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1990–92, and in compound adjectives where one part is hyphenated or consists of two words, as in pre-Civil War. The en dash is named after a typographical unit of measure, the en space, which is half the width of an em space. *See also* em space. *Compare* em dash, hyphen.

End key \end' kē\ *n.* A cursor-control key that moves the cursor to a certain position, usually to the end of a line, the end of a screen, or the end of a file, depending on the program.

endless loop \end' lās lōōp'\ *n.* *See* infinite loop.

end mark \end' mārġ'\ *n.* A symbol that designates the end of some entity, such as a file or word processing document.

end-of-file \end' əv-fīl'\ *n.* A code placed by a program after the last byte of a file to tell the computer's operating system that no additional data follows. In ASCII, end-of-file is represented by the decimal value 26 (hexadecimal 1A) or the Ctrl-Z control character. *Acronym:* EOF (E' O-F').

end-of-text \end' əv-tekst'\ *n.* In data transmission, a character used to mark the end of a text file. End-of-text does not necessarily signify the end of transmission; other information, such as error-checking or transmission control characters, can be included at the end of the file. In ASCII, end-of-text is represented by the decimal value 3 (hexadecimal 03). *Acronym:* ETX (E' T-X').

end-of-transmission \end' əv-tranz-mish' ən\ *n.* A character representing the end of a transmission. In ASCII, the end-of-transmission character has the decimal value 4 (hexadecimal 04). *Acronym:* EOT (E' O-T').

endpoint \end' pōint'\ *n.* The beginning or end of a line segment.

end user \end' yōō-zər'\ *n.* The ultimate user of a computer or computer application in its finished, marketable form.

End-User License Agreement \end' yōō-zər lī'səns ə-grē'mənt\ *n.* A legal agreement between a software manufacturer and the software's purchaser with regard to terms of distribution, resale, and restricted use. *Acronym:* EULA (yōō' lə, E' U-L-A').

Energy Star \en' ər-jē stār'\ *n.* A symbol affixed to systems and components that denotes lower power-consumption design. Energy Star is the name of an Environmental Protection Agency pro-

gram that encourages PC manufacturers to build systems that are energy efficient. Requirements dictate that systems or monitors be capable of automatically entering a "sleep state" or a lower power-consumption state while the unit is inactive, where the low-power state is defined as 30 watts or less. Systems and monitors that comply with these guidelines are marked with an Energy Star sticker.

engine \en' jən\ *n.* A processor or portion of a program that determines how the program manages and manipulates data. The term *engine* is most often used in relation to a specific program; for example, a database engine contains the tools for manipulating a database. *Compare* back-end processor, front-end processor.

Enhanced Expanded Memory Specification \en-hansd' eks-pān'dəd mem' ər-ē spes' ə-fā-kā' shən\ *n.* *See* EEMS.

Enhanced Graphics Adapter \en-hansd' graf'iks ə-dap'tər\ *n.* *See* EGA.

Enhanced Graphics Display \en-hansd' graf'iks dis-plā'\ *n.* A PC video display capable of producing graphic images with resolutions ranging from 320 × 200 through 640 × 400 pixels, in color or in black and white. Resolution and color depth depend on the vertical and horizontal scanning frequencies of the display, the capabilities of the video display controller card, and available video RAM.

Enhanced IDE \en-hansd' I-D-E'\ *n.* Short for **Enhanced Integrated Drive Electronics**. An extension of the IDE standard, Enhanced IDE is a hardware interface standard for disk drive designs that house control circuits in the drives themselves. It allows for standardized interfaces to the system bus while providing for advanced features, such as burst data transfer and direct data access. Enhanced IDE accommodates drives as large as 8.4 gigabytes (IDE supports up to 528 megabytes). It supports the ATA-2 interface, which permits transfer rates up to 13.3 megabytes per second (IDE permits up to 3.3 megabytes per second), and the ATAPI interface, which connects drives for CD-ROMs, optical discs and tapes, and multiple channels. Most PCs have Enhanced IDE drives, which are cheaper than SCSI drives and provide much of the same functionality. *Acronym:* EIDE (E' I-D-E'). *See also* IDE, SCSI.