

Exhibit 16

Dictionary of Computer and Internet Terms

Fifth Edition

Douglas A. Dowining, Ph.D.

School of Business and Economics
Seattle Pacific University

Michael A. Covington, Ph.D.

Artificial Intelligence Center
The University of Georgia

Melody Mauldin Covington

Graphic Designer
Athens, Georgia



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All inquiries should be addressed to:

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DAC (Digital to Analog Converter) an electronic circuit that converts digital information (binary numbers) into voltages at specific levels. DACs are used to generate sound and video signals.

DAEMON (under UNIX) a program that runs continuously in the background, or is activated by a particular event. The word *daemon* is Greek for "spirit" or "soul."

DAGGER the character †, sometimes used to mark footnotes.

DAISY CHAIN to connect devices together in sequence with cables. For example, if four devices A, B, C, and D are daisy-chained, there will be a cable from A to B, a cable from B to C, and a cable from C to D.

DAISYWHEEL PRINTER a printer that uses a rotating plastic wheel as a type element. Daisywheel printers were often used with microcomputers in the early 1980s. They printed high-quality text, but they were relatively slow and could not print graphics.

DASH (—) a punctuation mark similar to a hyphen, but longer. On a typewriter, a dash is typed as two hyphens. (In WordPerfect, it should be typed as two required hyphens, so that a line break will not be placed between them; *see* REQUIRED HYPHEN.)

Proportional-pitch type often includes one or more kinds of dashes, such as an em dash (—), which is as wide as the height of the font, or an en dash (–), which is two-thirds as wide as the em dash.

DATA information. The word was originally the plural of *datum*, which means "a single fact," but is now used as a collective singular. Data processing is the act of using data for making calculations or decisions.

DATABASE a collection of data stored on a computer storage medium, such as a disk, that can be used for more than one purpose. For example, a firm that maintains a database containing information on its employees will be able to use the same data for payroll, personnel, and other purposes. *See* DATABASE MANAGEMENT.

DATABASE MANAGEMENT the task of storing data in a database and retrieving information from that data. There are three aspects of database management: entering data, modifying or updating data, and presenting output reports. Many mainframe computers are used by businesses for database management purposes. Several software packages are available for database management on microcomputers, such as dBASE and Microsoft Access, and some data management capabilities are provided with spreadsheets such as Lotus 1-2-3 and Excel. Some examples of database applications include maintaining employee lists and preparing payrolls; maintaining parts order lists and