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DA See *desk accessory*.

DAC Acronym for digital-to-analog converter. Synonymous with *analog-to-digital converter (A/D converter)*.

daemon A program, usually on a computer running Unix, that serves some obscure function (such as routing e-mail to its recipients) and usually has a very limited user interface. There's some debate about the origins of the word, but most say it derives from the devilish spirits of Greek mythology.

daisy chain A method of connecting together several devices along a bus and managing the signals for each device. Devices that use a SCSI interface, such as a CD-ROM, hard disk, and scanner, can be daisy-chained to one SCSI port.

daisy chaining In displays, the act of linking several monitors together so they all show the same thing. Daisy chaining is convenient when large numbers of people must see the output of a computer simultaneously, such as at a convention or trade show. See *daisy chain*.

daisywheel printer An obsolete impact printer that simulates the typescript produced by a typewriter. The term daisywheel refers to the metal or plastic disk consisting of characters mounted on spokes connected to a hub, resembling a daisy. To produce a character, the printer spins the wheel until that character is in front of a hammer that strikes the character against an inked ribbon, transferring the image to paper. Daisywheel printers can print many typefaces, but changing fonts within a document is tedious, because you must change the daisywheel manually. See *impact printer*.

DARPA See *Defense Advanced Research Project Agency*.

DASD See *direct access storage device*.

DAT Acronym for Digital Audio Tape. A digital magnetic tape format originally developed for CD-quality audio recording and now used for computer backup tapes. The latest DAT storage format, DDS, specifies storage capacities of up to 24 GB.

database m

data Factual information (such as text, images) in a form that can be processed. Although data is the plural of the Latin "datum," "data" is commonly used to represent a collection of information. In formal contexts (such as university engineering departments), the plural (data) and singular (datum) are sometimes distinguished.

database A collection of related information organized in a useful manner that provides procedures, such as retrieving information, and making decisions. Any collection that serves these purposes qualifies as a database, even if the information isn't stored on a computer. In fact, many of today's sophisticated business databases were originally on index cards and stored in file cabinets. Some are divided into data records, each with one or more fields. See *relational database*.

database design The choice and arrangement of data in a database so that fundamental errors (such as missing and repeating fields) are avoided or minimized.

database driver A program that enables a database program to exchange data with other database programs. See *dbase*.

database management Tasks related to the organization, and retrieving information from a database. See *manipulation*.

database management program A program that provides the tools for data retrieval, update, and insertion. Such programs also can produce meaningful output on a printer or screen. There are three kinds of database management programs: flat-file, relational, and text-oriented. See *relational database management program*.

database management system (DBMS) A program that organizes data in a database, provides procedures for organization, and retrieval capacities, so that users can have simultaneous access to multiple databases. See *relational database management program* and *relational database management system (RDBMS)*.

476 **seek**

- Integrity (ensuring that transmitted or stored data is not altered by unauthorized persons in a way that is not detectable by authorized users).
- Nonrepudiation (ensuring that qualified users are not denied access to services that they legitimately expect to receive, and that originators of messages cannot deny that they in fact sent a given message).

seek In a disk drive, to locate a specific region of a disk and to position the read/write head so that the computer can retrieve data or program instructions.

seek time In a secondary storage device, the time that it takes the read/write head to reach the correct location on the disk. See *access time*.

segmented memory architecture A computer memory design in which the addresses of specific locations in the random access memory (RAM) are specified by means of segments (base addresses) and offsets (the number of data elements away from the base address). The use of segments and offsets enables computer system designers to use more system memory than would be permitted by the width of the address bus.

select To highlight part of a document so the program can identify the material on which you want to perform the next operation. In addition to selecting text, you can highlight or select an item from a list box or select a check box item to toggle it on or off.

selection 1. A portion of a document's text or graphics that has been highlighted in reverse video for formatting or editing purposes. 2. In programming, a branch or conditional control structure. 3. In database management programs, the retrieval of records by using a query. See *branch control structure*.

selection control structure In structured programming, a method of handling a program branch by using an IF-THEN-ELSE structure. This is much more efficient than using a GOTO statement. Also called a *conditional* or *branch control structure*.

self-extracting archive A compressed file that contains the software needed to decompress itself. Double-clicking a self-extracting archive launches the decompression portion of the program and decompresses the files.

sequen

semantic net In hypertext theory, a network of nodes representing the ideas in a document. To create a hypertext document, you first "chunk" the document—breaking it into "chunks" or units of meaning. For example, a hypertext document on California wines might break down into the following categories: wineries, wine-growing regions, California wine, climate of wine-growing regions, and wine research on wine growing. A separate hypertext document covers each of these topics. Hyperlinks within a hypertext document connect every possible connection with every other node. A series of linked documents, which is called a *web*, is another term is synonymous with web, spelled

semiconductor A material, such as silicon, that is less electrically conductive than excellent conductors, such as copper, and insulating materials. Semiconductors are used for microprocessors, integrated circuit wafers or chips of varying resistance capabilities, and a variety of electronic devices. In personal computers, semiconductor materials are used for microprocessors and other circuits. See *integrated circuit*.

sendmail A Unix utility that sends e-mail in accordance with the SMTP protocol. To use sendmail, you use an e-mail client such as Eudora or Outlook. The e-mail is received and stored by the programs that implement the Office Protocol (POP).

send statement In a SLIP or PPP dial-up connection, a statement that tells the program to wait until the service provider has received the characters. Send statements follow expect statements. Send statements tell the program to wait until the service provider has received certain characters to your computer.

sensor glove In virtual reality (VR), a device that is worn on a hand and enables the user to interact with virtual objects in a virtual reality environment. See *display (HMD)*.

sequence control structure A control structure that tells a computer to execute program statements in the order in which the statements were written. One of the control structures that govern the order in which statements are executed, the sequence control structure is used in programming languages. You can use loops and other control structures to alter the sequence.