Exhibit 8

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD™

DICTIONARY

of

COMPUTER TERMS

EIGHTH EDITION

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Dedication

For Suzanne, always

problem has been temporarily solved by means of the CIDR addressing protocol on Internet backbone networks, and it will be permanently solved by IPv6, the next-generation IP protocol, which will introduce a 128-bit address space. See *CIDR, Class A network, Class C network, IP address,* and *IPv6.*

Class C network   On the Internet, a participating network that is allocated up to 256 distinct Internet addresses (called IP addresses). Current Internet addressing limitations define a maximum of 2,097,152 Class C networks. See *Class A network, Class B network,* and *IP address.*

clean management   In a Y2K readiness program, a management program in which any new system components (including hardware peripherals, programs, or network components) are tested for Y2K compliance before being added to a Y2K-compliant system. See *Y2K* and *Y2K-compliant.*
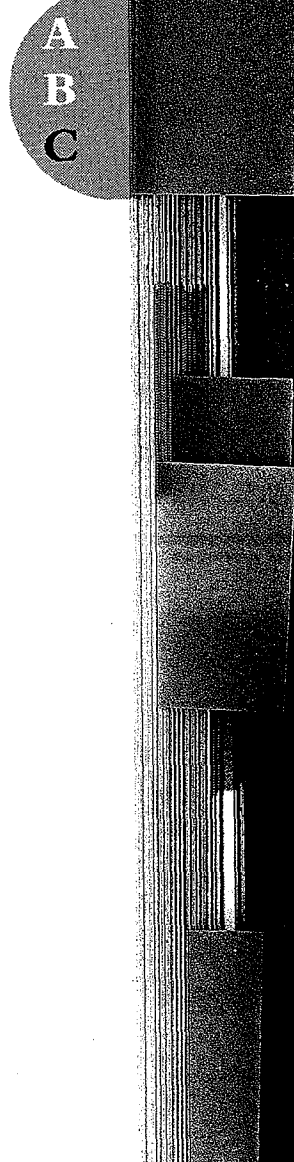
clear   To remove data from a document, cell, or field. In the Microsoft Windows 95/98 and Macintosh environments, the Clear command (Edit menu) completely wipes out the selection, as opposed to Cut, which removes the selection to the Clipboard (from which you can retrieve the selection, if you later discover that you deleted it by mistake).

cleartext   In cryptography, a message that is transmitted without any encryption so that it can be easily intercepted and read while it is en route. A major security drawback of the Internet is that, with most password authentication schemes, passwords are transmitted in cleartext. See *ciphertext.*

Clear to Send/Ready to Send   See *CTS/RTS.*

click   To press and quickly release a mouse button. When no button is specified, the left button is assumed. You frequently see this term in instructions such as "Click the Bold check box in the Fonts dialog box." For users of IBM-compatible PCs, this instruction means, "Move the mouse pointer so that its tip touches the Bold check box, and then click the left mouse button." See *double-click* and *Shift+click.*

client   **1.** In an Internet service, a program that can communicate with a server located on the Internet to exchange data of a certain type, such as a Web document or an e-mail message. A Web browser is a client for accessing information available on Web servers. **2.** In a client/server network, a program that is

designed to request information from a server. See *client/server,* *heavy client,* and *light client.* **3.** In Object Linking and Embedding (OLE), an application that includes data in another application, called the server application. See *client application.*

client application In Object Linking and Embedding (OLE), an application in which you can create a linked object or embed an object. Compare to *server application.*

client/server A design model for applications running on a network, in which the bulk of the back-end processing, such as performing a physical search of a database, takes place on a server. The front-end processing, which involves communicating with the user, is handled by smaller programs (called clients) that are distributed to the client workstations. See *light client, heavy client, local area network (LAN),* and *wide area network (WAN).*

clip art A collection of graphics, stored on disk and available for use in a desktop publishing or presentation graphics program. The term clip art is derived from a graphics design tradition in which packages of printed clip art were sold in books and actually clipped out by layout artists to enhance newsletters, brochures, and presentation graphics. Most page layout or presentation graphics programs can read graphics file formats used by clip art collections available on disk.

Clipboard In a windowing environment, such as Microsoft Windows 95/98 or the Macintosh Finder, a temporary storage area in memory where material cut or copied from a document is stored until you paste the material elsewhere.

clip-on pointing device A trackball that clips on the side or front of a portable computer. These devices have fallen in popularity because modern notebook computers have built-in pointing devices such as touchpads or pointing sticks. See *free-standing pointing device, mouse,* and *snap-on pointing device.*

Clipper Chip A U.S. government-backed encryption technology, housed on a semiconductor that would have been manufactured in massive quantities that would provide private individuals with the means to encrypt their messages. However, the Clipper Chip includes a back door that would enable law enforcement agencies to eavesdrop on the message. To do so, law enforcement personnel would have to obtain a warrant, which is now required to eavesdrop on telephone communications.