Mc Graw Hill

"The Most Comprehensive A-Z Computer Reference Available"

Computer Desktop Encyclopedia

9TH EDITION

FREE CD-ROM

INCLUDES THOUSANDS OF EXPANDED DEFINITIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS!

More than 10,000 terms clearly and accurately defined

Hundreds of illustrations help explain devices and clarify concepts

Covers emerging trends and topics to keep you on top of the latest developments in computing

More than 5,000 *additional* definitions on CD!

Alan Freedman

President of The Computer Language Company

OSBORNE

Dropbox Exhibit 1028 - Page 1
Dropbox, Inc. v. Entangled Media, LLC
IPR2024-00285 - U.S. Patent No. 8,484,260

Osborne/**McGraw-Hill**
2600 Tenth Street
Berkeley, California 94710
U.S.A.

To arrange bulk purchase discounts for sales promotions, premiums, or fund-raisers, please contact Osborne/**McGraw-Hill** at the above address. For information on translations or book distributors outside the U.S.A., please see the International Contact Information page at the end of this book.

Computer Desktop Encyclopedia, Ninth Edition

Copyright © 2001 by The McGraw-Hill Companies. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Except as permitted under the Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a database or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher, with the exception that the program listings may be entered, stored, and executed in a computer system, but they may not be reproduced for publication.

1234567890 DOC DOC 901987654321

Book p/n 0-07-219307-7 and CD p/n 0-07-219308-5
parts of
ISBN 0-07-219306-9

Publisher
Brandon A. Nordin

Vice President & Associate Publisher
Scott Rogers

Editorial Director
Roger Stewart

Senior Project Editor
Pamela Woolf

Proofreaders
Linda Medoff, Paul Medoff

Computer Designers
Lauren McCarthy, Tabitha Cagan

Illustrators
Lyssa Wald, Michael Mueller

Series Design
Peter F. Hancik

Cover Design
Greg Scott

Cover Illustration
John Bleck

This book was composed with Corel VENTURA™ Publisher.

Information has been obtained by Osborne/**McGraw-Hill** from sources believed to be reliable. However, because of the possibility of human or mechanical error by our sources, Osborne/**McGraw-Hill**, or others, Osborne/**McGraw-Hill** does not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, or completeness of any information and is not responsible for any errors or omissions or the results obtained from use of such information.

The "line interactive UPS" is a hybrid of the online and standby units. Like the standby, it does not constantly draw from the battery, but it switches to battery faster when required. In addition, the line interactive unit does not use the battery when low voltage is encountered. It uses extra power from the AC source to make up the difference in voltage.

A surge protector filters out surges and spikes, and a voltage regulator maintains uniform voltage during a brownout, but a UPS keeps a computer running when there is no electrical power. UPS systems typically provide surge suppression and may also provide voltage regulation.

UPS—Now More Than Ever In order to improve performance, computers are increasingly using write-back caches, which means that updated data intended for the disk is temporarily stored in RAM. If a power failure occurs, there is more of a chance that new data will be lost; thus, UPS systems are becoming important for all computers.

upstream See *downstream*.

uptime The time during which a system is working without failure. Contrast with *downtime*. See *availability*.

upward compatible Also called "forward compatible." Refers to hardware or software that is compatible with succeeding versions. Contrast with *downward compatible*.

URI (Uniform Resource Identifier) The addressing technology from which URLs are created. Technically, URLs such as HTTP:// and FTP:// are specific subsets of URIs.

URL (Uniform Resource Locator) The address that defines the route to a file on the Web or any other Internet facility. URLs are typed into the browser to access Web pages, and URLs are embedded within the pages themselves to provide the hypertext links to other pages.

The URL contains the protocol prefix, port number, domain name, subdirectory names and file name. Port addresses are generally defaults and are rarely specified. To access a home page on a Web site, only the protocol and domain name are required. For example,

```
http://www.computerlanguage.com
```

retrieves the home page at The Computer Language Company's Web site. The "http" is the Web protocol, and www.computerlanguage.com is the domain name.

If the page is stored in another directory, or if a page other than the home page is required, slashes are used to separate the names. For example, http://www.computerlanguage.com/order.html points to the order page.

If a required page is stored in a subdirectory, its name is separated by a slash. Like path names in DOS and Windows, subdirectories can be several levels deep. For example, the components of the following hypothetical URL are described here:

```
http://www.abc.com/clothes/shirts/formal.html

   http:          protocol
   //             separators
   www.abc.com/   domain name
   clothes/       subdirectory name
   shirts/        subdirectory name
   formal.html    document name (Web page)
```

Following is a list of the Internet protocols defined by URLs. Most browsers default to HTTP if a prefix is not typed in.

Prefix	To Gain Access to...	Prefix	To Gain Access to...
http:	World Wide Web server	file:	file on local system
ftp:	FTP server (file transfer)	ldap:	directory request
news:	Usenet newsgroups	telnet:	applications on network server
mailto:	e-mail	rlogin:	applications on network server
wais:	Wide Area Information Server	tn3270:	applications on mainframe
gopher:	Gopher server		

Dropbox Exhibit 1028 - Page 3
Dropbox, Inc. v. Entangled Media, LLC
IPR2024-00285 - U.S. Patent No. 8,484,260