PATENT OWNER

EXHIBIT 2015

THE ULTIMATE COMPUTER REFERENCE

**Microsoft**®

Over
**8,000**
Entries
with online updates
available quarterly

Microsoft®
# Computer
# Dictionary
## Fourth Edition

- *Three new appendixes, file extensions, and Internet domains*
- *Searchable text on CD-ROM*
- *Extensive coverage of hardware, software, the Internet, and more!*
- *Detailed illustrations and diagrams for easy reference*

**B**

**burn in** *vb.* **1.** To keep a new system or device running continuously so that any weak elements or components will fail early and can be found and corrected before the system becomes an integral part of the user's work routine. Such a test is often performed at the factory before a device is shipped. **2.** To make a permanent change in the phosphor coating on the inside of a monitor screen by leaving the monitor on and keeping a bright, unchanging image on the screen for extended periods. Such an image will remain visible after the monitor is turned off. Burning in was a danger with older PC monitors; it is no longer a concern with most new PC monitors. *Also called* ghosting.

**burst¹** *n.* Transfer of a block of data all at one time without a break. Certain microprocessors and certain buses have features that support various types of burst transfers. *See also* burst speed (definition 1).

**burst²** *vb.* To break fanfold continuous-feed paper apart at its perforations, resulting in a stack of separate sheets.

**burster** *n.* A device used to burst, or break apart at the perforations, fanfold continuous-feed paper.

**burst extended-data-out RAM** *n. See* BEDO RAM.

**burst mode** *n.* A method of data transfer in which information is collected and sent as a unit in one high-speed transmission. In burst mode, an input/output device takes control of a multiplexer channel for the time required to send its data. In effect, the multiplexer, which normally merges input from several sources into a single high-speed data stream, becomes a channel dedicated to the needs of one device until the entire transmission has been sent. Burst mode is used both in communications and between devices in a computer system. *See also* burst¹.

**burst rate** *n. See* burst speed (definition 1).

**burst speed** *n.* **1.** The fastest speed at which a device can operate without interruption. For example, various communications devices (as on networks) can send data in bursts, and the speed of such equipment is sometimes measured as the burst speed (the speed of data transfer while the burst is being executed). *Also called* burst rate. **2.** The number of characters per second that a printer can print on one line without a carriage return or linefeed. Burst speed measures the actual speed of printing, without consideration of the time taken to advance paper or to move the print head back to the left margin. Al-

most always, the speed claimed by the manufacturer is the burst speed. By contrast, *throughput* is the number of characters per second when one or more entire pages of text are being printed and is a more practical measurement of printer speed in real-life situations.

**bursty** *adj.* Transmitting data in spurts, or bursts, rather than in a continuous stream.

**bus** *n.* A set of hardware lines (conductors) used for data transfer among the components of a computer system. A bus is essentially a shared highway that connects different parts of the system—including the processor, disk-drive controller, memory, and input/output ports—and enables them to transfer information. The bus consists of specialized groups of lines that carry different types of information. One group of lines carries data; another carries memory addresses (locations) where data items are to be found; yet another carries control signals. Buses are characterized by the number of bits they can transfer at a single time, equivalent to the number of wires within the bus. A computer with a 32-bit address bus and a 16-bit data bus, for example, can transfer 16 bits of data at a time from any of $2^{32}$ memory locations. Most PCs contain one or more expansion slots into which additional boards can be plugged to connect them to the bus.

**bus enumerator** *n.* A device driver that identifies devices located on a specific bus and assigns a unique identification code to each device. The bus enumerator is responsible for loading information about the devices onto the hardware tree. *See also* bus, device driver, hardware tree.

**bus extender** *n.* **1.** A device that expands the capacity of a bus. For example, IBM PC/AT computers used a bus extender to add onto the earlier PC bus and allow the use of 16-bit expansion boards in addition to 8-bit boards. *See also* bus. **2.** A special board used by engineers to raise an add-on board above the computer's cabinet, making it easier to work on the circuit board.

**business graphics** *n. See* presentation graphics.

**business information system** *n.* A combination of computers, printers, communications equipment, and other devices designed to handle data. A completely automated business information system receives, processes, and stores data; transfers information as needed; and produces reports or printouts on de-

**database** *n.* A file composed of records, each containing fields together with a set of operations for searching, sorting, recombining, and other functions.

**database administrator** *n.* One who manages a database. The administrator determines the content, internal structure, and access strategy for a database, defines security and integrity, and monitors performance. *Acronym:* DBA. *Also called* database manager.

**database analyst** *n.* One who provides the analytic functions needed to design and maintain applications requiring a database.

**database designer** *n.* One who designs and implements functions required for applications that use a database.

**database engine** *n.* The program module or modules that provide access to a database management system (DBMS).

**database machine** *n.* **1.** A peripheral that executes database tasks, thereby relieving the main computer from performing them. **2.** A database server that performs only database tasks.

**database management system** *n.* A software interface between the database and the user. A database management system handles user requests for database actions and allows for control of security and data integrity requirements. *Acronym:* DBMS. *Also called* database manager. *See also* database engine.

**database manager** *n.* *See* database administrator, database management system.

**database publishing** *n.* The use of desktop publishing or Internet technology to produce reports containing information obtained from a database.

**database server** *n.* A network node, or station, dedicated to storing and providing access to a shared database. *Also called* database machine.

**database structure** *n.* A general description of the format of records in a database, including the number of fields, specifications regarding the type of data that can be entered in each field, and the field names used.

**data bit** *n.* In asynchronous communications, one of a group of from 5 to 8 bits that represents a single character of data for transmission. Data bits are preceded by a start bit and followed by an optional parity bit and one or more stop bits. *See also* asynchronous transmission, bit, communications parameter.

**data buffer** *n.* An area in memory where data is tem-

**data bus** *n.* *See* bus.

**data cable** *n.* Fiber-optic or wire cable used to transfer data from one device to another.

**data capture** *n.* **1.** The collection of information at the time of a transaction. **2.** The process of saving on a storage medium a record of interchanges between a user and a remote information utility.

**data carrier** *n.* *See* carrier (definition 1).

**Data Carrier Detected** *n.* *See* DCD (definition 1).

**data chaining** *n.* The process of storing segments of data in noncontiguous locations while retaining the ability to reconnect them in the proper sequence.

**data channel** *n.* *See* channel (definition 1).

**data collection** *n.* **1.** The process of acquiring source documents or data. **2.** The grouping of data by means of classification, sorting, ordering, and other organizing methods.

**datacom** *n.* Short for **data com**munications. *See* communications.

**data communications** *n.* *See* communications.

**data compaction** *n.* *See* data compression.

**data compression** *n.* A means of reducing the amount of space or bandwidth needed to store or transmit a block of data, used in data communications, facsimile transmission, file storage and transfer, and CD-ROM publishing. *Also called* data compaction.

**data conferencing** *n.* Simultaneous data communication among geographically separated participants in a meeting. Data conferencing involves whiteboards and other software that enable a single set of files at one location to be accessed and modified by all participants. See the illustration. *See also* desktop conferencing, whiteboard. *Compare* video conferencing.

**D**
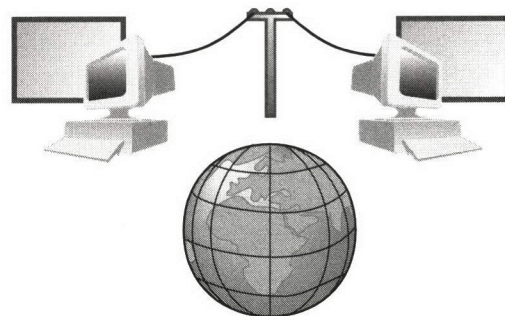
# DOCKET ALARM

# Explore Litigation Insights

Docket Alarm provides insights to develop a more informed litigation strategy and the peace of mind of knowing you're on top of things.

## Real-Time Litigation Alerts

Keep your litigation team up-to-date with **real-time alerts** and advanced team management tools built for the enterprise, all while greatly reducing PACER spend.

Our comprehensive service means we can handle Federal, State, and Administrative courts across the country.

## Advanced Docket Research

With over 230 million records, Docket Alarm's cloud-native docket research platform finds what other services can't. Coverage includes Federal, State, plus PTAB, TTAB, ITC and NLRB decisions, all in one place.

Identify arguments that have been successful in the past with full text, pinpoint searching. Link to case law cited within any court document via Fastcase.

## Analytics At Your Fingertips

Learn what happened the last time a particular judge, opposing counsel or company faced cases similar to yours.

Advanced out-of-the-box PTAB and TTAB analytics are always at your fingertips.

## API

Docket Alarm offers a powerful API (application programming interface) to developers that want to integrate case filings into their apps.

**LAW FIRMS**
Build custom dashboards for your attorneys and clients with live data direct from the court.

Automate many repetitive legal tasks like conflict checks, document management, and marketing.

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS**
Litigation and bankruptcy checks for companies and debtors.

**E-DISCOVERY AND LEGAL VENDORS**
Sync your system to PACER to automate legal marketing.

fastcase®
Smarter legal research.