EXHIBIT F

Microsoft Press

Computer Dictionary

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long cited as a shortcoming of the Macintosh compared with IBM PCs and compatibles. This feature, along with other layout changes and the addition of new keys and lights, makes the Apple Extended Keyboard quite similar in form to the IBM enhanced keyboard. See the illustration. *See also* enhanced keyboard.

Apple II \ap'l ōō'\ *n.* The second computer introduced by the Apple Computer Corporation, in April 1977. The Apple II featured 4K dynamic RAM, expandable to 48K (with 16K chips), and used the 6502 microprocessor. The Apple II was the first computer to offer a TV video adapter as an optional alternative to a color computer monitor. It also featured sound and eight expansion slots. *See also* 6502.

Apple key \ap'l kē'\ *n.* A key on Apple keyboards labeled with an outline of the Apple logo ⌘. On the Apple Extended Keyboard, this key is the same as the Command key, which functions similarly to the Control key on IBM and compatible keyboards. It is generally used in conjunction with a character key as a shortcut to making menu selections or starting a macro.

Apple Macintosh \ap'l mak'ən-tosh\ *n.* See Macintosh.

Apple Newton \ap'l nōō'tən\ *n.* See Newton.

AppleScript \ap'l-skript'\ *n.* A script language used with Macintosh computers running under the System 7 operating system to execute commands and automate functions. *See also* script.

**AppleShare** \ap'l-shâr'\ *n.* File server software that works with the Mac OS and allows one Macintosh computer to share files with another on the same network. *See also* file server, Mac OS.

applet \a'plət\ *n.* A small piece of code that can be transported over the Internet and executed on the recipient's machine. The term is especially used to refer to such programs as they are embedded in line as objects in HTML documents on the World Wide Web.

AppleTalk \ap'l tôk'\ *n.* An inexpensive local area network developed by Apple that can be used by Apple and non-Apple computers to communicate and share resources such as printers and file servers. Non-Apple computers must be equipped with AppleTalk hardware and suitable software. The network uses a layered set of protocols similar to the ISO/OSI model and transfers information in the form of packets called frames. AppleTalk supports connections to other AppleTalk networks through devices known as bridges, and it supports connections to dissimilar networks through devices called gateways. *See also* bridge, frame (definition 2), gateway.

application \a'plə-kā'shən\ *n.* A program designed to assist in the performance of a specific task, such as word processing, accounting, or inventory management. *Compare* utility.

application binary interface \a-plə-kā'shən bī'-nər-ē in'tər-fās, bī nâr-ē\ *n.* A set of instructions that specifies how an executable file interacts with the hardware and how information is stored. *Acronym:* ABI (A'B-I'). *Compare* application programming interface.
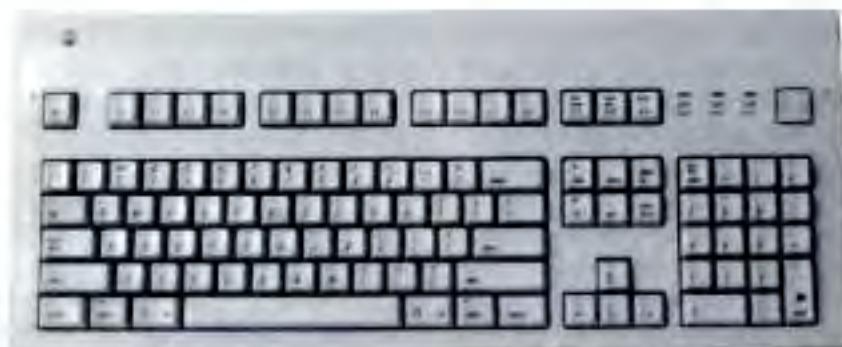
Apple Extended Keyboard.

application-centric \a'plə-kā'shən-sen'trik\ *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of an operating system in which a user invokes an application to open or create documents (such as word-processing files or spreadsheets). Command-line interfaces and some graphical user interfaces such as the Windows 3.x Program Manager are application-centric. *Compare* document-centric.

application developer \a-plə-kā'shən də-vel'ə-pər\ *n.* An individual who designs and analyzes the appearance and operation of an application program.

application development environment \a-plə-kā'shən də-vel'əp-mənt en-vī'rən-mənt, en-vī'ərn-mənt\ *n.* An integrated suite of programs for use by software developers. Typical components of application development environments include a compiler, file browsing system, debugger, and text editor for use in creating programs.

application development language \a-plə-kā'shən də-vel'əp-mənt lang'wəj\ *n.* A computer language designed for creating applications. The term is usually restricted to refer to languages with specific high-level constructs geared toward record design, form layout, database retrieval and update, and similar tasks. *See also* application, application generator, 4GL.

application development system \a-plə-kā'shən də-vel'əp-mənt sis'təm\ *n.* A programming environment designed for the development of an application, typically including a text editor, compiler, and linker, and often including a library of common software routines for use in the developed program.

application file \a'plə-kā'shən fīl\ *n. See* program file.

application gateway \a-plə-kā'shən gāt'wā\ *n.* Software running on a machine that is intended to maintain security on a secluded network yet allow certain traffic to go between the private network and the outside world. *See also* firewall.

application generator \a-plə-kā'shən jen'ər-ā-tər\ *n.* Software for generating source or machine code for running an application based on a description of the desired functionality. Limited in scope, application generators are included with some database programs and use built-in instruc-

tion sets to generate program code. *See also* application.

application heap \a'plə-kā'shən hēp'\ *n.* A block of RAM used by an application to store its code, resources, records, document data, and other information. *See also* heap (definition 1), RAM.

application layer \a'plə-kā'shən lā'ər, la'yar\ *n.* The highest layer of standards in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model. The application layer contains signals that perform useful work for the user, such as file transfer or remote access to a computer, as opposed to lower levels, which control the exchange of data between transmitter and receiver. *See also* ISO/OSI model.

application processor \a'plə-kā'shən pros'e-sər\ *n.* A processor dedicated to a single application.

application program \a'plə-kā'shən prō'gram\ *n. See* application.

application programming interface \a-plə-kā'shən prō'gra-mēng in'tar-fās\ *or* **application program interface** \a-plə-kā'shən prō'gram in'tar-fās\ *n.* A set of routines used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system. *Acronym:* API (A'P-I').

application shortcut key \a-plə-kā'shən shôrt'kut kē'\ *n.* A key or combination of keys that when pressed will quickly perform an action within an application that would normally require several user actions, such as menu selections. *Also called* keyboard shortcut.

application software \a-plə-kā'shən sôft'-wâr\ *n. See* application.

application-specific integrated circuit \a-plə-kā'shən-spə-sif'ik in'tə-grā-təd sar'kət\ *n. See* gate array.

application suite \a-plə-kā'shən swēt'\ *n. See* suite (definition 1).

.aq \dot'A-Q'\ *n.* On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Antarctica.

.ar \dot'A-R'\ *n.* On the Internet, the major geographic domain specifying that an address is located in Argentina.

arbitration \är'bə-trā'shən\ *n.* A set of rules for resolving competing demands for a machine resource by multiple users or processes. *See also* contention.

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