Fournier point
The first definition of the printer's point, by Pierre Fournier. It was 0.34882 mm, which was 1/12 of a cicero.

Didot point
The French typesetting point defined by Ambroise Didot in the 18th century. It equals 0.37597 mm, which are 1/72 of a French royal inch (pouce).

Bertholdpoint
An attempt to create a point with a **metric** definition. 0.37593 mm or 1/2660 of a meter.

German Didot point
Defined in 1954 as 0.376065 mm. This is the standard Didot point now used in Europe (unless replaced by metric units).

American printer's point
Defined as 0.013837 in or 0.35145 mm by Nelson Hawks in 1879.

PostScript or computer point
Defined as 1/72 of an English inch or 0.352777 mm by Warnock and Geschke, the inventors of **Adobe PostScript**.

# A point

(Abbreviated as "pt"). There are various sorts of points, used in particular locations and times

# Typography

from the Greek words *typos* (form) and *graphein* (to write)

**Typography** is the art and technique of selecting and arranging type styles, point sizes, line lengths, line leading, character spacing, and word spacing for typeset applications. These applications can be physical or digital. *The two primary functions of* **typography** *are* the presentation of text in a manner that is not only easy to read but also visually engaging. *The latter function of* **typography** *may be expressed in two ways:* through color and the atmosphere or feel of the printed material. *Other* **typographic** *issues that a* **typographer** *involved with the traditional printing press might be interested in are: paper selection, ink choice, and the printing method.* **Typography** *is performed by* **typographers**.

# Greek

Greek is an Indo-European language with a documented history of 3,500 years. Today, it is spoken by 15 million people in Greece, Cyprus, the former Yugoslavia, particularly The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Bulgaria, Albania and Turkey.

Greek has been written in the Greek **alphabet**, the first true alphabet, since the 9th century B.C. and before that, in Linear B and the Cypriot syllabaries. It has been claimed that an "educated" speaker of the modern language can understand an ancient text, but this is surely as much a function of education as of the similarity of the languages.

Still, Koine /ˌkɔɪˈnaɪ/, the version of Greek used to write the New Testament and the **Septuagint**, is relatively easy to understand for modern speakers.

An alphabet is a complete standardized set of letters – basic written *symbols* – each of which roughly represents a phoneme of a spoken language, either as it exists now or as it may have been in the past. There are other systems of writing such as logograms, in which each symbol represents a morpheme, or word, and syllabaries, in which each symbol represents a syllable. It is not always clear what constitutes a distinct alphabet. French uses the same basic alphabet as English, but many of the letters can carry diacritic and other mar é, à or ô. In French, these marks are not considered to create additional letters. However, in Icelandic, the accented letters á, í and ö are considered distinct letters of the alphabet. Some adaptations of the Latin alphabet are augmented with ligatures, such as æ in Old English; by borrowings from other alphabets, such as the thorn Þ in Old English and Icelandic, which came from the Futhark *Runes*; and by modifying existing letters, such as the eth ð of Old English and Icelandic, which came from d. Other alphabets only use a subset of the Latin alphabet, such as Hawaiian, or Italian, which only uses the letters k, x, and w for foreign words.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

*A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z*
*a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z*

**A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z**
**a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z**

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

## The Septuagint

(LXX) is the name commonly given in the West to the Koine Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh/Old Testament) produced from the third to first century BC. The Septuagint Bible includes additional books beyond those used in the Hebrew Bible. Only the Greek version has survived to the present. It is the oldest and most important complete translation of the Hebrew Bible made by the Jews.

The vast majority of the Septuagint coincides with the Jewish Tanakh, although the order does not always coincide with the modern ordering of the books, which was settled some time before AD 200.

A few books are differently named, yet more significant are the books that do not occur in the Tanakh. These are generally accepted by the Orthodox as scripture, though 4 Maccabees is very often relegated to an appendix.

Since there are various editions of the Septuagint, however, there are slightly different canons in the various Orthodox jurisdictions. Catholics accept seven of these books, and the additions to Daniel and Esther. Protestants generally regard them as apocryphal. The *neutral* name for these additions, and the name favored by Catholics, Orthodox, and most modern researchers, is deuterocanonical books.

In mathematics a metric or distance is a function which assigns a distance to elements of a set. A set with a metric is called a metric space.

A metric induces a topology on a set but not all topologies can be generated by a metric. When a topology can be described by a metric we call the space metrisable. On manifolds, the metric is commonly expressed as a metric tensor.

A metric on a set X is a function:

$d : X \cdot X \to \mathbf{R}$ where R is the set of real numbers.

For all x, y, z in X, this function is required to satisfy the following conditions:

$d(x, y) \geq 0$ non-negativity

$d(x, y) = 0$ if and only if $x = y$ identity of indiscernibles

$d(x, y) = d(y, x)$ symmetry

$d(x, z) \leq d(x, y) + d(y, z)$ triangle inequality

A metric $d$ on X is called intrinsic if any two points x and y in X can be joined by a curve with length arbitrarily close to d(x, y).

$d(x, y) = d(x + a, y + a)$ translation invariant metric

$d(x, y) = \max(d(x, z), d(y, z))$ ultrametric

## Adobe Systems

Adobe Systems (NASDAQ ADBE) is a computer software company headquartered in San Jose, California that was founded in December 1982 by John Warnock & Charles Geschke. They founded Adobe after leaving Xerox PARC in order to further develop and commercialize the PostScript page description language.

Adobe played a significant role in sparking the desktop publishing revolution when Apple Computer licensed PostScript for use in the LaserWriter printer product line in 1985. The company name Adobe comes from the Adobe Creek, which ran behind the house of one of the founders.

In 2005, Adobe Systems had over 4,000 employees, at least half of whom were located in San Jose. Adobe has major development operations in Seattle; Noida, India; and Ottawa, Canada. Minor Adobe development offices include a location near Minneapolis, Minnesota and in Hamburg, Germany. The 4,000 count is prior to an announced, but not consummated, merger with Macromedia of San Francisco, California.

heraldry is the science and art of describing coats-of-arms, also referred to as achievements or armorial bearings. Its origins lie in the need to distinguish participants in battles or jousts and to describe the various devices they carried or painted on their shields. However, it is important to note that a given coat-of-arms is defined by a written description, called a blazon. To draw it is to emblazon it. To ensure that the pictures people draw after reading the descriptions are accurate and reasonably alike, blazons follow a set of rules. A given coat-of-arms may be drawn in many different ways, all considered equivalent, just as the letter a may be printed in many different fonts while still being the same letter.

communism refers to a system of society and a political movement based on common ownership of the means of production. As a political movement, communism seeks to establish a classless society. A major force in world politics since the early 20th century, modern communism is generally associated with the communist manifesto of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, according to which the capitalist profit-based system of private ownership is replaced by a communist society in which the means of production are communally owned. Pure communism has never been implemented. It remains theoretical: communism is, in Marxist theory, the end-state, or the result of state-socialism. The word is now mainly understood to refer to the political, economic, and social theory of Marxist thinkers, or life under conditions of communist party rule.

A **symbol**, in its basic sense, is a conventional representation of a concept or quantity; i.e., an idea, object, concept, quality, etc. In more psychological and philosophical terms, all concepts are ŝ in nature, and representations for these concepts are simply token ð that are allegorical to (but do not directly codify) a Ω meaning, or ƒ. A ʃ ʃs can be a material object whose shape or origin is related, by nature or convention, to the thing it represents: for instance, the † is the main ‡ of Christianity, and the Î is a traditional √ of royal power. A ₡ can also be a more or less conventional image (i.e. an ®©™), or a detail of an image, or even a pattern or color: for example, the ~ in heraldry represents Ä, the Å is a conventional É of Ü in Christian Δ, ð are Ð of Scottish clans, and the color Ł is often used as a Ł for socialist movements, especially communism. More often, a ◊ is a conventional written or printed sign (specifically, a glyph), usually standing for anything other than a sound (` for sounds are usually called „, ·, ‰ ‚, diacritics, etc.). Thus mathematical symbols such as π, ÷, / and + represent quantities and operations, currency £ represent $ ¢, chemical * represent elements, and so forth.

*A meaning is a set of thoughts that people take symbols to have. Meanings can do many things, such as provoke a certain idea, or denote a certain real-world entity. Meanings can be linguistic (any meaning that words and other items of language have) and non-linguistic (meaning can be conveyed without the use of language). In some cases, people do not say what they mean; in other cases, they say something that is in error. The meaning of the expression, in such cases, is ambiguous.*

*Translation is an activity comprising the interpretation of the meaning of a text in one language – the source text – and the production of a new, equivalent text in another language – called the target text, or the translation. The goal of translation is to ensure that both texts communicate the same message, while taking into account a number of constraints, includeing context, the rules of grammar of the source language, its writing conventions, its idioms and the like.*

*An Idiom is an expression whose meaning is not compositional– that is, whose meaning does not follow from the meaning of the individual words of which it is composed. Idioms are often, though perhaps not universally, classified as figures of speech. Idioms typically admit two different interpretations: a literal one and a nonliteral (or figurative) one. Idioms are often colloquial metaphors. The most common ones can have deep roots, traceable across many languages.*

## Element

An element can also refer to a substance which cannot be further broken down into another compound with different chemical properties.

This definition was motivated by the observation that these elements could not be dissociated by chemical means into other compounds.

For example, water could be converted into hydrogen and oxygen, but hydrogen and oxygen could not be further decomposed, thus elemental.

There are also many counterexamples (for example elemental oxygen ($O_2$) can be decomposed by solely chemical means into oxygen ions and atoms which have drastically different chemical properties).

## Manifold

A manifold is a mathematical space which is constructed, like a patchwork, by gluing and bending together copies of simple spaces.

For example, a circle can be constructed by bending two line segments into arcs which overlap at their ends and gluing them together where they overlap.

The motivation for working with manifolds is that you begin with a relatively simple space which is well understood, and build up a manifold, which may be very complicated, from copies of that simple space.

By choosing different spaces as base material, different kinds of manifold can be constructed, such as topological and differentiable manifolds.

A mathematical definition of these structures follows the motivational example below.

Applications of manifolds to physics include differentiable manifolds which serve as the phase space in classical mechanics and four-dimensional pseudo-Riemannian manifolds which are used to model spacetime in general relativity.

## Computer

**A computer is a device or machine for processing information from data according to a program .**

**The information to be processed may represent numbers, text, pictures, or sound, amongst many other types.**

**Modern electronic computers also have enormous speed and capacity for information processing compared to earlier designs, and they have become exponentially more powerful over the years.**

The most common form of computer in use today is the embedded computer, a (usually) small computer used to control another device. Machines from Fighter planes to digital cameras are controlled by embedded computers.

## NASDAQ

(originally an acronym for National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations) is a U.S. electronic stock market.

It was founded by the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) who divested it in a series of sales in 2000 and 2001. It is owned and operated by The Nasdaq Stock Market, Inc. which was listed on its own stock exchange in 2002.

When it began trading on February 8, 1971, it was the world's first electronic stock market. NASDAQ is now the largest U.S. electronic stock market.

With approximately 3,200 companies, it lists more companies and, on average, trades more shares per day than any other stock exchange in the world.

It is home to companies that are leaders across all areas of business including technology, retail, communications, financial services, transportation, media and biotechnology.

On July 17, 1995 the NASDAQ stock index closed above the 1,000 mark for the first time. The index peaked at 5132.52 on March 10, 2000, which signaled the beginning of the end of dot-com.

## Oxygen

is a chemical element in the periodic table. *It has the symbol O and atomic number 8.* The element is very common, found not only on Earth but throughout the universe, usually covalently bonded with other elements. The atmospheric abundance of free oxygen in later geological epochs and up to the present has been largely driven by photosynthetic organisms, roughly ¾ by phytoplankton and algae in the oceans and ¼ from terrestrial plants.

## Decomposition

is the reduction of bodies and other formerly living organisms into simpler forms of matter and, most particularly, to the fate of the human body after death. The science which studies generally is called taphonomy. A body will begin to shortly after . Decomposition can be simplified in two : In the first , human decomposition is production of vapors. In the second stage human , fluidic materials the to decompose. Historically, the of decomposition has as in four stages: ( ), bloat (putrefaction), decay ( and ) and dry (diagenesis).

## General relativity (GR)

is the geometrical theory of gravitation published by Albert Einstein in 1915. It unifies *special relativity* and *Newton's law of universal gravitation* with the insight that gravitation is a manifestation of curved space and time. This curvature being produced by the mass-energy content of the spacetime. The Einstein field equations (EFE) describe how stress-energy causes curvature of spacetime and are usually written in tensor form (using abstract index notation) as $G_{ab} = k\ T_{ab}$ where $G_{ab}$ is the Einstein tensor, $T_{ab}$ is the stress-energy tensor and $k$ is a constant. The tensors $G_{ab}$ and $T_{ab}$ are both rank 2 symmetric tensors. **The solutions of the EFE are metrics of spacetime.** The value of $k$ in the EFE is determined to be $k = 8\pi G/c^4$ by making these approximations.

## Classical Mechanics

is one of the two major sub-fields of study in the science of mechanics, which is concerned with the motions of bodies. The initial stage in the development of classical mechanics is often referred to as **Newtonian mechanics**, and is characterized by the mathematical methods invented by **Newton** himself, in parallel with **Leibniz**, and others. More abstract, and general methods include **Lagrangian mechanics** and **Hamiltonian mechanics**. Classical mechanics produces very accurate results within the domain of everyday experience. It is enhanced by special relativity for objects moving with high velocity, more than about a third the speed of light. Classical mechanics is used to describe the motion of macroscopic objects, from projectiles to parts of machinery, as well as astronomical objects, such as spacecraft, planets, stars, and galaxies, and even microscopic objects such as large molecules.

**It is one of the largest subjects in science and technology.**

## Information

is a word which has many different meanings in everyday usage and in specialized contexts, but as a rule, the concept is closely related to others such as data, instruction, knowledge, meaning, communication, representation, and mental stimulus. Many people speak of the advent of the information age, and even though information science and computer science are often in the spotlight, the word information is often used without careful consideration of the various meanings it has acquired. Information is a message, something to be communicated from the sender to the receiver. If information is viewed merely as a message, it does not have to be accurate. Information in this sense is simply any message the sender chooses to create.

## A Fighter Aircraft

is a military aircraft designed primarily for attacking other aircraft, as opposed to a bomber, which is designed to attack ground targets, primarily by dropping bombs. Fighters are comparatively small, fast, and highly maneuverable, and have been fitted with increasingly sophisticated tracking and weapons systems to intercept and attack other aircraft.

## The Stock Market

is the market for the trading of company stock, both those securities listed on a stock exchange as well as those only traded privately. Although common, the term the stock market is a somewhat abstract concept for the mechanism that enables the trading of company stocks. It is also used to describe the totality of all stocks, especially within one country, for example in the phrase the stock market was up today, or in the term stock market bubble. Many years ago, worldwide, buyers and sellers were individual investors, such as wealthy businessmen. Over time, markets have become more institutionalized; buyers and sellers are largely institutions (e.g., pension funds, insurance companies, mutual funds, investor groups, and banks). The rise of the institutional investor has brought with it an increase of professional diligence which has tended to regulate the market. The ownership of stocks in markets around the world varies, for example the majority of the shares in the Japanese market are held by financial companies and industrial corporations, whereas stock in the USA or the UK are broadly owned, also by individual investors.

## Dot-com

(also dotcom or redundantly dot.com) companies were the collection of start-up companies selling products or services using or somehow related to the Internet. They proliferated in the late 1990s dot-com boom, a speculative frenzy of investment in Internet and Internet-related technical stocks and enterprises. The name derives from the fact that many of them have the .com internet top-level domain suffix built into their company name. One by one, dot-coms ran out of capital and were acquired or liquidated; the domain names were picked up by old-economy competitors or domain name squatters. Various supporting industries, such as advertising and shipping, scaled back their operations as demand for their services fell. A few dot-com companies, such as amazon.com and ebay, survived the turmoil and appear to have a good chance of long-term survival.

Divination is the practice of ascertaining information from supernatural sources. If a distinction is to be made with fortune-telling, divination has a formal or ritual and often social character, usually in a religious context; while fortune-telling is a more everyday practice for personal purposes. Divination is a universal cultural phenomenon which anthropologists have observed as being present in many religions and cultures in all ages up to the present day. However, in the Bible most forms of divination are strictly forbidden by God.

*The Runic alphabets* are a set of related alphabets using letters known as runes, formerly used to write Germanic languages, mainly in Scandinavia and the British Isles. In all their varieties they may be considered an ancient writing system of Northern Europe. The Scandinavian version is known as Futhark (derived from its first six letters: F, U, Th, A, R, and K), and the Anglo-Saxon version as Futhorc (also so named after its first letters). The earliest runic inscriptions date from ca. 150, and the alphabet was generally replaced by the Latin alphabet with Christianisation, by ca. 700 in central Europe and by ca. 1200 in Scandinavia. However, the use of runes persisted for specialized purposes. The earliest runic inscriptions were certainly not coherent texts of any length, but simple markings on artifacts (e.g. *bracteates*, combs, etc.), giving the name of either the craftsman or the proprietor, or, sometimes, remaining a linguistic mystery. Because of this, it is possible that the early runes were not so much used as a simple writing system, but rather as magical signs to be used for charms, or for *divination*. The name rune itself, taken to mean secret, something hidden, seems to indicate that knowledge of the runes was originally considered esoteric, or restricted to an elite.

A **bracteate** *is a flat, thin, single-sided gold coin produced in Northern Europe predominantly during the Migration Period of the Germanic Iron Age, but the name is also used for later produced coins of silver produced in Central Europe during the early Middle Ages. Gold bracteates commonly denominate a certain type of jewellery, made mainly in the fifth to seventh century AD, represented by some spectacular gold specimens.*

**Apocrypha is a Greek word meaning to hide away. (In this sense apocrypha is in contrast with apocalypse, which means *opened*, *revealed*, or *uncovered*.) Apocryphon is the singular noun, apocrypha the plural noun, and apocryphal the adjective. These words are used to describe the character of a certain class of religiously oriented ancient writings and by an analogy the term is extended to non-religious contexts. In everyday conversation, apocryphal typically denotes of highly questionable or no authenticity, when describing a story nevertheless frequently told and widely believed. In literature, apocrypha are works that purpor to have been created by somebody other than their real author, usually a famous figure, as in the case of the Ossianic cycle by James Macpherson.**

**Apocalypse (disclosure), is a term applied to the disclosure to certain privileged persons of something hidden from the mass of mankind. The Greek root corresponds in the** Septuagint **to the Hebrew** galah**, to reveal. The last book of the** New Testament **is frequently referred to as the** Apocalypse of John**, but in the English Bible it appears as the Revelation of St John the Divine. Hindu believes and scriptures also give evidence of this concept and refer to it as** Pralay**. For Hindus, Pralay means the end of time and existance. Pralay can be an event which completely destroys all human life or it can also be a slow and gradual destruction of human life, as in natural disasters, ultimately leading to complete destruction. An Apocalypse in the terminology of early Jewish and Christian literature, is a revelation of hidden things given by God to a chosen prophet; this term is more often used to describe the written account of such a revelation. Apocalyptic literature is of considerable importance in the history of the** Judeo-Christian-Islamic-Rastafarian **tradition, as beliefs such as the resurrection of the dead, judgment day, heaven and hell are all made explicit in it.** Apocalyptic **beliefs predate Christianity, appear in other religions, and have merged into contemporary secular society, especially through popular culture**

**Literature is literally** an acquaintance with letters **as in the first sense given in the Oxford English Dictionary (from the Latin littera meaning** an individual written character, letter**). The term has generally come to identify a collection of texts. The word** literature **as a common noun can refer to any form of writing, such as essays;** Literature **as a proper noun refers to a whole body of literary work, world-wide or relating to a specific culture. There is often confusion regarding the actual definition of** literature **and** Literature**.** Literature **refers to written work of exceptional intellectual calibre, whereas** literature **can be anything written.**