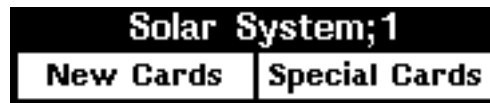
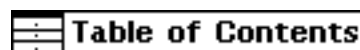



- abort** To terminate any action before it is finished. When selected from the "Notefile Ops" menu, **Abort** means to close a notefile without saving your changes to the notefile.
- back links** System generated to-links. These links point from a Document or LinkIndex card back to the source cards 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.

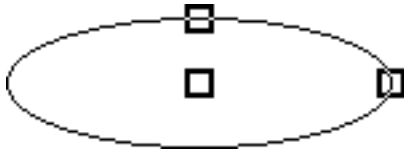


- bit map** A two-dimensional grid of zeros and ones where a zero represents white space and a one represents black space. The screen is a bit-mapped display.
- break** The state entered by NoteCards during error processing that allows you to recover from the error by typing Lisp commands in the break window. If you don't know what to do with a break, type ^ after the prompt to abort the operation, then start over.
- When a break has occurred, we recommend that you perform an **Inspect & Repair** on the notefile after you have closed it.
- 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.


- 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.

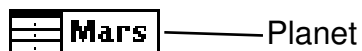
<p>This is unselected text, This is selected text, This is unselected text.</p>	<p>This is unselected text, This is selected text, This is unselected text.</p>
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- dashing** The property of a line that causes it to be dashed., e.g.



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.



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.



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.



mouse A pointing device equipped with buttons.

mouse cursor 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.

node Refers to a card or label in a Browser graph. The graph below shows four nodes, one of which (Moons) is a label.