Calculator Numeric Keypad

The Calculator Numeric keypad produces the 26-character alphabet (A-Z, both lowercase and uppercase), numbers (0-9), and assorted characters. The keypad is color-coded to indicate which modifier key to press to produce a particular character or action. The keypad default is numeric. See *Table C-5* for key and button descriptions and *Table C-9 on page C-18* for the keypad's special functions.

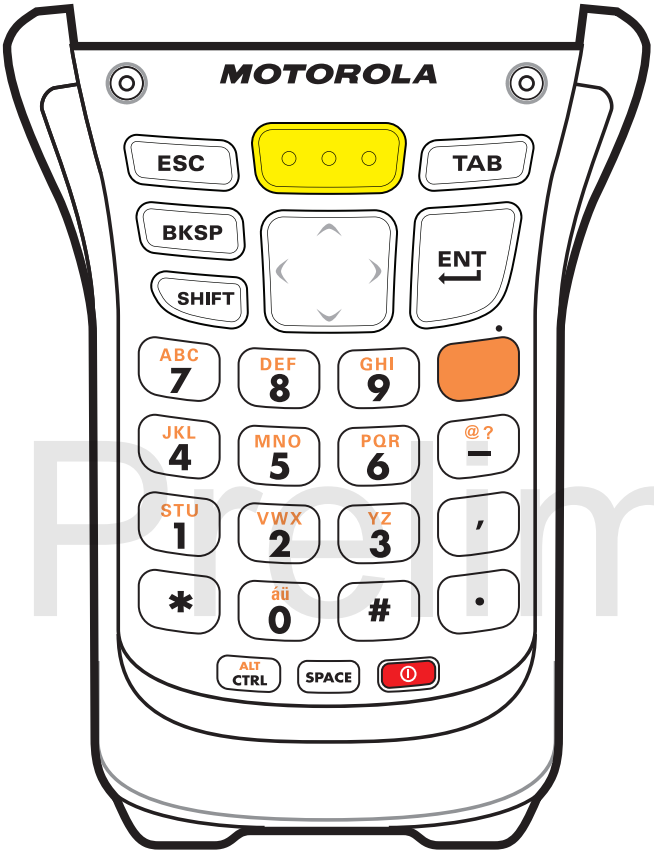


Figure C-3 *Numeric Calculator Keypad Configuration*

Table C-5 *Numeric Calculator Keypad Descriptions*

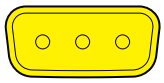
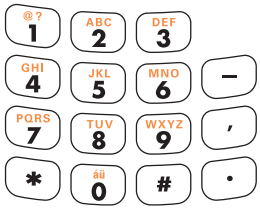
Key	Description
Orange Key 	Use this key to access the secondary layer of characters and actions (shown on the keypad in orange). Press the Orange key once to lock the keypad into Alpha state. A single press illuminates the LED and displays the following icon at the bottom of the screen:  Press the Orange key a second time to return to the normal state. Press the Orange key, then the Shift key to add a temporary shift (that applies only to the next key pressed) to the orange lock state. This displays the following icon at the bottom of the screen: 
Scan 	Activates the scanner/imager in a scan enabled application.
Navigation 	Moves up one item. Moves left one item when pressed with the Orange key. Moves down one item. Moves right one item when pressed with the Orange key.
Alphanumeric 	In default state, produces the numeric value on the key. In Alpha state, produces the lower case alphabetic characters on the key. Each key press produces the next alphabetic character in sequence. For example, press and release the Orange key and then press the ‘4’ key once to produce the letter ‘j’; press and release the Orange key and then press the ‘4’ key three times to produce the letter ‘l’. Press the SHIFT key in Alpha state to produce the upper case alphabetic characters on the key. For example, press and release the Orange key, press and release the SHIFT key, and then press the ‘4’ key once to produce the letter ‘J’; press and release the Orange key, press and release the SHIFT key and then press the ‘4’ key three times to produce the letter ‘L’.
Backspace 	Produces a backspace.
SHIFT 	Press and release the SHIFT key to activate the keypad alternate SHIFT functions. A single press displays the following icon at the bottom of the screen, until a second key is pressed:  Press the Orange key, then the Shift key to add a temporary shift (that applies only to the next key pressed) to the orange lock state. This displays the following icon at the bottom of the screen: 

Table C-5 *Numeric Calculator Keypad Descriptions (Continued)*

Key	Description
Enter 	Executes a selected item or function.
CTRL 	Press and release the CTRL key to activate the keypad alternate CTRL functions. The CTRL icon appears at the bottom of the screen. Press the Orange key followed by the CTRL key to activate the keypad alternate ALT functions. The ALT icon appears at the bottom of the screen.
SPACE 	Produces a space character.
ESC 	Exits the current operation.
TAB 	Move from one field to another.

Table C-6 *Numeric Calculator Keypad Input Modes*

Key	Numeric Mode		Orange Key (Alpha Lowercase Mode)				Orange + Shift Keys (Alpha Uppercase Mode)			
		SHIFT + Key	1st Press	2nd Press	3rd Press	4th Press	1st Press	2nd Press	3rd Press	4th Press
1	1	!	s	t	u		S	T	U	
2	2	@	v	w	x		V	W	X	
3	3	#	y	z			Y	Z		
4	4	$	j	k	l		J	K	L	
5	5	%	m	n	o		M	N	O	
6	6	^	p	q	r		P	Q	R	
7	7	&	a	b	c		A	B	C	
8	8	*	d	e	f		D	E	F	
9	9	(	g	h	i		G	H	I	

Note: An application can change the key functions. The keypad may not function exactly as described.

Table C-6 *Numeric Calculator Keypad Input Modes (Continued)*

Key	Numeric Mode		Orange Key (Alpha Lowercase Mode)				Orange + Shift Keys (Alpha Uppercase Mode)			
		SHIFT + Key	1st Press	2nd Press	3rd Press	4th Press	1st Press	2nd Press	3rd Press	4th Press
0	0	)	.au				au			
-	-		@	?						
,	,									
.	.									
*	*									

Note: An application can change the key functions. The keypad may not function exactly as described.

Telephony Numeric Keypad

The Telephony Numeric keypad produces the 26-character alphabet (A-Z, both lowercase and uppercase), numbers (0-9), and assorted characters. The keypad is color-coded to indicate which modifier key to press to produce a particular character or action. The keypad default is numeric. See *Table C-7* for key and button descriptions and *Table C-9 on page C-18* for the keypad's special functions.

Figure C-4 *Telephony Numeric Keypad Configuration*

Table C-7 *Telephony Numeric Keypad Descriptions*

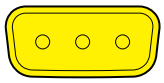
Key	Description
Orange Key 	Use this key to access the secondary layer of characters and actions (shown on the keypad in orange). Press the Orange key once to lock the keypad into Alpha state. A single press illuminates the LED and displays the following icon at the bottom of the screen:  Press the Orange key a second time to return to the normal state. Press the Orange key, then the Shift key to add a temporary shift (that applies only to the next key pressed) to the orange lock state. This displays the following icon at the bottom of the screen: 
Scan 	Activates the scanner/imager in a scan enabled application.
Navigation 	Moves up one item. Moves left one item when pressed with the Orange key. Moves down one item. Moves right one item when pressed with the Orange key.
Alphanumeric 	In default state, produces the numeric value on the key. In Alpha state, produces the lower case alphabetic characters on the key. Each key press produces the next alphabetic character in sequence. For example, press and release the Orange key and then press the ‘4’ key once to produce the letter ‘j’; press and release the Orange key and then press the ‘4’ key three times to produce the letter ‘l’. Press the SHIFT key in Alpha state to produce the upper case alphabetic characters on the key. For example, press and release the Orange key, press and release the SHIFT key, and then press the ‘4’ key once to produce the letter ‘J’; press and release the Orange key, press and release the SHIFT key and then press the ‘4’ key three times to produce the letter ‘L’.
Backspace 	Produces a backspace.
SHIFT 	Press and release the SHIFT key to activate the keypad alternate SHIFT functions. A single press displays the following icon at the bottom of the screen, until a second key is pressed:  Press the Orange key, then the Shift key to add a temporary shift (that applies only to the next key pressed) to the orange lock state. This displays the following icon at the bottom of the screen: 

Table C-7 *Telephony Numeric Keypad Descriptions (Continued)*

Key	Description
Enter 	Executes a selected item or function.
CTRL 	Press and release the CTRL key to activate the keypad alternate CTRL functions. The CTRL icon appears at the bottom of the screen. Press the Orange key followed by the CTRL key to activate the keypad alternate ALT functions. The ALT icon appears at the bottom of the screen.
SPACE 	Produces a space character.
ESC 	Exits the current operation.
TAB 	Move from one field to another.

Table C-8 *Telephony Numeric Keypad Input Modes*

Key	Numeric Mode		Orange Key (Alpha Lowercase Mode)				Orange + Shift Keys (Alpha Uppercase Mode)			
		SHIFT + Key	1st Press	2nd Press	3rd Press	4th Press	1st Press	2nd Press	3rd Press	4th Press
1	1	!	@	?			@	?		
2	2	@	a	b	c		A	B	C	
3	3	#	d	e	f		D	E	F	
4	4	$	g	h	i		G	H	I	
5	5	%	j	k	l		J	K	L	
6	6	^	m	n	o		M	N	O	
7	7	&	p	q	r	s	P	Q	R	S
8	8	*	t	u	v		T	U	V	
9	9	(	w	x	y	z	W	X	Y	Z

Note: An application can change the key functions. The keypad may not function exactly as described.

Table C-8 *Telephony Numeric Keypad Input Modes (Continued)*

Key	Numeric Mode		Orange Key (Alpha Lowercase Mode)				Orange + Shift Keys (Alpha Uppercase Mode)			
		SHIFT + Key	1st Press	2nd Press	3rd Press	4th Press	1st Press	2nd Press	3rd Press	4th Press
0	0	)	.au				au			
,	,	<	,				,			
.	.	>	.				.			
*	*	*	*				*			
-	-	_	-				_			

Note: An application can change the key functions. The keypad may not function exactly as described.

Special Character Key

NOTE Special characters are only available on the alpha-numeric keypad configurations.

To add special characters using the MC95XX **áü** key, type the related character first, then press the Orange twice followed by the **áü** key. Continue pressing the **áü** key until the special character displays. To modify an existing character, move the cursor to the right of the character then press the Orange key twice and then press the **áü** key until the special character replaces the original character. *Table C-9* lists the special characters you can generate.

Table C-9 *Special Characters*

Key	Special Characters		Key	Special Characters
a	à á â ä å ą ã ă æ		A	A À Á Â Ä Å Ą Ã Ă Æ
c	ç ć č ©		C	ÇĆČ©
d	đ		D	Đ
e	è é ê ë ę		E	È É Ê Ë Ę
i	ì í î ï		I	Ì Í Î Ï
l	ł		L	L Ł
n	ñ		N	Ñ
o	ò ó ô õ ö ő ø œ		O	Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ő Ø Œ
p	þ ¶		P	þ ¶
r	®		R	®
s	ş š ß		S	Ş Š ß
t	ţ		T	Ţ
u	ù ú û ü ű		U	Ù Ú Û Ü Ű
y	ý		Y	Ý
z	ź ż		Z	Ź Ż
$	€ £ ¥		/	\ |
“	' « ' »		(	[{ < «
)	] } > »		+	± & - _
!	¡ ? ¿		.	: , ;
*	#		@	~ %
%	^		,	; . :
#	*		&	- _ + ±

Table C-9 *Special Characters (Continued)*

Key	Special Characters		Key	Special Characters
_	+ ± & -		‘	« » "
?	¿ ! ¡		:	, ; ·
-	_ + ± &			

Glossary

A

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, usually via software interrupts or function calls

Aperture. The opening in an optical system defined by a lens or baffle that establishes the field of view.

Application Programming Interface. See **API**.

ANSI Terminal. A display terminal that follows commands in the ANSI standard terminal language. For example, it uses escape sequences to control the cursor, clear the screen and set colors. Communications programs support the ANSI terminal mode and often default to this terminal emulation for dial-up connections to online services.

ASCII. American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A 7 bit-plus-parity code representing 128 letters, numerals, punctuation marks and control characters. It is a standard data transmission code in the U.S.

Autodiscrimination. The ability of an interface controller to determine the code type of a scanned bar code. After this determination is made, the information content is decoded.

B

Bar. The dark element in a printed bar code symbol.

Bar Code. A pattern of variable-width bars and spaces which represents numeric or alphanumeric data in machine-readable form. The general format of a bar code symbol consists of a leading margin, start character, data or message character, check character (if any), stop character, and trailing margin. Within this framework, each recognizable symbology uses its own unique format. See **Symbology**.

Bar Code Density. The number of characters represented per unit of measurement (e.g., characters per inch).

Bar Height. The dimension of a bar measured perpendicular to the bar width.

Bar Width. Thickness of a bar measured from the edge closest to the symbol start character to the trailing edge of the same bar.

BIOS. Basic Input Output System. A collection of ROM-based code with a standard API used to interface with standard PC hardware.

Bit. Binary digit. One bit is the basic unit of binary information. Generally, eight consecutive bits compose one byte of data. The pattern of 0 and 1 values within the byte determines its meaning.

Bits per Second (bps). Bits transmitted or received.

BOOTP. A protocol for remote booting of diskless devices. Assigns an IP address to a machine and may specify a boot file. The client sends a bootp request as a broadcast to the bootp server port (67) and the bootp server responds using the bootp client port (68). The bootp server must have a table of all devices, associated MAC addresses and IP addresses.

boot or boot-up. The process a computer goes through when it starts. During boot-up, the computer can run self-diagnostic tests and configure hardware and software.

bps. See **Bits Per Second**.

Byte. On an addressable boundary, eight adjacent binary digits (0 and 1) combined in a pattern to represent a specific character or numeric value. Bits are numbered from the right, 0 through 7, with bit 0 the low-order bit. One byte in memory is used to store one ASCII character.

C

CDRH. Center for Devices and Radiological Health. A federal agency responsible for regulating laser product safety. This agency specifies various laser operation classes based on power output during operation.

CDRH Class 1. This is the lowest power CDRH laser classification. This class is considered intrinsically safe, even if all laser output were directed into the eye's pupil. There are no special operating procedures for this class.

CDRH Class 2. No additional software mechanisms are needed to conform to this limit. Laser operation in this class poses no danger for unintentional direct human exposure.

Character. A pattern of bars and spaces which either directly represents data or indicates a control function, such as a number, letter, punctuation mark, or communications control contained in a message.

Character Set. Those characters available for encoding in a particular bar code symbology.

Check Digit. A digit used to verify a correct symbol decode. The scanner inserts the decoded data into an arithmetic formula and checks that the resulting number matches the encoded check digit. Check digits are required for UPC but are optional for other symbologies. Using check digits decreases the chance of substitution errors when a symbol is decoded.

Codabar. A discrete self-checking code with a character set consisting of digits 0 to 9 and six additional characters: (“-”, “$”, “:”, “/”, “.”, “+”).

Code 128. A high density symbology which allows the controller to encode all 128 ASCII characters without adding extra symbol elements.

Code 3 of 9 (Code 39). A versatile and widely used alphanumeric bar code symbology with a set of 43 character types, including all uppercase letters, numerals from 0 to 9 and 7 special characters (“-”, “.”, “/”, “+”, “%”, “$” and space). The code name is derived from the fact that 3 of 9 elements representing a character are wide, while the remaining 6 are narrow.

Code 93. An industrial symbology compatible with Code 39 but offering a full character ASCII set and a higher coding density than Code 39.

Code Length. Number of data characters in a bar code between the start and stop characters, not including those characters.

Cold Boot. A cold boot restarts the mobile computer and erases all user stored records and entries.

COM port. Communication port; ports are identified by number, e.g., COM1, COM2.

Continuous Code. A bar code or symbol in which all spaces within the symbol are parts of characters. There are no intercharacter gaps in a continuous code. The absence of gaps allows for greater information density.

Cradle. A cradle is used for charging the terminal battery and for communicating with a host computer, and provides a storage place for the terminal when not in use.

D

Data Communications Equipment (DCE). A device (such as a modem) which is designed to attach directly to a DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) device.

DCE. See **Data Communications Equipment**.

DCP. See **Device Configuration Package**.

Dead Zone. An area within a scanner's field of view, in which specular reflection may prevent a successful decode.

Decode. To recognize a bar code symbology (e.g., UPC/EAN) and then analyze the content of the specific bar code scanned.

Decode Algorithm. A decoding scheme that converts pulse widths into data representation of the letters or numbers encoded within a bar code symbol.

Decryption. Decryption is the decoding and unscrambling of received encrypted data. Also see, **Encryption** and **Key**.

Depth of Field. The range between minimum and maximum distances at which a scanner can read a symbol with a certain minimum element width.

Device Configuration Package. The Symbol Device Configuration Package provides the Product Reference Guide (PRG), flash partitions, Terminal Configuration Manager (TCM) and the associated TCM scripts. With this package hex images that represent flash partitions can be created and downloaded to the mobile computer.

Discrete Code. A bar code or symbol in which the spaces between characters (intercharacter gaps) are not part of the code.

Discrete 2 of 5. A binary bar code symbology representing each character by a group of five bars, two of which are wide. The location of wide bars in the group determines which character is encoded; spaces are insignificant. Only numeric characters (0 to 9) and START/STOP characters may be encoded.

DRAM. Dynamic random access memory.

DTE. See **Data Terminal Equipment**.

E

EAN. European Article Number. This European/International version of the UPC provides its own coding format and symbology standards. Element dimensions are specified metrically. EAN is used primarily in retail.

Element. Generic term for a bar or space.

Encoded Area. Total linear dimension occupied by all characters of a code pattern, including start/stop characters and data.

ENQ (RS-232). ENQ software handshaking is also supported for the data sent to the host.

ESD. Electro-Static Discharge

F

File Transfer Protocol (FTP). A TCP/IP application protocol governing file transfer via network or telephone lines. See **TCP/IP.**

Flash Disk. An additional megabyte of non-volatile memory for storing application and configuration files.

Flash Memory. Flash memory is nonvolatile, semi-permanent storage that can be electronically erased in the circuit and reprogrammed. Series 9000 mobile computers use Flash memory to store the operating system (ROM-DOS), the terminal emulators, and the Citrix ICA Client for DOS.

FTP. See **File Transfer Protocol**.

H

Hard Reset. See **Cold Boot**.

Hz. Hertz; A unit of frequency equal to one cycle per second.

Host Computer. A computer that serves other terminals in a network, providing such services as computation, database access, supervisory programs and network control.

I

IDE. Intelligent drive electronics. Refers to the solid-state hard drive type.

IEC. International Electrotechnical Commission. This international agency regulates laser safety by specifying various laser operation classes based on power output during operation.

IEC (825) Class 1. This is the lowest power IEC laser classification. Conformity is ensured through a software restriction of 120 seconds of laser operation within any 1000 second window and an automatic laser shutdown if the scanner's oscillating mirror fails.

IEEE Address. See **MAC Address**.

Input/Output Ports. I/O ports are primarily dedicated to passing information into or out of the mobile computer's memory. Series 9500 mobile computers include a USB port.

Interleaved 2 of 5. A binary bar code symbology representing character pairs in groups of five bars and five interleaved spaces. Interleaving provides for greater information density. The location of wide elements (bar/spaces) within each group determines which characters are encoded. This continuous code type uses no intercharacter spaces. Only numeric (0 to 9) and START/STOP characters may be encoded.

Intercharacter Gap. The space between two adjacent bar code characters in a discrete code.

Interleaved Bar Code. A bar code in which characters are paired together, using bars to represent the first character and the intervening spaces to represent the second.

Internet Protocol Address. See **IP**.

IOCTL. Input/Output Control.

I/O Ports. interface The connection between two devices, defined by common physical characteristics, signal characteristics, and signal meanings. Types of interfaces include RS-232 and PCMCIA.

IP. Internet Protocol. The IP part of the TCP/IP communications protocol. IP implements the network layer (layer 3) of the protocol, which contains a network address and is used to route a message to a different network or subnetwork. IP accepts "packets" from the layer 4 transport protocol (TCP or UDP), adds its own header to it and delivers a "datagram" to the layer 2 data link protocol. It may also break the packet into fragments to support the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the network.

IP Address. (Internet Protocol address) The address of a computer attached to an IP network. Every client and server station must have a unique IP address. A 32-bit address used by a computer on a IP network. Client workstations have either a permanent address or one that is dynamically assigned to them each session. IP addresses are written as four sets of numbers separated by periods; for example, 204.171.64.2.

IPX/SPX. Internet Package Exchange/Sequential Packet Exchange. A communications protocol for Novell. IPX is Novell's Layer 3 protocol, similar to XNS and IP, and used in NetWare networks. SPX is Novell's version of the Xerox SPP protocol.

IS-95. Interim Standard 95. The EIA/TIA standard that governs the operation of CDMA cellular service. Versions include IS-95A and IS-95B. See CDMA.

K

Key. A key is the specific code used by the algorithm to encrypt or decrypt the data. Also see, **Encryption** and **Decrypting**.

L

LASER. Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation.The laser is an intense light source. Light from a laser is all the same frequency, unlike the output of an incandescent bulb. Laser light is typically coherent and has a high energy density.

Laser Diode. A semiconductor type of laser connected to a power source to generate a laser beam. This laser type is a compact source of coherent light.

laser scanner. A type of bar code reader that uses a beam of laser light.

LCD. See **Liquid Crystal Display**.

LED Indicator. A semiconductor diode (LED - Light Emitting Diode) used as an indicator, often in digital displays. The semiconductor uses applied voltage to produce light of a certain frequency determined by the semiconductor's particular chemical composition.

Light Emitting Diode. See **LED**.

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.

M

MC. Mobile Computer.

MDN. Mobile Directory Number. The directory listing telephone number that is dialed (generally using POTS) to reach a mobile unit. The MDN is usually associated with a MIN in a cellular telephone -- in the US and Canada, the MDN and MIN are the same value for voice cellular users. International roaming considerations often result in the MDN being different from the MIN.

MIL. 1 mil = 1 thousandth of an inch.

MIN. Mobile Identification Number. The unique account number associated with a cellular device. It is broadcast by the cellular device when accessing the cellular system.

Misread (Misdecode). A condition which occurs when the data output of a reader or interface controller does not agree with the data encoded within a bar code symbol.

Mobile Computer. In this text, *mobile computer* refers to the Symbol Series 9000 wireless portable computer. It can be set up to run as a stand-alone device, or it can be set up to communicate with a network, using wireless radio technology.

N

Nominal. The exact (or ideal) intended value for a specified parameter. Tolerances are specified as positive and negative deviations from this value.

Nominal Size. Standard size for a bar code symbol. Most UPC/EAN codes are used over a range of magnifications (e.g., from 0.80 to 2.00 of nominal).

NVM. Non-Volatile Memory.

O

ODI. See **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.

Open System Authentication. Open System authentication is a null authentication algorithm.

P

PAN . Personal area network. Using Bluetooth wireless technology, PANs enable devices to communicate wirelessly. Generally, a wireless PAN consists of a dynamic group of less than 255 devices that communicate within about a 33-foot range. Only devices within this limited area typically participate in the network.

Parameter. A variable that can have different values assigned to it.

PC Card. A plug-in expansion card for laptop computers and other devices, also called a PCMCIA card. PC Cards are 85.6mm long x 54 mm wide, and have a 68 pin connector. There are several different kinds:

Type I; 3.3 mm high; use - RAM or Flash RAM

Type II; 5 mm high; use - modems, LAN adaptors

Type III; 10.5 high; use - Hard Disks

PCMCIA. Personal Computer Memory Card Interface Association. See **PC Card**.

Percent Decode. The average probability that a single scan of a bar code would result in a successful decode. In a well-designed bar code scanning system, that probability should approach near 100%.

PING. (Packet Internet Groper) An Internet utility used to determine whether a particular IP address is online. It is used to test and debug a network by sending out a packet and waiting for a response.

Print Contrast Signal (PCS). Measurement of the contrast (brightness difference) between the bars and spaces of a symbol. A minimum PCS value is needed for a bar code symbol to be scannable. PCS = (RL - RD) / RL, where RL is the reflectance factor of the background and RD the reflectance factor of the dark bars.

Programming Mode. The state in which a scanner is configured for parameter values. See **Scanning Mode**.

Q

Quiet Zone. A clear space, containing no dark marks, which precedes the start character of a bar code symbol and follows the stop character.

QWERTY. A standard keyboard commonly used on North American and some European PC keyboards. “QWERTY” refers to the arrangement of keys on the left side of the third row of keys.

R

RAM. Random Access Memory. Data in RAM can be accessed in random order, and quickly written and read.

Reflectance. Amount of light returned from an illuminated surface.

Resolution. The narrowest element dimension which is distinguished by a particular reading device or printed with a particular device or method.

RF. Radio Frequency.

ROM. Read-Only Memory. Data stored in ROM cannot be changed or removed.

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. See **Subnet**.

RS-232. An Electronic Industries Association (EIA) standard that defines the connector, connector pins, and signals used to transfer data serially from one device to another.

S

Scan Area. Area intended to contain a symbol.

Scanner. An electronic device used to scan bar code symbols and produce a digitized pattern that corresponds to the bars and spaces of the symbol. Its three main components are: 1) Light source (laser or photoelectric cell) - illuminates a bar code,; 2) Photodetector - registers the difference in reflected light (more light reflected from spaces); 3) Signal conditioning circuit - transforms optical detector output into a digitized bar pattern.

Scanning Mode. The scanner is energized, programmed and ready to read a bar code.

Scanning Sequence. A method of programming or configuring parameters for a bar code reading system by scanning bar code menus.

SDK. Software Development Kit

Self-Checking Code. A symbology that uses a checking algorithm to detect encoding errors within the characters of a bar code symbol.

Shared Key. Shared Key authentication is an algorithm where both the AP and the MU share an authentication key.

SHIP. Symbol Host Interface Program.

SID. System Identification code. An identifier issued by the FCC for each market. It is also broadcast by the cellular carriers to allow cellular devices to distinguish between the home and roaming service.

SMDK. Symbol Mobility Developer's Kit.

Soft Reset. See **Warm Boot**.

Space. The lighter element of a bar code formed by the background between bars.

Specular Reflection. The mirror-like direct reflection of light from a surface, which can cause difficulty decoding a bar code.

Start/Stop Character. A pattern of bars and spaces that provides the scanner with start and stop reading instructions and scanning direction. The start and stop characters are normally to the left and right margins of a horizontal code.

STEP. Symbol Terminal Enabler Program.

Subnet. A subset of nodes on a network that are serviced by the same router. See **Router**.

Subnet Mask. A 32-bit number used to separate the network and host sections of an IP address. A custom subnet mask subdivides an IP network into smaller subsections. The mask is a binary pattern that is matched up with the IP address to turn part of the host ID address field into a field for subnets. Default is often 255.255.255.0.

Substrate. A foundation material on which a substance or image is placed.

SVTP. Symbol Virtual Terminal Program.

Symbol. A scannable unit that encodes data within the conventions of a certain symbology, usually including start/stop characters, quiet zones, data characters and check characters.

Symbol Aspect Ratio. The ratio of symbol height to symbol width.

Symbol Height. The distance between the outside edges of the quiet zones of the first row and the last row.

Symbol Length. Length of symbol measured from the beginning of the quiet zone (margin) adjacent to the start character to the end of the quiet zone (margin) adjacent to a stop character.

Symbology. The structural rules and conventions for representing data within a particular bar code type (e.g. UPC/EAN, Code 39, PDF417, etc.).

T

TCP/IP. (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) A communications protocol used to internetwork dissimilar systems. This standard is the protocol of the Internet and has become the global standard for communications. TCP provides transport functions, which ensures that the total amount of bytes sent is received correctly at the other end. UDP is an alternate transport that does not guarantee delivery. It is widely used for real-time voice and video transmissions where erroneous packets are not retransmitted. IP provides the routing mechanism. TCP/IP is a routable protocol, which means that all messages contain not only the address of the destination station, but the address of a destination network. This allows TCP/IP messages to be sent to multiple networks within an organization or around the world, hence its use in the worldwide Internet. Every client and server in a TCP/IP network requires an IP address, which is either permanently assigned or dynamically assigned at startup.

Telnet. A terminal emulation protocol commonly used on the Internet and TCP/IP-based networks. It allows a user at a terminal or computer to log onto a remote device and run a program.

Terminal. See **Mobile Computer**.

Terminal Emulation. A “terminal emulation” emulates a character-based mainframe session on a remote non-mainframe terminal, including all display features, commands and function keys. The VC5000 Series supports Terminal Emulations in 3270, 5250 and VT220.

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.

TFTP. (Trivial File Transfer Protocol) A version of the TCP/IP FTP (File Transfer Protocol) protocol that has no directory or password capability. It is the protocol used for upgrading firmware, downloading software and remote booting of diskless devices.

Tolerance. Allowable deviation from the nominal bar or space width.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. See **TCP/IP.**

Trivial File Transfer Protocol. See **TFTP.**

TSR. See **Terminate and Stay Resident**.

U

UDP. User Datagram Protocol. A protocol within the IP protocol suite that is used in place of TCP when a reliable delivery is not required. For example, UDP is used for real-time audio and video traffic where lost packets are simply ignored, because there is no time to retransmit. If UDP is used and a reliable delivery is required, packet sequence checking and error notification must be written into the applications.

UPC. Universal Product Code. A relatively complex numeric symbology. Each character consists of two bars and two spaces, each of which is any of four widths. The standard symbology for retail food packages in the United States.

V

Visible Laser Diode (VLD). A solid state device which produces visible laser light.

W

Warm Boot. A warm boot restarts the mobile computer by closing all running programs. All data that is not saved to flash memory is lost.

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Preliminary

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