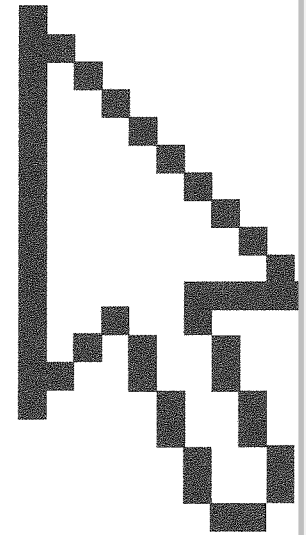


Microsoft®

Computer Dictionary

Fifth Edition



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TriPlay's Exhibit 2008

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Secure Hypertext Transfer Protocol *n.* See S-HTTP.

Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions *n.* See S/MIME.

Secure Password Authentication *n.* A feature that allows a server to confirm the identity of the person logging on. *Acronym:* SPA.

secure site *n.* A Web site having the capability of providing secure transactions, ensuring that credit card numbers and other personal information will not be accessible to unauthorized parties.

Secure Sockets Layer *n.* See SSL.

Secure Transaction Technology *n.* The use of the SSL (Secure Sockets Layer), S-HTTP (Secure HTTP), or both in online transactions, such as form transmission or credit card purchases. *Acronym:* STT. See also S-HTTP, SSL.

secure wide area network *n.* A set of computers that communicate over a public network, such as the Internet, but use security measures, such as encryption, authentication, and authorization, to prevent their communications from being intercepted and understood by unauthorized users. *Acronym:* S/WAN. See also authentication, authorization, encryption, virtual private network (definition 1).

security *n.* The technologies used to make a service resistant to unauthorized access to the data that it holds or for which it is responsible. A major focus of computer security, especially on systems that are accessed by many people or through communications lines, is the prevention of system access by unauthorized individuals.

security kernel *n.* An operating-system kernel that is protected from unauthorized use. See also kernel.

security log *n.* A log, generated by a firewall or other security device, that lists events that could affect security, such as access attempts or commands, and the names of the users involved. See also firewall, log (definition 1).

segmented memory architecture occupies a contiguous address space and that is usually position independent; that is, it can be loaded anywhere in memory. With Intel-based microcomputers, a native-mode segment is a logical reference to a 64-KB contiguous portion of RAM in which the individual bytes are accessed by means of an offset value. Collectively, the segment:offset values reference a single physical location in RAM. See also overlay¹ (definition 1), real mode, segmentation.

segmentation *n.* The act of breaking up a program into several sections, or segments. See also segment.

segmented addressing architecture *n.* A memory-access technique typified by Intel 80x86 processors. Memory is divided into 64-KB segments in this architecture for addressing locations under the 16-bit address scheme; 32-bit schemes can address memory in segments as large as 4 GB. Also called: segmented instruction addressing, segmented memory architecture. Compare linear addressing architecture.

segmented address space *n.* An address space that is logically divided into chunks called segments. To address a given location, a program must specify both a segment and an offset within that segment. (The offset is a value that references a specific point within the segment, based on the beginning of the segment.) Because segments may overlap, addresses are not unique; there are many logical ways to access a given physical location. The Intel 80x86 real-mode architecture is segmented; most other microprocessor architectures are flat. See also segment. Compare flat address space.

segmented instruction addressing *n.* See segmented addressing architecture.

segmented memory architecture *n.* See segmented addressing architecture.

an on-screen document. **2.** In communications, the initial contact made between a computer and a remote station receiving a message. **3.** In programming, a conditional branch. See also conditional branch.

selective calling *n.* The capability of a station on a communications line to designate the station that is to receive a transmission.

selector channel *n.* An input/output data transfer line used by one high-speed device at a time.

selector pen *n.* See light pen.

select query *n.* A query that asks a question about the data stored in your tables and returns a result set in the form of a datasheet, all without changing the data.

self-adapting *adj.* The ability of systems, devices, or processes to adjust their operational behavior to environmental conditions.

self-checking digit *n.* A digit, appended to a number during its encoding, whose function is to confirm the accuracy of the encoding. See also checksum, parity bit.

self-clocking *n.* A process in which timing signals are inserted into a data stream rather than being provided by an external source, such as in phase encoding.

self-documenting code *n.* Program source code that, through its use of a high-level language and descriptive identifiers, can be understood by other programmers without the need for additional comments.

self-extracting archive *n.* See self-extracting file.

self-extracting file *n.* An executable program file that contains one or more compressed text or data files. When a user runs the program, it uncompresses the compressed files and stores them on the user's hard drive. See the illustration.