# EXHIBIT 33

# IBM DICTIONARY OF COMPUTING

*Compiled and edited by*

## GEORGE McDANIEL

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**modified frequency modulation recording** Non-return-to-reference recording in which there is a change in the condition of magnetization in the center of a cell containing a one and a change in the boundary between two cells, each of which contain a zero. (T)

**modified modified read (MMR)** A compression algorithm.

**modified subfile record** In System/38, a subfile record into which a workstation user has entered data or a subfile record for which a put or update operation has been issued with the DDS keyword SFLNXTCHG or DSPATR(MDT) in effect.

**modifier keys** In AIX Enhanced X-Windows, keys such as Shift, Shift Lock, Control, Alt, Caps Lock, and Meta.

**modifier register** Deprecated term for index register.

**Modify Field (MF)** A 3270 data stream order that specifies the field and extended field attributes to be modified without having to respecify all attributes of the field.

**modify ticket** A function at a point of sale terminal that enables an operator to key in a change to the quantity, price, or both, of an item. This function is required only in certain sales transactions, and then only when the wand reader is being used to read merchandise tickets.

**modularity** The extent to which a system is composed of modules. (A)

**modular programming** Programming in which discrete program units are coded to perform particular functions.

**modular system** A system that consists of connected and separately removable parts that allows for alteration of capacity or functions and provides for ease of maintenance. (T)

**modulate** (1) To vary the amplitude, frequency, or phase of a signal. (2) To vary the angle of a laser beam.

**modulation** The process by which a characteristic of a carrier is varied in accordance with a characteristic of an information-bearing signal. (T)

**modulation rate** The reciprocal of the measure of the shortest nominal time interval between successive significant instants of the modulated signal. (I)

*Note:* If the measure is expressed in seconds, the modulation rate is expressed in bauds.

**modulator** (1) A functional unit that converts a signal into a modulated signal suitable for transmission. (I) (A)   (2) In a laser printer, a device that uses a modulator crystal to deflect a beam of light and effectively turn it on or off.   (3) Contrast with demodulator.

**modulator crystal** A man-made transparent material that can deflect light when high-frequency pulses cause the crystal to oscillate.

**modulator-demodulator** See modem.

**module** (1) In programming languages, a language construct that consists of procedures or data declarations and that can interact with other such constructs; for example, in Ada, a package; in FORTRAN, a program unit; in PL/I, an external procedure. (I)   (2) A program unit that is discrete and identifiable with respect to compiling, combining with other units, and loading; for example, the input to or output from an assembler, compiler, linkage editor, or executive routine. (A)   (3) A packaged functional hardware unit designed for use with other components. (A)   (4) A part of a program that usually performs a particular function or related functions.   (5) In FORTRAN, an external program unit that contains or accesses definitions to be accessed by other program units. See standard module.   (6) See bound control module, control module, disk storage module, load module, object module, programming module, source module, unbound control module.   (7) Synonymous with program unit.   (8) See also encapsulated type, run file.

**modulo** (1) Pertaining to a modulus; for example, 9 is equivalent to 4 modulo 5.   (2) See also modulus.

**modulo check** A calculation performed on values entered into a system by an operator. This calculation is designed to detect most common keying errors.

**modulo level** The maximum number of path information units (PIUs) a device can send before stopping to wait for a response.

**modulo-n check** (1) A check in which a value is divided by a number n to generate a remainder that is compared with the remainder previously calculated. (T)   (2) Synonymous with residue check.

**modulo-n counter** A counter in which the number represented reverts to zero in the sequence of counting after reaching a maximum value of n-1. (I) (A)

**modulo-two sum** Deprecated term for nonequivalence operation.

**modulus** (1) In a modulo check, the number by which the summed digits are divided.   See also