

disk envelope: A removable, protective paper sleeve used when handling or storing a 5.25-inch disk. It must be removed before you insert the disk in a disk drive. Compare **disk jacket**.

disk jacket: A permanent, protective covering for a disk. 5.25-inch disks have flexible, paper or plastic jackets; 3.5-inch disks have hard plastic jackets. The disk is never removed from the jacket. Compare **disk envelope**.

Disk Operating System (DOS): An optional software system for the Apple II family of computers that enables the computer to control and communicate with one or more disk drives. The acronym *DOS* rhymes with *boss*.

disk-resident: An adjective describing a program that does not remain in memory. The computer retrieves all or part of the program from the disk, as needed. Sometimes called *disk-based*. Compare **memory-resident**.

Disk II drive: An older type of disk drive made and sold by Apple Computer for use with the Apple II, II Plus, and IIe. It uses 5.25-inch disks.

display: (1) A general term to describe what you see on the screen of your display device when you're using a computer; from the verb form, which means "to place into view." (2) Short for a display device.

display color: The color currently being used to draw high-resolution or low-resolution graphics on the display screen.

display device: A device that displays information, such as a television set or video monitor.

display screen: The screen of the monitor; the area where you view text and pictures when using the computer.

DOS 3.2: An early Apple II operating system. DOS stands for **Disk Operating System**; 3.2 is the version number. Disks formatted using DOS 3.2 have 13 sectors per track.

DOS 3.3: An operating system used by the Apple II family of computers. DOS stands for **Disk Operating System**; 3.3 is the version number. Disks formatted with DOS 3.3 have 16 sectors per track.

drive: See **disk drive**.

DSR: See **Data Set Ready**.

DTE: See **Data Terminal Equipment**.

DTR: See **Data Terminal Ready**.

dual in-line package (DIP): An integrated circuit packaged in a narrow rectangular box with a row of metal pins along each side. **DIP switches** on the box allow you to change settings. For example, ImageWriter printer DIP switches control functions such as **line feed**, **form length**, and **baud** setting.

Dvorak keyboard: An alternate keyboard layout, also known as the *American Simplified Keyboard*, which increases typing speed because the keys most often used are in the positions easiest to reach. Compare **QWERTY keyboard**.

EBCDIC: Acronym for *Extended Binary-Coded Decimal Interchange Code*; pronounced "EB-si-dik." A code used by IBM that represents each letter, number, special character, and control character as an 8-bit binary number. EBCDIC has a character set of 256 8-bit characters. Compare **ASCII**.

effective address: In machine-language programming, the address of the memory location on which a particular instruction operates, which may be arrived at by indexed addressing or some other addressing method.

80-column text card: A peripheral card that allows the Apple II, Apple II Plus, and Apple IIe to display text in either 40 columns or 80 columns.