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- (4) **(test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment)** A mechanical, optical, electro-mechanical, or electronic device for presenting information to the operator or maintenance technician about the state or condition of the unit under test or the checkout equipment itself. (MIL) [2]
- (5) **(oscilloscopes)** The visual presentation on the indicating device of an oscilloscope. (IM) 311-1970w
- (6) **(A) (computer graphics)** A visual presentation of graphics or other data such as text. *See also:* display device.
- (B) (computer graphics)** To visually present graphics or other data. *See also:* display device. (C) 610.6-1991
- (7) To output to the terminal of the user. If the output is not directed to a terminal, the results are undefined. (C/PA) 9945-2-1993
- (8) To make a popup menu visible. (C) 1295-1993w
- (9) Visual depiction of a single, integrated, organized set of information. A display may be an integration of several display formats (such as a system mimic that includes bar charts, trend graphs, and data fields). (PE/NP) 1289-1998
- display address space** The range of addresses available for display of a graphical image. (C) 610.6-1991w
- display buffer** A storage device or area of memory that contains the graphics display commands and coordinate data used to create images on a display device. *See also:* image memory. (C) 610.10-1994w, 610.6-1991w
- display command** An instruction that is processed by a graphical display device or display processor. *Synonym:* display order. (C) 610.6-1991w
- display console** *See:* console.
- display controller** *See:* display generator.
- display cycle** The time needed to completely refresh a graphical display image. *Synonym:* refresh cycle. (C) 610.6-1991w
- display data** A collection of data that defines a graphical image, or a portion thereof, for display. *Synonym:* graphics data. (C) 610.6-1991w
- display device** (1) In computer graphics, an output device on which display images can be represented. For example, cathode ray tube display device, plotter, hard copy unit. *See also:* graphical display device. (C) 610.6-1991w
- (2) An output device that gives a visual representation of data. *Note:* The representation is usually temporary, however arrangements may be made for producing a hard copy of the representation. *Synonyms:* display screen; display unit; display monitor; display station. *See also:* display surface. (C) 610.10-1994w
- (3) The hardware used to provide the display to users. An example is a video display unit. *See also:* display. (PE/NP) 1289-1998
- display element** (1) A basic computer graphics element used in the construction and rendering of a display image. For example, line, arc, circle, text string. *Synonyms:* primitive; output primitives. *See also:* selectable element. (C) 610.6-1991w
- (2) The individual component(s) of a display, such as labels, abbreviations, acronyms, icons, symbols, numbers, color, graph lines, coding, highlighting, and background. *See also:* display. (PE/NP) 1289-1998
- display flatness (spectrum analyzer)** The total variation in displayed amplitude over a specified span, decibel (dB). *Note:* Display flatness is closely related to frequency response. The main difference is that the tuning control of the spectrum analyzer is not readjusted to center the display. (IM) 748-1979w
- display file** *See:* display list.
- display frequency (spectrum analyzer)** The input frequency as indicated by the spectrum analyzer (Hz). (IM) 748-1979w
- display format** Method of data presentation, such as a trend plot, bar chart, graph, table, or cross-plot. *See also:* display. (PE/NP) 1289-1998
- display formatting** A word processing capability that presents the formatted version of a document on a display device. (C) 610.2-1987
- display frame** A single display image analogous to a frame in a motion picture. *Synonym:* frame. (C) 610.6-1991w
- display generator** A processing unit that will produce the corresponding image on the display device when presented with a display instruction. *Synonym:* display controller. (C) 610.10-1994w
- display graphic** A hardware device (crt, plasma panel, arrays of lamps, or light-emitting diodes) used to present pictorial information. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992
- display group** *See:* segment.
- display head** A head within a display device that employs the signals obtained from the various function generators to control the display of information on the display device. (C) 610.10-1994w
- display image** The portion of an image that is displayed on a graphical display device. *Synonym:* screen image. (C) 610.6-1991w, 610.10-1994w
- display law (spectrum analyzer)** The mathematical law that defines the input-output function of the instrument.
- 1) *Linear.* A display in which the scale divisions are a linear function of the input voltage.
 - 2) *Square law (power).* A display in which the scale divisions are a linear function of the input power.
 - 3) *Logarithmic.* A display in which the scale divisions are a logarithmic function of the input signal. (IM) 748-1979w
- display line** The writing line on a display device. *See also:* display position. (C) 610.10-1994w
- display list** The display commands and data required to generate a graphical image. *Synonym:* display file. *See also:* metafile; display buffer. (C) 610.6-1991w
- display menu** *See:* menu.
- display monitor** *See:* display device.
- display order** *See:* display command.
- display panel** (A) A set of indicators on the front of a device or component, used to indicate its status. (B) A special display area on a processing unit that is used to show the contents of the display register and is activated by a display switch. (C) 610.10-1994
- display position** One character position on a display line. (C) 610.10-1994w
- display primaries (color television)** The colors of constant chromaticity and variable luminance produced by the receiver or any other display device that, when mixed in proper proportions, are used to produce other colors. *Note:* Usually the three primaries used are red, green, and blue. (BT/AV) 201-1979w
- display processor** A hardware device that executes a sequence of display commands to create a display image. *Synonym:* graphics processor. (C) 610.6-1991w
- display reference level (spectrum analyzer)** A designated vertical position representing specified input levels. The level may be expressed in dBm, volts, or any other units. (IM) 748-1979w
- display register** A register with corresponding indicators on the display panel, used to display the contents of the register selected by the display switch. (C) 610.10-1994w
- displays (nuclear power generating station)** Devices that convey information to the operator. (PE/NP) 566-1977w
- display screen** The surface of a display device on which the visual representation of data is displayed. For example, the phosphor-coated portion of a CRT display device. *See also:* display device. (C) 610.10-1994w
- display segment** *See:* segment.
- display space** The portion of the device space on a graphical display device that is available for displaying images. *Synonym:* image space. (C) 610.6-1991w

fractional fixed point Pertaining to fixed-point numeration system in which each number is represented by a numeral with the radix point (expressed or implied) at the left end. All numbers greater than or equal to one must be scaled accordingly. (C) 1084-1986w

fractional-horsepower brush (rotating machinery) A brush with a cross-sectional area of 1/4 square inch (thickness x width) or less and not exceeding 1 1/2 inches in length, but larger than a miniature brush and smaller than an industrial brush. *See also:* brush. (PE) [9]

fractional-horsepower motor (rotating machinery) A motor built in a frame smaller than that of a motor of open construction having a continuous rating of 1 horsepower at 1700-1800 revolutions per minute. *See also:* direct-current commutating machine; asynchronous machine. (PE) [9]

fractional-slot winding (rotating machinery) A distributed winding in which the average number of slots per pole per phase is not integral, for example 3 2/7 slots per pole per phase. *See also:* direct-current commutating machine; asynchronous machine. (PE) [9]

fragility (nuclear power generating station) (seismic qualification of Class 1E equipment) (seismic testing of relays) Susceptibility of equipment to malfunction as the result of structural or operational limitations, or both.

(SWG/PE/NP/PSR) 380-1975w, C37.98-1977s, 344-1975s, C37.100-1992

fragility level (nuclear power generating station) (seismic qualification of Class 1E equipment) (seismic testing of relays) The highest level of input excitation, expressed as a function of input frequency, that a piece of equipment can withstand and still perform the required Class 1E functions. (SWG/PE/PSR/NP) C37.98-1977s, C37.100-1992, C37.81-1989r, 344-1975s

fragility response spectrum (FRS) (nuclear power generating station) (seismic qualification of Class 1E equipment) (seismic testing of relays) A TRS (test response spectrum) obtained from tests to determine the fragility level of equipment. *See also:* test response spectrum.

(SWG/PE/PSR/NP) C37.98-1977s, C37.81-1989r, 344-1975s, C37.100-1992

Frame A unit of data transmission on an IEEE 802 LAN MAC that conveys a protocol data unit (PDU) between MAC Service users. There are three types of frame: *untagged*, *VLAN-tagged*, and *priority-tagged*. (C/LM) 802.1Q-1998

frame (1) (television) The total area, occupied by the picture, that is scanned while the picture signal is not blanked.

(2) **(facsimile)** A rectangular area, the width of which is the available line and the length of which is determined by the service requirements. (BT/COM/AV) [34], 168-1956w

(3) **(test, measurement, and diagnostic equipment)** A cross section of tape containing one bit in each channel and possibly a parity bit. *Synonym:* tape line. (MIL) [2]

(4) **(data) (data transmission)** A set of consecutive digit time slots in which the position of each digit time slot can be identified by reference to a framing signal. (PE) 599-1985w

(5) **(telecommunications circuits and systems)** A cyclic set of consecutive timeslots in which the relative position of each timeslot can be identified. (COM/TA) 1007-1991r

(6) A component of the module that provides structural support and enhanced thermal performance. (C/BA) 1101.7-1995

(7) (A) A group of digits transmitted as a unit that carries a protocol data unit on a network. (B) A unit of transmission at the data link layer or, sometimes, the physical layer. (C) 610.7-1995

(8) A set of consecutive time slots in which the position of each time slot can be identified by reference to a framing signal. (C/BA) 1393-1999

(9) A transmission unit that carries a protocol data unit (PDU) on the ring. (C/LM) 8802-5-1998

(10) **(local area networks)** The logical organization of control and data fields (e.g., addresses, data, error check sequences) defined for a MAC sublayer. (C) 8802-12-1998

(11) A continuous transmission of octets from one station [bedside communications controller (BCC) or device communications controller (DCC)] to the other station. A Physical layer frame is also referred to as a Physical layer protocol data unit (PhPDU). The Physical layer service data unit (PhSDU) passed between the Data Link layer and the Physical layer consists of the data octets portion of the frame. The PhSDU consists of an integral number of binary octets. The frame consists of these octets, plus other encoded symbols that are added by the Physical layer. For low-speed operation, each octet consists of a binary-encoded start bit, eight data bits, and a stop bit. The first octet of a low-speed frame consists of a flag octet. The last octet of a low-speed frame is either a flag octet or an abort octet. For high-speed operation, each octet consists of eight Manchester biphase-encoded data bits. For high-speed operation, each octet also has a start delimiter and either an end delimiter or an abort delimiter, indicating the beginning and end of individual frames, respectively. The operation of concatenating the delimiters to the data octets is performed by the Physical layer.

(EMB/MIB) 1073.4.1-2000

(12) *See also:* display frame. (C) 610.6-1991w

(13) *See also:* MAC frame. (C/LM) 802.1G-1996

frame alignment The state in which the frame of the receiving equipment is synchronized with respect to that of the received signal. (COM/TA) 1007-1991r

frame alignment signal The distinctive signal(s) inserted in every frame or once in *n* frames, always occupying the same relative position(s) within the frame, and used to establish and maintain frame alignment. (COM/TA) 1007-1991r

frame bits (f-bits) *See also:* frame alignment signal.

(COM/TA) 1007-1991r

frame buffer *See:* bit map.

frame check sequence (1) The field immediately preceding the closing delimiter of a frame. The FCS used is the 16 b polynomial defined by the cyclic redundancy check sequence specified by ITU-T (RC-ITU-T). This field allows the detection of errors by the receiving station.

(EMB/MIB) 1073.3.1-1994

(2) A field in a bit-oriented protocol frame containing the remainder of the cyclic redundancy check calculation on the contents of the frame. (C) 610.7-1995

(3) **(local area networks)** A Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) used by the transmit and receive algorithms to detect errors in the bit sequence of a MAC frame.

(C) 8802-12-1998

frame check sequence error An error in which the frame check sequence value contained in a received frame does not match the frame check sequence value calculated by the receiver. *See also:* cyclic redundancy check. (C) 610.7-1995

framed plate (storage cell) A plate consisting of a frame supporting active material. *See also:* battery. (EEC/PE) [119]

frame, DS1 *See:* DS1 frame.

frame frequency (television) The number of times per second that the frame is scanned. *See also:* television.

(EEC/PE) [119]

frame grabber An input device for digitizing, transferring and storing video frames, such as TV signals, in a computer. *See also:* frame store. (C) 610.10-1994w

frame, intermediate distributing *See:* intermediate distributing frame.

frame, main distributing *See:* main distributing frame.

frame rate (data transmission) The repetition rate of the frame. (PE) 599-1985w

frame relay A fast packet switching technology that provides a virtual circuit service relaying variable-size frames but only employing physical layer and data link layer protocols. *See also:* cell relay. (C) 610.7-1995

Frame relay The function of the Forwarding Process that forwards frames between the Ports of a Bridge.

(C/LM) 802.1Q-1998