

NO STARCH PRESS STYLE SHEET

No Starch Press uses *The Chicago Manual of Style 15th Ed.* and *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary 11th Ed.* Refer to those sources or the book's specific style sheet for all matters not covered below.

Treatment and Styling of Paragraphs

Bulleted lists For a simple collection of items (BulletA, BulletB, BulletC). No bulleted sublists.

Code See "Code Listings" section

Definition lists For terms that require more text (ListHead and ListBody)

Figure captions "Figure 10-4: The menu listing shows a variety of options."; only end with a period if the caption is a full sentence (Caption)

Figure numbering Consecutive within chapters

Figure references Reference by number in text before the figure appears

Headings Up to three levels; title case

Long, run-in heads Sentence case

Numbered lists For a set of consecutive steps (NumListA, NumListB, NumlistC)

Plain lists Non-bulleted, non-numbered, for terms with short descriptions/definitions (List Plain A, B, and C with **EmphasisBold** terms).

Stacked elements Do not stack heads, figures, tables, notes, or text boxes.

Table numbering Consecutive within chapters (i.e., Table 1-1, Table 1-2, etc.)

Table references Reference by number in text before the table appears

Table titles Title case; "Table 14-1: How Fields of Indexed Maps Correspond to Database Parameters"; no full sentences (Table Title)

Treatment and Styling of Text

NOTE For more on styling electronic elements, see the “Code Listings” section of this document. For more on text styles, see the table on page 4.

Abbreviations No periods in abbreviations: PhD, US. No apostrophe for plural abbreviations: BBS; BBSs (pl); BBS’s (poss.). See word list for common abbreviations.

Acronyms Spell out upon first mention, with acronym in parentheses. If italicizing as a vocabulary term, italicize the parentheses and acronym: *Internet service provider (ISP)*. Don’t introduce acronyms in headings.

Button names Title case, except generic references (the play button); Roman for hypothetical, **EmphasisBold** for user input

The Continue button allows you to continue.

Click the **Continue** button to continue.

Code Literal and straight quotation marks for code quoted in text. **LiteralBold** for typed user input and *LiteralItal* for placeholders. Query typos but do not edit code.

Commands Literal. This includes command-line applications like `sudo`, `make`, `ls`, `cd`, `rm`, `mkdir`, `finger`, `pwd`, `df`, and `mv`.

Company names Match official usage; pronoun should be *it*. Names beginning with lowercase letters can stand at the beginnings of sentences.

Cross-references For chapters: see Chapter 9; for sections: see “Using Paragraph Styles” on page XX

Email addresses *EmphasisItalic*

Filenames and File/Directory Paths *EmphasisItalic*

File types Roman; see word list for common file types

File extensions *EmphasisItalic*; the word *dot* is pronounced

Geographical names Use West Virginia but eastern Europe. Spell out state names (e.g., Severna Park, Maryland).

Icon selections Match interface for case; Roman even if it’s user input

To open a new document, click the New Blank Document icon.

To open iTunes, click the iTunes icon.

Initials Close up: H.L. Mencken

Keyboard keys KEYCAP for named keys, no initial cap: ENTER, CTRL-C, ALT, DEL, ESC, SHIFT, TAB. The spacebar should be roman. Use regular text for function and alphanumeric keys: F3, F11, C, S, 5.

Mailing lists and Newsgroups *EmphasisItalic*

Menus File ▶ Save (MenuArrow character style, numeral 4 in Webdings, no space on either side of the arrow)

Menu selections Title case; Roman for hypothetical, **EmphasisBold** for user input

If you select File ▶ Save As, the Save As dialog will appear.

To save your File, select **File ▶ Save**.

Onscreen display Literal for quotations from code output display

Prepositions In title case, initial cap prepositions of five letters or more: Let's Work Through the Night.

Radio Button and Checkbox selections Sentence case; Roman for hypothetical, **EmphasisBold** for user input

If you check the Enable other users box, you can enable other users.

Select the **Enable other users** radio button to enable other users.

Software names Roman; match manufacturer's usage.

Tools Roman; initial caps: Ellipse tool.

Trademarks Not used in text

URLs *EmphasisItalic*; always include *http://*, *www* if necessary, and closing slash.

User input **EmphasisBold**. Use **LiteralBold** for typed input in code.

Usernames and group names *EmphasisItalic*

Variables *EmphasisItalic*, including *x* in software version numbers.

Vocabulary Terms *EmphasisItalic* where term is defined.

Words as words *EmphasisItalic*: "If the word *remove* appears to the right of the driver, you know it has been installed correctly."

Website names Match official usage; Roman. Online magazines should be *EmphasisItalic* (i.e., *Salon*)

Window and dialog names Roman, title case: Save As dialog

NOTE Any element that is not listed in Table 1-1 should most likely be styled Roman, but please ask your production editor for clarification if you encounter anything questionable.

Table 1-1: Text Styles

Text element	Template style	Appearance	Examples
Filenames, file extensions, and directory paths	EmphasisItalic	Italic	<i>figure01_01.png</i> <i>.odt</i> <i>usr/local/etc</i>
URLs, URLs, email addresses, mailing lists, newsgroups	EmphasisItalic	Italic	<i>http://www.nostarch.com/</i> <i>info@nostarch.com</i>
Emphasized words	EmphasisItalic	Italic	You should <i>always</i> do . . .
Username, group names	EmphasisItalic	Italic	The user <i>mwlu</i> cas . . .
First instance of a technical term where defined	EmphasisItalic	Italic	The <i>kernel</i> is the . . .
Registry keys	Literal	Monospace	
Language and script elements: attributes class names commands events functions keywords methods modules namespaces objects parameters properties types values variables XML and HTML tags ...etc.	Literal	Monospace	
Placeholder items in syntax	LiteralItal	Monospace italic	hostname=" <i>host.example.com</i> "
Placeholders in italic text	(Enclose in angle brackets)		<i>http://www.<example>.com</i>
Keyboard accelerators	Keycap	Small caps	CTRL, ALT, SHIFT
Buttons, when reader is directed to click	EmphasisBold	Boldface	Click OK .
Menus, when reader is directed to select	EmphasisBold and MenuArrow	Boldface with hierarchy arrow	Choose File ▶ Save .
User input, code	LiteralBold	Monospace boldface	

Punctuation

Ampersands (&) Use in proper names only.

Apostrophes and quotation marks Curled (smart) in regular text; straight in code listings and code quoted in running text.

Colons Capitalize the first word of a full sentence when it follows a colon.

Commas Use series comma: We bought eggs, milk, and cheese.

Ellipsis Use spaces as in . . . (do not use the symbol ...). Include a fourth dot when the ellipsis falls at the end of a sentence.

Em dashes Use a true em dash, with no spaces: i.e., word—word.

En dashes Use for ranges in parentheticals and tables only; use with open compounds such as pseudo–assembly code and DOCSIS 1.1–certified.

Titles of Works

Book titles *Emphasis/Italic: The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*

Electronic publications (such as newsletters and magazines) *Emphasis/Italic: Salon*

Magazine names *Emphasis/Italic: Wired*

Magazine articles Quotation marks: “The Sexiest Geeks of 2007”

Movie titles *Emphasis/Italic: Napoleon Dynamite*

Newspaper names *Emphasis/Italic: The New York Times*

Newspaper articles Quotation marks: “UN Warning”

TV shows *Emphasis/Italic* for show/series name: *Buffy the Vampire Slayer*; quotation marks for episode titles: “Hush”

NOTE For more on treatment of work titles, see the “Citation Guidelines” section of this document.

Numbers, Dates, Math, and Measurements

Numbers

Spell out numbers one through nine. Use numerals for 10 and greater. The four exceptions are:

- For measurements, always use numerals.
- Where numbers one through nine and 10 and greater appear in close proximity and in the same context, use numerals for all.
- For ranges, in running text: one to four, 3 to 12, 15 to 20; in parentheticals and tables: 1–4, 3–12, 15–20
- If a sentence begins with 10 or greater, spell out or edit to avoid.

Phone numbers

Use periods in phone numbers: 1.800.555.1212

Dates and Time

Dates Month Year with no comma (March 1982) or Month Day, Year (September 5, 1974)

Decades '90s or 1990s

Centuries 21st century

Eras KEYCAP style, no periods: 201 BC, 2 AD

AM and PM KEYCAP style, no periods: 10 AM, 3:15 PM

Mathematical Equations

Add a single space before and after operands: $2 + 2 = 4$

Variables

Variables in standard mathematical formulas should not be italicized:

$$x + y = z$$

When n is standing in for the word *number*, it should be italicized:

$$(n + 1)n$$

Variables (placeholders) in code are italicized:

```
<body color=colornumber>
```

Fractions

- Words in running text (i.e., two-thirds).
- If the fraction is presented with a whole number, it should appear as numerals with case fractions wherever possible: $8\frac{1}{2}$.
- Decimal notation should be used in scientific or technical text. Add a zero before the decimal: 0.75.

Measurements

Abbreviate all units of measurement (except English) when given as a quantity, and leave a space between the value and the unit:

- 3 mm, 3 inches, 3 miles, 3 MHz, 3 feet
- Bit and byte sizes and speeds should not have a space: 6KB, 6Kbps.
- When bits and bytes are on their own, they should be spelled out: 6-bit cable, 6 bytes.

Code Listings

Code listings Use `CodeA/CodeB/CodeC` or `CodeSingle`. Use **LiteralBold** for typed user input and *LiteralItal* for placeholders. Query typos but do not edit code.

Code listing numbering (optional) Consecutive within chapters (Listing 1-1, Listing 1-2, and so on). Code listings are usually not numbered. If appropriate (e.g., when the running text will reference them), you may number listings as you would number figures.

Code listing captions “Listing 10-4: The menu listing shows a variety of options.”; end with a period only if the caption is a full sentence (Listing paragraph style).

Code listing references Reference by number in text before the listing appears

Tabs Use four spaces rather than a true tab.

Line length Standard code line length is 78 characters.

Ellipses Ellipses (three dots) in code should not have spaces. (Make sure Word doesn’t autoformat the dots into an ellipsis symbol.)

Ellipsis in the...code listing.

Styling Code

Use **①②③④** . . . (style: Wingdings) to call out specific elements in a line of code that you will refer to and/or describe within the text. The figure shows the characters that correspond to the numbers in the Wingdings font.

u	①	z	⑥
v	②	{	⑦
w	③		⑧
x	④	}	⑨
y	⑤	~	⑩

Put the number balls in front of the element to which you will refer, with no space after them. Use only numbers 1–10 in any one code listing. For example, to point out the tags that open and close a link in HTML:

①Google**②**

Use **LiteralBold** to highlight changes in code or large parts of code that you will call out in the text. For example, to point out that you had changed the link from No Starch to Google:

No Starch Google

Use *LiteralItal* for variables contained in code. For example, if the reader is to use his TFTP IP address and config name:

tftp -i *TFTP_IP* GET *CONFIG_NAME*

Use **Literal** when referring to machine output, commands, functions, or objects in running text. Here are some examples:

- Use the GET command to access the file.
- Within a few seconds the phrase Press any key to stop auto-boot will appear.
- You must use an SNMP agent to access the object cmHybridMode.

Use **LiteralBold** for typed user input in running text. Here are some examples:

- Enter the password dlink.
- Type run: program Windows into the Terminal.

Citation Guidelines

For recommended reading or other simple references that don't require a true citation, just give as much information as the reader would need to find the piece (i.e., title, author, and publisher). For example, "A great resource on this topic is Randall Hyde's *The Art of Assembly Language* (No Starch Press, 2003)." Long URLs for online pieces may be footnoted for easier reading.

As a general rule, follow *The Chicago Manual of Style* for citation formats. Unless you have a large number of citations, or your topic requires more precise scientific citation, you can use the following method.

If you don't feel that this method will fit your content, discuss alternatives with your editor(s).

Bibliography and Footnotes

If you want to include a bibliography at the back of the book, the entries should appear as follows, alphabetized by author's last name:

Surname, Given Name. *Title of Work: Subtitle of Work*. Location: Publisher, YYYY.

And then you can put a footnote in the text where the reference appears:

¹ Surname, *Short Title*, pp.

Or, if you don't want to have a bibliography, use a more complete footnote:

¹ Given Name Surname, *Title of Work* (Location: Publisher, YYYY), pp.

Elements to Include

Whichever citation style you use, these pieces of information should always be included:

- Author (and/or editor, translator, etc.)
- Title (and usually subtitle)
- Publication date

Also include:

- For BOOKS: Location and publisher
- For ARTICLES: Journal name, volume, year, page no., and issue
- For ONLINE pieces: Indicate that the piece was published online; list URL (and access date if appropriate)

Long, complete works should be set in italics (i.e., books, journals and magazines, online magazines, musical albums, feature-length films, TV series, newspapers, and so on).

Shorter or partial works should be set roman, in quotation marks (i.e., chapters, articles, online articles, songs, TV series episodes, poems, and so on).

WORD LIST

For acronyms, the article is specified based on preferred pronunciation.

Symbols and Keys

angle brackets (not just *brackets*, unless the term has been introduced and it's clear; < >)

ALT key

ALT-N

at sign (@)

backslash (\)

BACKSPACE key

backtick (not *backstroke*, `)

braces or curly brackets (not *curly braces*; not just *brackets*, unless the term has been introduced and it's clear; { })

button bar

CAPS LOCK key

caret (^)

Command key (⌘; lowercase z in Wingdings font; Mac)

CONTROL key (Mac)

<CR><LF> (carriage return, line feed)

CTRL key (Windows)

CTRL-ALT-DELETE

CTRL-N

curly brackets or braces (not *curly braces*; not just *brackets*, unless the term has been introduced and it's clear; { })

DELETE key

dot (not *period* unless referring to grammar)

down arrow

ENTER key

equal sign (=)

ESCAPE key (or ESC key, Windows)

exclamation mark (!)

forward slash (/)

greater-than sign (>)

hash mark (not *pound sign*; #)

less-than sign (<)

OPTION key (Mac)

parenthesis (singular); parentheses (plural)

percent (spell out, use % only in tables or code)

quotation marks (spell out the first time it appears; can be *quotes* thereafter)

RETURN key (Mac)

semicolon (;)

SHIFT key

single quote

spacebar

square brackets (not just *brackets*, unless the term has been introduced and it's clear; [])

TAB key

underscore (_)

up arrow

A

acknowledgments

ActionScript

ActiveX control

add-on (a)

ADO.NET

aka (also known as)

AM

anonymous FTP
 ANSI (American National Standards Institute); *an* ANSI
 ANSI color
 antivirus
 appendixes
 applet (or Java applet)
 AppleScript
 ARPAnet; *an* ARPAnet
 ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange); *an* ASCII
 autogenerate
 awk (programming language)

B

backend
 background processes
 backup (n); back up (v); back-up (a)
 backward
 backward compatible
 bandwidth
 BeOS
 Berkeley Unix
 Bézier curve
 bioinformatics
 BIOS (basic input/output system); *a* BIOS
 bitmap
 bit mask
 Bitnet
 bit plane
 bitwise operators
 bookmark (n, v)
 Boolean (unless referring to a datatype in code, in which case s/b lowercase)
 boot (n, v)
 bootloader
 Bourne-again shell (bash; *a* bash)
 Bourne shell
 browsable
 BSD (Berkeley Software Distribution); *a* BSD
 built-in (a)
 buses (pl)

C

.c (C/C++ source code file)
 C language (n); C-language (a)
 C: drive
 café
 canceled
 case sensitive (n); case-sensitive (a)
 CAT-5 (*a* CAT-5)
 cd (Linux command)
 CD (compact disc; preferred to CD-ROM. Example: use *CD drive* instead of *CD-ROM drive*); *a* CD
 CD-R (compact disc recordable); CD-Rs (pl); *a* CD-R
 CD-RW (compact disc rewritable); CD-RWs (pl); *a* CD-RW
 .cfg (configuration file)
 chatroom
 checkbox
 chipset (n, a)
 classpath
 click (not *click on*)
 client/server
 client side (n); client-side (a)
 .cnf (Telnet configuration file)
 co-author (n, v)
 co-class
 code set
 co-founder
 colorcell
 colormap
 Command key (⌘; Macintosh)
 command line (n); command-line (a)
 compile time (n); compile-time (a)
 CompuServe
 copyleft
 copyright
 co-worker
 .conf (Unix configuration file)
 config file (configuration file); .config
 Control Panel
 CORBA (Common Object Request Broker Architecture); *a* CORBA
 .cpp (C++ source code file)

CPU (central processing unit);
 a CPU
criterion (s), criteria (pl)
cross-reference
cross section (n); cross-sectional (a)
crosstalk (n)
crosshair
crosshair cursor

D

database; *.db*
data block
datafile
datatype
data is (treat as singular noun)
Debian GNU/Linux
DES (Data Encryption Standard);
 a DES
design time (n); design-time (a)
dial-in (a)
dial-up (a)
dialog (not *dialog box*)
disc (for CDs, DVDs, and other
 optical media)
disk (for hard drives and other
 magnetic media)
DLL (dynamic link library); *a* DLL;
 .dll
DMA (direct memory access)
DNS (Domain Name System);
 a DNS
DocBook
DOM (Document Object Model);
 a DOM
DoS (Denial of Service) attack;
 a DoS
double-click (n, v)
double-precision (a)
double quotes
down arrow
downlevel (a)
download
dpi (dots per inch)
drag-and-drop (n, a); drag and
 drop (v)
drop-down menu

DSL (digital subscriber line);
 DSLs (pl); *a* DSL
dual-boot

E

ebook
Emacs
email (n, a, v)
emails (pl) only if preceded by a
 quantity (e.g., five emails, a few
 emails)
empty-element tag
end-of-file (EOF); *an* EOF
end-tag
end user
Ethernet
.exe (executable file)
Exim

F

facade
failback (n)
failover (n)
FAQ (frequently asked questions);
 an FAQ
fax
FDL (Free Documentation
 License); *an* FDL
file manager
filename
file server
file sharing
filesystem
file type
firewall
FireWire
floppy disk
foreground
FORTRAN (The IBM Mathematical
 Formula Translating System)
Fortran 90
forward (adv)
frame type
frontend
FreeBSD
FSF (Free Software Foundation)

FTP (File Transfer Protocol);
 an FTP
FTP site

G

gateway
Gb (gigabit)
GB (gigabyte)
GBps (gigabytes per second)
GHz (gigahertz)
gid (group ID); *a* gid
GIMP (GNU Image Manipulation
 Program); *a* GIMP
GNOME (GNU Network Object
 Model Environment);
 a GNOME
GNU (GNU's Not Unix); *a* GNU
GNU Emacs
GNU Project
GNUstep
Google (proper noun); google (v)
GPL (GNU General Public
 License); *a* GPL
gray
grayscale
GTK (GIMP toolkit)
GUI (graphical user interface);
 GUIs (pl); *a* GUI

H

handcode
handheld (a)
hardcoded
hardcopy
hardcore
hard disk
hard link
“Hello, world!”
high-level (a)
high tech (n); high-tech (a)
hi-res (high resolution)
home page
host ID
hostmask
hostname
hotkey

hotspot
HOWTO file
how-to; how-tos (n)
HTML (HyperText Markup
 Language); *an* HTML;
 .htm, .html
HTTP (HyperText Transfer
 Protocol); *an* HTTP
hypertext

I

I/O (input/output); *an* I/O
IDE (integrated development
 environment); *an* IDE
ID (identifier; identification); IDs;
 an ID
inbox
.ini (initialization file)
inline
inode
interclient
Internet, the (*the Net* okay only for
 less formal books)
internetwork
Intrinsics
IP (Internet protocol); *an* IP
IPsec; *an* IPsec
IRC (Internet Relay Chat); *an* IRC
IRQ (interrupt request); *an* IRQ
ISA (Industry Standard Architec-
 ture); *an* ISA
ISO; *an* ISO; *.iso*
ISP (Internet service provider);
 an ISP

J

Jabber
JAR (Java™ Archive) file; *a* JAR;
 .jar
Java; *.java*
JavaScript; JavaScripts (pl); *.js*

K

Kb (kilobit)
KB (kilobyte)
Kbps (kilobits per second)

KDE (K Desktop Environment);
 a KDE
keepalive (n, a)
Kerberos
 .key (security key file)
keyclick
keycode
keyframe
keymaps
keypad
keystroke
keywords
kHz (kilohertz)

L

LAN (local area network); *a* LAN
L^AT_EX; *.tex*
left-hand (a)
leftmost
leveled (not *levelled*)
LILO (Linux Loader); *a* LILO
line feed (n); line-feed (a)
Linux
Linuxconf
LinuxPPC
listbox
logfile; *.log*
login, logout, or logon (n, a)
log in, log out, or log on (v)
lookup (n, a); look up (v)
lower- and uppercase
lowercase
lower-level (a)
lower-right (a)
LPI (Linux Professional Institute);
 an LPI
ls

M

mail server
mail-handling (a)
make (when referring to the com-
 mand)
makefile; *Makefile* (when referring
 to the filename)
makeup (n); make up (v)
man pages (manual pages)

markup (n, a); mark up (v)
Mb (megabit)
MB (megabyte)
MBps (megabytes per second)
McGraw-Hill
menu bar
metacharacter
MHz (megahertz)
mice
MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital
 Interface); *a* MIDI; *.mid*, *.midi*
mIRC; *an* mIRC
MO (magneto-optical); *an* MO
moiré
monospaced font
MP3 (MPEG Audio Layer 3);
 MP3s (pl); *an* MP3; *.mp3*
MS-DOS (Microsoft Disk Operating
 System); *an* MS-DOS
multiline
multimedia
multitasking
multithreaded
multitier
multiuser

N

naive
name server
name service
namespace
Net, the (informal books only)
.NET; *a* .NET
NetBIOS (Network Basic Input/
 Output System)
NetBSD
NetInfo
netgroup
netmask
networkwide
never-ending
newline
newsgroup
newsreader
news server
NeXTSTEP
nonlocal

nonzero
no-nonsense (a)
NTP (network time protocol);
 an NTP

O

offline
offload
offsite
off-topic
Ogg Vorbis; *.ogg*
okay (unless referring to a button,
 then OK)
OLE (object linking and
 embedding); *an* OLE
onboard (a)
ongoing
online
onscreen
onsite
OOP (object-oriented program-
 ming); *an* OOP
open source (n, a)
OpenBSD
ORB (object request broker);
 an ORB
OS/2 (Operating System/2);
 an OS/2
OSS (open source software); *an* OSS
outbox

P

packet switch networks
pagefile
Paint Shop Pro
pair-to-pair (a)
palmtop
parallel port
part-time (a)
Pascal
passphrase
password protect (v); password-
 protected (a)
patchlevel
pathname
pattern-matching (a)
PC-compatible

PDF (Portable Document Format);
 a PDF; *.pdf*
Perl; *.pl*
PIO (programmed input/output);
 a PIO
pipeline
plaintext (n, a)
plug and play (n); plug-and-play (a)
plug-in (n, a)
PM
PNG (Portable Network Graphics);
 a PNG; *.png*
POP (point of presence); *a* POP
pop-up (n, a); pop up (v)
POSIX (Portable Operating System
 Interface); *a* POSIX
PostScript; *.ps*
P2P (peer-to-peer); *a* P2P
PPP (point-to-point protocol); *a* PPP
progress bar
pseudoattribute
pseudoterminal
pseudo-tty
public key (n); public-key (a)
pull-down (a)

Q

Q&A, Q&As; *a* Q&A
Qt
QuickTime

R

RAM (random-access memory);
 a RAM
random-access (a)
README file
read only (n); read-only (a)
read/write
real time (n); real-time (a)
record keeping (n); record-
 keeping (a)
re-create
redirection
re-enter
reference page (or *man page*)
remote-access server

removable media (a)
rename
resell
rich text
right-click (n, v)
right-hand (a)
rm
rollback (n); roll back (v)
rootkit
RTF (Rich Text Format); *an* RTF;
 .rtf
rulebase
ruleset
runlevel
runtime (n, a)

S

Samba
SAX (Simple API for XML); *a* SAX
screen dump
screensaver
screenshot
scroll bar
SCSI (small computer system
 interface); *a* SCSI
secondhand (a)
securelevel (in Linux)
sed scripts
semipermanent
Sendmail
server-dependent (a)
server side (n); server-side (a)
servlet
setup (n, a); set up (v)
SGML (Standard Generalized
 Markup Language); *an* SGML;
 .sgml
shell (lowercase even in shell name;
 e.g., Bourne shell)
shortcut
shutdown (n); shut down (v)
single-precision (a)
single quote
site map
Smalltalk
SMP (symmetric multiprocessing);
 an SMP

snail mail
snap to grid
SOAP (Simple Object Access
 Protocol); *a* SOAP
sound card
source code
spacebar
spam
spellcheck; spellchecker
split screen
SSH (Secure Shell); *an* SSH
SSL (Secure Sockets Layer); *an* SSL
standalone
start up (v); startup (a)
startup file
status bar
step (as in *step 1*, *step 2*, and so on)
stdin (standard input)
stdout (standard output)
stylesheet
subdevice
subprocess
sudo
superblock
superuser
SUSE Linux
swapfile
swapspace
sync
 .sys (system file)
system administrator (*sysadmin* okay
 for informal usage/books)
system-wide (a)

T

10-baseT
T1; *a* T1
takeover (n); take over (v)
tarball
taskbar
TB (terabyte)
TCP (transmission control
 protocol); *a* TCP
TCP/IP (transmission control
 protocol/Internet protocol);
 a TCP/IP
telnet, telnetting (v)

T_EX; *a* T_EX; *.tex*
 text box
 text-input mode
 thread pooling (n)
 time-sharing process
 timestamp
 time zone
 title bar
 title button
 toolbar
 toolbox
 tool tip
 top-level (a)
 touchup (a)
 toward
 trade-off (n)
 Trojan horse
 troubleshooting (n, a, v)
 TSR (terminate and stay resident);
 a TSR
 turnaround (n, a); turn around (v)
.txt (text file)
 type (not *type in*)

U

United States (n); US (a); *a* US
 Unix (generic); Unix-based (a);
 Unix-type (a); Unix-like (a)
 UNIX (only when trademarked
 from AT&T); *a* UNIX
 uppercase
 upper-left corner
 UPS (universal power supply);
 UPSs; *a* UPS
 up to date (n); up-to-date (a)
 URL (uniform resource locator);
 a URL
 USB (Universal Serial Bus); *a* USB
 Usenet
 uid (user ID); *a* uid
 user manual
 username

V

V2; version 2
 VAX/VMS (virtual memory system)
 VB.NET; *a* VB.NET

versus (in text); vs. (in headings
 and tables); v. (for legal cases)
 vice versa
 video card (preferred to *graphics*
 card)
 videogame
 voicemail
 VoiceXML
 VRML (virtual reality markup
 language); *a* VRML; *.wrl*
 VS.NET; *a* VS.NET

W

WAN (wide area network); *a* WAN
 warez
 washout (n, a); wash out (v)
 web browser
 web client
 webmaster
 web page
 web server
 website
 Web, the (n)
 white pages
 whitespace
 wildcard
 wireframe view
 worldwide
 WORM (write-once read-many);
 a WORM
 worst case (n); worst-case (a)
 writable
 WWW (World Wide Web); *a* WWW
 W3C (World Wide Web Consor-
 tium); *a* W3C

X

x86; *an* x86
 XFree86; *an* XFree86
 XHTML (Extensible HyperText
 Markup Language);
 an XHTML; *.xhtml*
 XLink (XML Linking Language);
 an XLink
 XML (Extensible Markup
 Language); *an* XML; *.xml*

XSL (Extensible Stylesheet
Language); *an* XSL; *.xsl*
XSLT (Extensible Stylesheet
Language Transformation);
an XSLT; *.xslt*

Y

Yahoo!

Z

zeros

zip (v)

ZIP Code

zip drive

Zip file; *.zip*