Exhibit 6

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Introduction

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Dictionary
of Computer Terms

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binary data files into ASCII text and vice versa using the BinHex code. *Compare* uudecode[1], uuencode[1].

BinHex[2] *vb.* To convert a binary file into printable 7-bit ASCII text or to convert the resulting ASCII text file back to binary format using the BinHex program. *Compare* uudecode[2], uuencode[2].

BIOS *n.* Acronym for **b**asic **i**nput/**o**utput **s**ystem. On PC-compatible computers, the set of essential software routines that test hardware at startup, start the operating system, and support the transfer of data among hardware devices. The BIOS is stored in ROM so that it can be executed when the computer is turned on. Although critical to performance, the BIOS is usually invisible to computer users. *See also* CMOS setup, ROM BIOS.

BIS *n.* *See* business information system.

BISYNC *n.* Short for **bi**nary **sync**hronous communications protocol. A communications standard developed by IBM. BISYNC transmissions are encoded in either ASCII or EBCDIC. Messages can be of any length and are sent in units called frames, optionally preceded by a message header. BISYNC uses synchronous transmission, in which message elements are separated by a specific time interval. *Also called* BSC.

bit *n.* Short for **bi**nary digi**t**. The smallest unit of information handled by a computer. One bit expresses a 1 or a 0 in a binary numeral, or a true or false logical condition, and is represented physically by an element such as a high or low voltage at one point in a circuit or a small spot on a disk magnetized one way or the other. A single bit conveys little information a human would consider meaningful. A group of 8 bits, however, makes up a byte, which can be used to represent many types of information, such as a letter of the alphabet, a decimal digit, or other character. *See also* ASCII, binary, byte.

bit density *n.* A measure of the amount of information per unit of linear distance or surface area in a storage medium or per unit of time in a communications pipeline.

bit depth *n.* The number of bits per pixel allocated for storing indexed color information in a graphics file.

bit image *n.* A sequential collection of bits that represents in memory an image to be displayed on the screen, particularly in systems having a graphical user interface. Each bit in a bit image corresponds to one pixel (dot) on the screen. In a black-and-white display each pixel is either white or black, so it can be represented by a single bit. The "pattern" of 0s and 1s in the bit image then determines the pattern of white and black dots forming an image on the screen. *See also* bit map, pixel image.

bit map or **bitmap** *n.* A data structure in memory that represents information in the form of a collection of individual bits. A bit map is used to represent a bit image. *See also* bit image, pixel image.

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