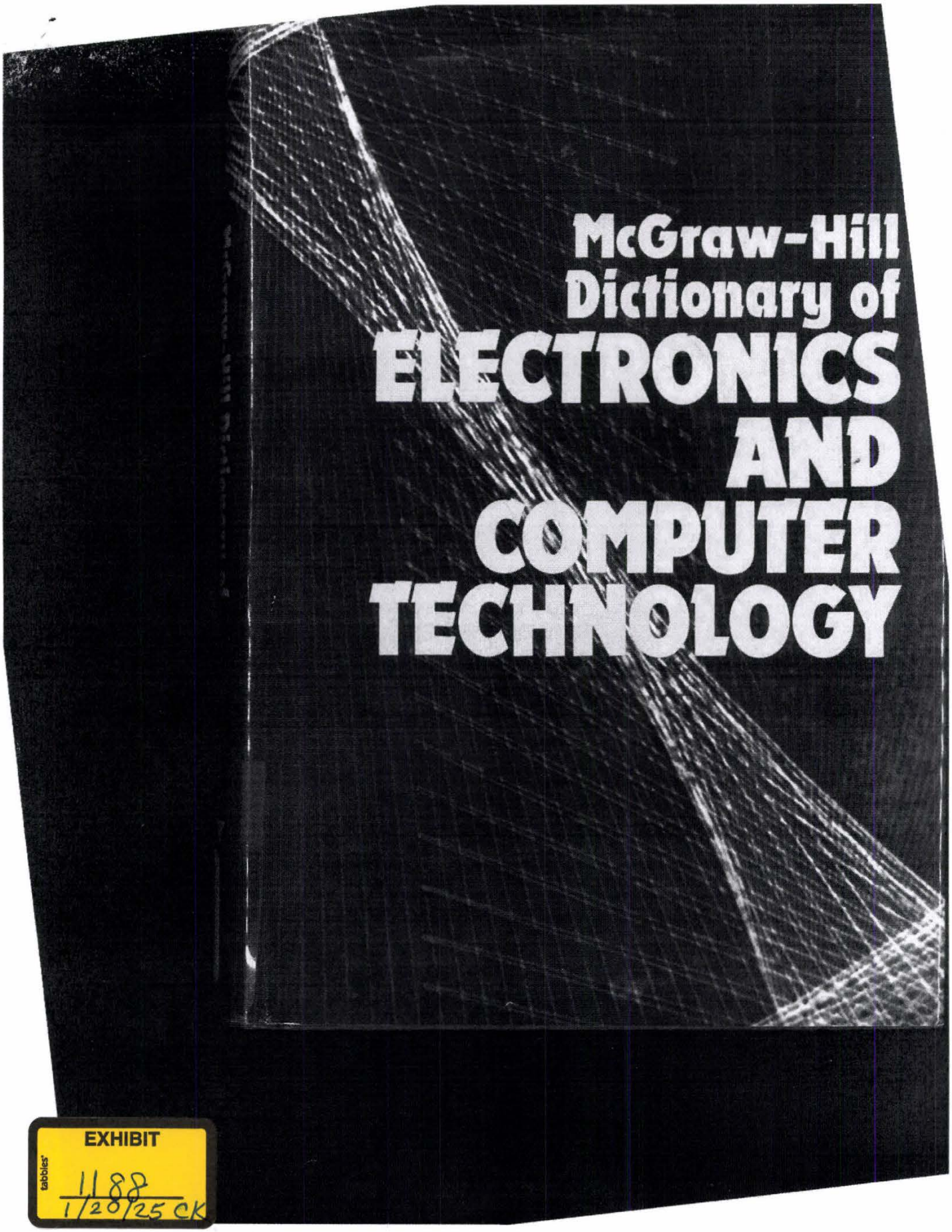


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1234567890 DODO 8910987654

ISBN 0-07-045416-7

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

McGraw-Hill dictionary of electronics and computer technology.

1. Electronics—Dictionaries. 2. Computers—Dictionaries. 3. Electronic data processing—Dictionaries. I. Parker, Sybil P. II. McGraw-Hill Book Company. III. Title: Electronics and computer technology.
TK7804.M4 1984 621.381'03'21 84-12211
ISBN 0-07-045416-7

restart To go back to a specific planned point in a routine, usually in the case of machine malfunction, for the purpose of rerunning the portion of the routine in which the error occurred; the length of time between restart points in a given routine should be a function of the mean free error time of the machine itself.

restore 1. In computers, to regenerate, to return a cycle index or variable address to its initial value, or to store again. 2. Periodic charge regeneration of volatile computer storage systems.

restorer pulses In computers, pairs of complement pulses, applied to restore the coupling-capacitor charge in an alternating-current flip-flop.

retarding-field oscillator An oscillator employing an electron tube in which the electrons oscillate back and forth through a grid that is maintained positive with respect to both the cathode and anode; the field in the region of the grid exerts a retarding effect through the grid in either direction. Also known as positive-grid oscillator.

retard transmitter Transmitter in which a delay period is introduced between the time of actuation and the time of transmission.

retention period The length of time that data must be kept on a reel of magnetic tape before it can be destroyed.

retention time The maximum time between writing into a storage tube and obtaining an acceptable output by reading. Also known as storage time.

retina In optical character recognition, a scanning device.

retina character reader A character reader that operates in the manner of the human retina in recognizing identical letters in different type fonts.

retrace *See* flyback.

retrace blanking Blanking a television picture tube during vertical retrace intervals to prevent retrace lines from showing on the screen.

retrace line The line traced by the electron beam in a cathode-ray tube in going from the end of one line or field to the start of the next line or field. Also known as return line.

retransmission unit Control unit used at an intermediate station for feeding one radio receiver-transmitter unit for two-way communication.

retrieve To find and select specific information.

retroaction *See* positive feedback.

retry When a central processing unit error is detected during execution of an instruction, the computer will execute this instruction unless a register was altered by the operation.

return 1. To return control from a subroutine to the calling program. 2. To go back to a planned point in a computer program and rerun a portion of the program, usually when an error is detected; rerun points are usually not more than 5 minutes apart. 3. *See* echo.

return difference The difference between 1 and the loop transmittance.

return interval Interval corresponding to the direction of sweep not used for delineation.

return jump A jump instruction in a subroutine which passes control to the first statement in the program which follows the instruction called the subroutine.