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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 DOC/DOC 9 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

ISBN 0-07-031488-8 (HC)

ISBN 0-07-031489-6 (PBK)

The sponsoring editor for this book was Daniel A. Gonneau and the production supervisor was Thomas G. Kowalczyk.

Printed and bound by R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company.

Tenth Edition (August 1993)

This is a major revision of the *IBM Dictionary of Computing*, SC20-1699-8, which is made obsolete by this edition. Changes are made periodically to the information provided herein.

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This book is printed on acid-free paper.

contact interrogation signal A signal whose value indicates whether a contact is open or closed. (T) (A)

contact phase A phase of link activation during which negotiation-proceeding XID3s are exchanged between the connected link stations to establish the primary and secondary roles of the link stations, the TG number to be used, and other characteristics of the link, and during which the mode-setting command is sent and acknowledged after the primary and the secondary roles are established. Link activation may consist only of the contact phase, or it may also have either a connect phase or a prenegotiation phase or both preceding the contact phase.

contact port Synonym for well-known port.

contact protection Protection of a mechanical contact against overcurrent or overvoltage. (T)

container In SAA Common User Access architecture, an object that holds other objects. A folder is an example of a container object. See also folder and object.

containment In the AIX operating system, location of a pointer in the window, and not within an inferior of the window, and location of the cursor hotspot within a visible region of a viewable window or one of its inferiors. The border of the window is considered part of the window.

contamination In computer security, the intermixing of data having different classification levels or need-to-know levels. The lower level data are said to be contaminated by the higher level data with the possible result that the contaminating data do not receive the required level of protection.

content-addressable storage Synonym for associative storage.

contention (1) In a local area network, a situation in which two or more data stations are allowed by the medium access control protocol to start transmitting concurrently and thus risk collision. (T) (2) In a session, a situation in which both network accessible units (NAUs) attempt to initiate the same action at the same time, such as when both attempt to send data in a half-duplex protocol (half-duplex contention), or both attempt to start a bracket (bracket contention). At session initiation, one NAO is defined to be the contention winner; its action will take precedence when contention occurs. The contention loser must get explicit or implicit permission from the contention winner to begin its action. (3) In ACF/TCAM, any point-to-point line configuration in which the station on the line does not use polling and addressing characters. (4) For BSC, the state that exists after the EOT

character has been received or sent and before a BID command is complete.

contention-loser session To a network accessible unit (NAU), a session for which it was defined during session initiation to be the contention loser.

contention mode In data communication, a mode of transmission in which any station may transmit whenever the line is available. If stations transmit simultaneously, protocols determine who wins the contention.

contention polarity The role of each LU when contention occurs for use of a session. One LU is the contention winner and the other LU is the contention loser.

contention state In data communications, a condition of a half-duplex line or data link control in which either user may transmit any time the line or link is available. If both users attempt to transmit at the same time, the protocols or the hardware determines who can transmit first.

contention system A system in which one or more stations compete for use of the line.

contents directory In OS/VS2, a series of queues that indicate the routines either in a particular region or in the link pack area.

contention-winner session To a network accessible unit (NAU), a session for which it was defined during session initiation to be the contention winner.

contents list In word processing, the display or printout of a list of available stored information for selection by the operator. (T)

contents view A view of an object that shows the contents of the object in list form. Contents views are provided for containers, and for any object that has container behavior; for example, a device object such as a printer. See also composed view, help view.

context (1) A stated or implied sense in which a thing has meaning, or a category or scope to which it applies. (2) In System/38, a system object that contains addressability to system objects by name. It is used in system pointer resolution to obtain system pointers to system objects. See also system object.

context editing A method of editing a line without using line numbers. To refer to a particular line, all or part of the contents of that line is specified.

contextual help In SAA Common User Access architecture, help that gives specific information about the item the cursor is on. The help is contextual because

G

G Giga; ten to the ninth power, or 1,000,000,000 in decimal notation. When referring to storage capacity, two to the thirtieth power, 1,073,741,824 in decimal notation.

g Gram.

GA Go-ahead sequence.

GADDR Group address.

gadget In the AIXwindows program, a windowless graphical object that looks like its equivalent like-named widget but does not support the translations, actions, or pop-up widget children supplied by that widget.

gadget ID In the AIXwindows program, a unique identification number assigned to each instance of a gadget used within a given graphical interface.

gaffer In video and film production, a member of a production crew, typically involved in building and striking sets, and in providing general assistance to the director.

gain The strength of an analog signal.

GAM Graphics access method.

game port On a personal computer, a port used to connect devices such as joysticks and paddles.

gamma correction In AIX graphics, a logarithmic assignment of intensities to lookup table entries for shading applications. This is required because the human eye perceives intensities logarithmically rather than linearly.

gamma ramp In AIX graphics, a set of three lookup tables, one for each of the colors red, green, and blue, attached to the electron guns of the monitor. See also color ramp, gamma correction.

gang punch To punch identical hole patterns into each punch card of a card deck. (I) (A)

Gantt Chart A graphical representation of a project schedule that depicts the time relationship between activities.

gap See file gap, interblock gap, interrecord gap.

gap character A character included in a computer word for technical reasons that does not represent data. (I) (A)

gap loss (1) In fiber optics, that optical power loss caused by a space between axially aligned fibers. (E) See also coupling loss. (2) In waveguide-to-waveguide coupling, synonymous with longitudinal offset loss.

gap seal In the 3800, a plastic material that seals the photoconductor gap in the drum. The seal can be released or removed to permit the photoconductor to be advanced or replaced.

gap width The dimension of the air gap between a read/write head and the surface of the recording medium.

garage In MSS, an area at each end of a 3851 Mass Storage Facility in which an accessor is stored when not in use.

garbage Meaningless data.

garbage collection The process of identifying unused areas of main storage. (A)

gas panel Synonym for plasma panel.

gate (1) A combinational circuit that performs an elementary logic operation and usually involves one output. (T) (2) A combinational logic element having at least one input channel. (A) (3) See AND gate, EXCLUSIVE-OR gate, identity gate, IF-AND-ONLY-IF gate, IF-THEN gate, INCLUSIVE-OR gate, majority gate, NAND gate, NOR gate, NOT gate, NOT-IF-THEN gate, OR gate, threshold gate. (4) Synonymous with logic element.

Note: A gate usually involves one output.

gateway (1) A functional unit that interconnects two computer networks with different network architectures. A gateway connects networks or systems of different architectures. A bridge interconnects networks or systems with the same or similar architectures. (T) (2) In the AIX operating system, an entity that operates above the link layer and translates, when required, the interface and protocol used by one network into those used by another distinct network. (3) A network that connects hosts. See active gateway, exterior gateway, interior gateway, neighbor gateway, passive gateway. (4) In TCP/IP, a device

used to connect two systems that use either the same or different communications protocols. (5) The combination of machines and programs that provide address translation, name translation, and system services control point (SSCP) rerouting between independent SNA networks to allow those networks to communicate. A gateway consists of one gateway NCP and at least one gateway VTAM. (6) In the IBM Token-Ring Network, a device and its associated software that connect a local area network to another local area network or a host that uses different logical link protocols. (7) See also bridge, LAN gateway, relay, SNA network interconnect.

gateway-capable host A host node that has a defined NETID and SSCPNAME, but does not perform gateway control functions, such as cross-network session initiation and termination.

gateway control functions Functions performed by a gateway system services control point (SSCP) in conjunction with the gateway NCP to assign alias network address pairs for LU-LU sessions, assign virtual routes for the LU-LU sessions in adjacent networks, and translate network names within BIND RUs.

gateway host (1) In the AIX operating system, a host that connects independent networks. It has multiple interfaces, each with a different name and address. (2) In the NetView program, a host node that contains a gateway system services control point (SSCP). See gateway-capable host.

gateway NCP In the NetView program, a network control program (NCP) that performs address translation to allow cross-network session traffic. The gateway NCP connects two or more independent SNA networks. Synonymous with gateway node.

gateway node (1) A node that is an interface between networks. (2) Synonym for gateway NCP.

gateway SSCP Synonym for gateway VTAM.

Gateway-to-Gateway Protocol (GGP) In the AIX operating system, the protocol with which a gateway determines connectivity to networks and neighbor gateways and implements the shortest-path routing algorithm.

gateway VTAM An SSCP that is capable of cross-network session initiation, termination, takedown, and session outage notification. A gateway VTAM is in session with the gateway NCP; it provides network name translation and assists the gateway NCP in setting up alias network addresses for cross-network sessions. Synonymous with gateway SSCP.

gather In input/output operations, to read data from noncontiguous memory locations to write to a device. Contrast with scatter.

GB Gigabyte.

GC Graphics context.

GC caching In the AIX Enhanced X-Windows program, a process that allows independent change requests to be merged into one protocol request.

GContext Graphics context.

GCP (1) RISC System/6000 7016 POWERstation 730 Graphics Processor Subsystem Graphics Control Processor. (2) Graphics Control Processor.

GCR Group code recording, a magnetic tape recording format with a density of 6250 bpi.

GCS Group control system.

GDDM Graphical data display manager.

GDF Graphics data file.

GDF file Graphics data format file.

GDG Generation data group.

GDS General data stream.

GE Greater than or equal to. See relational operator.

General Availability (GA) The time when the product and all ship group material may be ordered by all customers.

general data stream (GDS) The data stream used for conversations in LU 6.2 sessions.

general data stream (GDS) variable A type of RU substructure that is preceded by an identifier and a length field and includes either application data, user control data, or SNA-defined control data.

General help In SAA Advanced Common User Access architecture, a choice that gives a user a brief overview of each action or task, or both, that a user can perform within a window.

generalized interactive executive (GIX) A function of the NetView Distribution Manager licensed program that provides the host system user with interactive use of NetView Distribution Manager.

Generalized Markup Language (GML) (1) A high level formatting expression that, when processed by the DOCUMENT command, expands into one or more

repeatedly producing a display image on a display surface so that the image remains visible. (I) (A) (3) To recharge a memory location in volatile memory with an electric current so that it retains a state or binary value. (4) See system refresh.

Refresh In SAA Basic Common User Access architecture, an action that updates the information that a user is currently looking at.

refreshable The attribute of a load module that prevents it from being modified by itself or by any other module during execution. A refreshable load module can be replaced by a new copy during execution by a recovery management routine without changing either the sequence or results of processing.

refreshable program A program that can be replaced at any time with a new copy without changing either the sequence or results of processing.

refresh rate (1) The number of times per second that a display image is produced for refresh. (I) (A) (2) In word processing, the rate at which a displayed image is renewed in order to appear stable. (T)

regenerate (1) To restore information to its original state. (2) To recharge a dissipating storage device to its fully charged state.

regeneration (1) In computer graphics, the sequence of events needed to generate a display image from its representation in storage. (I) (A) (2) The restoration of stored information. (3) See signal regeneration.

regenerative track Part of a track on a magnetic drum or magnetic disk used in conjunction with a read head and a write head that are connected to function as a circulating storage. (A) Synonymous with revolver track.

region A variable-size subdivision of a dynamic area that is allocated to a job step or a system task.

regional center A control center (class 1 office) connecting sectional centers of the telephone system together. Every pair of regional centers in the United States has a direct circuit group running from one center to the other.

region class In IMS/VS, the class assigned to a message region to indicate the message classes that can be processed within the region. See also message class.

region control task (RCT) In TSO, the control program routine that handles quiesce/restore and LOGON/LOGOFF.

region job pack area (JPA) In OS/VS2, an area in a virtual region that contains modules that are not in the link pack area but are needed for the execution of jobs.

region size The amount of main storage available for a program to run. See also job region, step region.

register (1) A part of internal storage having a specified storage capacity and usually intended for a specific purpose. (T) (2) In DPCX, a field capable of containing 10 digits, a sign, and a decimal point, that can be used by a program for arithmetic calculations and for program control. (3) On a document copying machine, to accurately position the image of the original on the copy material. (T)

registered network ID An 8-byte name included in an IBM-maintained worldwide registry that has a structured format and is assigned to a particular IBM customer to uniquely identify a specific network.

register guides In a document copying machine, indicators on or near the platen that help position the original correctly. (T)

register insertion In a ring network configuration, a ring control scheme in which each station loads the frame it is transmitting into a shift register and, when the ring is idle, inserts the entire contents of the register into the ring. The sending station removes the register contents from the ring when it is returned by the receiving station. See also master node control, slotted-ring control, token-access control.

register length The storage capacity of a register. (I) (A)

registrable resource A logical unit that can be registered with a network node server, a central directory server, or both.

registration (1) The accurate positioning of an entity relative to a reference. (A) (2) On a document copying machine, the consistency of register on successive copies. (T) (3) In a duplicator, the consistency of the relative position of images printed on paper. (T) (4) In X.25, the process used between a data terminal equipment (DTE) and a data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) to establish an agreement on which optional user facilities will be in effect; for example, the DTE can request that the DCE agree to or stop a previous agreement for an optional user facility. Also, a DCE can indicate the optional user facilities that are available or the optional user facilities that are currently in effect. The negotiation is accomplished through the exchange of registration packets. (5) In the ImagePlus system, the final step in the process of storing an object. Registration represents a positive identification of the object based on the