

EXHIBIT E

Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms

Sixth Edition

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machine. Applets are normally written in Java. *See* WORLD WIDE WEB; BROWSER: JAVA.

Appletalk the network communication protocol built into Macintosh computers.

application *see* APPLICATION PROGRAM.

application framework a set of predefined procedures or classes that saves the programmer much of the work of writing a program with a sophisticated user interface. Using an application framework, the programmer need not write code to handle menu choices, mouse movements, etc., because that work has already been done.

Examples of application frameworks are MacApp for Macintosh, Turbo Vision for DOS, and various Windows application frameworks provided with Borland and Microsoft compilers. Newer programming languages such as Java, Borland Delphi for Windows, Microsoft Visual Basic for DOS and Windows, and CA-Realizer for OS/2 have application frameworks built in.

Application Menu (Macintosh) the menu at the far right end of a window's title bar that allows you to quickly switch between open application programs. The icon for the Application menu changes to show the active program.

A similar Windows 3.1 feature is the TASK LIST; for Windows 95 and Windows 98 users, the TASKBAR is analogous to the Macintosh Application Menu.

application program a computer program that performs useful work not related to the computer itself. Examples include word processors, spreadsheets, accounting systems, and engineering programs. *Contrast* UTILITY; OPERATING SYSTEM.

applications programmer a person who writes programs that use the computer as a tool to solve particular problems, rather than just to manage the computer itself. *Contrast* SYSTEMS PROGRAMMER.

arc

1. part of a circle.
2. a data compression program for the IBM PC formerly produced by System Enhancement Associates in the mid-1980s, a precursor of ZIP. *See* ZIP FILE.

arccos *see* ARC COSINE.

arc cosine the inverse of the trigonometric cosine function. If $x = \cos y$ then $y = \arccos x$. Many computer languages provide the arc tangent function but not the arc cosine function. You can work around this by using the relation:

60 IF N > 25 THEN GOTO 120

First, the computer checks to see whether the condition $N > 25$ is true. If it is, then the computer will jump to statement number 120 and start executing there.

conferencing the use of computer networks to enable workers to communicate in real time (without delay) while working together. See IRC; MUD.

confidence factor (certainty factor) a truth value between 0 and 1, used to describe the reliability of a piece of information whose truth is unclear or uncertain. There are several systems of reasoning that use confidence factors; for one example, see FUZZY LOGIC. *Contrast* DEFAULT LOGIC, which deals with exceptions without using confidence factors.

CONFIG.SYS a file (in DOS, OS/2, and similar operating systems) that contains information about the machine configuration, including device drivers, the type of keyboard (if not the standard U.S. model), and the amount of memory to be set aside for disk buffers. CONFIG.SYS is read only when the machine boots up. See also AUTOEXEC.BAT.

configure to set up a computer or program to be used in a particular way. Many commercial software packages have to be configured, or installed; this involves setting them up for a particular machine (including video card and printer) and for a particular user's preferences.

console

1. the main keyboard and screen of a multi-user computer.
2. a keyboard and (non-graphical) screen, or a window serving the purpose of such a screen.

console mode a way of running programs without windowing under Windows 95, Windows 98, OS/2, and Windows NT. A console-mode program is started from the command line, just like a DOS program, but has access to the full facilities of the operating system, including large amounts of memory.

constant a value that remains unchanged during the execution of a program. Literal expressions, such as 3.5 and "DOLLY MADISON", are constants because they always stand for the same value. In Pascal and some other languages it is possible to define names to represent constants.

constrain (in drawing programs) to restrict or limit the available movements or shapes. For example, when drawing a circle with a circle tool, you must hold down the control key to constrain the rounded shape to

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