



Glossary of Terms and Acronyms

Access Point (AP)

A device that provides transparent access between Ethernet wired networks and interoperable radio-equipped mobile units (MUs) like Symbol's hand-held computers or other devices equipped with a PCMCIA slot. The mobile unit may roam among the APs in the same subnet while maintaining a continuous, seamless connection to the wired network. Refer to **Subnet**.

Advanced Power Management (APM)

Advanced Power Management consists of one or more layers of software that support power management in computers with power manageable hardware. It defines the hardware independent software interface between hardware-specific power management software and an operating system power management policy. The APM software interface specification defines a layered cooperative environment in which applications, operating systems, device drivers, and the APM BIOS work together to reduce power consumption, thereby extending the life of system batteries and increasing productivity and system availability.

Specifications for Advanced Power Management are provided in: Advanced Power Management (APM), BIOS Interface Specification Revision 1.1, September 1993

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AP

Refer to **Access Point**.

API

Refer to **Application Programming Interface**.

APM

Refer to **Advanced Power Management**.

Application Programming Interface (API)	An interface by means of which one software component communicates with or controls another. Usually used to refer to services provided by one software component to another, typically via software interrupts or function calls
Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC)	A special purpose silicon chip designed to satisfy a specific set of requirements. Sometimes referred to as a Gate Array.
ASIC	Refer to Application Specific Integrated Circuit .
BIOS	Basic Input Output System. A collection of ROM-based code with a standard API used to interface with standard PC hardware.
Callback	A function pointer supplied in an API call which allows the API to “call back” to the application at a later time to indicate progress, status, completion, etc.
Card Services (CS)	PCMCIA software interface to provide high level services to access PCMCIA card resources. Refer to Socket Services .
Control Block	<p>A block of memory allocated by an application or TSR for use in interfacing with an API that requires a control block pointer as a parameter. A control block must be allocated by the application and activated by passing a pointer to it to a specific function of the appropriate API. Once activated, the application must ensure that the control block continues to exist until it has been de-activated by another specific API. While active, the control block may be used for various API calls.</p> <p>For more information on the format and API calls applicable to specific types of control blocks, see the specific control block description elsewhere in this glossary (refer to Scanner Control Block).</p>
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection.
CRC	Refer to Cyclic Redundancy Check .
Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)	A mathematical algorithm for checking the integrity of a data string.
Data Carrier Detect (DCD)	An RS232/RS422 signal for a DB-DTE device, Pin # 8, indicating that the data carrier has been detected by the communications device. DCD is often used as an indicator of whether or not a communications device, such as a modem, is connected to the remote end. If DCD goes low, it is usually assumed that the carrier signal from the remote communications device (and hence the data connection) have been lost.

Data Communications Equipment (DCE)	A Device (such as a modem) which is designed to attach directly to a DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) device.
Data Set Ready (DSR)	An RS232/RS422 signal for a DB-DTE device, Pin # 6, indicating that the terminal is attached and ready to establish a communications link with the terminal.
Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)	A device (such as a terminal or printer) which is designed to attach directly to a DCE (Data Communications Equipment) device.
Data Terminal Ready (DTR)	An RS232/RS422 signal for a DB-DTE device, Pin # 6, indicating that the terminal is ready to establish a communications link with a communications device
DBP	Refer to Digital Bar Patterns .
DCD	Refer to Data Carrier Detect .
DCE	Refer to Data Communications Equipment .
Digital Bar Patterns (DBP)	Digital encoding of the optically acquired data about a scanned barcode. Digital bar patterns are converted into meaningful data via barcode decoder algorithms.
Digitizer	The input layer of a pen computer screen, i.e., the layer that senses the position of the stylus (pen). The term also refers to a desktop peripheral that simulates the movement of a stylus.
DSR	Refer to Data Set Ready .
DTE	Refer to Data Terminal Equipment .
DTR	Refer to Data Terminal Ready .
File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	A TCP/IP application protocol governing file transfer via network or telephone lines. Refer to TCP/IP .
Flash ROM	Non-volatile, erasable, writable, low power, high density, solid state memory in a chip. It can be used for many of the same purposes as ROM, RAM, and solid-state disk, but is smaller, denser, and uses less power than just about all of them. One popular application is to provide a BIOS that is not set in stone for systems that need to have the BIOS updated.
Frequency Hopping	The use of a random sequence of frequency channels to achieve spread spectrum compliance. Stations that use frequency hopping change their communications frequency at regular intervals. A hopping sequence determines the pattern at which frequencies are changed. Messages take place within a hop. Refer to Hopping Sequence and Spread Spectrum .

FTP	See File Transfer Protocol .
Gesture	<p>“Inking” that is interpreted by a pen-based operating system as a command. It is a movement of the stylus (pen) that is interpreted by a pen computer as a command. A standard set of gestures is provided for each pen-based operating system. Usually, a user can add custom gestures.</p> <p>Refer to Ink, Pen-Enabled, and Pencentric.</p>
Handwriter Recognition System (HRS)	The TSR developed by the Communication Intelligence Corporation (CIC) and provided by Symbol for PPT 41XX terminals to process a wide variety of handwritten characters drawn on the terminal screen.
Hopping Sequence	A set of random frequencies designed to minimize interference with other sets of random frequencies. A hopping sequence determines the pattern with which a station that uses frequency hopping changes its communications frequency. Refer to Frequency Hopping .
HRS	Refer to Handwriter Recognition System .
Ink	<p>The electronic trail of dots that results from a stylus (pen) making contact with a pen computer screen. What is “inked” and where it is “inked” in an application determines what the ink means. Ink may be interpreted as “gestures,” drawings, notes, characters, or shapes to be processed.</p> <p>Refer to Gesture, Pencentric, and Pen-Enabled.</p>
Interrupt Service Routine (ISR)	The programming code executed during the interrupt condition. Also known as Interrupt Handler.
IOCTL	Input/Output Control.
ISR	Refer to Interrupt Service Routine .
LCD	Refer to Liquid Crystal Display .
LED	Refer to Light Emitting Diode .
Light Emitting Diode (LED)	A low power electronic light source commonly used as an indicator light. Uses less power than incandescent light bulb but more than a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD).
Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)	A display that uses liquid crystal sealed between two glass plates. The crystals are excited by precise electrical charges, causing them to reflect light outside according to their bias. They use little electricity and react relatively quickly. They require external light to reflect their information to the user. This is the type of visual display used on PPT 41XXhand-held computers.

Mickey	The mouse's basic unit of motion (about 0.005 inch).
NetWare	Novell's network operating system (NOS).
NMI	Refer to Non-Maskable Interrupt .
Non-Maskable Interrupt (NMI)	A pin on the CPU on which an interrupt can be signalled to the CPU such that it cannot be ignored. It is used to signal the occurrence of a very high priority event.
NOP	No operation. An assembly language term used to identify a function that does nothing.
Null Modem	A special cable that allows direct connection of two DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) devices by making each perceive the other as a DCE (Data Communications Equipment) device.
NVM	Non-Volatile Memory.
ODI	Refer to Open Data-Link Interface .
Open Data-Link Interface (ODI)	Novell's driver specification for an interface between network hardware and higher-level protocols. It supports multiple protocols on a single NIC (Network Interface Controller). It is capable of understanding and translating any network information or request sent by any other ODI-compatible protocol into something a NetWare client can understand and process.
PCMCIA	Personal Computer Memory Card Interface Association.
PDT	Portable Data Terminal.
Pen	Refer to Stylus .
Pen-Adapted Operating System	<p>The result of placing a stylus (pen)-recognition system over an existing operating system. For example, PenDOS from CIC (Communication Intelligence Corp.) is a pen-adapted operating system, providing a stylus-recognition layer over DOS. Pen-adapted operating systems target the pen computer to take advantage of the existing supply of DOS code and programming talent. PenDOS can run most existing DOS applications unchanged.</p> <p>Refer to Pentric, Pen-Enabled, and Handwriter Recognition System (HRS).</p>
Pentric	<p>Used to describe an application that stores and processes not only character data but also "ink" data, i.e., an application that can store ink for later access.</p> <p>Refer to Ink and Pen-Enabled.</p>

Pen-Enabled	Used to describe an application that was originally developed to run on a keyboard-and-mouse computer but can also run on a pen computer via a pen-based operating system. The pen-based operating system intercepts movements of the stylus (pen) and converts them to keystrokes and mouse movements, depending on where the user is in the application. Refer to Pentric .
POST	Power-On Self Test.
PPT	Portable Pen Terminal
Received Data (RXD)	An RS232/RS422 signal for a DB-25 device, Pin # 3, on which data passes from a communications device to a terminal.
Request To Send (RTS)	An RS232/RS422 signal for a DB-25 device, Pin # 4, informing the communications device that the terminal wants to send data.
Ring Indicator (RI)	An RS232/RS422 signal for a DB-25 device, Pin # 22, asserted by a communications device such as a modem while it is receiving a ring signal on the line; it is used by the terminal to provide an external wakeup source and to detect and answer incoming calls.
RI	Refer to Ring Indicator .
Roaming	The process by which a mobile unit (like a suitably-equipped PPT 41XX terminal) can interrogate nearby Access Points (APs) and associate (or re-associate) with a selected AP in the same subnet, as required to maintain network support as the MU changes its physical location. Refer to Access Point and Subnet .
Router	A device that connects networks and supports the required protocols for packet filtering. Routers are typically used to extend the range of cabling and to organize the topology of a network into subnets. Refer to Subnet .
RTS	Refer to Request To Send .
RXD	Refer to Received Data .

Scanner Control Block (SCB)	<p>A control block used to interface between an application or TSR and the Scanner Driver (SCAN4100.EXE or SCAN4122.EXE). The SCB is allocated and initialized by the application. It is activated by passing the pointer to the SCB to the Scanner Driver with any function code. Commands which are immediate or which are used with a Wait option will leave the SCB inactive after they return. Commands which are used with a No Wait option will leave the SCB active until the requested command is complete. If a callback is used, the SCB will remain active throughout the execution of the callback.</p> <p>Refer to Control Block elsewhere in this glossary.</p>
SCB	Refer to Scanner Control Block .
SDK	Software Development Kit.
SE-1000	Symbol's laser scan module that can be integrated into portable computing devices.
SNAC	Refer to Symbol's New Acquisition Chip .
Socket Services	A PCMCIA software interface to facilitate management of PCMCIA sockets. Performs low level socket management functions. Refer to Card Services .
SOS	Refer to Start of Scan .
Spread Spectrum	<p>A technique for uniformly distributing the information content of a radio signal over a frequency range larger than normally required for robust transmission of data. Spreading the signal without adding additional information adds significant redundancy, which allows the data to be recovered in the presence of strong interfering signals such as noise and jamming signals.</p> <p>The primary advantage of spread spectrum technology is its ability to provide robust communications in the presence of interfering signals.</p>
Start of Scan (SOS)	An indication that the laser beam has changed direction. The signal is used to indicate the completion of the Digital Bar Pattern (DBP) acquisition process and to initiate the decode process.
Subnet	<p>A subset of nodes on a network that are serviced by the same router.</p> <p>Refer to Router.</p>
Symbology	The set of structural rules and conventions used to represent data within a particular bar code (e.g., UPC/EAN, Code 39, PDF417, etc.)

Symbol's New Acquisition Chip (SNAC)	An Application Specific Integrated Circuit (ASIC) that provides the interface between a PC-compatible ISA bus and a Symbol internal or external laser or contact wand scanner.
TCP/IP	Refer to Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol .
Terminate and Stay Resident (TSR)	A program under DOS that ends its foreground execution to remain resident in memory to service hardware/software interrupts, providing background operation. It remains in memory and may provide services on behalf of other DOS programs.
Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)	A suite of the standard network protocols that were originally used in UNIX environments but are now used in many others. The TCP governs sequenced data; the IP governs packet forwarding. TCP/IP is the primary protocol that defines the Internet.
Transmit Echo (TXE)	Signal used to determine if the transmitted data line is busy or if a data transmission resulted in a collision. The sending terminal compares the data on the TXE with what it sent on the TXD. If they do not match, it is assumed that a collision occurred which resulted in data corruption. Refer to Transmitted Data (TXD) .
Transmitted Data (TXD)	An RS232/RS422 signal for a DB-25 device, Pin # 2, on which data passes from the terminal to the communications device.
TXE	Refer to Transmit Echo .
TSR	Refer to Terminate and Stay Resident .
TXD	Refer to Transmitter Data .
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver /Transmitter Chip.