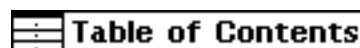


abort	To terminate any action before it is finished. When selected from the "Notefile Ops" menu, Abort means to close a notefile without saving your changes to the notefile.
back links	System generated to-links. These links point from a Document or LinkIndex card back to the source cards from which the Document or LinkIndex was built. Hence the name "back link."
background menu	The menu brought up by holding the right mouse button down in the gray region not associated with any windows.
backward links	The same as from-links. This term is used when setting Browser and LinkIndex card parameters.
Banner	The location from which you access old cards and create new ones. Also called "notefile Banner." The "Solar System" Banner is shown below.

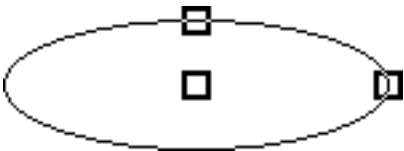


bit map	A two-dimensional grid of zeros and ones where a zero represents white space and a one represents black space. The screen is a bit-mapped display.
break	<p>The state entered by NoteCards during error processing that allows you to recover from the error by typing Lisp commands in the break window. If you don't know what to do with a break, type ^ after the prompt to abort the operation, then start over.</p> <p>When a break has occurred, we recommend that you perform an Inspect & Repair on the notefile after you have closed it.</p>
break window	A window that opens when a break occurs. The title is usually the name of the broken function.
button	A button on the two- or three-button mouse.
card	Refers to any card type in the NoteCards system. Contrast with the entry for note card .
card contents	The text or graphics in the body of a card.
card menu	The menu brought up when you hold the left mouse button down in a card's title bar.
card type	Specifies a card's functional capabilities. NoteCards comes with eight card types. Each card type is specialized to perform a specific of operation, e.g., Search cards perform searches on card titles. Document cards create documents.
card-type bit map	The image on the left of the link icon which indicates the card type. In the image below, the card-type bit map indicates a FileBox card. See the section "Change Display Mode" in Chapter 8 for more a complete list of card-type bit maps.



card UID	The number given to each card which uniquely identifies it. See Appendix A for more information.
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caret	A blinking arrowhead in a window, indicating where the keyboard characters will appear when typed. You change the position of the caret by moving the mouse cursor and pressing the left mouse button.
cascading menu	Same as submenu.
cross-file link	A link which points to a destination card stored in a notefile other than the source card's notefile.
click	To press and release a mouse button, the left button unless otherwise indicated.
connected directory	The directory the system uses by default when you do not specify a complete path when saving, retrieving, or loading a file. Also referred to as the default directory.
connection	A line drawn between two nodes in a Graph or Browser card. A connection may or may not represent a link.
control point	A position that helps to determine the location and shape of a Sketch element. Each element has one or more control points. In the following sketch, the ellipse has three control points indicated by the boxes.



current selection	The text in a Text card that is marked as selected in some way (underlining, highlighting, etc.) and has the caret at one end of the selection, e.g.
--------------------------	--

This is ~~This is selected text.~~
This is selected text.
This is ~~This is selected text.~~




dashing	The property of a line that causes it to be dashed., e.g. - . - . - . - . - . - . - . - . Links in browser cards may be dashed.
default	An action taken (or value specified) unless another is specified by the user.
deleted icon	An icon which appears in a source card when the destination card a link points to is deleted. Shown below.



destination card	The card which is opened (or flashed if already open) when you click on a link icon.
directory	The name of a group of related files. In UNIX a directory is a file containing a list of other directories and files.
extension	A string appended to a file name, indicating the type of file. The extension is separated from the file name with a period; the version number is separated from the extension by a semicolon. Sketch files have the extension ".sketch" followed by a version number. See file name .

file name	A character string used to refer to a file stored on disk. A full file name is composed of the file name followed by the file extension, followed by the version number, e.g. "Solar System. NOTEFILE;2." Here the file name is "Solar System," the extension is "NOTEFILE," and the version number is "2." The file name and extension are separated by a period and the extension and version number are separated by a colon. See extension and version number .
file server	A computer that provides file storage and retrieval service for users on the network.
font	A collection of characters in one size and style of type, e.g., 10-point Modern Italic.
font family	A complete assortment of letters, numbers, punctuation marks, etc., of a given design, such as Modern or Classic.
font size	The distance from the top of the highest character in a font to the bottom of the lowest.
forward links	To-links and global to-links. This term is used when setting Browser and LinkIndex card parameters.
from-link	A link corresponding to every to-link and global to-link. From-links point from the destination card to the source card. All from-links are global.
global links	Links whose start point is the card itself and not some point in the card's contents.
global to-links	Links whose start point is a card itself and whose end point is another card. These links are not represented by link icons in a card's body. To see and access these link icons, you must choose the Show Links option from a card's left button title bar menu.
graph-based cards	Cards based on the graph editor. Graph and Browser cards are graph-based cards.
hard copy	The physical copy (on paper) of an on-screen document.
host	Any machine on a network. Often used to refer specifically to a machine that provides a network service, such as filing.
icon	An on-screen pictorial image which can represent some other object, such as card, window, or link.
image object	A graphic image, such as a Sketch drawing, graph, bit map, link icon, horizontal rule, etc.
initialization file	A file that is loaded when NoteCards is first started, to customize your environment according to your tastes and the idiosyncracies of your site.
justification	The uniform spacing of words in a line, so that the line ends flush with both margins.
label	A character string which does not represent a card in a Graph or Browser card. In the display below, "Planet" is a label.

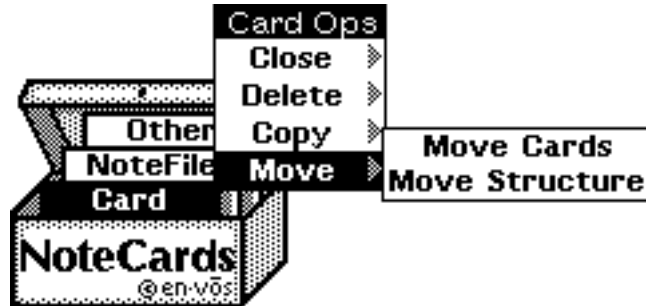
Error in IMAGEOBJ
GETFN: GRAPHOBJ.GETFN

line bar	The left part of a text card where the cursor shifts from being left-pointing to right-pointing allowing you to select larger units (paragraphs and lines) of text.
link	A connection between a source card and a destination card.
link icon	The graphical representation of the link. Clicking on a link icon traverses the link it represents and opens the destination card, or flashes it if it is already open. <div data-bbox="977 420 1193 466" data-label="Image"></div>
link type	A word or phrase assigned by the user which classifies the relationship between two cards. Examples of link types include explanation, question, and answer.
local links	Links whose start point is somewhere in the contents of a card. Local links contrast with global links.
menu	A collection of text strings, buttons, or icons generally used to present a set of possible actions on the screen for user selection with the mouse.
MenuBox Icon	The icon from which you access the NoteCards system menus. Also referred to as the MenuBox. <div data-bbox="938 886 1224 1117" data-label="Image"></div>
mouse	A pointing device equipped with buttons.
mouse cursor	<p>A small image (usually an arrow ) on the display screen that tracks the position of the mouse and lets you do things like reposition the caret. The cursor changes shape under certain conditions. An hourglass shape () indicates that a process is going on which may take some time to complete. A small image representing the mouse () which indicates that the system is waiting for a confirmation response before a selected process is performed.</p>
node	Refers to a card or label in a Browser graph. The graph below shows four nodes, one of which (Moons) is a label. <div data-bbox="935 1612 1227 1654" data-label="Image"></div>
note cards	Refers to non-FileBox cards, i.e., Text, Sketch, Graph, Browser, Search, LinkIndex, and Document cards. The generic term for cards of all types is just "card."
notefile	The file produced by the NoteCards system that contains the card index and cards.
notefile index	A fixed-size index of all the cards in the notefile. Its size must be explicitly changed.

network	An interconnection of several computers and other devices, such as printers, that lets them communicate and share resources. Sometimes also used to refer to the medium itself, such as a coaxial cable in the case of the Ethernet. Also, "net."
number pad menu	A calculator-style menu in which numbers can be entered to specify such values as line thickness.
path name	The complete name of a file you want to access. Includes the name of the host file server, device, directory, subdirectories, file name, extension, and version number. For example, in UNIX a notefile path name might be {dsk}/usr/users/kmount/nc/notefiles/demo.notefile, where dsk is the name of a device, usr is the directory, users, kmount, nc, and notefiles are the subdirectories, and demo.notefile is the file name of the notefile you want to access.
persistent menu	A menu that stays open until you close the menu or a window it is attached to. Also referred to as a "permanent menu" and "fixed menu."
pixel	A pixel is the smallest element of a display surface (a dot on a screen) which can be independently assigned a color or intensity. A blend of the words picture and element.
pop-up menu	A menu that appears when you press a mouse button and disappears when you release the button. Usually appears at the location of the cursor. The background menu is an example of a pop-up menu. See also menu and background menu .
prompt window	A small window attached to the top of a card, icon, or editor window where process information is printed and where you are asked questions. See also system prompt window .
scroll bar	The narrow window that opens when you move the cursor just outside the left or bottom edge of a window. You use the scroll bar to move through a body of information. The scroll bar frequently does not appear unless there is more information than can be displayed in the window.
sketch-based cards	Cards based on the Sketch graphical editor. There is only one sketch-based card and it is the Sketch card.
screen point	The size of a single pixel on the display. A screen point is 1/72 of an inch, normally.
select	<p>This term has several meanings depending on the context of its use. When referring to menus, select means:</p> <p>Move the mouse cursor over the menu command, press the mouse button until the command is highlighted, then release the mouse button. You also select text (see current selection).</p>
source card	A card containing a link icon.

submenu

A menu obtained by sliding to the right off an option on another menu. The existence of a submenu is indicated by a gray arrow head in the extreme right margin of a menu option. In the example below **Close**, **Delete**, **Copy**, and **Move** have submenus. In the case of **Move**, the user has slid the mouse off the right of the **Move** option and the **Move Cards/Move Structure** submenu has appeared.

**sysout**

A frozen version of the Notecards environment. It contains all the information needed to initialize virtual memory when Notecards is started.

system prompt window

The black window, usually at the top of the screen, used to display system information.

**text-based cards**

Cards based on the TEdit text editor which can also contain the output from sketch-based and graph-based cards. The text-based cards are Text, FileBox, Search, LinkIndex, and Document cards.

title bar

The black bar containing the window's title that appears at the top of a card or window.

to-links

Links whose start point is in a card's contents and whose end point is another card. These links are represented as link icons in a card's body.

type size

The distance from the top to the bottom of the characters that represent the highest and lowest points in a character set. Measured in points.

type-in process

The editor process associated with a card or window which is the destination for keyboard input.

version number

The number at the end of the file name that indicates when the file was created with respect to other files of the same name. The system assigns each successive file created with the same name a higher version number. The higher the version number, the newer the file.

virtual memory

Working space on the local disk that can be used, with the aid of swapping programs, to emulate random access memory.

window

A defined area within a display screen that can be used as a working space. Multiple windows can appear simultaneously on one display screen, and can overlay one another.

window menu The menu that appears whenever you press the right button with the cursor in the black title bar of a card or window, or at the top of a window with no title bar.

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