

EXHIBIT 2



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IBM DICTIONARY OF COMPUTING

Compiled and edited by
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calculator with algebraic logic

C

C (1) Coulomb. (2) Celsius.

c Centi. One hundred or one hundredth part.

CA (1) Computer-aided. (T) (2) Channel adapter. (3) Change accumulation. (4) Channel attachment.

cable The physical medium for transmitting signals; it includes copper conductors and optical fibers.

cable path A series of cables connected in sequence.

cable test A network controller test to verify that data can be sent and received over the length of all attached cables.

cable through feature A special feature that allows multiple workstations to be attached to a single cable path.

cache (1) A special-purpose buffer storage, smaller and faster than main storage, used to hold a copy of instructions and data obtained from main storage and likely to be needed next by the processor. (T) (2) A buffer storage that contains frequently accessed instructions and data; it is used to reduce access time. (3) An optional part of the directory database in network nodes where frequently used directory information may be stored to speed directory searches. (4) To place, hide, or store in a cache. (5) See converter cache, image cache, write-back cache.

cache line In VM/SP HPO, a boundary between blocks of storage that maps to a specific area in the cache or high-speed buffer.

cache memory A special buffer storage, smaller and faster than main storage, that is used to hold a copy of instructions and data in main storage that are likely to be needed next by the processor, and that have been obtained automatically from main storage. (T) (A)

caching (1) Storing instructions and data in a cache. (2) See client-side caching, GC caching.

caching disk On personal computers, a diskette that simulates the operation of cache memory.

CAD/CAM Computer-Aided Design/Computer-Aided Manufacturing. An application in which devices such as personal computers can be used to design and develop products such as circuit boards and other computers. See also schematic capture.

CAF Call attachment facility.

CAI Computer-assisted instruction.

calculated link loss In an ESCON environment, the total optical attenuation (loss) calculated for a specific link, the value of which cannot exceed the maximum loss allowed for that link. See also maximum allowable link loss.

calculating machine A machine that performs the arithmetic functions of a calculator, principally by electromechanical means; the predecessor to the calculator. See nonprinting calculating machine, printing calculating machine. (A)

calculating punch A calculator with a card reader and a card punch that reads the data on a punched card, performs some arithmetic operations or logic operations on the data, and punches the results on the same or another punched card. (I) (A) Synonymous with multiplying punch.

calculation specifications In RPG, a coding form on which a programmer describes the processing to be done by the program.

calculator A device that is especially suitable for performing arithmetic operations, but that requires human intervention to alter its stored program, if any, and to initiate each operation or sequence of operations. A calculator performs some of the functions of a computer but does not usually operate without frequent human intervention. (A)

calculator with algebraic logic A calculator in which the internal circuitry requires that after the input of the first operand, the operating symbol be given before the input of each subsequent operand for addition and subtraction operations. When combining addition and subtraction with multiplication and division, the user is not required to take interim results. (T) (A) See Figure 22.

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