX	486	1991	CISC	
Intel	80486DX2	DX2	1992	CISC	
AMD	Am486DX2-66		1993	CISC	
Cyrix	Cx486S40			CISC	
<u>Maker</u>	<u>Chip</u>	<u>Nicknames</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Re</u>
Intel	Pentium	Pentium	1993	CISC	
Intel	DX2 Pentium		1994	CISC	
Intel	DX4 Pentium	Clock Tripled	1994	CISC	
Intel	P54C	P54C	1994	CISC	
NexGen	Nx586	Nx586		CISC	
Intel	P6 Pentium	P6	1995	CISC	
<u>Maker</u>	<u>Chip</u>	<u>Nicknames</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Re</u>
Cyrix	Cyrix M1	M1		CISC	
DEC	DECchip 21064	AXP Alpha	1992	RISC	
DEC	DECchip 21064A	21064A		RISC	
DEC	DECchip 21066	21066	1993	RISC	
Hewlett-Packard	PA-RISC 7100	PA-RISC 7100		RISC	
IBM	486SLC3	Blue Lightning	1993	CISC	
IBM	Power2	Power2	1993	RISC	
MIPS	MIPS R4200	R4200	1993	RISC	
MIPS	MIPS R4400	R4400	1993	RISC	
Motorola	PowerPC 601	PPC601	1993	RISC	

Motorola	PowerPC 603	PPC603	1994	RISC
Motorola	PowerPC 604	PPC604	1995	RISC
Motorola	PowerPC 620	PPC620	1995	RISC
Sun	MicroSparc II	MicroSparc II	1993	RISC
Sun	SuperSparc+	SuperSparc+		RISC
Sun	UltraSparc	UltraSparc		RISC

Circuit Board

A circuit board is a plastic board with an electronic circuit built into it. Circuit boards are various sizes. A typical size is slightly larger than a standard business envelope. Usually, circuit boards have several chips on them which are connected by lines which conduct electricity. The lines sometimes look somewhat like railroad tracks.

Many computers have a circuit board which is called a motherboard that lies flat across the bottom of the computer. The motherboard contains the CPU and other chips. Other circuit boards, sometimes called daughterboards, are vertical and slide into slots in the motherboard. These daughterboards have special functions, such as running disk drives or a video display monitor.

Daughterboards are also called *cards*.

Client Area

The central part of a window intended to be utilized as the workspace by the user or the programmer.

Clipper Chip

A method promoted by the National Security Agency (NSA) which offers powerful encryption, but the data can be decoded by the US Government. Not to be confused with the Clipper programming language. The government is pushing to have the Clipper Chip installed on virtually all communication devices, such as telephones and computers, to make it easier to wire tap these devices.

When you are ready, select [Clipper Chip Graphic](#) to see a general idea of how the government's Clipper Chip is intended to be used. The terms used in the graphic are as follows...

Chip ID	Chip identification number. Each Clipper Chip has its own ID which can be used to determine its particular Chip Key (CK).
Chip Key (CK)	The key which the government can use to indirectly unencrypt the message. The User Key (UK) is encrypted with the Chip Key (CK) and sent along with the message. The government can use the Chip Key (CK) to unencrypt the User Key (UK) which can then be used to unencrypt the message. The Chip Key is the one which the government keeps in two separate parts, by two separate agencies.
Family Key (FK)	A key held by the government which is used to determine which Chip Key (CK) to use. The Family Key works on a large number of Clipper Chips. It <i>unlocks</i> the Chip ID. The Chip ID is then used by the government to obtain the two parts of the Chip Key (CK). The two parts of the Chip Key (CK) are combined in order to proceed. See Chip Key (CK), above, to see what happens next.
Key	In encryption, a key is not a physical thing like a door key. It is a series of bytes, such as a number, or phrase.
User Key (UK)	The key to encrypt the message that the user has. The receiver also has to have this key in order to unencrypt the message.

Cloaking

To hide a program by loading it into high memory.

Source: PC Magazine, May 17, 1994.

Clock Speed

How fast a CPU runs.

The original personal computer ran at 4.77MHz (megahertz). A fast one now runs at 99MHz.

Code

The word "code" can mean ...

Switches

The ASCII code

Computer instructions

PROMPT command \$ codes

Colon

The colon (:) indicates to MS-DOS that a letter refers to a disk drive. For example, A: means the A disk drive.

COM

Stands for *COMmunications port*. A serial port often used for modems and mice. A personal computer typically has up to four COM ports designated COM1, COM2, COM3, and COM4.

Command

A written instruction given to a computer at the DOS prompt or at the File/Run... menu item in the Program Manager. A typical command is a keyword to start a program. Another common type is a DOS command.

Command

A line on the video screen, such as at the DOS Prompt, on which a command is entered.

Compact Disk

A compact disk (CD) is a plastic disk which contains microscopic pits. A laser can read the pits and transform them into bits and bytes.

Compact disks have two common uses:

- 1) In stereo systems, a compact disk can store music.
- 2) In computers, a compact disk can store bits and bytes (and thus numbers and other information).

The same type of technology is used in both cases.

Compatible

Originally, a computer that ran the same software as an IBM Personal Computer. However, the unifying force of compatibles was not imitation of IBM, but the use of an Intel chip and MS-DOS. Since then, other manufacturers have imitated both Intel chips and MS-DOS, so the concept keeps getting fuzzier.

The single most unifying force at this time is that a compatible must be able to run programs written for MS-DOS.

Component Software

A goal of future versions of Windows is to emphasize objects over programs. An object can be, for example, a document with spreadsheets and graphics. Instead of loading a program to work on the document, you load the document. Then, *component software* is used to do the work processing, calculating, and drawing. This is just a way of saying that the programs used to work on the document are moved off center stage and are merely components of the work being done. The programming method of accomplishing this is called OLE.

CONFIG.SYS

A file which can be used to customize the operation of a computer.
CONFIG.SYS stands for *CONFIGure SYStem*.

Console

The display screen and keyboard. This is a leftover from the days when teletypes were used. On modern personal computers, the keyboard is the input console and the video screen is the output console.

Control Box


A small box in the upper left-hand corner of many windows. It has a hyphen (-) in it. A programmer determines if the control box appears with a window or not. The control box can be used to resize and close a window and to switch to other running applications. Pointing and clicking on the control box causes a control menu to appear. Double-clicking the control box causes the window to close.

It is called a *box* instead of a *button* because it does **not** give the graphical illusion of being depressed when it is selected.

Control Menu

A menu which appears when the control box is selected. This menu can be used to move, resize, and close windows and to switch to other running applications. Programmers have some influence over what appears in control menus so they are not all necessarily the same.

Most of the functions of the menu items can be accomplished easier by other means, which are explained somewhat in "The Visible Window". The control menu is a redundant way of doing the same things, perhaps if you forget the easier ways or if your mouse stops working.

You can access the control menu without a mouse by pressing F10, using the arrow keys until the control box is highlighted, and then by pressing .

Copland

Code name for a future version of the Apple System 7 Pro operating system.

Source: Byte, May, 1994.

Copy Protection

Various methods which some programmers use to make it difficult to copy their programs. The objective behind copy protection is to stop people from copying programs without paying for them.

Corner Border

The corner of a thick border in a window. It can be used to resize a window in two directions at once. It is difficult to do, but once you position the mouse cursor on a border corner, the cursor changes into a double arrow. Then, you can drag the mouse to resize the window. Compare with horizontal border, vertical border, and thin border.

CP/M

Control Program for Microcomputers. It was the most popular operating system until the IBM Personal Computer and MS-DOS came along in 1981. CP/M was marketed by Digital Research, which also had an MS-DOS clone called DR-DOS. This was purchased by Novell which calls it Novell DOS.

cps

Characters per second. *Character* and *byte* are often used synonymously, so *characters per second* and *bytes per second* usually mean the same thing.

CPU

CPU stands for **C**entral **P**rocessing **U**nit. A chip which does the actual computing. Other chips assist the CPU.

Most personal computers contain one of a series of Intel CPU chips. These chips vary in terms of speed and complexity, but their distinguishing characteristics, up to a point, have to do with how many bits they can handle at once.

The amount of bits they can handle depends upon the sizes of the registers, the data bus, and the address bus.

The original IBM PC had an 8088 chip. The 8088 was released in 1977, even though IBM did not use it until 1981. It had 16-bit registers, but only an 8-bit data bus. It had a 20-bit address bus which was the cause of the famous 640K DOS size limit.

Next in the PC line was the 80286 chip, also called the *286*, which was released in 1984. It had 16-bit registers and a 16-bit data bus and increased the address bus to 24 bits. This theoretically broke the 640K barrier, but most software did not take advantage of it.

Next was the 80386 chip, also called the *386*, released in 1985. It jumped to 32-bit registers, a 32-bit data bus, and a 32-bit address bus. The 80486, also called the *486*, keeps up this standard.

The 80386SX chip, released in 1988, and the 80486SX chip still have 32-bit registers and 32-bit address buses, but only 16-bit data buses. Since then, the designation *DX* has come to mean a 386 or 486 with a full 32-bit data bus.

Summary...


386DX	32-bit data bus
386SX	16-bit data bus

Intel has so far dominated the personal computer industry with this series of chips, but that may be changing. The newest chips have names like Pentium, M1, and PowerPC. For more information, see Chip Wars.

CRC

Stands for *Cyclic Redundancy Check*. This is a number which is determined by scanning a file. If the file has been changed, the CRC number will be different. It is used to maintain file integrity. For example, when PKZIP compresses a file, it determines and saves the CRC for that file. When the file is uncompressed, PKUNZIP recomputes the CRC and compares it with the original. If it is different, the new file is not the same as the original. (This could be, for example, because a disk has been corrupted, or because of interference when a file is transmitted over phone lines.)

CTRL

Abbreviatfor ConTRoL. There are two  keys on most keyboards. You can use either one.

Cursor

An image which can be moved around on a video monitor and indicates a location on the screen. It is often an underline (_) or a pipe (|) but can have other shapes. See arrow mouse cursor and hand mouse cursor.

Cyberspace

The virtual reality inside computers. In science fiction, people enter this virtual reality to transverse networks. In studies of artificial intelligence, scientists and others wonder if peoples memories and thought processes can be transferred to computers. Interaction with others on networks, particularly Internet, is sometimes referred to as *cyberspace*. In general terms, anything having to do with the abstract inner workings of computers.

Cycle

One pulse of electricity flowing through a computer.

D:

Drive. When you see *D:* in syntax, it means to substitute the letter for an actual drive, such as A: or C:.

Data Bus

The lines which carry data to and from a CPU. Think of the data bus as being a superhighway with at least eight lanes. When a byte goes down this highway, it goes sideways, with one bit per lane. This means that the bytes can go down the road eight times faster, conceptually, than if the bits had to go down one lane a bit at a time.

Here are the sizes, in bits, of the data buses of some popular CPU chips...

8088	8 bits
8086	16 bits
80286	16 bits
80386DX	32 bits
80386SX	16 bits

Depending upon how you use your computer, traffic jams can be created by different sizes in your registers and your data buses. Here is an example...

Although an 80386SX can process 32 bits at a time with its registers, it can only move 16 bits at a time into and out of its CPU.

See also, Address Bus.

Data Transfer Rates

How fast is fast? Here are some sample rates of how fast data can travel.

Speed	Device
All rates are approximate and vary under real conditions.	300 baud modem. For an 80-by-25 text video screen of 2,000 characters, this would be 54 seconds to fill one screen.
37 <u>cps</u>	1200 baud modem.
150 cps	2400 baud modem. Approximately 7 seconds to fill the example video screen.
300 cps	9,600 modem.
1,200 cps	14,400 modem. Approximately 1 second per text video screen.
1,800 cps	16,800 modem.
2,100 cps	19,200 modem. Also, satellite transmission.
2,400 cps	28,800 modem.
3,600 cps	The General Magic 38.4 <u>Kbps</u> MagicBeam used in the Apple Newton and the Sharp Wizard.
4,915 cps	A 56 Kbps Digital telephone.
7,000 cps	A basic-rate ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) 64 Kbps digital telephone.
8,192 cps	The LapLink AirShare at 115 Kbps. This is so close to the Omnibook, below, that they may be the same, just rounded differently.
14,720 cps	The Hewlett-Packard OmniBook 115.2 Kbps SIR (Serial Infrared) interface.
14,745 cps	A 150 Kbps (standard speed) CD-ROM (compact disk read-only memory). Approximately 10 text video screens per second.
19,200 cps	A 230 Kbps Farallon PhoneNet LocalTalk on normal phone cord.
29,440 cps	A 300 Kbps (double speed) CD-ROM.
38,400 cps	A 450 Kbps (triple speed) CD-ROM.
57,600 cps	Actual cable (TV) access (500 Kbps) to Internet in some areas. The Zenith
64,000 cps	

65,536 cps

76,800 cps

Note: The T1 (Trunk 1) line has been variously reported as having speeds of 1.5, 1.54, 1.544, and 1.56 megabits per second.

196,608 cps

201,850 cps

202,375 cps

524,288 cps

1,310,720 cps

1,638,400 cps

2,621,440 cps

4,456,448 cps

5,898,240 cps

18,350,080 cps

20,316,160 cps

81,526,784 cps

HomeWorks modem for cable TV. Approximately 32 text screens per second.
A 512 Kbps DAT (digital audio tape).

A 600 Kbps (quadruple speed) CD-ROM.
A primary-rate ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network) 1.5 Mbps digital phone. May refer to the same thing as T1 line, below, but rounded. A QIC (quarter-inch tape).

ADSL (Asymmetrical Digital Subscriber Line) transmission over copper wire (1.54 Mbps). What one precompressed movie needs. May refer to the same thing as a T1 line, below, but rounded.
A T1 (trunk) telephone line (1.544 Mbps). The slowest regional connection to Internet. Approximately 98 text screens per second.
Token Ring (4 Mbps).

Ethernet at 10 Mbps. Theoretical Cable (TV) access to Internet. Tut Systems Silver Streak local network on normal phone cord. Approximately 655 text screens per second.
The 12.5 Mbps P1394 serial interface, also called the FireWire.
What HDTV (High-definition television) needs per channel (20 Mbps).
The Betel (Broadband Exchange over Trans-European Links) network at 34 Mbps on fiber-optic.
A T3 (Trunk 3) backbone link of Internet (45 Mbps).
A VBN (Vermitteldes Breitbandnetz) 140 Mbps fiber-optic network in Germany. Also called BERKOM (Berlin Kommunikation).
A 155 Mbps proposal to update the NREN (National Research and Education Network). This is called an OC-3 backbone.
The CASA 622 Mbps project on the West Coast using SONET

322,122,547 cps

(Synchronous Optical Network) and involving universities, companies, and the federal government.

An OC-48 cable, which is 2.4 Gbps (Gigabits per second). Probably, this and the next entry refer to the same thing, just rounded differently by different people.

335,544,320 cps

The current top speed (2.5 Gbps) of SONET (Synchronous Optical Network).

1,342,177,280 cps

The theoretical top speed (10 Gigabits per second) of SONET. Approximately 671,088 text screens per second.

ISA (Industry Standard Architecture) bus.

The following speeds refer to parallel buses (as opposed to serial communications). While the figures appear to be correct in relation to each other (except the last one which is extremely high), it is simply not known whether they refer to bits or bytes.

1.5 to 5 Mbps

IDE (integrated drive electronics) disk drive.

2 to 3 Mbps

SCSI (small computer systems interface).

9 to 13 Mbps

EISA (Extended Industry Standard Architecture) bus.

32 Mbps

VESA (Video Electronics Standard Association) bus.

132 Mbps

IBM Power2 bus.

2,288 Mbps

Database

A collection of information in a computer. The most common type of database is a mailing list.

Daytona

Code name for a future version of Windows NT.

Source: Byte, May, 1994.

Default

What will be used if nothing else is specified. Usually in reference to disk drives and directories. Also called the *active* or *current* disk drive or directory.

Even if you are not aware of it, your computer always has a default drive and a default directory.

The most common DOS prompt indicates the default disk drive and directory:

D:\PATH>

The default disk drive is represented by **D:** and the default directory is represented by **\PATH**.

Dialog Box

A box which allows information to be exchanged between a computer and its user. For example, a dialog box may be used to find a term in this glossary. The user informs the computer what term she is looking for, and the dialog box informs the user if that term, or similar ones, is available.

Diffie, Whitfield

A leading cryptographer.

Source: Computer underground Digest, May 1, 1994.

Digerati

From *digital* and *literati*. Distinguished people in digital technology.

Source: Wired, February, 1994.

Digital

A digital computer is one which is based on binary digits--bits!

Directory

A group of files on a disk. However, the word is also used in slightly different ways . . .

- 1) A directory is a location on a disk which keeps a list of related files.
- 2) A directory is a list of files displayed on the video screen by the DIRectory command.

Every disk has at least one directory, called the *root*. Other directories, which you can make, change, and remove, grow off of this root. The root directory is represented by the backslash (\). For example . . .

DIR \

... is an MS-DOS command to display the root directory.

Disk

A disk is a piece of circular film or metal which can magnetically store computer files.

(The files are stored in bits and bytes, of course! A certain type of magnetic field means a bit is on; otherwise a bit is off.)

Computer disks are kept in square covers to protect the disks.

Disks can be floppy or hard . . .

1) A floppy disk is made of film. If it is taken out of its cover and waved in the air, it flops! (But, then, taking it out of its cover ruins it.) Floppy disks are also called removable disks because they can be repeatedly inserted and removed from disk drives.

2) A hard disk is made of metal. Hard disks are installed permanently inside a computer in a metal box. Hard disks are manufactured in a dust free environment. If they are taken out of their metal boxes, they are ruined. Hard disks are also called fixed disks because they are fixed permanently inside the computer. Hard disks can hold many times the information of floppy disks.

Floppy disks come in two popular sizes:

1) 5.25-inch. This was the original size disk for the IBM Personal Computer. The holder of a 5.25-inch disk is flexible, so that if you wave a 5.25-inch disk (and cover) in the air, it flops.

2) 3.5-inch. This smaller size holds more information than the larger size. A 3.5-inch disk is enclosed in a hard plastic cover. Even though the disk inside is flexible, the cover is not. If you wave a 3.5-inch disk (and cover) in the air, it does NOT flop. But, it is still called a floppy disk because the disk, itself, is made of film.

Note: Some people mistakenly call a 3.5-inch disk a hard disk, because of the hard plastic cover. Be careful in discussions of hard disks that all participants know whether "hard disk" means the metal fixed disk inside a computer or the floppy disk in the hard plastic cover.

Disk Drive

A disk drive is what reads and writes files to disks.

A disk drive is somewhat like a stereo turntable. A head moves over the disk and reads information from the disk or writes information to the disk.

A big difference between a stereo turntable and a disk drive is that a turntable has a needle which actually touches the record. A disk drive head uses a magnet which does not actually touch the disk.

Disk drives are in boxes which technicians can install and remove from a computer. The boxes are about the size of a paperback book.

Some disk drives are sealed in a dust-free environment. The disks used in these types of drives are called *fixed disks* or *hard disks*. The disk is permanently installed inside the box and cannot be removed.

Other disk drives have a slot in which to place disks. Disks which are used by these types of drives are called *floppy disks* or *removable disks*. The 3.5-inch disks in hard plastic covers are in this category, as well as the 5.25-inch disks in floppy covers.

The slot in the front of your computer for your A: disk drive is the front of the box which contains the disk drive.

Disk Drive Transfer Rates

IDE (integrated drive electronics) drives transfer data at a rate of two to three megabytes per second (MBps or MB/s).

Enhanced IDE, also called Fast IDE, drives boost this to 9 to 13 MB/s.

SCSI (small computer systems interface, pronounced *sexy* or *scuzzy*) drives are also in the neighborhood of 9 to 13 MB/s.

Disk Drive Access Rates

How fast, on the average, that a disk drive can find information on a disk. The lower the number the better. Generally speaking, larger hard disk drives are made with faster access rates. The following examples are from an Ambra advertisement and are used for comparison purposes, only.

1 GB (gigabyte)	8.9 ms (milliseconds).
540 MB (megabyte)	10.5 ms.
440 MB	12 ms.
340 MB	12 ms.
240 MB	15 ms.
170 MB	17 ms.

DIZ (Description in Zip)

Used as a filename extension, as in FILE_ID.DIZ, and is a file included inside a ZIP file, which describes the other files in the ZIP file.

Source: ASP (Association of Shareware Professionals).

DNLD

A directory commonly used to download files from directories. It stands for DownLoad. Once you make a DNLD directory, you can set your communications software to download all files from BBS's to it. Then, you know where all of your recently downloaded files are on your hard disk. The opposite of a DNLD directory is an UPLD directory.

\$

One of two Unix prompts. The other is %.

In DOS, it indicates codes for the PROMPT command.

DOS

DOS stands for "Disk Operating System". It rhymes with *boss*. Every computer has essential operating system software which does fundamental tasks, such as starting the computer when it is turned on and displaying a prompt for accepting commands. DOS is one such operating system. Despite its name, it does much more than just operate the disks.

DOS Command

One of the programs or subroutines distributed with DOS that can be entered at the DOS prompt.

DOS Prompt

The DOS prompt to most people is C:. It is a prompt which lets a computer user know that it is time to instruct MS-DOS to do something.

Technically, it is the MS-DOS prompt. But in actual conversation, people call it the DOS prompt. "DOS" rhymes with "boss."

The standard DOS prompt consists of a letter (from A to Z), a colon, (:), a backslash (\) and a pointer character (>). The letter indicates which disk drive is the default one. ("Default" means that it is the disk drive which will be used if another one is not specified.) The backslash (\) means the root directory. The pointer character (>) means "put your instruction here."

The DOS prompt can be customized in many different ways. So, it may not appear like C:>, at all.

You can do one of three things from the DOS prompt...

- 1) Change the default disk drive.
- 2) Enter an MS-DOS command.
- 3) Enter a keyword to start a program.

DOS Prompt Designation

The default DOS prompt is designated as **D:\PATH>**. This is similar to the most widely used type of DOS prompt.

The first part, **D:**, represents the default disk drive. (The **D** stands for **Disk Drive**.) It could actually be A:, B:, C:, D:, or some other disk drive designation.

The second part, ****, represents the root directory. When it comes immediately after **D:**, it means *start at the root*.

The third part, **PATH** means the path to the default directory. Since directories can have a wide variety of names, the actual **PATH**, could have thousands of possibilities.

The fourth part, the **>**, means *put it here*.

Altogether, the **D:\PATH>** DOS prompt means *this is the default disk and directory, enter your command here*.

DOS Shell

The DOS Shell is a menu driven interface available in MS-DOS versions 4.0 and greater.

For example, from the DOS prompt, you have to type in a command; but, from the DOS Shell, you can select a command from a menu.

The DOS Shell has become obsolete as a result of the popularity of Windows.

Dot Pitch

The distance between dots on a video display screen. A *dot* is not the same as a pixel. A color monitor typically has a red, green, and blue dot for each pixel. The intensity of each dot determines the color for a pixel.

The smaller dot pitch, the finer the display. Example dot pitches for 17-inch monitors are .25mm (millimeter) to .28mm.

The dots are holes in a screen which is placed close to the cathode ray tube. These holes keep the colors from spilling over into unwanted areas. It keeps them focused.

Some screens do not have holes, but, rather, slots, or other configurations, although they accomplish the same task. These may be called a *slot pitch* or a *striped aperture grill*.

Double Click

To click the primary mouse button twice in rapid succession. It takes practice and, then, it doesn't always work right. You often must try several times. Often, double-clicking on something has a different result than just a point and click.

Down Arrow (Scroll Bar)

Point and click on the down arrow of a vertical scroll bar to scroll the contents of a window one line towards the bottom of the text. The text, itself, moves up.

See illustration.

Drag the Mouse

To move the mouse cursor while holding down the primary mouse button. Typically used to move an image on the screen from one place to another. For example, moving the thumb button on a scroll bar is a three-step dragging process:

1. Place the mouse cursor on the thumb button.
2. While holding down the primary mouse button, drag the thumb button to a new location by moving the mouse.
3. Let up on the primary mousing button, leaving the thumb button at the new location.

Compare with point and click.

Drive

The word *drive* is just a shortened way of saying *disk drive*.

Dumb Terminal

A computer terminal which merely accesses a computer and is not, itself, a computer. It does not have a CPU. Contrast with smart terminal.

E-Field

Electric Field. Refers to electronic radiation.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

EEPROM

Electrically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory

EFF (Electronic Frontier Foundation)

An organization promoting civil rights in cyberspace. It is leading the fight against the government's Clipper Chip.

Electronic Frontier

A reference to Cyberspace. Coined by John Perry Barlow.

EPIC (Electronic Privacy Information Center)

An organization formed on April 29, 1994 by the CPSR (Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility) and the Fund for Constitutional Government.

EPIC, 666 Pennsylvania Ave., SE, Suite 301, Washington, DC 20003.
(202) 544-9240. epic@cpsr.org.

Source: Computer underground Digest, May 1, 1994.

Escape

Abbreviation for ESCape. The  key.



EXAMPLE.TXT

Used frequently as an example filename.





EXT



Extension. Used in syntax to indicate a filename extension.

Extended Simple Bucky

A keystroke combination involving holding down a special key while pressing a series of other keys. For example, holding down the  key while pressing the  key several times.

In Windows, for example, this keystroke combination can be used to switch between running programs...

1. Hold down the  key.
2. Press and let up the  key. Do this two or more times. (Press and let up the  key to cancel.)
3. Let up the  key.

It's like holding down the  key to type a series of capital letters, except you hold down the  key, instead.

Compare with [Simple Bucky](#).

Extension

The configuration of a filename is FILENAME.EXT. The *EXT* part, following the period, is the *extension*. It is an optional three-character ending of a filename.

A filename can have up to eight characters, an optional period, and up to three more characters. Here are some examples...

```
F
F.E
FI
FI.E
FIL.EX
FILENAME
FILENAME.E
FILENAME.EXT
F.EXT
```

Some directory listings omit the period and line up the extensions in a column, like this...

```
FILE
F   EXT
FILENAME  E
FILENAME  EXT
```

The extensions are typically used to classify filenames. For example, a *.TXT* extension usually indicates a ***TeXT*** file. For more examples, do a search with a period (.) as the first character.

External

An external MS-DOS command. This is a command which remains on a disk until it is needed. Then it is loaded into memory and used.

If MS-DOS is installed on a ROM chip (instead of disks), then the external commands are readily available and appear to be internal.

FCG (Fund for Constitutional Government)

A non-profit organization to protect civil liberties and constitutional rights.

File Attributes

DOS keeps track of certain attributes of files, which are abbreviated R, H, S, and A. A short description of each follows.

R stands for *read only*. When the R attribute is set, DOS prevents the file from being changed.

H stands for *hidden*. When the H attribute is set, some directory listings do not show a file.

S stands for *system*. Some operating system files are marked with this attribute set.

A stands for *archive*. This attribute is used to assist in backing up files. When a file is created or updated, this attribute is set. Then, when some programs back up the file, they turn this attribute off. That way, the programs can keep track of which files need to be backed up.

File

A file is a series of related bytes.

Here is a sample byte...

00101101

A byte might represent a letter of the alphabet, a number, information (such as a person's gender), or a piece of program code. Here are lots of bytes together in sequence . . .

```
01101101 10101101 00001101 00101001
00001101 01101101 00111101 00100101
00111101 00001101 00100101 00111101
00100101 00111101 00101001 00001101
00101001 00100101 00101111 01101101
00101111 00101001 00101100 10101101
```

They might represent a sentence, a series of numbers, the gender of each person in the office, or a tiny program. A file is a collection of bytes like these which have something in common.

Files are moved all about inside a computer, from memory to the video, to the printer, to and from disks, and other places. If each byte is like a train car, then a file is somewhat like a train moving about inside the computer.

Filename

A name of eight or less characters plus an extension of three or less characters. The syntax is FILENAME.EXT. It is a name which refers to a particular computer file. An example of a filename is EXAMPLE.TXT.

In all caps, FILENAME stands for a generic filename. When you see FILENAME, it means to substitute an actual filename. FILENAME is used to indicate syntax.

FILENAME.EXT

In all caps, stands for a generic filename and its extension. When you see FILENAME.EXT in regards to syntax, it means to substitute an actual filename and an actual extension.

Flatland

Using software with Ring 0 privileges that sees all memory as being continuous and flat (equal). Thus, in flatland.

The alternative is programs which are limited to certain segments of memory so that they do not interfere with the memory segments of other programs. All memory in this case is not equal and is not flat.

When you are ready, select illustration. You will see that both segmented memory and flat memory actually refer to the exact same thing. Any flatness, or lack thereof, is in the mind of the programmer. Note also, that the segments are in units of 10 to make it easier to understand the concept. In reality, segments are in other sizes.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Flexibility

Why things having to do with computers are not consistent. For example, why the primary mouse button may be on the left or on the right. It is harder to learn, but more flexible to users in the long run. Computers are extremely flexible, but sometimes nearly impossible to describe with certainty. Also changes may be made in the future which cannot be anticipated.

Floppy

A disk which is made of film and can be inserted and removed from a disk drive. This includes 5.25- and 3.5-inch disks. A 3.5-inch disk is called a floppy even though it has a hard plastic cover.

Contrast floppy disks with hard disks. A hard disk is made of metal and is permanently installed inside a computer.

Four Horsemen

A reference to the Book of Revelations in the Bible. The Four Horsemen in computer cryptology are kidporners, dope dealers, the Mafia, and terrorists.

Source: Computer underground Digest, April 17, 1994.

FSP

File Service Protocol. An Internet protocol allowing the transfer of large volumes of files.


Source: Computer Underground Digest, April 10, 1994.

FTP

File transfer protocol. A particular method of accessing files which is used on the Internet.

Function Keys

The keys, usually along the top or left of a keyboard, which begin with an *F* and are numbered from F1 to F12.

In Chicago, pressing , F5, or F8 while the computer is starting will display information on DOS.

Full Duplex

Bidirectional.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Geek Out

To do something on a computer during a social event.

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

Gershwin

Code name for a future version of the Apple System 7 Pro operating system.

Source: Byte, May, 1994.

Gilmore, John

Sun Microsystem's first programmer. Now a leader at the EFF.

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

Glass Roots Campaign

From the glass in fiber optics. To organize a political campaign over a network. Specifically, the campaign against the Clipper Chip.

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

Graphical Hot Spot

A graphical image which is a hot spot. It is not highlighted. The only way to see if a graphical image is a hot spot is to run the mouse cursor over it and see if it turns into a hand. Compare with word hot spot.

Greater Than Symbol (>)

This pointer character >, the *greater than* symbol, is used in the standard DOS prompt. It means "put your instruction here." An example of this is the C: DOS prompt.

The > character can also mean to redirect output, an advanced feature of MS-DOS.

GUI (Graphical User Interface)

A way of communicating with a computer user by way of graphics.

Guppies

Fish that eat their own young. A reference to adults who seek to prosecute young hackers.

Source: Computer underground Digest, April 10, 1994.

GZip


Abbreviated GZ. A compression program.

Source: E-mail on EFFSIG on CompuServe.

Hacker

Someone who obsessively explores the capabilities of computers. Among programmers is generally considered as a complement. However, has been used by the news media to mean people who break into computer networks.

Hand Mouse Cursor

The mouse cursor which probably (see flexibility) looks like this: . It indicates a hot spot. Compare with arrow mouse cursor.

Hard Disk

The phrases *hard drive* and *hard disk* mean the same thing. They mean the disk drive for a fixed disk permanently installed inside a computer.

A hard disk is made of metal and is, thus, *hard*. Removable floppy disks are made of film, and are, thus, *floppy*.

The 3.5-inch removable disks come in hard plastic cases. Some people mistakenly call these "hard disks." This is incorrect. The disk inside the hard plastic is actually made of film. Thus, 3.5-inch removable disks are correctly called "floppy disks."

Hardware

Hardware is the physical part of a computer: Like the case, the keyboard, and the video monitor. Contrast this with software.

Hellman, Martin

A leading cryptographer.

Source: Computer underground Digest, May 1, 1994.

Help Buttons

Buttons towards the top of a help window which allow you to do more things. They can be customized by programmers and so do not look the same in all programs. You use a help button by pointing and clicking at it.

Sample ones are circled (with an arrow pointing at them) in the illustration.

Help Window

A window specifically designed for help systems. Windows Help, and the help systems of many other Windows programs use the help window. However, it can be customized and does not always look exactly the same.

See illustration.

Hertz (Hz)

One cycle per second. Named after German physicist **Heinrich Rudolph Hertz** (1857-1894), who first used radio waves.

Kilohertz (kHz): 1,000 cycles per second.

Megahertz (MHz): 1,000,000 cycles per second.

Horizontal Border

The top or bottom edges of a thick border in a window. They can be used to resize a window in up and down directions. It is difficult to do, but once you position the mouse cursor on the border, the cursor changes into a double arrow. Then, you can drag the mouse to resize the window. Compare with corner border, vertical border, and thin border.

Horizontal Scroll Bar

A scroll bar which is oriented in a horizontal position. It is used to scroll text left and right. If the text is not wider than the window, and a horizontal scroll bar is not needed, it is not shown. The Windows help system is designed to avoid horizontal scroll bars, so they are not as common as vertical ones. Look for horizontal scroll bars at the bottom of windows.

See illustration.

Hot Key

A key combination which takes the place of pointing and clicking at something.

Hot Spot

An area of the screen which causes something to happen. There are graphical hot spots and word hot spots.

Hypergraphic

A derivation of the word hypertext. Instead of skipping between parts of text, it involves skipping between parts of graphics. It is an extension of the concept of graphical hot spots.

In "For Absolute Beginners", the open book illustration actually consists of three graphics, two of them hot spots, which are positioned side by side so that they appear to be one.

In "The Visible Window", the primary graphic contains too many hot spots for this method to be practical. Therefore, it is one graphic which is subdivided into many hot spots.

The difference is primarily a programming one, and the results can appear to be the same to the user. However, as a general rule, hypergraphics are more complicated than mere graphical hot spots.

Hypertext

A method of using computers to jump between parts of text in the same or in different documents. The word is probably derived from the concept of hyperspace in science fiction where spaceships can jump through space.

Hypertext makes flipping through pages of a book unnecessary. An index or table of contents takes one immediately to a destination. Definitions of words are immediately available without having to flip through dictionaries.

Hot spots are used to indicate where the user can make a hypertext jump. A reader can select the hot spots or skip over them depending upon his or her needs, making reading much more efficient than regular books. Compare with hypergraphics.

IC

In Context. In reference to a character being assumed on the Internet. To be IC is to be in context with that character and not to be assuming one's real identity.

Source: Computer underground Digest, April 12, 1994

Icon

A small graphic which represents something, such as a minimized window.
Double-clicking the icon activates or enlarges the window.

Icons can also represent and activate files and programs.

Idea Hamster

Someone who rolls an idea around over and over until she comes up with something.

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

Information Superhighway

Many people refer to the Internet as being the information superhighway. However, the information superhighway as proposed by the federal government in the National Information Infrastructure (NII) Agenda for Action consists of phone-computer-tv's hooked up with fiberoptic cables. The NII is a government body with staff, committees, and projects to tax for and regulate computer networks.

Input Device

A device to provide input to a computer. The most obvious input devices are a keyboard and a mouse.

Instructions

The word "instructions" can have at least three different meanings.

1) Specifically, a computer instruction is a piece of a program which directs the computer to do something. These types of instructions are in bits and bytes.

2) An instruction is also something which you instruct MS-DOS to do at the DOS prompt. You can instruct the computer to (A) change the default disk drive, (B) perform a command, or (C) start a program.

3) An instruction can mean just about anything you do in a program.

Internal

An internal MS-DOS command. This is a command which is loaded into the computer's memory when the computer is turned on. The command remains in memory where it is readily available.

In reference to volume labels, "internal" means a name which is stored magnetically on a disk, as opposed to being printed on a piece of paper and physically glued to the outside of a disk.

Internet

The world's largest network of computers. The current "superhighway" of information flow. It was initiated in 1973 by the US Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA). The National Science Foundation (NSF) made a major contribution to Internet in 1986 with the NSFNET which is a major part of Internet.

Internet is not just a network, but, rather, a network of networks. It connects universities, government agencies, and commercial enterprises. The number of computers accessible through Internet is estimated to be in the tens of millions.

Sometimes, *internet* (lowercase) means any connection of networks.

Internet Society

An organization to promote the Internet. Publishes the *Internet Society News*. 12020 Sunrise Valley Drive, Suite 270, Reston, VA, 22091. 703-648-9888.

Source: Boardwatch, April/May, 1994.

Internetwork

A connection of networks. Also called an internet (lowercase).

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Interrupt

A particular subroutine which is readily available in a computer's memory and may be used by any program. These subroutines are called *interrupts* because a program is interrupted to run the subroutine.

IRC (Internet Relay Chat)

A method of communicating with other users on the Internet.

IRQ

Interrupt request. Also, interrupt request line. A set of lines to the CPU (central processing unit).

Note that there are software interrupts and hardware interrupts. A software interrupt is a subroutine supplied by the operating system to do routine chores. (In DOS, there are BIOS (basic input/output system) interrupts and DOS interrupts.) The concept comes from *interrupting* the CPU to do something.

The standard hardware interrupts are...

- 0 System time.
- 1 Keyboard.
- 2 Available to other interrupts.
- 3 COM2, COM4, and other.
- 4 COM1 and COM3.
- 5 LPT2.
- 6 Floppy disk.
- 7 LPT1.
- 8 Real-time clock.
- 10 Available.
- 11 Available.
- 12 Available.
- 13 Math coprocessor.
- 14 Hard disk.
- 15 Available.

Assigning new components to IRQ lines can cause conflicts and be frustrating. Microsoft's Plug and Play system will make this easier.

ITU

International Telecommunications Union. Sets standards for modems. Also called ITU-TSS. The TSS stands for *Telecommunications Standardization Section*.

Johnson, Mark

Alias Vito, 39, arrested in April of 1994 in Fresno, CA, for allegedly stalking and harassing people on computer networks. He was charged with 44 counts of credit-card fraud, grand theft, and distributing pornography to a minor.

Source: Orange County Register, April 16, 1994.

K

Stands for *Kilobyte*. Is 1,024 bytes. *Kilo* normally stands for a thousand. However, it is slightly different in reference to computers because of the way bits keep track of numbers...

00000000 00000000 = 0
00000000 00000001 = 1
00000000 00000010 = 2
00000000 00000100 = 4
00000000 00001000 = 8
00000000 00010000 = 16
00000000 00100000 = 32
00000000 01000000 = 64
00000000 10000000 = 128
00000001 00000000 = 256
00000010 00000000 = 528
00000100 00000000 = 1,024

For an example of sequential counting, see bit.

A kilobyte is also 2 to the power of 10.

K Series

A series of chips by AMD (Advanced Micro Devices) designed to compete with Intel's Pentium chip.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

K&R

Kernighan and Ritchie, for Brian Kernighan and Dennis Ritchie, authors of *The C Programming Language*, a standard textbook.

kbps

Either kilobytes or kilobits per second. Which one is often not specified, although it appears that in most cases it refers to **bits**.

Keyword

In the Windows Help System, a keyword is a word which can be used to help find a topic. A single topic can have many keywords. For example, the topic **Help Buttons** can have both *Help Buttons* and *Buttons* as keywords.

A keyword can also be a word that starts a program. It is derived from the filename of a program.

Using the FILENAME.EXT generic form of a filename where FILENAME is the name of the file and EXT is the EXTension, all programs must have one of three extensions . . .

FILENAME.COM
FILENAME.EXE
FILENAME.BAT

These three extensions are COM, EXE, and BAT. Whenever you see a file with one of these extensions, it can be run as a program by entering FILENAME. Thus, FILENAME is the keyword which starts the program.

Examples:

MOUSE.COM MOUSE is the keyword.
PKUNZIP.EXE PKUNZIP is the keyword.
RUN.BAT RUN is the keyword.

(Note: Technically filenames with BAT extensions are called batch files, but the concept is the same. You enter the keyword of the batch file and it runs like a program.)

Kilobyte

See K.

Label

When used in MS-DOS, refers to the volume label. This can be especially confusing because the printed piece of paper glued to the outside of a disk is also called a label. Like many English words, you will have to consider the context of the way *label* is used to determine if it refers to the volume label or the printed label.

David LaMacchia

An MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) student indicted by a federal grand jury of distributing non-shareware commercial programs on the Internet.

He allegedly used aliases of John Gaunt and GRIMJACK. The name of the BBS was allegedly CYNOSURE. (This is not the same as the Cynosure Online BBS in Eldersburg, MD.)

Language

A collection of words and symbols which stand for computer instructions.

A computer follows numerical instructions which are virtually unreadable by humans. To make programming easier, words and symbols are substituted for the numerical instructions.

Many programming languages exist with different "personalities" ...

BASIC is for beginners.

Assembly language is for hackers and pros.

FORTTRAN (FORmula TRANslator) is for scientists.

COBOL (COmmon Business Oriented Language) is for business.

Pascal is for students and serious amateurs.

C is for pros.

Left Arrow (Scroll Bar)

Point and click on the left arrow of a horizontal scroll bar to scroll the contents of a window a small amount towards the left of the text. The text, itself, moves to the right.

See illustration.

Liddle, David

Worked on the 8010 Star, the precursor of the Macintosh, at the Xerox Palo Alto Research Center in 1981. Now, with the EFF.

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

List File

(1) A file which contains a list of other files for PKZIP or PKUNZIP to work on. One usually has an .LST extension.

(2) PACKING.LST, a type of file distributed with many programs that lists all of the files shipped with a program.

Load

To *load* a file or a program means to read the bytes off of a disk and store them in Random Access Memory (RAM).

LPT

Line Printer.

1. In DOS, is used with a number, like this...

LPT1
LPT2
LPT3
LPT4

It refers to a parallel port which is often used by printers. Personal computers typically have either two or four parallel ports. The printer is typically, but not necessarily, connected to LPT1, or parallel port 1. Compare with COM.

2. In lowercase, a Unix command which prints a file.

LRF Support

Little Rubber Feet Support. Used as a joke: "Does this system have LRF support?"

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

MAW

Microsoft at Work. Standards which allows office machines to communicate with computers.

Maximize

To enlarge a window to the full size of the screen. This is usually done by selecting the maximize button. However, it can also be done by double-clicking on the title bar and by using the control menu.

Maximize Button

A button in the upper right corner of a window which is used to maximize and restore a window. It is optional and only present if a programmer puts it there.

A window can be in one of three states:

1. Maximized: The full size of the screen.
2. Normal: Variable, but **not** the full size.
3. Minimized: An icon.

When a window is normal size, the maximize button is a single arrow pointing up. When a window is already maximized, the maximize button is a double arrow pointing up and down. When it looks like a double arrow, it is also called a restore button, because, if selected, it restores the window to the normal size.

Mbps

Either megabytes or megabits per second. Which one is often not specified.

MC68882

A floating-point coprocessor which upgrades the MC68020/030 and the MC68881.

Source: Dr. Dobb's Journal, June, 1994

Megabyte

1,048,576 bytes. The next step after kilobyte. It is not an even one million because of characteristics of binary arithmetic that bits and bytes use.

A megabyte is 2 to the power of 20. It is also 1 kilobyte squared (1,024 times 1,024).

Memory

Generally speaking, computer *memory* refers to Random Access Memory (RAM).

Menu Bar

Another name for the overhead menu.

Merry Pranksters

The people in the EFF. It is derived from the book *The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test* by Tom Wolfe, where it refers to a bus load of hippies.

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

MHz

Megahertz. One million cycles per second. See [hertz](#).

Micron

One-millionth of a meter.

Minimize

To reduce a window to an icon. This is usually done by selecting the Minimize Button.

Minimize Button

A button in the upper right corner of a window which is used to reduce the window to an icon. It contains an arrow pointing down.

Modal Window

One which requires immediate attention and does not allow anything else to go on until it goes away.

Modeless Window

A normal window. Contrast with modal window.

Modem

Stands for *MOdulator/DEModulator*. A device used to convert data to and from signals which can be sent across phone lines.

Mongo

Huge. Probably derived from Mongolian Hordes. Usage: *...mongo hard disk.*

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Monitor

The television-like component of your computer that displays graphics and information. See [video monitor](#).

Motif

A GUI that can be run from X Window.

Mouse

An input device which is used to move a cursor on the video monitor and make selections. The mouse rests on a surface, such as a table, desk, or mouse pad, and is moved across it by hand. The cursor makes similar movements on the screen. A mouse typically has two or three buttons, which are used to select items pointed to on the screen. The buttons are the primary and secondary buttons. If a mouse has three buttons the middle one is called, simply, the middle button. Some items are selected by double-clicking a mouse button.

MS (Millisecond)

One thousandth of a second.

MS-DOS

"MS-DOS" stands for "MicroSoft Disk Operating System". It is the official name of the operating system for IBM compatible computers. It is called "Microsoft" because that is the name of the corporation which sells it.

Sometimes MS-DOS is shortened to DOS. Versions of MS-DOS which are written for IBM brand computers are sometimes called PC-DOS or IBM DOS.

MS-DOS Interrupts

An *interrupt* is a subroutine which can be used by any program. An "MS-DOS interrupt" is a subroutine which is a part of MS-DOS.

Murai, Jun

The "Internet samurai." The founder of the first public access Internet network (TWICS, Two Way Information Communications System) in Japan.

Source: Wired, February, 1993.

Network

A network is two or more computers which are connected.

NexGen

A company who is attempting to compete with Intel's Pentium chip with its Nx586 chip.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

NIM

News in Motion. A news service for Windows which is available on the Internet.

Source: Online Access, May, 1994

Nx586

A new chip being developed by NexGen which is intended to compete with Intel's Pentium Chip. See [chip wars.](#)

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Object Oriented

Also, OO. A method of organizing computer tasks around *objects* rather than variables, subroutines, or programs. See OO.

Ohnosecond

That short period of time when you just realize that you've erased an important file.

Source: *The Electronic Traveler* by Elizabeth P. Crowe.

OLE

Stands for ***Object Linking and Embedding***. A programming basis for providing an object oriented user interface for Windows.

Object Oriented

OO

OOP

OO stands for *object oriented*. Usually refers to object oriented programming (OOP). However, some applications also involve the usage of objects.

Non-OO programming separates the variables from the actions that can be performed on them. For example, one part of the program might define the variables X and Y as integers. Another part of the program might use X and Y as screen coordinates to draw a dot.

In OO programming, the variables and the actions performed on them are defined together. For example, an object may be defined as being a *point*. This point object may be further defined as having X and Y variables which specify the location of the point. It may be further defined as having a *draw* procedure which draws a dot at the specified location. Once this is done, the program code may look something like this...

```
point.x=10  
point.y=25  
point.draw
```

x and y and the procedure *draw* are all an integral part of the point object.

OO computing is soon going to be popular outside of programming. For example, suppose that you are working on a document that involves word processing, a spreadsheet, and graphics. In non-OO computing, you load your word processor and do some work. Then, you load your spreadsheet and do more work. Then, you load your graphical program and do more work. The point is that you are exiting and entering different programs for different parts of the same document.

With OO computing, you will load your object, which is the document. Then, you will work on the word processing, spreadsheet, and graphics all together as part of the object. The programs for these different parts will come and go seamlessly in the background. The central focus of your work will be the object, i.e., the document; not the programs that work on it.

OOC

Out of context. In reference to a character being assumed on the Internet. To be OOC, is to be out of context with that character and to be oneself.

Source: Computer underground Digest, April 12, 1994

Operating System

Essential software which performs the standard operating chores of running a computer. The most popular operating system on personal computers is DOS.

OS/2

Operating System 2. An IBM operating system intended to compete with Windows.

Overhead Menu

The horizontal menu which appears across the top of some windows. Whether or not it exists depends upon a programmer.

Panose

A method of numerically categorizing types of fonts.

Source: Byte, May, 1994

Parallel Port

A computer connection commonly used for a printer. The information runs along parallel lines. A personal computer often has two or four parallel ports which are called LPT1, LPT2, LPT3, and LPT4. The printer is usually connected to LPT1.

Compare with serial port.

Parameter

Information which is passed to a program or subroutine. It could be numbers, words, switches, files, or other information.

PATH

(1) The location of a directory. Some possibilities are...

```
\
DIR1
\DIR1
DIR1\DIR2
\DIR1\DIR2
\DIR1\DIR2\DIR3
DIR1\DIR2\DIR3\DIR4
```

(2) A statement in the AUTOEXEC.BAT file that tells DOS where to look for program files. Example...

PATH C:\;C:\DOS;C:\BATCH;C:\UTILITY;C:\WINDOWS;C:\ZIP

PCMCIA

Personal Computer Memory Card International Association. Also, People Can't Memorize Computer Industry Acronyms. It refers to a system of using credit card sized connectors to attach peripherals to computers.

The cards come in three sizes, with Type I being the most thin, Type II being in the middle, and Type III being the most thick.

PCTV (Personal Computer Television)

A combination of the computer and the television.

PEN (Public Electronic Network)

A network sponsored by the government of Santa Monica, CA.

Source: Wired, v2, n1.

Period

A period (.) is used to divide a filename from an extension. For example, in EXAMPLE.TXT, the filename is EXAMPLE and the extension is TXT.

Pixel

A single dot on a video monitor. *Pixel* stands for *picture element*.

The pixels in a monochrome monitor correspond directly to bits. If a bit is set, then that pixel is turned on.

Color monitor pixels are much more complicated because it is not just a matter of whether the pixel is on, but which color it is. The number of colors a monitor can display depends upon how many bits are assigned to each pixel. The more bits, the more colors. Also, the more memory needed by the monitor.

The CGA monitor can display four colors at once because only two bits are assigned to each pixel, like this...

00	Color 1
01	Color 2
10	Color 3
11	Color 4

the EGA monitor assigns four bits to each pixel and can display up to 16 colors at once...

0000	Color 1
0001	Color 2
0010	Color 3
0011	Color 4
0100	Color 5
0101	Color 6
0110	Color 7
0111	Color 8
1000	Color 9
1001	Color 10
1010	Color 11
1011	Color 12
1100	Color 13
1101	Color 14
1110	Color 15
1111	Color 16

The VGA monitor assigns eight bits to a pixel and can display up to 256 colors at once.

Note that a pixel's bits in memory may not be contiguous.

PKUNZIP

The name of a popular program which is used to decompress files which were compressed with PKZIP. It is also the keyword to start the program. The compressed files are often called ZIP files and have a .ZIP filename extension.

PKZIP and PKUNZIP are registered trademarks of PKWARE, Inc.

In its simplest form, PKUNZIP can be entered by itself at the DOS prompt like this...

```
D1:\PATH1> PKUNZIP
```

...at which time the program will display information about itself on the screen.

PKZIP

The name of a popular program which is used to compress files. Also, it is the keyword to start the program. The compressed files are often called ZIP files and have a .ZIP filename extension. They are decompressed with the PKUNZIP program.

PKZIP and PKUNZIP are registered trademarks of PKWARE, Inc.

In its simplest form, PKZIP can be entered by itself at the DOS prompt like this...

```
D1:\PATH1> PKZIP
```

...at which time the program will display information about itself on the screen.

Playboy v. Frena

A lawsuit in which Playboy's copyrights of scanned photographs were upheld. This meant that Playboy pictures could not legally be scanned by others (in this case, Tech's Warehouse BBS) and placed on BBS's for distribution.

Source: Boardwatch, April/May, 1994.

Point and Click

To point the mouse cursor at something while clicking the primary mouse button. It is used like this: Point and click at the book, which means to point the mouse cursor at the book and click the primary mouse button.

Pointer

The > character in the DOS prompt. For example . . .

A:

... means *put your instruction here*.

Be aware that the word *pointer* in programming has a different meaning that refers to a location in the computer's memory.

Pop-Up Definition

A definition or explanation associated with a hot spot which has the primary characteristic of being temporary. It pops up over the current page instead of replacing the page. It is just big enough to hold its contents. It disappears as soon as the primary mouse button is clicked, again. Here is a pop-up definition of pop-up definition.

Pop-Up Window

A window in the Windows help system which pops up over an existing window (as opposed to replacing it). Pop-up windows are relatively small and temporary. They are commonly used for pop-up definitions, although other uses are possible.

Poster

Someone who posts a message.

Source: Computer underground Digest, April 12, 1994

Poulson, Keven Lee

A hacker who allegedly manipulated the phone system to be the 102nd caller to radio station KIIS-FM to win a \$50,000 Porsche. He is currently serving more than 100 years for computer and phone related crimes. He allegedly disabled the phones of "Unsolved Mysteries" to keep watchers from calling in.

Source: Computer underground Digest.

Power Supply

Specifically, a small metal box inside the computer cabinet which often contains a fan and which receives current from a receptacle and distributes it to components.

A 24-watt power supply is considered environmentally friendly.

PPL

PCBoard Programming Language. A way of programming additions to PCBoard, a program which runs a BBS. PPL is compiled with the PPLC (PCBoard Programming Language Compiler) into a .PPE (PCBoard Program Executable) file.

Source: Boardwatch, April/May, 1994.

Printers

Single-density graphics on a dot-matrix printer are 60 dpi (dots per inch). Double-density is 120 dpi. Quadruple-density is 240 dpi.

Laser printers have been printing at a resolution of 300 dpi. However, some are now printing at 600 dpi.

Typeset quality is from 1,200 dpi to 2,450 dpi.

Primary Mouse Button

The standard mouse button which normally makes things happen. It could be any of the mouse buttons. On a right-handed mouse, it is usually the button on the left. On a left-handed mouse, it is usually the button on the right. It is often the button which is naturally below your pointer finger when you are holding the mouse. If you are not sure which one it is, try each button slowly, one at a time, until you figure it out. While sometimes other mouse buttons also have functions, often the primary one is the only one which is active.

Of buttons on the left and right, the other button is the secondary mouse button. If there is a middle button, it is simple called the middle button.

PROGMAN

Short for PROGram MANager. The main program distributed with Windows that contains the icons to start other programs.

Program Manager

The main program distributed with Windows that contains the icons used to start the other programs. Also called PROGMAN.

Program

The difference between software and programs is like the difference between sugar and sugar cubes.

Software is one or more instructions which may assist in running a computer. It can exist in various places in memory--like sugar spilled on a table top.

A program is software organized to accomplish one or more tasks, such as word processing. It has cohesion--like a sugar cube.

Push Button

A button.

RAM

Random Access Memory. Next to the bit, RAM is the most important thing that makes computers so powerful.

The RAM is a large collection of bytes. Each byte has its own address. If a program is looking for a certain byte, it can use the address to find that particular byte. The opposite of this would be if the program had to start at the beginning and look at each byte until it found the one it wanted.

The best way to understand RAM is to compare it with storage on a magnetic tape. Some computers store their bytes on cassette tapes rather than disks. If a program needs a byte at the opposite end of the tape, it has to wind the tape all the way to the other end to get to the byte. This is not RAM. The program cannot go immediately to the byte it wants, it has to read through other bytes, first.

RAM is stored on chips inside the computer. These chips are constructed so that each byte on the chip has its own address. When a program needs a particular byte, it does not have to search through all of the chips. Nor does it have to search through all of the bytes on any one chip. The program can go directly to the byte it needs.

RAM helps to account for the incredible speeds that computers have.

RAM is often also simply called *memory*.

Compare RAM to ROM (Read-Only Memory). Both are types of memory stored on chips. The difference is the information in RAM is changeable, whereas the information in ROM is permanent. Also, the information in RAM is lost when the computer is turned off. The information in ROM is not lost when the computer is turned off.

Read

To find a file on a disk and place the file in memory. Note that the file then exists in both places.

README

A text file included with many programs that explains how to start or install the program. Some of them have information which is not included in the manual. The README file has many variations, such as...

README
README.1ST
README.TXT
README.DOC
READ.ME

Refresh Rates

How often a video display is redisplayed in order to reduce fading.

70 Hz (hertz) is a good rate.

142 Hz is an excellent rate.

Register

A memory slot in a CPU which holds data to be worked on. Other than moving data, a CPU cannot work on data unless it is placed in a register first. The size of a register, measured in bits, determines how much data a CPU can process, at once. Generally speaking, the larger the registers, the faster the CPU. Here are the register sizes of some popular CPU's...

8086	16 bits
8088	16 bits
80286	16 bits
80386	32 bits
80486	32 bits

Registered Version

The paid-for copy of a Shareware program.

Restore

To shrink a maximized window to its regular size. This is accomplished by selecting the maximize button when it has double arrows. It can also be done by double-clicking on the title bar.

Restore Button

The same thing as the maximize button when a window is the full screen size and the button has a double arrow. Selecting the button at this time restores the window to a regular size.

Right Arrow (Scroll Bar)

Point and click on the right arrow of a horizontal scroll bar to scroll the contents of a window a small amount towards the right of the text. The text, itself, goes to the left.

See illustration.

RIME

Relaynet International Message Exchange. A worldwide network of over 900 BBS's. A distinguishing feature is that the BBS's are not connected in real time. They transfer messages by calling each other in sophisticated relays, which are usually automated in the middle of the night.

Source: Online Access, May, 1994

Ring 0

The most unrestricted access level to a CPU. Intended for use by operating systems.

For example, programs (not in Ring 0) should only have access to the memory allocated for themselves. They should not have access to memory allocated for other programs. Operating systems (in Ring 0) have access to all of the memory used by all of the programs.

RISC

Reduced instruction set chip. Typically used on high-powered workstations. The opposite is the CISC (complex instruction set chip), which is what most personal computers use.

Top producers of RISC workstations are Sun Microsystems, Hewlett-Packard, IBM, Digital Equipment Corp., Silicon Graphics, Intergraph Corp., and NEC Technologies.

Rivest, Ronald

A leading cryptographer.

Source: Computer underground Digest, May 1, 1994.

ROM

Read Only Memory.

Information stored in ROM stays there even when the computer is turned off. However, you cannot change it. ROM is physically located on chips inside your computer.

ROM is used by the manufacturer to keep the software which starts the computer when it is turned on. In some IBM brand computers, the BASIC programming language is kept in ROM. On some Tandy computers, MS-DOS is also kept in ROM.

ROM BIOS

ROM stands for *Read Only Memory* and refers to a memory chip which is installed inside the computer when it is manufactured. *BIOS* stands for *Basic Input/Output System* and is software which runs the individual devices of a computer, such as the keyboard.

The ROM BIOS is therefore the BIOS that arrives on a chip inside the computer. Contrast this to the MS-DOS BIOS which is in the IO.SYS file on a disk (or ROM) containing MS-DOS.

Root

The main directory on a disk. It is represented by a backslash (\). Other directories can grow off of it like branches growing on a tree.

Rotenberg, Marc

Director of EPIC.

Source: Computer underground Digest, May 1, 1994.

Route 666

The information superhighway.

Source: AI Expert, March, 1994.

Salsa

As in *chips and salsa*. Refers to hardware and software. *Salsa* is the software.

Source: Wired, June, 1994.

SAP (Service Advertising Protocol)

A procedure where a network sends a notice to its terminals indicating what services are available.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Scan

To convert images from paper to digital forms which can be stored and displayed by computers. This is done with a scanner, of which there are two types: (1) a hand scanner is held and moved across the image to be scanned; and, (2) a page scanner, in which the paper containing the image is placed into the scanner. The page scanner produces better images because it is more steady, however it costs more.

Scroll

Noun, an ancient manuscript, such as the Dead Sea Scrolls. It is used conceptually to visualize how text is moved behind a window.

See illustration.

Verb, to move the contents of a window up, down, left, or right. Note that in DOS, scrolling is up, only: whatever goes off the top of the screen is lost.

Scroll Bar

A device used to move the contents of a window up, down, left, or right.

Here is a circled vertical scroll bar.

Here is an isolated horizontal scroll bar.

A scroll bar has four parts: (1) An arrow pointing up or left, (2) an arrow pointing down or right, (3) a bar, and (4) a thumb button. The thumb button indicates what part of the text is currently displayed in the window. It can be moved along the bar, by dragging it with the mouse cursor, to scroll the text. Pointing and clicking on the bar on any side of the thumb button moves one page towards that direction in the text. Pointing and clicking on an arrow moves one line towards that direction in the text.

In applications besides the Windows help system, a scroll bar may be used to move or change something besides text.

Scroll Box

Another name for the thumb button, which see.

Search Button

One of the help buttons in a help window. The search button brings up a dialog box to assist a user in finding a topic.

See illustration.

Select

To choose and activate something, such as an icon, button, or menu item. This is often done by pointing and clicking with a mouse or by using a hot key.

Serial Number

A random number assigned to disks in MS-DOS versions 4.0 and greater. The serial number is stored magnetically on the disk.

Serial Port

A computer connection to a single line (as opposed to parallel lines). Serial ports are often used for modems and mice, as well as other peripherals. They are also called communications ports, or simply COM ports. A personal computer typically has up to four COM ports, numbered like this: COM1, COM2, COM3, and COM4.

Shannon Number

10^{120} . The total possible number of moves in a chess game. Named for Claude Shannon, who calculated it.

Shareware

Programs which users may try before they buy. The programs are typically distributed via BBS's, catalogs, CD's, and rack sales, as well as other means. Users may try them out before paying for them. If a user finds a program useful, then he or she is obligated to send a registration fee to the author, thus paying for the program.

Shareware distribution gives users a chance to try software before buying it.

Copyright laws apply to both Shareware and commercial software, and the copyright holder retains all rights.



Shareware authors are accomplished programmers, just like commercial authors, and the programs are of comparable quality. (In both cases, there are good programs and bad ones!)




Shareware is a distribution method, not a type of software. You should find software that suits your needs and pocketbook, whether it's commercial or Shareware. The Shareware system makes fitting your needs easier, because you can try before you buy. And because the overhead is low, prices are low also. Shareware has the ultimate money-back guarantee -- if you don't use the product, you don't pay for it!




Commercial users of shareware should register and pay for it within 30 days of first use or their license is withdrawn. Site-license arrangements can be made by registering.

You are encouraged to pass a copy of Shareware along to your friends for evaluation. Please encourage them to register their copy if they find that they can use it.

Simple Bucky

A keystroke combination involving holding down a special key while another key is pressed. For example,   is a simple bucky and is a three-step process:

1. Hold down the  key.
2. Press and let up the  key.
3. Let up the  key.

It's like holding down the  key to get a capital letter, except you hold down the  key, instead. Another key often used in buckies is the  key.

See also, [Extended Simple Bucky](#).

Sizes

A **bit** is a single switch which is either on or off.

A **byte** is eight bits.

The following can refer to bits, bytes, or other things...

<u>Notation</u>	<u>Approximate</u>	<u>Actually</u>	<u>Power</u>
Kilo	Thousand	1,024	2 ¹⁰
Mega	Million	1,048,576	2 ²⁰
Giga	Billion	1,073,741,824	2 ³⁰
Tera	Trillion	1,099,511,627,776	2 ⁴⁰
Peta	Quadrillion	1,125,899,906,842,624	2 ⁵⁰

The following list indicates the comparative sizes of various things.

Size	Item
2,000 Bytes	The size of a standard 80-by-25 character text video screen. (Used for comparison.)
360 K	A double-sided, double density, 5.25-inch floppy disk. Enough space to hold 184 standard text video screens.
720 K	A double-sided, double density, 3.5-inch floppy disk. Enough space to hold 368 standard text video screens.
1.44 M	A high-density, 3.5-inch floppy disk. Enough space to hold 737 standard text video screens.
100 M	A hard disk that can hold 52,428 standard text video screens.
650 M	The amount of data a CD-ROM (compact disk, read-only memory) can hold. Over 340,787 standard text video screens.
11 G	The total amount of data the Pioneer DRM-1804X 18-Disk CD player can hold.
10 T	The amount of traffic on the <u>NSFNET</u> on the <u>Internet</u> in February, 1994.
95 T	The estimated size of all the world's movies in compressed format. Over 52 billion standard text video screens.

Slash

The slash is the / character. It is used to indicate to MS-DOS that a switch is being used. Compare with backslash.

SLIP (Serial Line Internet Protocol)

A method of connecting to a network via a telephone line.

SlopView

A reference to IBM's TopView.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Smart Terminal

A computer terminal which not only accesses a computer, but is, itself, a computer. Contrast with dumb terminal.

Snooperware

A reference to the Clipper Chip.

Source: Online Access, May, 1994.

Software

Software means computer code.

Usually, software means a program. All programs can be referred to as software. However, not all software is a program.

Some software, such as interrupts, are subroutines which remain in the computer's memory and can be used by any program.

Software Interrupts

Software interrupts are particular subroutines which are readily available in a computer's memory and may be used by any program. They are called "interrupts" because a program is interrupted to run the subroutine.

Spooler

A method of sending data to a temporary location which, at the same time, is holding it and sending it to another location. Usually used in reference to printers and called a *print spooler*. Imagine a spool of thread where the thread leads in at one end, wraps around to the other end, and then leads out.

Compare with cache.

Stego

An encryption scheme where data is hidden in graphics. In principal, one bit per pixel is used to store data. The color is not changed enough for the human eye to notice, and would-be code-breakers are not aware that data is even there.

Source: Wired, March, 1994.

Steshenko, Gregory N.

An emigre from Ukraine, has filed a \$2 million suit against the University of Texas at Dallas, where he is a student, for cutting off his access to Internet because of alleged conduct in discussions concerning Russia and Ukraine.

Source: Dallas Morning News.

Subroutine

Program code which is intended to be used by other program code.

Subroutines are pieces of software which accomplish repetitive tasks. Compare subroutines to the phrase "reinventing the wheel." If a programmer needs to do something over and over, he will write the software once, and have the program use the same software again and again. The opposite of this would be to rewrite the software each time (or "reinventing the wheel" each time).

Most programs are almost entirely subroutines. The main program code calls a subroutine, which calls another subroutine, which calls another subroutine, on and on, hundreds, thousands, or more times. Subroutines can be a part of the operating system, part of Windows, part of the program, or elsewhere.

Surfing

Varies depending upon usage.

Shoulder Surfing refers to looking over people's shoulders while they make phone calls so that one can steal their code numbers.

Net Surfing means traveling about the Internet.

Silicon Surfing means standing on a virtual surfboard and surfing an abstract virtual reality.

Switch

A parameter, entered with the keyword at the command line, that turns an option in a program on or off.

In DOS, the switches are preceded by */*. For example, to pause while displaying a directory listing, the command is `DIR /P`. The switch in this case is */P*.

In PKZIP, the switches are preceded by *-*. For example, to display help, the command is `PKZIP -h`. The switch in this case is *-h*.

The word *switch* can also refer to a bit which is either on or off, kind of like a room light switch.

Syntax

The way that commands are entered.

In high school English, *syntax* means how sentences are constructed. Nouns, verbs, and other types of words must be put together correctly to form a proper sentence.

In MS-DOS, the commands must also be put together correctly in order for MS-DOS to figure out what you want it to do.

Getting the syntax correct is probably one of the most frustrating things you will have to do with MS-DOS.

Manuals often show a syntax diagram. Here is a sample one for the DIRectory command:

```
DIR [drive:][path][filename][/P][/W]
```

At first, these syntax diagrams seem virtually unreadable, but after a while you should learn how to interpret them.

In contrast, here is the syntax for the simplest use of the DIR command:

```
DIR
```

All you have to do is enter the command, itself (DIR). Here is the syntax for the DIR command when a specific disk drive is entered:

```
DIR D:
```

Where *D* stands for *drive*. Sample actual usages of this form would be ...

```
DIR A:
```

... and ...

```
DIR C:
```

Now, here is the syntax for specifying the root directory:

```
DIR \
```


The backslash (\) is a symbol which means the *root directory*. In the above case, the syntax and the way the command is entered are exactly the same.

One more:

```
DIR D:\
```

The above command specifies the root directory of the "D:" drive.

Tabulate

Abbreviation for TABulate. The  key.

Task Swapping

A feature allowed in the DOS Shell and Windows and some other programs which allows you to run, or appear to run, several programs (tasks) at a time and switch between them.

TCP/IP

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. A method of data transfer used by Internet.

Telecommuting

Working at home on a computer connected by modem to the office.

Source: Online Access, September, 1993.

TEMP

The name of a directory often used for TEMPorary files. You know later that any of the files in this directory can be erased. A TEMP directory is commonly used in trying out new programs downloaded from BBS's. The zipped file is first downloaded to a DNLD directory. Then, it is unzipped to a TEMP directory where it is looked at or tried out. Then, if kept, it is copied to a permanent directory.

Thick Border

Windows which can be resized have thick borders. Windows which cannot be resized have thin borders. This is something which is determined by programmers. However, the width of borders can also be influenced by users who can make them thicker and thinner. Therefore, it can only be said that thick borders are relatively thicker than thin borders. The actual border size can vary. See flexibility.

Thin Border

Windows which can be resized have thick borders. Windows which cannot be resized have thin borders. This is something which is determined by programmers. However, the width of borders can also be influenced by users who can make them thicker and thinner. Therefore, it can only be said that thick borders are relatively thicker than thin borders. The actual border size can vary. See flexibility.

Thumb Button

A button which moves along the bar of a scroll bar indicating what part of the text of a window is being displayed. If it is at the top of a vertical scroll bar, the top of the text is showing. If it is at the bottom, the bottom of the text is showing. If it is on the left of a horizontal scroll bar, the left edge of the text is showing. If it is on the right, the right edge is showing. The thumb button can move proportionately along the bar, too, indicating which part of the middle of the text is showing. The text can be scrolled by dragging the thumb button with the mouse cursor.

The direction you move the thumb button is the direction you move towards in the text.

See illustration.

Title

An optional name given to a window by a programmer. Sometimes called a caption. If there is one, it appears in a bar over the top of a window. This bar is called a title bar or a caption bar. Three configurations are possible:

1. No title or title bar is present.
2. A title bar is present, but no title.
3. A title is present inside a title bar.

Title Bar

An optional bar which appears over the top of a window. A programmer determines if it exists. If a window has a title, it appears in the title bar. The mouse cursor can drag a title bar to move a window. Also, one can double-click on the title bar to maximize and restore a window.

Programmers call a title bar a caption bar.

Topic

In the Windows Help System, a topic is the material that can be presented in one window at a time. It includes the material that can be scrolled into the window. When a hypertext jump is made, the user is switching from one topic to another.

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Trademarks...

Alpha AXP	Digital Equipment Corporation
DB-Library	Sybase, Inc.
Indeo	Intel Corporation.
QBasic	Microsoft Corporation
R4000	MIPS Computer Systems.
RIP	Telegraphics Corp.
RIP Term	Telegraphics Corp.
TBBS	eSoft, Inc.
Unicode	Unicode, Incorporated.
Visual C++	Microsoft Corporation
Win32s	Microsoft Corporation
Windows	Microsoft Corporation
Windows NT	Microsoft Corporation

Registered Trademarks...

AIX	International Business Machines Corporation.
Apple	Apple Computer, Inc.
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AS/400	International Business Machines Corporation.
Balloon Help	Apple Computer, Inc.
Borland	Borland International, Inc.
Btrieve	Novell, Inc.
COMPAQ	Compaq Computer Corporation.
	CompuServe, Inc.

CompuServe	Borland International, Inc.
dBase	Digital Communications Associates, Inc.
DCA	Microsoft Corporation.
FoxPro	Microsoft Corporation
GW-BASIC	Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc.
Hayes	Hewlett-Packard Company.
HP-UX	International Business Machines Corporation
IBM	Intel Corporation
Intel	Lotus Development Corporation.
Lotus	Apple Computer, Inc.
Mac	Apple Computer, Inc.
Macintosh	MCI Communications Corp.
MCI MAIL	Microsoft Corporation
Microsoft	Microsoft Corporation
Microsoft Access	MIPS Computer Systems, Inc.
MIPS	Microsoft Corporation
MS-DOS	Novell, Inc.
NetWare	Novell, Inc.
Novell	Oracle Corporation
ORACLE	International Business Machines Corporation
OS/2	Ansa Software, a Borland Company.
Paradox	Microsoft Corporation
PowerPoint	Pioneer Software Systems Corporation
Q+E	Apple Computer, Inc.
QuickTime	Sony Corporation.
Sony	Apple Computer, Inc.
TrueType	

Ultix

Digital Equipment Corporation.

UNIX

UNIX Systems Laboratories.

Visual Basic

Microsoft Corporation

Win32

Microsoft Corporation

Transistors

Transistors are switches which control the flow of electricity. They are called *solid state* because they are made out of solid material (as opposed to liquids or the gases in vacuum tubes).

Transistors have several advantages over vacuum tubes:

- They are smaller
- They are tougher
- They use less electricity
- They make less heat
- They are faster

Transistors are made out of semiconductors. What this funny word means is that solid material used in transistors can be used to control the flow of electricity.

Think of it this way:

- A conductor transmits electricity.
- A non-conductor does not transmit electricity.
- A semiconductor transmits some electricity.

Whether or not electricity is conducted in a semiconductor depends upon the status of nearby electrical circuits. Electrical fields of some circuits turn on or off the electrical fields of other circuits, which can influence yet other circuits. Thus, semiconducting material can be used as switches to control bits and bytes.

Tree

A disk's directory structure.

It is called a *tree* because the main directory is the root, and other directories grow off of it. Computer files are like leaves which can be on any branch (in any directory).

Unicode

A two-byte based character set which will probably replace ASCII and other common character sets. The issue is that current character sets only have one-byte characters, which limits them to 256 possibilities of characters. This problem has been addressed, so far, by switching between character sets. Windows NT has introduced Unicode which uses two bytes per character. Since every additional bit doubles the possibilities, Unicode can handle 65,536 characters, allowing for the handling of all the major languages and other special characters, as well.

Uninstall

An MS-DOS feature in versions 5.0 and higher which allows you to reinstall your previous version of DOS.

Unix

Pronounced *eunuchs*. Also written *UNIX*. An operating system allowing multiple users on a mainframe or other high performance computer. The most widely used such operating system in the world. Favored by hackers. Used by Internet. Created by Ken Thompson in 1969.

Unix is play on words on *Multics*, its predecessor. *Multics* stands for *Multiplexed Information and Computing Service*.

The names of some versions of Unix are BSD (Berkely System Distribution), Linux (Linus Unix), NetBSD, SCO Unix (Santa Cruz Operation), SunOS (Sun Operating System), and System V.

Unzip

To decompress a ZIP file with PKUNZIP.

Up Arrow (Scroll Bar)

Point and click on the up arrow of a vertical scroll bar to scroll the contents of a window one line towards the top of the text. The text, itself, moves down.

See illustration.

UPLD

A common directory where files are placed in preparation for uploading them to BBS's. Once you have one, you can set your communications software to look in this directory for files to be uploaded. The opposite of an UPLD directory is a DNLD directory.

Vacuum Tubes

Vacuum tubes can work as switches which control currents of electricity. Thus, they can manipulate bits and bytes for a computer.

It is not correct to think of a vacuum tube as being on or off. What is on or off is a current of electricity which flows through the vacuum tubes. Vacuum tubes control bits and bytes by controlling the flow of this electricity.

The early computers which used vacuum tubes were not practical. They were too big, used too much electricity, and were too unreliable. The personal computer you are using right now is many times more powerful than any computer based on vacuum tubes.

VAX (Virtual Address eXtension)

A type of minicomputer.

VERONICA

Very Easy Rodent-Oriented Netwide Index to Computerized Archives.

Source: Boardwatch, March, 1994.

Vertical Border

The left or right edges of a thick border in a window. They can be used to resize a window in left and right directions. It is difficult to do, but once you position the mouse cursor on the border, the cursor changes into a double arrow. Then, you can drag the mouse to resize the window. Compare with corner border, horizontal border, and thin border.

Vertical Scroll Bar

A scroll bar which is oriented in a vertical position. It is used to scroll text up and down. If all the text fits in the window, and a vertical scroll bar is not needed, it is not shown. Compare with horizontal scroll bar. Look for a vertical scroll bar on the right edge of a window.

See illustration.

ViaCrypt

The commercial version of PGP (Pretty Good Privacy), an encryption program.

Video Monitor

Also called a video screen or screen. The television-like component of your computer that displays graphics and information. **Many** different types of monitors are in use, although the VGA, and variations of it, is the current standard. Here are some types of monitors...

CGA	Color Graphics Adapter
EGA	Enhanced Graphics Adapter
Herc	Hercules Adapter
Mono	Monochrome
VGA	Video Graphics Array
SVGA	Super VGA

As they progress, they increase the number of pixels they can handle, thus increasing the quality of the displays...

CGA	640 x 200	= 128,000 pixels
EGA	640 x 350	= 224,000 pixels
Herc	720 x 350	= 252,000 pixels
Mono	720 x 350	= 252,000 pixels
VGA	640 x 480	= 307,200 pixels
SVGA	800 x 600	= 480,000 pixels
SVGA	1,024 x 768	= 786,432 pixels

As you can see, SVGA is a loose definition that includes different sizes. An SVGA monitor with a 17-inch screen can have 1,280 x 1,024 or 1,310,720 pixels. A 20- or 21-inch monitor can have a resolution of 1,600 x 1,200 (1,920,000 pixels) or higher.

Considering that each pixel for the VGA consists of eight bits, the equivalent of one byte, the amount of memory needed for one screenful of display is 300k. Compare this with the original DOS memory limit of 640k and you see that the amount of memory needed for a monitor is quite large.

Weights of 17-inch video display monitors vary from 44 pounds to 56 pounds.

See also, dot pitch.

Virtual Machine

In the Chicago version of Windows, a part of the hardware and software which acts as though it were a separate computer. Each MS-DOS program is run in its own virtual machine. Also, all of the Windows programs are run in a single virtual machine.

Virtualize Hardware

In a system with virtual machines, to make it appear that one piece of hardware, such as a printer, belongs to each virtual machine.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Volatile

Computer memory which is lost when the computer is turned off. RAM (Random Access Memory) is volatile. ROM (Read-Only Memory) is not.

Volume

Refers to the volume label, a name stored magnetically on a disk.

Volume Label

An internal name for a disk. It is stored magnetically on the disk and can be read by the disk drive.

Sometimes it is called a volume and other times a label.

The DOS VOL command allows you to examine the volume label, and the DOS LABEL command allows you to change it.

VxD (Virtual x Device)

The x stands for the type of device. For example...

VCD	Virtual <u>COM</u> device
VDD	Virtual Display Device
VDMAD	Virtual Direct Memory Access Device
VKD	Virtual Keyboard Device
VMD	Virtual Mouse Device
VPICD	Virtual Programmable Interrupt Controller Device
VTD	Virtual Timer Device

Not all virtual devices follow the same format...

DOSMGR	DOS Manager
V86MGR	Virtual <u>8086</u> Manager
VMM	Virtual Machine Manager

You will likely not find any files with these names. However, you may find some of these virtual device drivers, as well as others, referred to in a SYSTEM.INI file, which is probably in your WINDOWS directory on your hard disk.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Wide Character

A character which is two bytes long, such as a Unicode character.

Source: PC Magazine, v12, n18.

Wildcard

A character which can stand for other characters in a filename. The ? character can stand for any other single character. The * character can stand for groups of other characters.

For example, JULY??.DAT, means any file that begins with *JULY*, then has two more characters, then has an extension of *.DAT*.

*.EXE means any file that has an *.EXE* extension.

README.* means any file that is named *README*, irregardless of what the extension is.

., often nicknamed *star-dot-star*, means any file. It is actually an *asterisk-period-asterisk*.

Window

A window (lowercase) is a rectangular area of the screen, usually with a border, which contains something. Windows can contain documents, spreadsheets, databases, and other types of information and graphics. Windows can be side-by-side or overlapping. Compare with Windows (uppercase).

Windows

Windows NT

Windows (uppercase) is software which runs programs in windows (lowercase). Windows is a trademark of Microsoft Corporation. Windows also does other things and is described in other ways, but this brief definition will do, for now.

Windows NT stands for *New Technology* and is a version of Windows for high-end users of computers.

Windows Help

The help information included with Windows. It gives help specifically on how to use Windows. Compare with Windows Help System.

Windows Help System

A program and a collection of software which is a part of Windows and provides a fairly standardized method of providing help to users of Windows. Other Windows programs can also use the Windows help system. However, the Windows help system can be customized and does not appear exactly the same in all programs.

Windows NT

Stands for Windows *New Technology*. A high-end version of Windows. See Windows.

Wintif

Windows-Motif. Makes Motif more like Windows.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

Word Hot Spot

A word or phrase hot spot. Word hot spots are highlighted in some way, and may be green and underlined. A pop-up definition word hot spot may be green with a dotted underline. See flexibility. Compare with graphical hot spot.

Workstation

What scientists, engineers, and some other professionals call their high-powered computers.

WOSA (Windows Open Services Architecture)

The collection of application programming interfaces (API's) that Windows uses.

Source: Microsoft Developer Network News.

Write

To store a file on a disk.

X Consortium

An organization at MIT (Massachusetts Institute of Technology) concerning X Window.

Source: PC Magazine, May 31, 1994.

X Window

A GUI for Unix.

Z:

Represents the Z disk drive. Almost nobody has a Z: drive, but it is used to illustrate that the possible drive designations in MS-DOS go from A: to Z:.

Zip

To compress one or more files with PKZIP.

ZIP File

A file which has been compressed with PKZIP. One usually has a .ZIP extension.

[CompuServe Magazine, v12, n11](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

Bannerware	Software distributed like Shareware, which see, below, but which its primary purpose is to promote other software. A successor to the <u>Clipper Chip</u> .
Capstone	
Crippleware	Software which is distributed like Shareware, which see, below, but which is purposely crippled. To get a working copy, you have to pay a fee.
Donorware	Software which is distributed like Shareware, which see, below, but for which the author requests a donation to a charity, rather than a registration fee.
Freeware	Software which is copyrighted but free.
Postcardware	Software which is distributed like Shareware, which see, below, but for which the author requests just a postcard rather than a registration fee.
Public Domain	Software which is not copyrighted and can be altered and used in any way.
Retail	Software which is copyrighted and for which you pay in advance.

[PC Magazine, v12, n19](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

Agent	An external subprogram.
Bitmapped Font	A font which is designed for only one size and is made up of dots (combinations of bits which are either on or off, thus, <i>bitmapped</i>). Compare with scalable font, below. Same as Electronic Bridge.
Bridge	A device that connects two different types of buses.
Electronic Bridge	This is like a network of school chalkboards where something written on one of them appears on all of them.
Electronic Whiteboard	The bus that an expansion card uses.
Expansion Bus	A font which is built into the hardware and probably exists on a Read-Only Memory (ROM) chip. Compare with soft font, which see, below. For <i>Isochronous Ethernet</i> . <i>Isochronous</i> means occurring at equal intervals in time. Long. See <i>wchar_t</i> , below.
Hard Font	
IsoNet	
L	A partial Unicode True Type font distributed with Windows NT.
Lucida Sans Serif With Unicode	
MBA-Ware	Software which goes beyond number-crunching to help business managers. Code name for Taligent's object-oriented operation system.
Pink	A document used in a process by which the document can be moved between different desktop publishing programs. The bus that the CPU uses.
Portable Document	
Processor Bus	
PowerPC	A family of reduced instruction set chips (RISC) made by IBM, Apple, and Motorola and intended to compete with Intel's Pentium. The PowerPC is actually a family of chips with names like... 601, the standard. 603, for notebooks. 604, more power. 620, 64-bit!

POWER Station/POWER Server 250	The first computer to use the PowerPC, which see, above. A workstation, it will run DOS, Windows, and Apple software (updated from the Motorola 68000 family of chips).
Scalable Font	A font which can be scaled, or drawn, to different sizes. Compare with bitmapped font, above.
Shared Document	A document which can be seen and changed by people on different computers at the same time. For example, one on an electronic whiteboard.
Soft Font	A font which can be distributed on a disk like software. Compare with hard font, which see, above.
Software Suite	Same as a suite and a suitcase.
Suitcase	Different programs which are sold together in the same package. For example, a package that contains a word processor, spreadsheet, and database.
Suite	Same as a suitcase.
TCHAR.H	A header file required in the C programming language in order for Unicode to be used. See also WCHAR.H, below.
WCHAR.H	A header file required in the C programming language in order for Unicode to be used. See also, TCHAR.H, above.
wchar_t	A new kind of character data type for the C programming language which is defined as being an unsigned short integer (16 bits). An L (for <i>Long</i>) must precede strings in quotation marks. For example, here is a character array using Unicode: <pre>wchar_t MyString() = L"My String";</pre> <p>String manipulation functions in the C programming language have different names for Unicode than for single-byte characters.</p>

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch, v115, n311](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

From an article on computer crimes...

Asynchronous Attack	A program set off to damage a computer at a later time.
Cracker	From <i>hacker</i> and <i>safe cracker</i> . A <u>hacker</u> who breaks into computers.
Cybercat	From <i>cat burglar</i> . Someone who breaks into computers.
Cyberspy	A cracker who is a spy.
Data Diddling	Changing computer data to obtain money or some other benefit.
Electronic Firewall	Computer security that attempts to keep crackers out.
Encrypted Passwords	Passwords which are stored in code, so that a cracker cannot break into a computer and obtain other passwords from it.
Logic Bomb	A program set to damage a computer at some preset condition.
Nerd Squad	The FBI's National Computer Crime Squad.
Network Looping	See <i>weaving</i> .
Piggybacking	See <i>weaving</i> .
Pirate BBS	A BBS which disseminates programs and information helpful towards breaking into other computers.
Scanner	A legitimate computer device, used to scan images from paper into computer graphics, which can also be used for counterfeiting.
Simulating	To fake a computer transaction in order to accomplish something else.
Smart Card	A computer access card with a chip in it that automatically changes passwords frequently.
Spike Detector	Computer software which determines if someone is making repeated access attempts.
Stepping Over	See <i>weaving</i> .
Superzapping	Sophisticated cracking.
ng	A cracker terrorist.

Technoterro
rist

Trapdoor

Trojan
Horse

Weaving

Worm

A secret way left by a programmer to get into a system.

A program which is planted inside another computer for illicit activity.

Calling one computer, and then using it to call the next, and then using *it* to call the next, and so forth, weaving through networks.

A program that spreads itself throughout a system using up memory and resources.

Windows/DOS Developer's Journal, v4, n9

Items are listed alphabetially, below.

Terms...

Container Control	A <u>Windows</u> control which contains another control.
Distributed Computing	To spread a computing task among more than one computer in a network.
Marshalling	To put data in a packet for transfer across a network.
UnMarshalling	To remove data from a packet which was transferred across a network.

[Boardwatch, v7, n10](#)

The name *Boardwatch* refers to watching Bulletin Board Systems (BBS's).

Other items are listed alphabetically, below, first the acronyms, and then the names.

Acronyms...

F	File Transfer Protocol. The particular method of file transfer used by the <u>Internet</u> .
T	
P	
M	Microcom Networking Protocol. An error correction standard for <u>modems</u> .
N	
P	
R	Real Life. (As opposed to virtual life on a computer.)
L	

Names...

Dr. Vinton Cerf	President of The Internet Society, "the father of the Internet".
Dennis C. Hayes	Founder, Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc, maker of Hayes modems, and the creator of the standard AT Command Set, which runs modems.

[Dr. Dobb's Journal, v18, n11](#)

Discussion of OOP with mention of possible replacements for C++, including...

C+@

Sather

Parasol

Liana

Beta

Eiffel

Drool stands for Dave's recycled object-oriented language. *Dave* is **David Betz**. Other OOP languages mentioned...

Objective-C

Turbo Pascal

Smalltalk

Ada

[Forbes, v152, n9](#)

Term...

Wave Chip

A chip intended to determine which programs are being used on a CD or on the "information superhighway" so that the vendors can get paid.

Names...

William
Henry Gates,
III

Bill Gates, cofounder of Microsoft, and the driving force behind DOS, Windows, and many other software products. Worth **\$6.165 billion**.

Paul G. Allen

The other cofounder of Microsoft, is worth **\$2.9 billion**.
Cofounder of Hewlett-Packard, **\$2.75 billion**.

David
Packard

Sells mainframe computer services, **\$2.4 billion**.

Henry Ross
Perot

Cofounder of Oracle, **\$1.6 billion**.

Lawrence
Joseph
Ellison

Of Intel, **\$1.5 billion**. He is the originator of **Moore's Law**: The power of semiconductors doubles approximately every 18 months.
Cofounder of Hewlett-Packard, **\$1.4 billion**.

Gordon Earle
Moore

William
Redington
Hewlett

Executive vice-president of Microsoft, worth **\$1.1 billion**.

Steven
Anthony
Ballmer

Raymond J.
Noorda

Of Novell, Inc., world's top producer of networking operating systems, **\$650 million**.

Robert N.
Miner

Cofounder of Oracle, **\$510 million**.

Alan C.
Ashton

Cofounder of WordPerfect, **\$450 million**.

Bruce W.
Bastian

Cofounder of WordPerfect, **\$450 million**.

John Jay
Moores

Of BMC Software, **\$330 million**.

Tim Gill

Cofounder of Quark, Inc., **\$300 million**.

Cofounder of Quark, Inc., **\$300 million**.

Fred Farhad
Ebrahimi

Sells semiconductor materials, **\$300 million.**

Norman
Hascoe

Of Dell Computer, dropped from the list.

Michael Dell

Holds Apple stock. Dropped from the list.

Armas
Clifford
Markkula, Jr.

[Microsoft Developer Network News, v2, n5](#)

Items are discussed, below.

The big news is that Windows is moving towards 32-bit software technology with dual platforms: Mainstream and high-end. For a discussion of 32-bit technology, see CPU.

Mainstream: The mainstream technology is currently represented by **Windows 3.1**, which uses 16-bit software technology so that it can be run on the early 8088 and 80286 chips. The next version of Windows under development is code named **Chicago** and moves up to 32-bit technology, thus abandoning the 8088 and the 80286. This means that soon the low-end computer chip will be the 386. A notable feature of Chicago is that it will not require DOS.

High-end: The high-end platform is represented by **Windows NT**. *NT* stands for **New Technology**. This is for use by power users, engineers, scientists, technical personnel, and software developers. It is also for use by servers, which are computers that run networks. Windows NT is intended to be used on other chips in addition to Intel chips, such as the **DEC Alpha** and the **MIPS R4000**. The next version of Windows NT is code named **Cairo**.

The newest programming language for Chicago and Cairo is called Visual C++ 32-bit Edition. *Visual* means that the programming can lay out parts of the program visually on the screen, and the compiler will write that part of the code. Because of recent developments, the Windows API is now in different sets...

Win16	For Windows 3.1.
Win32s	A subset of the full Win32.
Win32c	the API for Chicago.
Win32	The full Windows NT API.

Cairo will further expand the API. The *lowest common denominator* API for the future is Win32s which will run on both mainstream and high-end Windows platforms. For a diagram of the API sets, see illustration.

Other developing concepts: Unicode, a multilanguage character set about to replace others, such as ASCII and ANSI; and, component software, which is another way of designating programs for Windows, especially in regard to objects.

[Online Access, v8, no6](#)

A special issue on [Internet](#). Items are listed, below, in alphabetical order.

Terms...

Archie	A program and database which locates files on the Internet .
ARPANET	From ARPA (Advanced Research Projects Agency) and network. An early experimental network
Big Brother	The government, from the book <i>1984</i> . Concerning Internet and the proposed "information superhighway". Just how much surveillance is the government doing or preparing to do on computer networks?
Clarinet	A news service.
Cyberpunk	A term similar to hacker . Used in science fiction.
Free net	A free access site to Internet.
Gopher	A program that lets you browse.
Gutenberg	A project that is an expanding collection of books in electronic format that are available on the Internet.
Internet Hunt	A trivia game where you try to find information.
Low ASCII Dance	Communicating with the standard (low) ASCII characters (as opposed to with graphics).
TELNET	A program which lets you access other computer systems through Internet.
The Net	Internet.
USENET	A network which is older than Internet, but accessible from many Internet sites.
Veronica	Maintains an index and provides keywords. Works with Gopher.

PC Magazine, v12, n17

Items are listed in alphabetical order, below, first the acronyms, and, then, the terms.

Acronyms...

EI S A	Extended industry standard architecture, or Extended ISA. A bus which is competitive with IBM's MCA, which see, below.
IS A	Industry standard architecture. The bus standard for the original IBM personal computer.
M C A	Micro Channel Architecture. A bus used on IBM brand personal computers.
P C I	Peripheral Component Interconnect. A type of bus.
R A I D	Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks. Instead of keeping data on one large hard disk, it is kept on many smaller hard disks.
S L E D	Single Large Expensive Disk. Compare with RAID, above.
S Q L	Structured Query Language. A common method of finding information in databases.
V E S A	Video Electronics Standards Association. A type of bus.
V L- B us	VESA local bus, or Video Electronics Standards Association local bus.
V L SI	Very large scale integration. A chip which contains a huge amount of circuitry.

Terms...

Distributed Database	One which is broken into pieces which are in various places. Compare with RAID, SLED, and <i>replicated database</i> , below.
----------------------	---

Electronic Ink	What you write on a personal digital assistant (PDA) that is stored as graphics, before the computer translates it to characters, words, and recognizable symbols.
PenDOS	The name of a particular operating system for personal digital assistants (PDA's).
PenPoint	The name of a particular operating system for personal digital assistants (PDA's).
PenRight!	The name of a particular operating system for personal digital assistants (PDA's).
Personal Digital Assistant	A handheld computer that uses a pen.
Replicated Database	One where the entire database is located in one place, and has copies in other places. Compare with RAID, SLED, and <i>distributed database</i> , above and below.
Windows for Pen Computing	The name of a particular operating system for personal digital assistants (PDA's).

PC Magazine, v12, n18

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Acronyms...

D
B
C
S

N
e
t
B
E
U
I

O
S
F
/
D
C
E

U
A
R
T

Double-Byte Character Set. A character set that allows two bytes per character, such as Unicode.

Network Basic Input/Output System Extended User Interface

Open Software Foundation/Distributed Computing Environment

Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter

Windows Sources, v1, n10

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

DOS 7.0	The DOS included in Microsoft's project code-named <i>Chicago</i> .
Modular Windows	The smaller version of Windows in Hewlett-Packard's Omnibook.
Windows 4.0	Microsoft's project code-named <i>Chicago</i> .
x86	A reference to the family of chips including the 8088, 80286, 80386, and 80486.

Association of Shareware Professionals, December, 1993

Items are listed, below.

Acronyms...

C I S	CompuServe Information Services. The name of a particular large network.
S R G	Shareware Reference Guide. A series of 10 catalogs of Shareware programs in WinHelp format.

Terms...

The big news is 10 SRG catalog files which will be distributed on BBS's and networks. They are listed, with other items, below.

CRS Online	Canada Remote Systems. The name of a particular large BBS.
SRGMNxxx .ZIP	The main SRG catalog. Lists all known Shareware.
SRGUPxxx. ZIP	Lists updates to main catalog.
SRGASxxx. ZIP	ASP Shareware, only.
SRGCSxxx. ZIP	CompuServe Shareware, only.
SRGSRxxx. ZIP	CompuServe Shareware, only, which can be registered on CompuServe.
SRGGExxx. ZIP	GENie Shareware, only.
SRGDSxxx. ZIP	DOS Shareware, only.
SRGO2xxx. ZIP	OS/2 Shareware, only.
SRGWNxxx .ZIP	Windows Shareware, only.
SRGNTxxx. ZIP	Windows NT Shareware, only.

Boardwatch, v7, n11

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

C
C
A
P
H

F
C
C
S
E
T

G
I
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S

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E
A

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F

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R

L
O
C

Communications and Computer Applications in Public Health. A convergence of Clinton/Gore's NII Agenda for Action, which see, below, and their health care proposal.

Federal Coordinating Council for Science, Engineering, and Technology. Mentioned in the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below.

Government Information Technology Services. Part of the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below.

High-Performance Computing and Communications Program. Part of the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below.

High Performance Computing, Communication, and Information Technology. Not the same as HPCC, which see, above. A subcommittee of the FCCSET, which see, above. Mentioned in the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below.

International Data Encryption Algorithm. Used by Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) the private encryption program in competition with the federal government's encryption system which the government can monitor.

Information Infrastructure Task Force. Part of the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below.

International Traffic in Arms Regulations. Phil Zimmermann, the author of Pretty Good Privacy (PGP), a competing product to the federal government's encryption product, which it can monitor, is being investigated for possible violations of ITAR by posting PGP to Internet.

Library of Congress. Now, parts of it are available on America Online, a bulletin board system.

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National Telecommunications and Information Administration. Part of the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below.

National Technical Information Service. The federal agency which runs FedWorld, which see, below.

Vice President Gore's National Performance Review, of which the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below, is a part.

Toxic release inventory. A sample of federal government information released through a bulletin board system. Mentioned in the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below.

Technology Reinvestment Project. Mentioned in the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below.

Universal Coordinated Time. (The character placement has to do with the French pronunciation.)

Terms...

Agenda for Action	See NII Agenda for Action, below.
DOS 7.0	Novell DOS. Used to be called DR-DOS.
DR-DOS	The name of a competing program to MS-DOS. The <i>DR</i> stands for <i>Digital Research</i> .
FedWorld	A federal government bulletin board system. Part of the NII Agenda for Action, which see, below.
Fubar	Fouled up beyond all repair. Also spelled <i>foobar</i> .
Internaut	From <i>astronaut</i> . Someone skilled at getting around in Internet.
MicroServe	A rumor of a network which will be offered by Microsoft. See MicroServe
Microsoft Online Service	
NII Agenda for Action	The Clinton/Gore proposal for the National Information Infrastructure, also known as the "information superhighway." The new name for DR-DOS.
Novell DOS	
RTK Net	Right-to-know network. Run by the federal government and mentioned in the NII Agenda for

Skyway

Action, which see, above.
A component of the "information superhighway."

[The C Users Journal, v11, n12](#)

Items are listed below.

Acronyms...

A V L	Adelson-Velskii-Landis. Developers of a height-balanced tree, which is a programming method to store data in a manner which allows efficient access.
B G I	Borland Graphic Interface. A set of graphical subroutines for use with Borland programming languages.
T A V L	Threaded AVL (see AVL, above). Threads are programming methods to allow even more efficient access to data.

Terms...

CA-Clipper	Computer Associates Clipper (to distinguish it from the Clipper Chip, a federal government encryption device). It is the name of a programming language. Formerly, a dBase compiler. Now, as CA-Clipper, a general programming language.
Clipper	The name of a particular database program.
dBase	
Dictionary- Based Coding	A method of data compression which substitutes special characters for the most often used words. Compare with Huffman Coding, below.
Huffman Coding	A data compression algorithm that is character-based (as opposed to dictionary-based, which see, above). Uncompressed characters take up 8 or 16 bits each. Generally speaking, Huffman coding represents the most used character by the single bit 0; the second most, by the two bits 10; the third most, by the three bits 110; the fourth most, by the four bits 1110; etc. (A table keeps track of which bit combinations represent which characters.) For example, the bit stream 111101000110 would be comprised of the characters 11110, 10, 0, 0, and 110. The decompression process would look these digit combinations up in the table to determine what characters to put in their places.

[Computer underground Digest, v5, n87](#)

Items are listed, below.

Terms...

Cyberculture	The subculture of BBS and network computer users.
Interpedia	A proposed encyclopedia to be written on the Internet.
Rosetta Stone	An ancient tablet with the same thing written in three different languages. Scientists used the two languages they knew in order to learn the third language. Used in reference to a method of breaking computer encryptions today if similar information is available.

EFFector, v6, n3

Items are listed, below.

Acronyms...

E C F P	European Conference on Computers, Freedom, and Privacy.
N C A I R	National Center for Automated Information Research.

Terms...

Cypherpunk	Someone who believes that the public should have access to powerful encryption programs.
The Genie	Refers to Pretty Good Privacy (PGP), the powerful encryption program released by Phil Zimmermann to the public. As in, "you can't put the genie back in the bottle." Too many copies now exist for the government to ever retrieve them all.

[Microsoft Developer Network News, v2, n6](#)

Terms...

32-bit
Integer

With 32-bit processors, the size of an integer (for these machines, only) has doubled from 16 bits (two bytes) to 32 bits (four bytes).

Child
Window

A conceptually inferior window associated with another window. For example, in a word processing program, a window holding a document might be a child window to the window which holds the program, itself.

int

Integer.

Microsoft Systems Journal, v9, n1

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

G B	Gigabyte. What is next after kilobyte and megabyte. Roughly, a billion bytes. Actually, 2 to the 30th power, or 1,073,741,824 bytes.
G P	General Protection, as in <i>GP fault</i> , which is an error that can stop one or more programs from running. Microsoft has previously called these unrecoverable application errors (UAE's).
I F S	Installable file system. A type of network interface which can be used by the Chicago version of Windows.
V M M	Virtual machine manager. A part of the Chicago version of Windows which manages the <u>virtual machines</u> .

Terms...

0:32 Addressing	In the Chicago version of Windows, all of the memory addresses can be accessed without dividing the memory into segments (see <i>segment:offset</i>). Therefore, the 0 means <i>the zero segment</i> and the 32 means the 32-bit address in memory.
Application Message Queue	The Chicago version of Windows has a message queue (which see, below) for each program. Each thread (which see, below) can also have its own message queue. Compare with <i>raw input queue</i> .
Base OS	For <i>Base operating system</i> . The operating system software of the Chicago version of Windows. See Base OS, above.
Base System	
Input Desynchron ization	The use of multiple input queues, which see, below.
Kernel	The Ring 0 (which see, below) software. Guaranteed to be confused with KERNEL, which see, below.
KERNEL	Actually, KERNEL.EXE. A particular file which contains much of the software which runs Windows. Guaranteed to be confused with kernel, which see, above. Unfortunately for clarity, in the Chicago version of Windows, the KERNEL is not in the kernel.
Kernel and User Modes	Refers to the Two-Ring Model. See <i>Ring</i> , below. Kernel Mode refers to Ring 0 and User Mode refers to Ring 3. A thread, which see, below.

Lightweight
Process

Load
Address

Where a program is loaded into random access memory in order to be run. In the Chicago version of Windows, programs are loaded into 4GB (see *GB*, above of virtual memory. (Remember, *virtual* means it appears to be there and may not actually exist.)

A running MS-DOS program has a load address of from 0 to 1MB (megabyte).

Non-running MS-DOS programs have load addresses of from 1MB to 4MB.

Windows programs have load addresses of from 4MB to 1.5GB.

Dynamic-Link Libraries (DLL's) and other shared objects have load addresses of from 1.5GB to 2GB.

Ring 0 (see *Ring*, below) and other operating system software has load addresses of from 2GB to 4GB.

Message
Queue

A list of messages to be sent to programs. Examples of messages are keystrokes, mouse activities, or input from other software.

MS-DOS
Virtual
Machine

In the Chicago version of Windows, a part of the software which acts as a single computer to run a single MS-DOS program.

Multiple
Message
Queues

More than one message queue (which see, above). The Chicago version of Windows has multiple message queues. See *raw input queue*, below, and *application message queue*, above.

Multiple
Privilege
Levels

A characteristic of the Intel 386 central processing unit (CPU) chip which allows the Chicago version of Windows to discourage programs from accessing each other's memory.

Offset

In 8088 and 8086 Intel chips, a memory address in a segment. See *segment:offset*. As a simplified example, the address *5:64* means to go to the 64th position (offset) in the 5th segment.

Primary
Scheduler

In the Chicago version of Windows, determines which threads (see below) have the highest priorities. Compare with *time slice scheduler*, below.

Priority
Value

In the Chicago version of Windows, each thread (see below) has a priority value. This value determines which threads will be processed at what times.

Process

What Microsoft calls a program running in the Chicago version of Windows. Compare with *Task*, below.

Protected
Mode

Starting with the Intel 80286 chip, breaks the 1MB random access memory (RAM) limit. Is called *protected* because it protects programs' memories from other programs.

Queue	See <i>message queue</i> .
Raw Input Queue	In the Chicago version of Windows, a message queue (which see, above) which takes raw input from sources such as the keyboard or mouse. Windows then sends this raw input to the appropriate application message queues, which see, above.
Real Mode	A method of using an 80286 or higher Intel chip that simulates the original 8088 and 8086 chips. It has a 1MB random access memory (RAM) limit. The Chicago version of Windows abandons real mode. Compare with <i>protected mode</i> , above.
Ring	A privilege level. See <i>Multiple Privilege Levels</i> , above. In the Chicago version of Windows, Ring 0 is used by the operating system for functions which can access all programs. Ring 3 is used by the programs as well as some additional Windows functions and they cannot violate each others memories.
Scheduler	In the Chicago version of Windows, software which decides which thread (see below) will be processed at any given time. See <i>primary scheduler</i> , above, and <i>time slice scheduler</i> , below.
Segment	Intel 8088 and 8086 chips are divided into 64K segments. To specify a memory address, the programmer first has to specify the segment of memory. See <i>segment:offset</i> , below.
Segment:Offset	A method of specifying memory addresses in 8088 and 8086 Intel chips. The colon (:) separates the segment, which see, above, from the offset, which see, above.
Single Message Queue	What Windows 3.1 and earlier versions have. See <i>message queue</i> , above.
Single MS-DOS Application Mode	An operating mode for the Chicago version of Windows which provides even more effort at being compatible with all types of DOS programs.
System Virtual Machine	In the Chicago version of Windows, a part of the software which acts as a single computer to run all of the Windows programs.
Task	What Microsoft calls a program running in 16-bit Windows. Compare with <i>Process</i> , above.
Thread	A single series of computer instructions. Personal computer programs in the past have typically had a single thread of instructions. However, newer programs will have the ability to have more than one thread, which means they will have the appearance of being able to do more than one thing at a time. Specifically, software which determines a memory address. Generally, to some people, the past tense of <i>think</i> and a prethought method of determining
Think	

Tiling	addresses. In the Chicago version of Windows, a method of translating between segment:offset (which see, above) and 0:32 addresses (which see, above). An overlapping method (as in roof tiles) of memory addressing used to translate between segment:offset (which see, above) and 0:32 addressing (which see, above).
Time Slice Scheduler	In the Chicago version of Windows, if the primary scheduler (see above) determines that more than one thread (see above) has equal high priority, then the time slice scheduler will divide the processing time equally between the high priority threads. See <i>Ring</i> , above.
Two-Ring Model	<i>See Kernel and User Modes.</i>
User Mode	Starting with the Intel 80386 chip, this is a mode that simulates more than one 8086 chip at a time, allowing more than one DOS program to be run at a time. This mode can be used by the Chicago version of Windows to run DOS programs from Windows. Compare with real mode and protected mode, above.
Virtual 8086 Mode	

Networking Here and There, December, 1993

Terms...

Daemon	A program which does routine electronic mail chores in place of a human, such as returning undeliverable e-mail (electronic mail) to the sender. Other spellings are possible.
Networking	Signing on to various BBS's (bulletin board systems) and computer networks and exchanging mail.

[Online Access, v8, n8](#)

Acronym...

There Ain't No Such Thing As A Free Lunch.

T
A
N
S
T
A
A
F
L

Terms...

SysLaw

System operator law. The title of a book.

Sysop

System operator.

PC Magazine, v12, n20

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

M
A
C
H

O
W
L

T
E
D

W
O
M
A
D

Multi-layer actuator head. A particular kind of ink jet printer head used by Epson.

Object-Windows Library. A Borland C++ product.

Tiny Editor. The name of a particular text editor.

World of Music, Arts, and Dance. A festival which features high technology.

Terms...

Coupon

Software which is being sold incomplete. A coupon is included for the rest of the package when it becomes available.

Embedded System

One or more computer chips which are embedded into an appliance, as opposed to being inside a computer cabinet.

Footprint

The amount of desk space (or floor space) an item takes up.

Key Escrow

The proposed governmental system using the Clipper Chip for encryption. The key to breaking the encryptions would be held in escrow by two government agencies.

Kludge

Also, *kluge*. The computer equivalent of fixing everything with chewing gum.

SkipJack

The 80-bit algorithm used by the Clipper Chip, the government's proposed encryption scheme which it can monitor.

PC Magazine, v12, n21

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

C M O S	Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor. A chip which uses small amounts of electricity. It is used typically on battery-powered computers and to save configuration information on other computers when they are turned off.
P S / 1	Personal System 1. The name of a series of IBM personal computers.
Q	Quatro Pro. The name of a particular spreadsheet program.
P T S N	The Sierra Network. A network especially for games. Now renamed The ImagiNation Network.

Terms...

0xFEFF	A special Unicode character known as the <i>Byte Order Mark</i> , which see below. The <i>0x</i> means that it is in hexadecimal notation and the <i>FEFF</i> is the character number. In decimal notation, it is the character 65,279.
0xFFFF	A special Unicode character known as the <i>Reverse Byte Order Mark</i> . See <i>Byte Order Mark</i> , below. The <i>0x</i> means that it is in hexadecimal notation and the <i>FFFE</i> is the character number. In decimal notation, it is the character 65,534.
16.7 Million Colors	What 24 bits per pixel will get you. Two to the power of 24 is 16,777,216, which is the largest number of items (in this case, colors) that 24 bits can represent.
24-Bit Color	Video display monitors which use 24 bits per pixel to store color. This means that each pixel can be one of (24 to the power of 2 equals) 16,777,216 colors, also called 16.7 million colors.
486DX2/66	The name of a particular Intel 486 chip.
486SLC2	An IBM chip which is a competitor of Intel's 486 chip.
Appian AGC 98032	The name of a particular type of video accelerator chip.
Astro	The name of a particular chipset for PDA's (Personal Digital Assistants). IBM.

Big Blue	
Byte Order Mark	A Unicode character (a two-byte character) placed at the beginning of a file which indicates whether bytes should be read in order (Motorola style) or in reverse order (Intel style, which switches every two bytes). A single byte is represented by two hexadecimal numbers. The Byte Order Mark is the hexadecimal number FEFF. If the first character of a file is FEFF, then the remainder of the file is in order (Motorola style). If the first character is FFFE (the <i>FE</i> and <i>FF</i> are switched), then the remainder of the file is in reverse order (Intel style). <i>FFFE</i> , also a Unicode character, is called the Reverse Byte Order Mark. A set of chips that work together.
Chipset	
Convergence	The combining of TV, phone, computer, and networking activities into the "information superhighway."
Draco	The name of a particular chipset for PDA's (Personal Digital Assistants).
Dragon	The name of a particular chipset for PDA's (Personal Digital Assistants).
Elan	The name of a particular chipset for PDA's (Personal Digital Assistants).
Hermes	The code name for network management software under development by Microsoft.
Hobbit	The name of a particular chipset for PDA's (Personal Digital Assistants).
Hook	Program code designed to run subroutines that do not necessarily exist, yet. For example, a program could be written with code that says, in effect, "if Subroutine A exists, run it." One or more <i>Subroutine A</i> 's could be written later to customize the program at that time.
The ImagiNation Network	A network especially for games. Formerly The Sierra Network (TSN).
Matrox MGA	The name of a particular type of video accelerator chip.
Polar	The name of a particular chipset for PDA's (Personal Digital Assistants).
R4400	A RISC (reduced instruction set chip) by MIPS intended to run Windows NT. See Byte Order Mark, above.
Reverse Byte Order Mark.	
SLC2	IBM's 486SLC2 chip.
True Color	Video display monitors which use 24 bits per pixel, which allows 16,777,216 possible colors per pixel. For <i>Visual Basic RUN</i> . The name of a file of subroutines needed in order for many Visual Basic programs to run.
VBRUN300.DLL	

Weitek
P9000

The name of a particular type of video accelerator
chip.

PC Magazine, v12, n22

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, then names, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

C S / S S	Card Services/Socket Services, a specification for PC Cards, which see, below.
E X C A	Exchangeable Card Architecture. Intel specifications for PC Cards, which see, below.
G H Z	Gigahertz. A billion cycles per second. See Hz.
G P S	Global Positioning Satellite network. The network of satellites which can be used to determine one's location on the ground. A receiver can now be obtained which is attached to a PC Card, which see, below, and plugged into a notebook computer.
I E E E	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.
I S M	Industrial, Scientific, Medical. The 902MHz to 928 MHz band in the electromagnetic spectrum which is used by some wireless LAN's (local area networks).
J E I D A	Japan Electronic Industry Development Association.
M I	Multiple inheritance. A reference to objects taking on characteristics of more than one other object.
T C I	Tele-Communications Inc. The huge cable network sold to Bell Atlantic.
U C S	Universal Component System. A Novell software library.
X	Execution in place. The execution of a program from where it is stored, for example, on a PC Card, which see, below (as opposed to

I putting the program into random access memory (RAM), first.
P

Names...

Andrew S. Grove	Chief Executive Officer of Intel.
Jack St. Clair Kilby	Coinventor of the integrated circuit (IC).
Gordon Moore.	Cofounder of Intel.
Robert N. Noyce	Coinventor of the integrated circuit (IC). Cofounder of Intel.

Terms...

21066	See Digital Alpha AXP DECchip 21066, below.
9000	See Weitek Power 9000.
Alpha AXP DECchip 21066	See Digital Alpha AXP DECchip 21066, below.
AppWare	Programming tools from Novell which work on a variety of operating systems. See Digital Alpha AXP DECchip 21066, below.
AXP DECchip 21066	
BioMuse	A device which does biosignal processing, which see, below.
Biosignal Processing	A method of controlling computers by getting neural signals with electrodes.
CD-ROM Catalog	A catalog on a CD-ROM which actually contains the software, which is crippled. To get a full working copy, you call an 800 number and pay for the program, for which you get a code which unlocks the full program on the CD.
Concerto	A notebook computer by Compaq which can use a pen as an input device. A keyboard can also be used or removed. Refers to the PC Card, which see, below.
Credit Card- Sized Peripheral	
DECchip 21066	See Digital Alpha AXP DECchip 21066, below.
DeskJet	An ink jet printer by Hewlett-Packard.
Digital Alpha AXP	A 64-bit central processing unit (CPU) reduced instruction set chip (RISC) which competes with the Pentium, which see, below, and runs Windows NT.

DECchip 21066	
Electromyogram	Biosignal processing (which see, above) of muscle movements.
Electrooculogram Tracking.	Biosignal processing (which see, above) of eye movements.
Host Independence	A characteristic of a component, such as a PC Card, which see, below, which can run on different types of computers (hosts).
Hot Swapping	The ability to switch a component, such as a PC Card, which see, below, while the computer is running. See Pentium, below.
Intel Pentium	
LitePoint Trackball	An input device on the Z-Lite, which see, below.
OmniBook	A subnotebook computer by Hewlett-Packard.
Paperless Book	A book stored in electronic format. Compare with a hypertext book which can only be stored in electronic format.
PC Card	A memory device the size of a credit card. It is based on PCMCIA (Personal Computer Memory Card International Association) technology. One can also be used as a connection to a peripheral component, such as a modem.
Pen-Centric	Designed with a pen intended as the primary input device.
Pen Tablet	A computer which looks like a tablet and uses a pen as an input device.
Pentium	The Intel central processing unit (CPU) chip that upgrades the 486. Thus, it is sometimes informally called the 586.
Platform	A software development system. For example, DOS, Windows, or Unix. If one develops software for a particular platform, then that software should run on any computer which runs that platform.
Power 9000	A graphics accelerator chip.
Power 9100	A graphics accelerator chip by Weitek which upgrades the Power 9000.
ThinkPad	The name of an IBM notebook computer.
TrackPoint	A pointing input device used on the ThinkPad, which see, above.
Try Before You Buy	According to PC Magazine, a new idea (see CD-ROM Catalog, above). Actually, an old idea used by the Shareware industry for several years, except most Shareware programs are not crippled.
	A graphics accelerator chip.

Weitek
Power 9000

Z-Lite

A notebook computer by Zenith.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, December, 1993

Items are listed, below.

Terms...

Creative Writer	A word processor for kids by Microsoft, announced December 7, 1993.
Fine Artist	An art and drawing program for kids by Microsoft, announced December 7, 1993.
McZee	A character in Creative Writer and Fine Artist, which see, above, who helps the user.
Microsoft Home	A series of programs for home use by Microsoft.
Multimedia Kit	A product which often consists of a CD-ROM (compact disk-read only memory) drive, a sound board (meaning, circuit board) two inexpensive speakers to set by your computer, and some sample disks.
Sound Blaster	The name of a particular sound board which is the current standard in the industry.

Windows Sources, v1, n11

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

B
i
t
B
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C
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Bit Block Transfer. To move a rectangular area of bits to another location. The bits can be changed according to certain rules during the process. Often used to move graphics on a video display, as in moving pieces, players, or missiles in games.

Cyan, magenta, yellow, black. The colors used by printers. They can be mixed to produce all of the other colors.

Cathode Ray Tube. A video display.

Do Anything Very Easily. A help system in Q&A, the name of a database program.

DataEase Query Language. DataEase is the name of a database program.

Electronics Industry Association/Telecommunications Industry Association. The EIA/TIA has worked out a standard for fax modems.

Expanded memory specification. Compare with XMS.

Integrated Database Application Programming Interface, a system developed by Borland, Novell, and WordPerfect to compete with Microsoft's ODBC (Open Database Connectivity).

Last Known Good. How something was set up the last time it worked right.

Megabyte. Roughly, a million bytes. Actually, 1,024 kilobytes, or 1,048,576 bytes.

B
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Z
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S
F
P
W
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V
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3
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L
X
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S

Megahertz. Used to measure central processing unit clock speeds.

Power-on Self-test. The routine that DOS goes through every time a personal computer is turned on.

Permanent Swap File. A file that is used to swap data between RAM (Random Access Memory) and a hard disk. If RAM is needed, data can be swapped to the disk to make more room.

Public Windows Interface. A proposed programming interface for Windows to compete with Microsoft's API (Application Programming Interface).

Query by Example. A method of finding certain data in a database.

Query by Model. A method of searching for data in a database.

Red, Green, Blue. The colors of phosphors used to create images on video displays. By combining the intensities of these three colors, all of the other colors are also produced.

Visual C++, 32-Bit Edition for Windows NT. The name of a programming language.

Windows Application Binary Interface. A non-Microsoft interface for use on Unix X computers.

Windows Interface Language. A batch language for The Norton Desktop for Windows.

Extended memory specification. Compare with EMS.

Terms...

An IBM microprocessor nicknamed *Blue Lightning*.

486DLC3	It runs at a fast 99MHz (Megahertz) clock speed.
0 MHz	Zero megahertz. A processor that stops to save power when it has not been used for awhile.
386SL	A 386 with a sleep mode, to save electricity when it has not been used for awhile.
8.3-Character	Refers to the DOS filename limits of eight characters for a filename plus three characters for an extension, like this: FILENAME.EXT.
Blue Lightning	IBM's 486DLC3 microprocessor that runs at a fast 99MHz clock speed.
Clock-Tripled	For CPU's, running at three times the intended rate or three times the rate of other components.
Green Machine	An energy-saving or otherwise environment-friendly computer.
KISS Cubed	Keep it small, simple, and separate. See KISS, below.
Luggable	An early portable computer the size of a suitcase and weighing 20 pounds. A common type of rechargeable battery.
Nickel Cadmium	
Nickel Metal Hydride	A type of rechargeable battery which is better for the environment than a nickel cadmium battery.
Notebook	A portable computer the size of a notebook and weighing 10 pounds.
Sleep State	When a computer shuts down to save power when it has not been used for awhile.
Soundex	A method of searching a database that goes by the sounds of characters.
SPARC	Sun's RISC (Reduced Instruction Set Chip). RISC chips compete with standard PC chips and are generally used on workstations, which are higher-powered computers used by scientists and engineers.
Subnotebook	A portable computer smaller than a notebook and weighing five pounds.

Wired, v1, n6

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, then names, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

A C M	Association for Computing Machinery. An organization for computer professionals.
A I / M P P	Artificial Intelligence/Massive Parallel Processing. A program proposed to use financial databases to find criminal activity.
A O L	America Online. A popular BBS (Bulletin Board System).
C B D B	Currency and Banking Database. An IRS database used to fight crime.
C C D	Charge-coupled device. A light-sensitive chip.
C I E S I N	Consortium for International Earth Science Information Network.
C T R	Currency Transaction Report. A report of a financial transaction of more than \$10,000. Kept in the CBDB, which see.
D A A C	Distributive Active Archive Center. Part of EOSDIS, which see.
D T S	Deposit Tracking System. A proposed system to provide the government access to bank accounts.
E O	Earth-orbiting Satellite. Nineteen of them will be put into orbit over 15 years to return computerized information.

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Earth Observing System Data and Information System.

International Netrek League. See *Netrek*, above.

International Painting Interactive project. Allows electronic artists to work at the same time on the same canvas from different computers at various locations.

Federal Financial Crimes Enforcement Network. Uses computers to fight crime.

Freedom of Information Act. Important because of access, or lack thereof, to government information stored electronically.

Memory Array and Processor for Human Intelligence Storage (from science fiction).

Mission to Planet Earth. A NASA project for computerized exploration of Earth.

National Nanofabrication Facility. Researches microscopic technology at Cornell University.

Pretty Good Privacy. The name of an encryption program.

Scanning-tunneling electron microscope. Used in nanotechnology, which see.

Names...

Janet Reno

Phil
Zimmerman
n

Attorney General. Made FOIA (Freedom of Information Act) access somewhat easier. Developer of PGP (Pretty Good Privacy), an encryption program in apparent competition with the Clipper chip encryption device, which the government can monitor, being pushed by the NSA (National Security Agency).

Terms...

Barf Mail

E-mail (electronic mail) which is returned because of a bad address.

Base Ogg

A suicide attack on a base in Netrek, which see.

Bit Flip

A complete change.

Borg

Short for *cyborg*.

Cyberpork

Government money for computer projects.

Future-
proof

Something that is not supposed to become outdated soon.

LifeCHIP

A tiny chip implanted in pets which can be accessed to identify them if they become lost.

Ogg

A suicide attack in Netrek, which see.

Karbon

Food.

Nanometer

A billionth of a meter.

Nanotechno-
logy

Microscopic technology.

Netsurfer

Someone experienced at getting around in a network, particularly Internet.

Neuromanti-
c

Another word for *Cyberpunk*.

Netrek

A game on Internet like *Spacewar* which many people can play at the same time.

Nym-rod

Someone overly concerned with acronyms (like the author of SunShine).

Petabyte

Ten quadrillion bytes (10 to the 16th power).

Rod logic

Sliding rods used in a theoretical nanotechnological computer.

Techno-
Patois

Cyberjargon.

Tekkie

Another word for *Cyberpunk*.

Terabyte

A million megabytes (10 to the 12th power).

[WordPerfect Report, v7, n4](#)

Terms...

Coach	A type of help system.
Launch	To start a program.

[Boardwatch, v7, n12](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

E S P	Enhanced Serial Port. A <u>serial port</u> by Hayes which helps their extremely fast <u>modems</u> .
I M B B S A	International MBBS Association. A group of people interested in MBBS, which see, below.
I S D N	Integrated Services Digital Network. A 1979 proposal, becoming moot, concerning data transfer using telephone lines.
M B B S	The Major BBS. The name of a particular brand of <u>BBS</u> software.

Terms...

Anonymous	A somewhat universal login name to access <u>Internet</u> sites.
Data Highway	What some people call the ISDN, which see, above. Compare with <u>information superhighway</u> .
Epitope, Inc. v. A Karl Kipke	A lawsuit. Epitome claims that Kipke committed fraud by making statements on Prodigy that caused its stock prices to fall and that Kepke benefitted by the change in prices.
FTPMAIL	A program that retrieves files on the <u>Internet</u> . See <u>FTP</u> .
Hayes Optima 288 V.FC + Fax	A particular <u>modem</u> which uses V.FC (which see, below) technology.
Medphone Corporation vs. Peter Denigris	A lawsuit. Medphone claims Denigris made libelous statements against it on Prodigy which made its stock prices fall.
Optima 288 V.FC + Fax	See Hayes Optima 288 V.FC + Fax, above.
	System administrator.

Sysadmin

Terminal
Server

UUDECOD
E

UUENCOD
ED

V.34

V.Fast

V.FC

A device used to connect asynchronous ports with TCP/IP. What this really means is to connect personal computers to the Internet.

Unix to Unix decode. To take a non-text file which has been changed to text with UUENCODED, which see, below, and change it back into its original non-text format.

Unix to Unix encoded. This means to encode a non-text file into a coded text file so that it can be transferred using electronic mail (e-mail). Compare with UUDECOD, which see, above.

A proposed standard for 28,800bps modems.

An extremely fast technique used by Motorola of transferring data over modems in excess of 20,000bps.

For V.Fast Class (see V.Fast, above). A Rockwell standard for 28,800bps modems.

Boardwatch, v8, n1

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

T	Trunk 1. A heavier duty telephone line.
1	
w	Wildcat! Unix to Unix Copy Program. Wildcat! is the name of
c	a BBS program.
U	
U	
C	
P	
W	For Wildcat! Unix to Unix Copy Program. Wildcat! is the
IL	name of a BBS program.
D	
U	
U	
C	
P	
W	World Wide Web, which see, below.
3	
W	World Wide Web. A hypertext system set up on the Internet.
W	
W	
W	

Terms...

10BASE-T	An ethernet connection that uses UTP (unshielded twisted-pair) wiring.
Chameleon	A program which accesses the Internet from Windows.
FX	A DOS program to perform UUCICO, which see, above.
UUCICO	
Interpedia	An Internet hypertext encyclopedia project.
Mosaic	A GUI (Graphical User Interface) for accessing the hypertext WWW (World Wide Web) on the Internet.
Trumpet	A program which uses Winsock, which see, below.
Waffle	A DOS program to perform UUCICO, which see, above.
Winsock	A Windows subroutine library that provides access to the Internet <u>TCP/IP</u> .
WINSOCK.	The actual file containing Winsock, which see, above.
DLL	

[Byte, v19, n1](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

32-Bit DOS	<p><u>DOS</u> has so far been a 16-bit <u>operating system</u>. <i>Byte</i> suggests that the version of DOS to be distributed with <u>Chicago</u> will be a 32-bit version. An IBM version of <u>UNIX</u>.</p>
AIX	
AM386sc	<p>An AMD (Advanced Micro Devices) chip which combines the central processing unit with support chips, runs <u>DOS</u> and <u>Windows</u>, and is intended for use with hand-held computers.</p> <p>Broadcast node.</p>
B-Node	
Byte Swapping	<p>This is best shown by example. A single byte is represented by two hexadecimal numbers, in this case 12. Many integers are represented by two bytes. Suppose that one of the bytes is 12 and the other is 34. To us humans, it would seem common sense that the integer would, therefore, be represented as 1234. This is in fact how Motorola chips do it. However, Intel chips reverse the bytes and store the integer as 3412. Switching between the two methods is called <i>byte swapping</i>.</p>
Bubble	<p>Data which goes through a pipeline and does not take full advantage of the processing power of the pipeline. See pipeline, below.</p>
CD-WO	<p>Compact disk, write-once.</p>
Doze	<p>In the PowerPC, one of three power-saving modes. Doze saves the least amount of power, nap is in the middle, and sleep saves the most power.</p> <p>See pipeline hazard, below.</p>
Hazard	
ISO 9660:88	<p>A technical standard for CD-ROM's (compact disk, read-only memory). Also called ISO 9660.</p>
M-Node	<p>Mixed node.</p>
Microkernel	<p>According to <i>Byte</i> magazine, a "small privileged core" of an operating system that allows "modularity and flexibility." This could be what Microsoft refers to as Ring 0 software. For detailed information, start with the word <i>kernel</i> in <u>Microsoft Systems Journal, v9, n1</u>.</p> <p>See Doze, above.</p>
Nap	
P-Node	<p>Point-to-point node.</p>
Pipe	<p>A series of processing steps in a chip which results in more than one instruction being processed at a time. A pipeline, see below, can consist of one or</p>

	more pipes.
Pipeline	One or more series of processing steps in a chip which, when used together, allow more than one instruction to be processed at a time. Each series is called a pipe, which see, above.
Pipeline Hazard	Situations which slow down the processing of data in a pipeline. See pipeline, above. An example of a pipeline hazard is a WAR (write-after-read) to the same memory. Suppose that the read goes through the X-Pipe and the write goes through the Y-Pipe (see X-Pipe and Y-Pipe, below). The read is supposed to obtain pre-existing data before the write overwrites it. However, if the write occurs first, the pre-existing data will be overwritten and lost, thus creating an error. That's a pipeline hazard. The processor must overcome this hazard by assuring that the the read occurs before the write. Other types of hazards also exist.
Sleep	See Doze, above.
Spec 1170	A standardization of 1,170 API (application programming interface) functions for <u>Unix</u> .
X/Open	An organization which sets standards for <u>Unix</u> . See Spec 1170, above.
X-Pipe	One of the two pipes in the Cyrix M1 chip. See pipe, above.
Y-Pipe	One of the two pipes in the Cyrix M1 chip. See pipe, above.

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

[The C Users Journal, v12, n1](#)

Terms...

1/10 Second Rule	A suggested maximum time limit for an application to process a Windows message.
Big-Endian	A reference to the byte order used by a chip. The opposite of little-endian. Consider two bytes, 1 and 2. If you read them on a page, they are in the order 1-2. The big number (2) is at the end. That order is big-endian and is the order used by Motorola chips and Macintosh computers. Intel chips and IBM compatibles process the same two bytes in the order 2-1. The little number (1) is at the end and this order is little-endian. Switching between big-endian and little-endian, which must be done for communication between Macintosh's and IBM's, is called byte swapping. What if there are more than two bytes? Big-endian would be 1-2-3-4-5-6. Little-endian would be 2-1-4-3-6-5.
Freely Distributable Software	Freeware. Software which is copyrighted, but free.
Little- Endian	See Big-endian, above.
Semaphore	A method of coordinating the timing of programming threads. As an example, consider a primary thread and a secondary thread. The secondary thread is not supposed to continue past a certain point unless the primary thread is finished. The semaphore starts at 0. If the primary thread is finished, first, it sets the semaphore to 1. When the the secondary thread is ready, it checks the semaphore. If it is 1, then the secondary thread may proceed. However, if it is 0, then the primary thread is not finished yet. In which case, the secondary thread marks a waiting queue. Then, when the primary thread is finished, the mark is found and the secondary thread is activated to continue. More complicated setups are possible.

[Online Access, v9, n1](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, then names, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

C C I T T	Consultative Committee International on Telephones and Telegraphy. Used to set standards for modems. Replaced by the <u>ITU</u> .
E D O S	Electronic Dissemination of Opinions System. Refers to court decisions.
L A P M	Link Access Procedure for Modems. An error correction standard that has been incorporated into V.42, which see, below.

Names...

Case, Steve	President of America Online.
Glatzer, Ross	President of Prodigy.
Laliberte, Steve	Director of Computer Services at Delphi.

Terms...

E-Zine	A magazine in electronic format (as opposed to being printed on paper).
V.32	The <u>ITU</u> standard for a 9,600 bps <u>modem</u> .
V.32bis	The <u>ITU</u> standard for a 14,400 bps <u>modem</u> .
V.32 terbo	Not actually a standard. It refers to <u>modem</u> speeds of 16,800 bps or 19,200bps.
V.42	A standard for <u>modem</u> error corrections.
V.Terbo	See V.32 terbo, above.

PC Magazine, v13, n1

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

Personal Interactive Electronics. As in *Apple PIE*.

P
I
E

\intbl SESSmart Energy System. In some IBM computers, hardware and software which cuts back on energy when not in use.

Terms...

ColorScript Laser 1000	The brand name of a color laser printer by QMS.
Gallium Arsenide	A semiconductor, better than silicon, but difficult to process on Earth. May be processed in the future in space.
Hibernation	A mode where the power is cut back to save energy when a computer is not in use.
HP ScanJet IIcx	The brand name of a Hewlett-Packard flat color scanner.
lostream	Input/output stream. This refers to a stream of data going to and from a disk or some other location.
K5	The code name for an AMD chip intended to be a competitor of the Pentium chip.
M1	The code name for a Cyrix chip intended to be a competitor of the Pentium chip.
P54C	A new variation of the Intel Pentium chip which is in the works.
QMS ColorScript Laser 1000	The brand name of a color laser printer by QMS.
R4600	A <u>RISC</u> by Toshiba and AT&T intended to compete with the Pentium.
ScanJet IIcx	The brand name of a Hewlett-Packard flat color scanner.
SQ1080	A <u>PCMCIA</u> hard disk by SyQuest Technology.
stdio	Standard input/output. This refers to a collection of input and output subroutines and their associated data types.
Superscalar	Able to process more than one machine language instruction per clock cycle.

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

[PC Magazine, v13, n2](#)

Terms...





486SLC3	An IBM chip also called Blue Lightning.
Energy Star	A symbol of the Environmental Protection Agency that indicates a computer meets certain energy saving requirements.
Houdini	A proposed Apple circuit board that will run Macintosh, DOS, and Windows programs.
Hub	A hardware device that connects computers in a network. A computer sends data to the hub, which retransmits the data to all of the other computers.
Object Automator	A programming language by Borland intended to compete with Microsoft's Visual Basic for Applications (VBA).
P-6	A future Intel Pentium chip.
P-7	A future Intel Pentium chip.
Stackable Hubs	See <i>hub</i> , above. Hubs which can be connected together to handle more computers on a network.

Windows Magazine, v5, n1

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Note: Several references are made below to Chicago and icons.

Terms...

3-D Menu Bar	In Chicago, a <u>menu bar</u> which appears to be three dimensional.
CoolSwitching	A method of switching between active but cold (not on top) programs in Windows. It is done with an <u>extended simple bucky</u> . Press the  key and hold it down while pressing the  key over and over. Each active will be displayed in succession. When both keys are let up, the displayed program will be selected. To cancel and return to the last program, while still holding down the  key, press the  key and let up on both of them.
Folder	In Chicago, an icon that looks like a file folder which can represent one or more files or which can contain additional folders.
Miniature Icon	In Chicago, a smaller than normal icon in the <u>title bar</u> .
Panel	In Chicago, a rectangle which represents a program which has been <u>minimized</u> .
Parent Icon	In Chicago, the icon for a folder which holds other folders.
Quick Push Button	In Chicago, a <u>button</u> which is placed where it is more handy.
Recycle Bin	In Chicago, the icon for a trash can. A place to discard files. Compare with Shredder, below.
Shredder	An icon in <u>OS/2</u> used to discard files. Compare with Recycle Bin, above.
Sizer	In Chicago, an area in the lower right hand corner of a window which can be used to resize it.
Status Bar	A line of status information which is often located along the bottom of a <u>window</u> .

Windows Sources, v2, n1

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

H.261	An <u>ITU-TSS</u> standard for video Compression. Also called Px64.
H.320	An <u>ITU-TSS</u> standard for videoconferencing.
Plug and Play	To be able to plug in a new peripheral and have it work without a difficult installation process.
Px64	See H.261, above.
Windows 3.11	The version number for Windows for Workgroups (WFW).

Windows Sources, v2, n2

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

Back-End	The server, which see, below.
Client	A computer on a network which gives a user access to a database located on another computer. See <i>Client/Server</i> , below
Client/Server	A network of computers where one, the server, contains a database which it makes accessible (serves) to the clients, which are the other computers.
Downsize	To go from a mainframe to a client/server system. See <i>client/server</i> , above.
Front-End	The clients, which see, above.
Null	Literally nothing, not even zero or a space. For example, in the IBM personal computer character set, the character 0 is number 48, the space character is number 32, and the null character is number 255. However, some programs fudge (or allow the user to fudge) and assign zero to a null value.
Reverse-Thunk	See <i>Thunk</i> , below. To translate code results from 32-bit Windows code back to 16-bit Windows code.
Server	A computer on a network which contains a database which it makes accessible to the other computers. See <i>Client/Server</i> , above. Sometimes called the closet computer, because servers are sometimes kept in closets.
Thunk	Specifically, to determine a memory address. Used in this magazine to mean to translate from 16-bit Windows code to 32-bit Windows code.

Wired, v2, n1

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first names, and, then, terms.

Names...

Allen, Paul	Cofounder (with Bill Gates) of Microsoft is buying heavily into America Online.
Lovelace, Ada	"The World's First Programmer" because of her work with Charles Babbage on the Analytical Engine. The Ada programming language is named after her.

Terms...

Cyberzines	Magazines about computers.
Microserf	From Microsoft and serf. An employee of Microsoft.
Net-Head	Someone who enjoys the <u>Internet</u> .
Snail Mail	Not electronic mail.

[Boardwatch, v8, n3, 3-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

C-Sex	Computer sex or cybersex.
Domain	A particular part of an Internet address. In the address 73770.615@compuserve.com the domain is compuserve.com. In general, it identifies a network or site.
Gopher	The mascot at the University of Minnesota where the Internet Gopher software was developed. Also the pun, "go for."
Ping	A program which briefly accesses Internet sites to verify that they are operational.
Subdomain	See <i>domain</i> , above and <i>suffix</i> , below. The part of a domain which is between the @ symbol and the suffix. For example, in the address 73770.615@compuserve.com the subdomain is <i>compuserve</i> . Subdomains can have multiple parts, for example, the address hername@site.network.edu has two subdomains which are <i>site</i> and <i>network</i> .
Suffix	The ending part of a domain, which see, above. In the address 73770.615@compuserve.com, the suffix is <i>com</i> . Common suffixes are com (commercial), edu (educational), gov (government), and net (network). Internationally, the suffix is a two-character code which identifies the country.

[Computer underground Digest, 619-626, 2-27-94 to 3-20-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

D T	Digital Telephony. A proposed technology which would allow telephone wiretapping from remoted sites, such as police offices.
E E S	Escrowed Encryption Standard. Refers to the Clipper Chip.
T S D	Telephone security device. An example is the Clipper Chip.

Terms...

3600 Telephone Security Device	See AT&T 3600 Telephone Security Device, below.
AT&T 3600 Telephone Security Device	A phone with encryption technology installed. This one does not provide government access.
Back Door	A secret way around a password, usually written as code by a programmer.
MYK-78	The designation of the Clipper Chip.
Mykotronx MYK-78	The designation of the Clipper Chip.
Pseudonym ity	From pseudonym and anonymity. In a virtual reality, where a character develops a personality, so that she is not really anonymous, but the other players still don't necessarily know who her real human activator is.
Telephone Security Device	See AT&T 3600 Telephone Security Device, above.
Toad	From <i>turn someone into a toad</i> . To toad someone is to eliminate their character in a virtual reality. It is the equivalent of virtual reality death and is performed by a wizard, which see, below.
Wizard	Someone in a virtual reality who has access to commands that common users don't. Therefore, a wizard can do things that other people can't do.

[Microsoft Developer Network News, v3, n2, 3-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

Compound File	A file which contains other files.
Grunge	Already applied to dress and music, now work. <i>...to dish off most of the detailed grunge work...</i>
PortTool	A utility which examines Windows 3.1 C code and makes recommendations for Chicago and Windows NT code.
Shift-JIS	A double-byte character set used in Japan. <i>JIS</i> stands for <i>Japan Industry Standard</i> .
Windows NT 3.5	The next release of Windows NT.

[Networking Here and There, 2-94](#)

Terms...

Key Escrow
Encryption

The government's new name for the Clipper Chip.

PC Police

Supervisors in an organization who check hard disks for unauthorized programs.

[PC/Computing, v7, n3, 3-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

8259	A PIC (programmable interrupt controller) chip.
Bus Enumerator	A list of everything attached to the bus.
Configuration Manager	A process in the Chicago version of Windows that manages Plug and Play features.
Hardware Tree	A list of information about the hardware used by a computer.
Resource Arbitrator	Software in the Plug and Play system that resolves conflicts.

[PC Magazine, v13, n5, 3-15-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

Application Server	A network where part of an application is on the clients and part of it on the servers.
FireWire	Apple's name for the P1294, which see, above.
HomeWorks	A modem designed to be connected to a cable TV line.
Interchange	The code name for a new online service by Ziff-Davis.
P1394	A fast (12.5 megabits/second) TI (Texas Instruments) serial interface.
PersonalLink	A new online service by AT&T.
Z-Order	The order of overlapping windows on a video screen. Comes from the z axis.

[PC Magazine, v13, n6, 3-29-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

Class	A programmer's utility which displays an organized representation of object classes.
Browser	
Code Generation Tool	A programmer's utility which generates code. An example is when the programmer visually creates a dialog box, and, then, a code generation tool writes the actual code to produce it.
Combo Chip	A single chip which replaces two or more chips.
Debugger	Software used by a programmer to debug a program. Typically, a debugger will perform one code instruction at a time and stop, allowing the programmer to see exactly what happens when each step of the program is executed. A clock-tripled 486.
DX4	
Linker	Software used by a programmer to link the different parts of a program together.
Smart Card	A credit-card-sized item that contains a chip which can store information.
Spy	A programmer's utility that allows certain coding functions to be monitored.
Toolset	A collection of subroutines which are typically sold to programmers to use in their own programs.
Windows Printing System	The video screen dialog box that goes with a MAW (Microsoft at Work) printer.

Reuters News Service

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first names, and, then, terms.

Names...

Russell Daggatt	President of Teledesic, which see, below.
William Gates	Of Microsoft, one of the two major investors in Teledesic, which see, below. The other is Craig McCaw.
Craig McCaw	Of McCaw Cellular Communications, one of the two major investors in Teledesic, which see, below. The other is William Gates.

Terms...

Gigalink	A high-capacity satellite dish.
Iridium	A proposal by Motorola for complete satellite Earth coverage.
Teledesic Corporation	A company with a \$9 billion plan to cover the entire Earth with 840 satellites in low (435-mile) orbits.

[Scientific American, v270, n3, 3-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

2600	Refers to hertz. The tone that could be made with the whistle in the Captain Crunch cereal box that John Draper used in 1971 to access long distance phone lines.
Challenge-Response Password	A password system that asks a question which must be answered. This way, just having the password is not enough to access the system.
Doping	The process of adding impurities to a computer chip in order to control the later action of electrical currents in the chip.
Fire Wall	Two computers between an internet and a network. One filters incoming data and the other outgoing data in order to reduce the possibility of unauthorized access to the network.
Gate	An electronic circuit which determines whether another circuit has current or not. The second current represents a bit, which is either on or off, depending upon the status of its current.
Gematria	A simple substitution code where A=1, B=2, C=3, and so forth, up to Z=26.
Germanium	A type of semiconductor which can be used in computer chips. Silicon is more common.
N-Type	For <i>negative type</i> . Semiconductor material which is primarily negative.
One-Time Password	A password from a list. After one password is used, the next one on the list is used next. The method is intended to reduce the possibility of someone stealing a password and getting access to a system.
P-Type	For <i>positive type</i> . Semiconductor material which is primarily positive.
Semiconductor	Material which sometimes conducts electricity and sometimes does not. In a computer chip, whether electricity is conducted depends upon the electrical fields of nearby circuits, called <i>gates</i> .
Silicon	A semiconductor material commonly used in computer chips.
Transistor	For <i>transfer resistor</i> . An device which can amplify, oscillate, or switch electrical currents. In computers, tiny transistor switches in chips are used to represent the on and off status of bits.

Wired, v2, n4, 4-94

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, then names, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

A	American on hold. A play on words for AOL (America Online).
O	
H	
T	Terms of Service. Rules of conduct for America Online. Also,
O	TOSsed out.
S	

Names...

Anne Bingaman	Prosecutor at Department of Justice who may be involved in investigation of antitrust allegations against Microsoft.
<i>Mr. Bill</i>	Bill Gates, chairman of Microsoft. Also, an old character on Saturday Night Live made out of clay and frequently mutilated. Chief Counsel for Novell.
David Bradford	<i>Infoworld</i> publisher. Inventor of Ethernet.
Bob Metcalfe	
Sam "Ziggy" Miller	Prosecutor at Department of Justice who may be involved in investigation of antitrust allegations against Microsoft.
William Neukom	Senior Vice President of Law and Corporate Affairs for Microsoft.

Terms...

AT&T	Manufacturer using the Clipper Chip.
Chinese Wall	A proposed scheme to stop the alleged situation of secrets going from Microsoft operating system programmers to Microsoft applications programmers.
Cybercop	Someone who monitors a BBS and has authority to remove a user for bad conduct.
Death Star	The AT&T logo.
Digital Privacy and Security Working	A coalition of companies trying to get the federal embargo on encryption software lifted. It includes IBM, Apple, Sun, Microsoft, and others.

Group.

Designated by the Clinton Administration to hold one of the two public keys to the Clipper Chip.

National
Institute of
Standards
and
Technology

Per-
Processor
Licensing

A scheme where a dealer must pay a software fee for every computer sold, whether the software is on every computer or not.

See *undocumented calls*.

Trade
Secrets.

Designated by the Clinton Administration to hold one of the two public keys to the Clipper Chip.

Treasury,
Dept. of

Tying
Scheme

Putting conditions on sales of software. (Apparently from tying a condition to a situation.) For example, if a dealer wants one program, she also has to buy another.

Undocumen
ted Call

Subroutines (*calls*) in operating systems which were allegedly known only to Microsoft, allegedly giving Microsoft applications programmers advantages over other programmers.

WordPerfect Report, v8, n1, Spring, 1994

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first names, and, then, terms.

Names...

Alan Ashton	Co-founder (with Bruce Bastian) and former president of WordPerfect.
Bruce Bastian	Co-founder (with Alan Ashton) of WordPerfect.
Ad Rietveld	Pronounced <i>ought</i> . The new president and chief executive officer of WordPerfect.

Terms...

Edutainment	Education and entertainment.
Infotainment	Information and entertainment.
InfoCentral	A WordPerfect personal information manager which was code-named CIA.
Kap'n Karaoke	A WordPerfect character who sings along with children.
Wallobee Jack	A WordPerfect character who takes children on geography tours.
WP InForms	WordPerfect InForms.
WP Office	WordPerfect Office.

[Boardwatch, v8, n2, 2-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, then names, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

D	Datamax/Satalink Connection. A large BBS in Pennsylvania.
S	
C	
H	Harry Fox Agency. Sued CompuServe on November 29, 1993, for allegedly distributing copyrighted music. The issue is related to Cubby v. CompuServe, which see, below. Is CompuServe responsible for monitoring what it distributes?
F	
A	National Music Publishers Association. Parent organization of HFA, which see, above.
N	
M	
P	
A	
S	Synchronous Optical Network. MCI technology used in part of the backbone of the Internet.
O	
N	
E	
T	

Names...

Dr. Vinton Cerf	Of Internet fame, named senior vice president of data architecture for MCI's Data Services Division.
Melinda French	Wed Microsoft head Bill Gates on January 1, 1994.

Terms...

eWorld	An Apple Computer network.
Cubby v. CompuServe	A lawsuit which CompuServe won. The issue was whether CompuServe was responsible for monitoring everything it distributed and to weed out libelous material. The answer was "no."
e	A proposed Microsoft network.
InfoServe	

[Byte, v19, n3, 3-95](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

E
S
P
R
I
T

E
T
S
I

R
A
C
E

T
3

European Strategic Program for Research in Information Technologies.

European Telecommunication Standard Institute.

Research and Development in Advanced Communication in Europe.

Trunk 3. A telephone trunk line.

Terms...

Antitrust Reform Act of 1993

See HR 3626, below.

Balun

For *balanced/unbalanced*. A device which connects a balanced (two-wire) line, such as a phone line, to an unbalanced (coaxial) line, like cable. The two-wire line is called *balanced* because the currents in each wire are equal and in opposite directions. To write emotional remarks on electronic mail.

Flame

The law that created the NREN (National Research and Education Network).

High Performance Computing Act of 1991

National Information Infrastructure Act of 1993. Expands the High Performance Computing Act of 1991, which see, above.

HR 1757

HR 3626

Antitrust Reform Act of 1993. Changes what services RBOC's (Regional Bell Operating Companies) can provide.

HR 3636

National Communications Competition and Information Infrastructure Act of 1993. Would

change the 1934 Communications Act by changing what services telcos (telephone companies) can provide.
See HR 3636, above.

National
Communica
tions
Competition
and
Information
Infrastructur
e Act of
1993

See HR 1757, above.

National
Information
Infrastructur
e Act of
1993

A normal telephone cord.

Silver Satin

A product by Hewlett-Packard which sends different parts of the same video to different locations at the same time.

Video
Engine

[Byte, v19, n2, 2-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, then names, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

R	Run length encoding. A compression technique which substitutes series of identical bytes with an identification of the byte and how many times it is repeated.
L	
E	
V	Very long instruction word. Programming code which simultaneously gives instructions to more than one processor.
L	
I	
W	

Names...

Lempel, Abraham	One of the developers of LZ and LZW compression.
Welch, Terry	One of the developers of LZW compression.
Ziv, Jacob	One of the developers of LZ and LZW compression.

Terms...

General Magic	The company which produces the Magic Cap Interface, which see, below.
Liquid Cooled	The problem is that the large CPU's have a tendency to get overheated. The liquid cooling is for these chips.
Magic Cap Interface	A layout where the screen looks like actual items. One selects an item to start a program. For example, one screen looks like the top of a desk. Selecting an item on the desk starts a program.
Sliding Dictionary	A method of compression in which new bytes are compared with previous ones. When a match is found, a code is inserted indicating how far back to go and how many characters to repeat. It is called a <i>dictionary</i> because the self-referential compressed file refers to its own dictionary of repeated bytes. It is called <i>sliding</i> because the search does not necessarily go back to the beginning of the file. It only goes back a limited number of bytes. Therefore, the dictionary of repeated bytes slides along the length of the compressed file.

[The C Users Journal, v12, n2, 2-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

B	Byte Pair Encoding. A compression method where a file is scanned and a count is kept of every pair of bytes. The most frequent byte pair is then replaced throughout the file by an unused byte. Then, a new count is made and the process is repeated several times (with byte substitutions being eligible for additional substitutions). A table keeps track of what bytes represent which pairs of bytes. This method is noted for taking longer for compression, but for having small and fast decompression programming code.
P	
E	
E	
B	
B	Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code. An IBM character coding scheme. Compare with <u>ASCII</u> .
C	
D	
I	
C	International Symposium on Computer Architecture.
I	
S	
C	
A	

Terms...

Boyer and Moore Algorithm	Programming code which searches a file for specified characters. Instead of comparing each character in the file with the first character of what is being looked for, it skips ahead and compares a character with all characters that are being sought. If any match is found, it narrows down the search, otherwise, it skips ahead, again.
Shift-OR Algorithm	Programming code which keeps track of how many character matches have been made during a search. Instead of doing this on the character level, it does it on the bit level, which is faster. The routine includes shifting bits to the left and using an OR logical operator, thus the name <i>Shift-OR</i> .

Computer underground Digest, 591-618, 12-5-93 to 2-23-94

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

A
E
G
I
S

C
O
R
E
N

C
P
S
R

C
V
A
L
&
E

D
I
A
C

AIDS Education and General Information Service.

Corporation for Regional and Enterprise Networking.

Computer Professionals for Social Responsibility. Founded in 1981 over the issue of using computers in nuclear weapons systems. Is now concerned with the National Information Infrastructure; Civil Liberties and Privacy; Computers in the Workplace; Technology Policy and Human Needs; and, Reliability and Risk of Computer-Based Systems.

Computer Viruses, Artificial Life, and Evolution.

Directions and Implication of Advanced Computing.

Terms...

40HEX An electronic periodical about computer viruses.

HR 3355 The former Crime Bill. See S 1607.

HR 3627 Would ease export controls on encryption software. Introduced by Rep. Maria Cantwell. See S 1607, below.

Computer Abuse Amendments Act of 1993 Electronic mail penpal.

Keypal The Crime Bill, which includes computer crime. The

S 1607

Tessera

Wetware

Computer Abuse Amendments Act of 1993.

The name of a federal government circuit board
designed to do encryption.

Organic chemistry.

PC Magazine, v13, n3, 2-8-94

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronymns, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

A
L
I
C
E

P
n
P

T
O
O
L
S

Artisoft's LAN Interface Chip for Ethernet. *LAN* stands for *Local Area Network*.

Plug and Play. A Microsoft standard for easily adding peripherals to a computer.

Technology for Object-Oriented Linking and Sharing.

Terms...

0.6 Micron

The size of a transistor on a PowerPC chip. See micron.

0.8 Micron

The size of a transistor on a Pentium chip. See micron.

CIA

Code name for a WordPerfect personal information manager.

Compound Document

A word processing document that contains one or more OLE objects (such as graphics or spreadsheets).

Main Street

A line of home products by WordPerfect.

Pentium DX2

A Pentium chip which runs at 120 MHz.

Pipeline

The name of a service which provides Windows access to the Internet.

Twain

A standard software device driver for desktop scanners.

Windows 3.11

An update to Windows 3.1 that updates device drivers and makes counterfeiting the software more difficult.

[PC Magazine, v13, n4, 2-22-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Terms...

0.5 Micron	The size of a transistor on proposed PowerPC 603, 604, and 620 chips. See <u>micron</u> .
Lossy compression scheme	One in which data is lost. Is typically used for photographs in which slight changes are not very noticeable to the human eye.
Path	In Windows NT, a series of connected lines.
Sneakernet	Transmitting computer data by copying it to floppy disks and physically sending or taking the disk somewhere else.
SoftWindows	A product to run Windows programs on the PowerPC.
Telescript	A programming language specifically for communications.

Windows Sources, v2, n3, 3-94

Items are listed alphabetically, below, first acronyms, and, then, terms.

Acronyms...

C
O
M

Common Object Model. Programming code which is similar to both Microsoft's OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) and DEC's (Digital Equipment Corporation's) ObjectBroker.

C
O
S
E

Common Open Systems Environment. Object programming code developed by Sun Microsystems and NeXT.

I
C
S
S

IBM Continuous Speech Series. The issue is having computers recognize continuous speech, as opposed to individually pronounced words. The ICSS is a software development kit to assist in this.

L
U
T
-
D
A
C

Look-up table, digital-to-analog converter.

Terms...

ATI
88800GX

A graphics accelerator chip.

Container

The main program in an object oriented environment. It *holds* the objects being worked on and allows other programs to also work on these objects. So far, in all given examples of all noticed magazines, the container has been a word processor.

Same as container, which see, above.

Host
Application

Maggie

An imaginary kid who helps users of Microsoft's Creative Writer.

A graphics accelerator chip.

Matrox
MGA-II

Max

An imaginary kid who helps users of Microsoft's Creative Writer.

The Weitek P9100, a graphics accelerator chip.

P9100

A graphics accelerator chip.

S3 Vision

864

Splot
Machine

A feature of Microsoft's Creative Writer which suggests story plots for kids.

Tseng
W32p

A graphics accelerator chip.

Vision 964

A graphics accelerator chip.

Weitek
P9100

A graphics accelerator chip.

[Wired, v2, n2, 2-94](#)

Items are listed alphabetically, below.

Acronyms...

A
A
M
V
A
N
E
T

American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators Network.
A network that supplies drivers license information for all 50 states.

IJJ

Internet Initiative Japan. The company of Jun Murai, which see, below.

T
W
IC
S

Two Way Information Communication System. See Jun Murai, below.

W
ID
E

Widely Interconnected Distributed Environment, a Japanese network put together by Jun Murai, which see, below.

Talk the Talk

If you're going to *walk the walk* you have to *talk the talk*, and that means getting it right. If you use the right words, but in the wrong way, that immediately labels you as a beginner.

Have you ever asked a question of an experienced user and gotten a blank stare in return? You probably used a jumble of phrases in the wrong way and he or she is trying to figure out what you really mean.

What follows below are examples of mis-used phrases and what's wrong with them...

Phrase

What's wrong with it

16-Bit Path

The word *path* refers to what subdirectories on a disk to use to access a file. In Windows NT, it also refers to a series of connected lines in a graphic. What *16-bit path* is supposed to be is *16-bit bus*. A *bus* is a parallel series of connections between components of a computer. Common bus sizes are 8-bit, 16-bit, 32-bit, and 64-bit. The more connections, the faster information can travel between the components. Don't say *16-bit path*. Instead, say *16-bit bus*.

Boot up a program

Does this come from kickstarting a motorcycle? Not really. The word *boot* is short for *bootstrap* and refers to loading the operating system and starting the computer. Just as one laces up boots one hook or eyelet at a time, an operating system is loaded piece by piece, each one building on the other until the task is completed. Thus, *booting the computer* means to start or restart it. The word *boot* should not be used with the word *program*.

Double Spin

This is in reference to compact disks. Currently, there are standard speeds, double speeds, triple speeds, and quadruple speeds. A double-speed CD-ROM (compact disk read-only memory) reads the disk twice as fast as a standard-speed CD-ROM. It still only spins in one plane, so there is no *double spin*, but there **is** a *double speed*.

