

**THE
INTERNATIONAL
DICTIONARY
OF
DATA
COMMUNICATIONS**

Robert A. Saigh

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GLENLAKE PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.

Chicago • Londo • New Delhi

FITZROY DEARBORN PUBLISHERS

Chicago and London

This One



37111-T9C-2HDA

Datanet, Exhibit 2024

Datanet, LLC v. Dropbox, Inc., IPR2024-0079

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© 1998 The Glenlake Publishing Company, Ltd.

ISBN: 1-888998-28-8

Library edition: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers, Chicago and London

ISBN: 1-884964-75-3

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Printed in the United States of America

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puter boots up, the progress of the memory check is displayed on the screen, as is the memory address of any problem.

Memory management program: A utility program that allows a computer running the Disk Operating System (DOS) to access more memory, such as the program provided with expanded memory boards, windowing environments, and virtual memory programs that treat a portion of a hard disk as a Random Access Memory (RAM) extension. See **EMM386.EXE**; **Expanded memory emulator**; **Extended memory**; **HIMEM.SYS**.

Memory map: Allocation of segments primary storage that determines which areas of Random Access Memory (RAM) the computer can use for given purposes. An example would be the Intel 8088 microprocessor, where a portion of the potential 1 MegaByte (MB) of RAM is reserved for such functions as the keyboard buffer and display adapters, leaving 640 KiloBytes (KB) of base memory for user programs.

Memory-resident program: See **Terminate and Stay Resident program**.

Menu: Display that lists command choices. See **Pull-down menus**.

Menu bar: A bar across the top of the screen or window contains the names of pull-down menus, a basic feature in Graphical User Interfaces and industry-standard programs. See **Graphical User Interface**; **Industry standard user interface**; **Pull-down menu**.

Menu-driven program: A program offering the user menus for program options rather than requiring the user to memorize commands.

Merge printing: See **Mail merge**.

Mesh network: A configuration presenting at least two paths between any two nodes.

Message: (1) Data organized in a form that can be processed by the recipient. (2) A sequence that can be transferred as an entity.

Message Handling Service (MHS): A program for exchanging files between programs and sending files through gateways to other computers. Marketed by Novell and Action Technologies, which developed it to link electronic mail systems.

Message queue: A line of messages waiting to be processed or sent to a terminal.

Message routing: The process by which the computer chooses the appropriate path for a message.

Resident font

a crash without turning off the electricity. See **Hardware reset**; **Programmer's switch**; **Warm boot**.

Resident font: A font that remains in the printer's memory whether or not it is turned on.

Resident program: See **Terminate and Stay Resident program**.

Resolution: A measurement of the sharpness of an image, expressed in pixels for monitors and dots per inch for printers. Because a Color Graphics Adapter (CGA) monitor displays fewer lines than a Video Graphics Array (VGA) monitor, its resolution is lower and its images appear more jagged. Resolutions of common video adapters for IBM PCs and compatibles are:

Adapter	Resolution (pixel x lines)
Monochrome Display Adapter (MDA)	720 x 350
Color Graphics Adapter (CGA)	640 x 200
Enhanced Graphics Adapter (EGA)	640 x 350
MultiColor Graphics Array (MCGA)	640 x 480
Video Graphics Array (VGA)	640 x 480
Super VGA (extended VGA)	800 x 600
Extended Graphics Array (XGA)	1,024 x 768

Macintoshes with 9" screens display 512 pixels by 342 lines; those with 12" or 13" monitors display 640 by 480. For printers, the higher the number of Dots Per Inch (DPI), the sharper the resolution. Low-quality dot-matrix printers print approximately 125 DPI, laser printers 300 DPI, and professional typesetting machinery at 1,200 or more DPI.

Resolution enhancement technology: A Hewlett Packard (HP) method for smoothing curves in laser printing output by inserting small dots in 20 percent increments between larger ones to increase effective resolution.

Resource Management (RM): The management of critical resources such as buffer space and bandwidth within a network.

Resource management (RM) cell: The control cell or resource management cell, which conveys information about the state of the network, such as present or potential congestion and bandwidth availability.

Response: The answer to an inquiry.

Response time: The time a computer needs to react to a request, a measure that more fairly states system performance than access time. See **Access time**.

Terabyte

Terabyte: A unit for measuring memory equal to approximately 1 trillion bytes (actually 1,099,511,627,776 bytes), 1,000 gigabytes, or 1 million megabytes. See **GigaByte**; **KiloByte**.

Terminal: (1) A device, usually equipped with a keyboard and a monitor, that can send and receive information over a link. (2) Any point in a system or network at which data can be entered or received. A terminal, which has its own processing circuitry, is considered a smart terminal; a terminal which can only interact with a distant server is considered a dumb terminal.

Terminal Adapter (TA): A device used to connect equipment that does not have an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) interface to the digital network, functionally equivalent to a modem and usually plugging into the expansion bus. See **Terminal emulation**.

Terminal component: A separately addressable port for input or output, e.g., the display components of a keyboard display device.

Terminal emulation: The use of software to enable a personal computer or terminal to duplicate the screen attributes of a specific terminal for data communications purposes.

Terminal Equipment 1 (TE1): A device complying with the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) network interface that can be connected directly to the digital network.

Terminal Equipment 2 (TE2): A device not complying with the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) network interface that must be connected to the digital network through a Terminal Adapter (TA).

Terminal mode: A state in which the computer on which a communications program is running becomes a remote terminal for another computer to which it is linked by modem.

Terminate and Stay Resident (TSR) Program: An accessory or utility program designed to remain in Random Access Memory (RAM) for quick activation even when other programs are also in memory.

Terminator: A resistor, a hardware device used at each end of an Ethernet cable to prevent signals from reflecting back, usually grounded at one end.

Test driver: A program to test another program, often as part of an alpha test.

Test Management Protocol (TMP): A protocol used in coordinating a particular test suite.