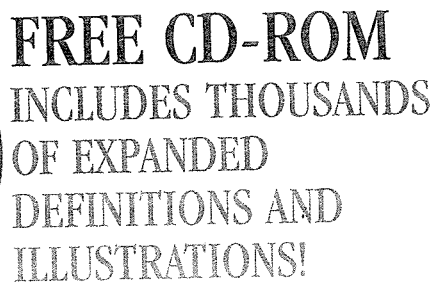


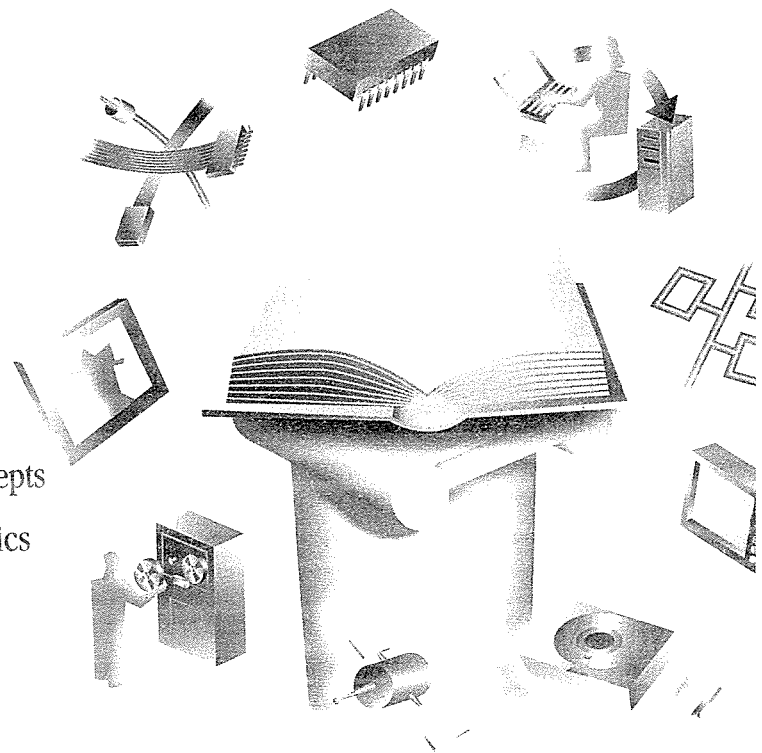
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memory. See *J2ME*.

mouse and one
r more computers
gain access to each
se cables into one

L

L10N (L + 10 letters + N) See *localization* and *I18N*.

L1 cache A memory cache built into the CPU chip or packaged within the same module as the chip. See *cache*.

L2 cache A memory cache that is external to the CPU chip. See *cache*.

L2F (Layer 2 Forwarding) A protocol from Cisco for creating virtual private dial-up networks over the Internet. It has been combined with PPTP in the L2TP protocol. See *L2TP*.

L2TP (Layer 2 Tunneling Protocol) A protocol from the IETF for creating virtual private networks (VPNs) over the Internet. It supports non-IP protocols such as AppleTalk and IPX, as well as the IPSec security protocol. It is a combination of Microsoft's Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol and Cisco's Layer 2 Forwarding (L2F) technology. See *VPN*, *PPTP* and *IPSec*.

L3_PDU (Level 3_Protocol Data Unit) See *SIP*.

label (1) In data management, a made-up name that is assigned to a file, field or other data structure.
(2) In a spreadsheet, any descriptive text that is entered into a cell as a page, column or row heading.
(3) In programming, a made-up name used to identify a variable or a subroutine.
(4) In computer operations, a self-sticking form attached to the outside of a disk or tape in order to identify it.
(5) In magnetic tape files, a record used for identification at the beginning or end of the file.

label prefix In a spreadsheet, a character typed at the beginning of a cell entry. For example, in 1-2-3, a single quote (') identifies what follows as a descriptive label even if it's a number.

ladder DAC (ladder Digital to Analog Converter) Circuitry used to convert digital sound back into analog form for amplification. An individual resistor is associated with each bit of the digital sample, typically 16 bits. The resistors are weighted to the mathematical value of the bit they represent. The 16-bit sample is read passed to all 16 resistors at the same time, and the sum total of the current passing through the resistors represents the analog value of the digital sample.

Ladder DACs represent a parallel conversion of the sample. See *1-bit DAC*.

LADDIS test See *SPEC*.

LADS (Local Area Data Service) A point-to-point, private line service from the telephone company that is not connected to internal equipment. The wire pairs have no conditioning or loading coils and are not processed in any way. Also called "dry wire" or "dry copper," and originally intended for burglar alarms, the circuits are also leased for high-speed data transmission with transceivers of the same type placed at both ends.

LAMA (Local Automatic Message Accounting) See *AMA*.