

Exhibit A.4



The Ultimate Computer Reference



CD-ROM
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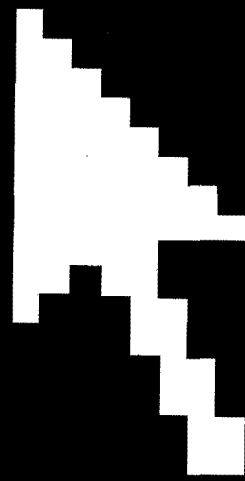


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records or keys exist in a file. *See also* key (definition 2). **2.** The use of separate independent calculations to establish the accuracy of a result.

DVD \D`V-D`\ *n.* *See* digital video disc.

DVD-E \D`V-D-E`\ *n.* *See* digital video disc-erasable.

DVD-R \D`V-D-R`\ *n.* *See* digital video disc-recordable.

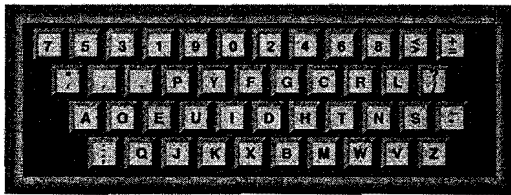
DVD-ROM \D`V-D-rom`, -R-O-M`\ *n.* *See* digital video disc-ROM.

DVI or **DV-I** \D`V-I`\ *n.* Acronym for **Digital Video Interface**. A hardware-based compression/decompression technique for storing full-motion video, audio, graphics, and other data on a computer or on a CD-ROM. DVI technology was developed by RCA in 1987 and acquired by Intel in 1988. Intel has since developed a software version of DVI, called Indeo. *Also called* digital video-interactive.

DV-I \D`V-I`\ *n.* *See* digital video-interactive.

DVMRP \D`V-M-R-P`\ *n.* *See* Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol.

Dvorak keyboard \dā-vōr`zhak kē-bōrd, dā-vōr`zhāk, dē-vōr`ak\ *n.* A keyboard layout developed by August Dvorak and William L. Dealey in 1936 as an alternative to the overwhelmingly popular QWERTY keyboard. The Dvorak keyboard was designed to speed typing by placing the characters on the keyboard for easiest access to the most frequently typed letters. In addition, pairs of letters that often occur sequentially were separated so that the hands could alternate typing them. *See* the illustration. *See also* ergonomic keyboard, keyboard. *Compare* QWERTY keyboard.



Dvorak keyboard.

DVST \D`V-S-T`\ *n.* *See* direct view storage tube.

DXF \D`X-F`\ *n.* Short for drawing interchange format. A computer-aided design file format originally developed for use with the AutoCAD program to facilitate transfer of graphics files between different applications.

dyadic \dī-ad`ik`\ *adj.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a pair—for example, a dyadic processor, which contains two processors controlled by the same operating system. The term is usually limited to describing a system with two microprocessors. Dyadic Boolean operations are those such as AND and OR in which the outcome depends on both values. *See also* Boolean algebra, operand. *Compare* unary.

dye-diffusion printer \dī di-fyōō-zhən prin`tər\
n. *See* continuous-tone printer.

dye-polymer recording \dī pol`-ə-mər rə-kōr`-dēng\
n. A recording technology used with optical discs in which dye embedded in a plastic polymer coating on an optical disc is used to create minute bumps on the surface that can be read by a laser. Dye-polymer bumps can be flattened and re-created, thus making an optical disc rewritable.

dye-sublimation printer \dī su-blə-mā`shən prin`-tər\
n. *See* continuous-tone printer.

dynalink \dī`nə-lēnk`\ *n.* Short for **dynamic link**. *See* dynamic-link library.

Dynaload drivers \dī`nə-lōd drī`vərz\
n. Device drivers that are supported by Dynaload. Dynaload is a command that can be run from a DOS prompt under IBM's PC DOS 7 and will load compliant device drivers without modification of the CONFIG.SYS file. *See also* CONFIG.SYS.

dynamic \dī-nam`ik`\ *adj.* Occurring immediately and concurrently. The term is used in describing both hardware and software; in both cases it describes some action or event that occurs when and as needed. In dynamic memory management, a program is able to negotiate with the operating system when it needs more memory.

dynamic address translation \dī-nam`ik a`dres tranz-lā`shən, ə-dres\
n. On-the-fly conversion of memory-location references from relative addresses (such as "three units from the beginning of X") to absolute addresses (such as "location number 123") when a program is run. *Acronym:* DAT (dat, D`A-T`).

dynamic allocation \dī-nam`ik a-lə-kā`shən\
n. The allocation of memory during program execution according to current needs. Dynamic allocation almost always implies that dynamic deallocation is possible too, so data structures can