

warm start: The process of transferring control back to the operating system in response to a failure in an application program. Compare **cold start**.

window: The portion of a collection of information (such as a document, picture, or worksheet) that is visible in a viewport on the display screen. Compare **viewport**.

word: A group of bits that is treated as a unit; the number of bits in a word is a characteristic of each particular computer.

write: To transfer information from the computer to a destination external to the computer (such as a disk drive, printer, or modem) or from the computer's processor to a destination external to the processor (such as main memory).

write-enable notch: The square cutout on one edge of a 5.25-inch disk's jacket. If there is no write-enable notch, or if it is covered with a write-protect tab, the disk drive can read information from the disk, but cannot write on it.

write protect: To protect the information on a 5.25-inch disk by covering the write-enable notch with a write-protect tab, preventing the disk drive from writing any new information onto the disk. Compare **copy protect**.

write-protect tab: (1) A small adhesive sticker used to write protect a 5.25-inch disk by covering the write-enable notch. (2) The small plastic tab in the corner of a 3.5-inch disk jacket. You lock (write protect) the disk by sliding the tab toward the edge of the disk; you unlock the disk by sliding the tab back so that it covers the rectangular hole.

X register: One of the two index registers in the 6502 microprocessor.

Y register: One of the two index registers in the 6502 microprocessor.

zero page: The first page (256 bytes) of memory in the Apple II family of computers, also called *page zero*. Since the high-order byte of any address in this page is zero, only the low-order byte is needed to specify a zero-page address; this makes zero-page locations more efficient to address, in both time and space, than locations in any other page of memory.