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BUSINESS
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Preface
Staff
How to Use the
Fields and the
Pronunciation
A-Z Terms
Appendix
Equivalen
Custom
Conversio
Metric
Mathema
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ASCII cod
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Microwav

operator interrupt

rule. Abbreviated OI. ('äp-ä-rä-shän-äl 'äm-plä,fi-är)

[COMPUT SCI] Binary form of operation in which one of the states of the wave is the absence of energy. ('lön 'löl, kē-ig)
[COMPUT SCI] A computer system in which specifications are made so that third parties to develop software. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)
[COMPUT SCI] A computer system expansion bus that is designed to allow expansion boards. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

plan position indicator [COMPUT SCI] A device that indicates the position of a set distance from the plan position indicator. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)
signaling [COMPUT SCI] A device that indicates the condition of a system. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

[COMPUT SCI] Of technical nature or permit expansion of a system in capability; the process of artificially constrained.

system [COMPUT SCI] A system in which the data is derived from sources and which the character of the data is determined by the system. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)
system [COMPUT SCI] A system in which the data is derived from sources and which the character of the data is determined by the system. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

[COMPUT SCI] 1. A routine that directly into a larger system or causing sequence of operations that changes the state of the system. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)
[COMPUT SCI] A data structure in which the data is derived from sources and which the character of the data is determined by the system. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)
[COMPUT SCI] A device that indicates the condition of a system. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

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system architecture [COMPUT SCI] The structure of a computer network that allows different types of computers and peripheral devices from different manufacturers to be connected together. ('lön-pän 'sis-täm 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

wire carrier system [COMPUT SCI] A system for carrier telephony using an open-wire line. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

band [COMPUT SCI] Any one of the quantities entering into or arising from an operation. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

time [COMPUT SCI] The phase of computer operation when an instruction is being carried out. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

delay [COMPUT SCI] Computer time lost because of mistakes or inefficiency of operating personnel or users of the system, excluding time lost because of defects in programs or data. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

instructions [COMPUT SCI] A detailed description of the actions that must be carried out by a computer operator in running a program or group of interrelated programs, usually included in the documentation of a program and used by a programmer or systems analyst, along with the source program and flow charts. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

position [COMPUT SCI] Terminal of a communications channel which is attended by an operator; usually the term refers to a single operator, such as a radio operator's position or a machine operator's position; however, certain terminals may require more than one operating position. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

power [ELECTROMAG] Power that is usually supplied to a radio transmitter antenna. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

ratio [COMPUT SCI] The time during which computer hardware operates and gives results divided by the total time scheduled for computer operation. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

system [COMPUT SCI] A set of programs and routines which guides a computer network in the performance of its tasks, tests the programs (and programmers) with certain supporting functions, and increases the efficiency of the computer or network hardware. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

system supervisor [COMPUT SCI] A control program of a set of programs which runs a computer in the performance of its tasks and which assist the program with certain supporting functions. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

[COMPUT SCI] 1. A process or procedure that obtains a unique result from any possible combination of operands. 2. The sequence of actions resulting from the execution of a digital computer instruction. ('lön-pän 'är-ka, tek-ni-är)

amplifier [ELECTR] An amplifier that provides high direct-current stability and high immunity to oscillation, generally achieved by a large amount of negative feedback; used

to perform analog-computer functions such as summing and integrating. ('äp-ä-rä-shän-äl 'äm-plä,fi-är)

operational label [COMPUT SCI] A combination of letters and digits at the beginning of the tape which uniquely identify the tape required by the system. ('äp-ä-rä-shän-äl 'lä-bäl)

operational standby program [COMPUT SCI] The program operating in the standby computer when in the duplex mode of operation. ('äp-ä-rä-shän-äl 'stand-bi, prö,gram)

operation code [COMPUT SCI] A field or portion of a digital computer instruction that indicates which action is to be performed by the computer. Also known as command code. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'kōd)

operation cycle [COMPUT SCI] The portion of a memory cycle required to perform an operation; division and multiplication usually require more than one memory cycle to be completed. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'sī-kāl)

operation decoder [COMPUT SCI] A device that examines the operation contained in an instruction of a computer program and sends signals to the circuits required to carry out the operation. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'dē-kōd-är)

operation number [COMPUT SCI] 1. Number designating the position of an operation, or its equivalent subroutine, in the sequence of operations composing a routine. 2. Number identifying each step in a program stated in symbolic code. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'nām-bār)

operation part [COMPUT SCI] That portion of a digital computer instruction which is reserved for the operation code. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'pärt)

operation register [COMPUT SCI] A register used to store and decode the operation code for the next instruction to be carried out by a computer. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'rej-ä-star)

operations research [MATH] The mathematical study of systems with input and output from the viewpoint of optimization subject to given constraints. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'rē-sərč)

operation time [COMPUT SCI] The time elapsed during the interpretation and execution of an arithmetic or logic operation by a computer. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'tīm)

operator's console [COMPUT SCI] Equipment which provides for manual intervention and monitoring computer operation. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'kän-sōl)

operator [COMPUT SCI] Anything that designates an action to be performed, especially the operation code of a computer instruction. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'öp-ä-rä-är)

operator hierarchy [COMPUT SCI] A sequence of mathematical operators which designates the order in which these operators are to be applied to any mathematical expression in a given programming language. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'hī-är,är-kē)

operator interrupt [COMPUT SCI] A step whereby control is passed to the monitor, and a message, usually requiring a typed answer, is printed on the console typewriter. ('äp-ä-rä-shän 'lön-tä-räpt)