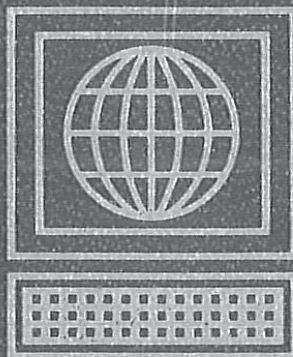


---

# Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms

Tenth Edition



- 
- More than 3,200 key terms defined and explained, many with helpful illustrations and tables
  - Practical guidance for the business software user, including computer security, law, and ethics
  - Computer science principles and programming examples in the most widely used computer languages
- Includes new media, digital photography and audio, Internet culture and humor

return to

**DOCKET**  
**A L A R M**

Find authenticated court documents without watermarks at [docketalarm.com](http://docketalarm.com).

---

# Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms

---

## Tenth Edition

Douglas A. Downing, Ph.D.  
School of Business and Economics  
Seattle Pacific University

Michael A. Covington, Ph.D.  
Artificial Intelligence Center  
The University of Georgia

Melody Mauldin Covington  
Covington Innovations  
Athens, Georgia

Catherine Anne Covington  
Covington Innovations  
Athens, Georgia

With the assistance of  
Sharon Covington



## ABOUT THE AUTHORS

Douglas Downing teaches economics and quantitative methods at the School of Business and Economics at Seattle Pacific University. He is the author of several books in both Barron's Easy Way and Business Review series. He is also the author of *Java Programming the Easy Way* and *Dictionary of Mathematics Terms*, published by Barron's Educational Series, Inc. He holds the Ph.D. degree in economics from Yale University.

Michael Covington is Associate Director of the Artificial Intelligence Institute at the University of Georgia. He is the author of several books and over 250 magazine articles. He holds the Ph.D. degree in linguistics from Yale University.

Melody Mauldin Covington is a graphic designer living in Athens, Georgia. She is the author of *Dictionary of Desktop Publishing* (published by Barron's).

Catherine Anne Covington is a student at the Lamar Dodd School of Art (University of Georgia).

Sharon Covington is a student at Emory University.

© Copyright 2009, 2006, 2003, 2000, 1998, 1996, 1995, 1992, 1989, and 1986 by Barron's Educational Series, Inc.

All rights reserved.

No part of this book may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means without the written permission of the copyright owner.

*All inquiries should be addressed to:*

Barron's Educational Series, Inc.

250 Wireless Boulevard

Hauppauge, NY 11788

**www.barronseduc.com**

ISBN-13: 978-0-7641-4105-8

ISBN-10: 0-7641-4105-8

*Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 2008044365*

### **Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data**

Downing, Douglas.

Dictionary of computer and Internet terms / Douglas A. Downing, Michael A. Covington, Melody Mauldin Covington. — 10th ed.

p. cm.

ISBN 978-0-7641-4105-8

1. Computers—Dictionaries. 2. Internet—Dictionaries. I. Covington, Michael A., 1957– II. Covington, Melody Mauldin. III. Title.

QA76.15.D667 2009

004.03—dc22

2008044365

PRINTED IN CHINA

1. Different programs handle different kinds of data (text vs. pictures vs. spreadsheets, for example).
2. Different programmers simply pick different ways of doing the same thing. Sometimes, inventing a new format is a point of pride, or is necessary to avoid infringing someone else's copyright or patent.
3. Even when the end result is the same, the way different programs achieve it may be very different. For example, a Windows Paintbrush picture is a *bitmap* (a large grid of dots), but a CorelDraw picture consists of *vector graphics* (instructions to draw lines or shapes in particular positions). The two kinds of pictures are very different from the computer's point of view.

Many programs have the ability to *import* (bring in) files that are not in their own format. But the format of the imported file may not be very well suited to the way the program works, resulting in a loss of quality or partial loss of information (disappearance of italics or footnotes, loss of graphics resolution, inability to edit the imported material, or the like). It is also possible to *export* files to a format other than the usual one, but again, loss of information may occur. *See* SAVE AS... . *See also* CONVERSION PROGRAM; EXTENSION.

**file management system** software allowing you to keep track of your computer files. The term is typically used to refer to products that include features that go beyond the file management capabilities provided with the operating system. The system should keep track of when changes are made and who makes them; make sure that you don't have two people trying to make changes to a file at the same time; and provide ways of indexing and searching so a specific file can be found easily. *See also* CMS.

**file permissions** *see* PERMISSION.

**file server** a computer that performs FILE SHARING. *Contrast* DISK SERVER.

**file sharing** the use of networking to make files available to computers other than the one that owns and manages them. With file sharing, every file exists on the server, which knows it by file name and manages its space. File sharing is essentially the same thing as NETWORK ATTACHED STORAGE (NAS). *Contrast* DISK SHARING, STORAGE AREA NETWORK.

**filename** the name of a file. *See also* 8.3 FILENAME; EXTENSION; FILE.

*Usage note:* Many publishers prefer to write *file name* as two words.

**filesystem** a method of using a disk, optical disc, or tape to store data in files. Different filesystems are used for different operating systems and media. For examples *see* CDFS; FAT32; NTFS.

**fill** (in graphics programs) the color of an object. Fills may be of a uniform