

Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms

Sixth Edition

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- I. Animal classification
 - A. mammals
 - 1. dogs and wolves
 - a. pets
 - b. wild animals
 - 2. cats
 - a. domestic
 - b. large cats
 - 3. primates
 - B. marsupials

FIGURE 179. OUTLINE (DEFINITION 2)

2. a way of representing the main points of a text without giving all the details. People have been making outlines on paper for centuries, but a computer can simplify the process in two ways. First, with a word processor, it is easy to create a document by first typing an outline of it, and then going back and filling in the sections one by one. Second, software has been developed to let you display just the desired parts of an outline while concealing the rest. While you are working on one section, the details of other sections, even if they have already been written, can be removed from the screen.

output the information that a computer generates as a result of its calculations. Computer output may be either printed on paper, displayed on a monitor screen, or stored on magnetic tapes or disks.

output device a device that shows, prints, or presents the results of a computer's work. Examples of output devices include MONITORS, PRINTERS, and IMAGESETTERS.

overflow the error condition that arises when the result of a calculation is a number too big to be represented in the available space. For example, adding $65,535 + 1$ will cause an overflow on a computer that uses 16-bit unsigned integers, because $2^{16} - 1 = 65,535$ is the largest integer representable in that format. (Or, worse, if the computer does not detect overflows, it may simply compute $65,535 + 1 = 0$ without letting you know anything is wrong.)