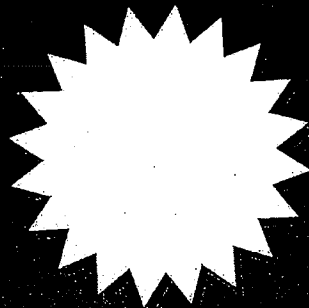


# **EXHIBIT C**

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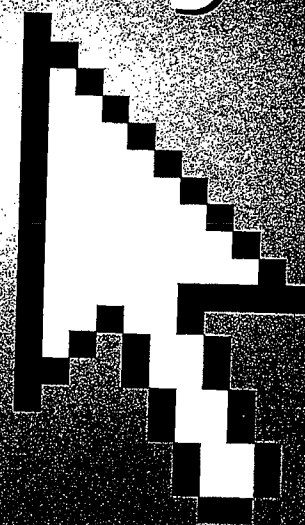


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# Computer Dictionary

Fifth Edition

- Fully updated with the latest technologies, terms, and acronyms
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## B

**balanced line** *n.* A transmission line, such as twisted-pair cabling, that contains two conductors capable of carrying equal voltages and currents of opposite polarity and direction.

**Balloon Help** *n.* An on-screen help feature in the form of a cartoon dialog balloon on the Mac OS developed by Apple Computer, Inc. After activating this feature by clicking on the balloon icon on the toolbar, the user can position the cursor over an icon or other item, and a dialog balloon will appear that describes the function of the item.

**balloons** *n.* In print layout view or Web layout view, markup balloons show markup elements, such as comments and tracked changes, in the margins of your document. Use these balloons to easily see and respond to reviewers' changes and comments.

**ball printer** *n.* An impact printer that uses a small ball-shaped print head that bears fully formed characters in raised relief on its surface. The printer rotates and tilts the ball to line up characters and then strikes the ball against a ribbon. This method was used in the IBM Selectric typewriter.

**band** *n.* 1. In printing graphics, a rectangular portion of a graphic sent by the computer to a printer. The technique of dividing a graphic into bands prevents a printer from having to reconstruct an entire image in memory before printing it. 2. In communications, a contiguous range of frequencies used for a particular purpose, such as radio or television broadcasts.

**bandpass filter** *n.* An electronic circuit that passes signals that are within a certain frequency range (band) but blocks or attenuates signals above or below the band. *See also* attenuation. *Compare* highpass filter, lowpass filter.

**bandwidth** *n.* 1. The difference between the highest and lowest frequencies that an analog communications system can pass as measured in Hertz (Hz) or cycles per second. For example, a telephone accommodates a bandwidth of 3000 Hz: the difference between the lowest (300 Hz) and highest (3300 Hz) frequencies it can carry. 2. The data transfer capacity, or speed of transmission, of a digital communications system as measured in bits per second (bps).

**bandwidth allocation** *n.* *See* bandwidth reservation.

**bandwidth brokerage** *n.* *See* bandwidth trading.

**bandwidth exchange** *n.* *See* bandwidth trading.

**bandwidth management** *n.* The analysis and control of traffic on WAN (wide area network) and Internet links to prioritize bandwidth and improve quality of service (QoS). *See also* quality of service (definition 2), traffic shaping.

**bandwidth on demand** *n.* In telecommunications, the capability of increasing throughput, in increments, as required by the channel to be serviced. *See also* bandwidth, channel (definition 2), throughput.

**bandwidth reservation** *n.* Process of assigning in advance a percentage of bandwidth to each user or application served by a network. Bandwidth reservation optimizes the use of available traffic by prioritizing time-critical packets. *Also called:* bandwidth allocation, custom queuing. *See also* bandwidth management, traffic shaping.

**bandwidth shaping** *n.* *See* traffic shaping.

**bandwidth test** *n.* A benchmark test that determines the speed of a network connection. Bandwidth tests estimate the downstream and upstream speeds by sending a series of packets over the network and measuring how many packets are received in a given amount of time. *Also called:* throughput test. *See also* benchmark<sup>1</sup>, throughput (definition 1).

**bandwidth trading** *n.* The exchange of excess bandwidth capacity. Although considered a possible commodity market, bandwidth trading currently lacks standardized contracts and instantaneous provisioning needed to simplify the trading process. *Also called:* bandwidth brokerage, bandwidth exchange.

**bang** *n.* The pronunciation for an exclamation point, particularly when the exclamation point is used in a file name or in a path on UNIX systems. *See also* bang path.

**bang path** *n.* Slang for an older form of e-mail address used in UUCP (UNIX-to-UNIX copy). A bang address supplies the path that the message needs to take to reach its destination, including the name of each host through which the message is to be passed. Exclamation points called "bangs" separate the elements of the e-mail address, such as the user account and host names. The address name!location, where "name" is the user account and "location" is the host name, would be spoken as "name bang location."

**bank** *n.* 1. Any group of similar electrical devices connected together for use as a single device. For example, transistors may be connected in a row/column array inside