

# **EXHIBIT 31**

# COMPUTER DICTIONARY

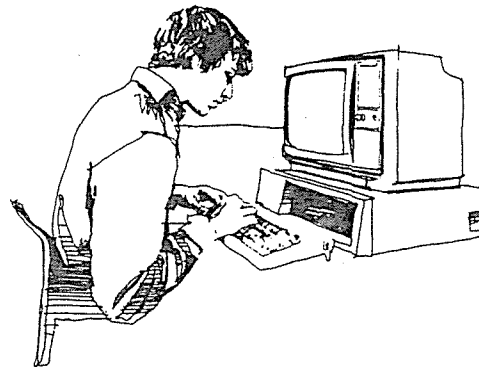
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**module** (1) One logical part of a program. A major program may be broken down into a number of logically self-contained modules. These modules may be written (and possibly tested separately) by a number of programmers. The modules can then be put together to form the complete program. This is called modular programming. (2) Interchangeable plug-in item containing components. (3) A set of logically related statements that perform a specific function.

**module diagram** Part of the notation of object-oriented design, used to show the allocation of classes and objects to modules in the physical design of a system.

**modulo** Mathematical function that yields the remainder of division. For example, 25 modulo 4 equals 1. This is derived by dividing 25 by 4, which leaves a remainder of 1. This is the modulo value of the operation.

**moire pattern** (1) An interference pattern created when two regular dot patterns are asymmetrically superimposed. (2) An undesirable grid pattern that may occur when a bit-mapped graphic with gray fill patterns is reduced or enlarged. (3) In scanning, an objectionable pattern caused by the interference of halftone screens. Often produced when you rescan a halftone and a second screen is applied on top of the first.

**monadic** Pertaining to an operation that uses only one operand. Contrast with niladic.

**monadic Boolean operator** Boolean operator with only one operand, such as the NOT operator.

**monitor** (1) A device on which images generated by the computer's video adapter are displayed. (2) Control program or supervisor.

**monochrome** A term applied to a monitor that displays a single color (white, amber or green) image on a contrasting (black) background, producing a sharp, clear display that is easy to read.

**monochrome adapter** A video adapter capable of producing one foreground color.

**monochrome display** A video display capable of displaying only one color.

**monolithic** (1) Pertaining to a single silicon substrate upon which an integrated circuit is constructed. (2) Complete and all in one piece. For example, a linkage editor combines several fragmentary program modules into a single monolithic program.

**monolithic integrated circuit** Circuit formed in a single piece of the substrate material, as opposed to a hybrid circuit, in which individual (physically separate) circuit components are electrically interconnected to form the final circuit.