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310 restart condition

- (2) to perform a restart. (A) (B)
- (3) see *checkpoint restart*.
- (4) see also *checkpoint records*.

restart condition: in the execution of a computer program, a condition that can be reestablished and that permits a restart of the computer program. (A) (B)

restart instruction: an instruction in a computer program at which the computer program may be restarted. (A) (B)

restart point: a place in a computer program at which its execution may be restarted; in particular, the address of a restart instruction. Synonymous with *rescue point*. Deprecated term for *restart condition*. (A) (B)

restart procedure: the procedure permitting processing to continue from the last checkpoint, rather than the beginning of the run.

restore (RES): to return the active window to its previous size after having been enlarged to fill the whole screen. See *reset*.

RESTORE statement: a statement that returns the data pointer to the first data item in the first DATA statement in the program.

result: an entity produced by the performance of an operation. (A) (B)

RET: see *return*.

retention period check: synonym for *expiration check*.

retina: in optical character recognition, a major component of a scanning unit.

retrieval: see *information retrieval*. (A)

retrieval code: in micrographics, a code for manual or automatic retrieval of microimages. (A) (B)

retrieve: to carry out *retrieval*. Synonym for *fetch*.

retrieving: searching of storage to locate the data needed, and choosing or removing the required data from storage.

retrofit: to alter an existing routine or system to accommodate a new section or an alteration to an existing section, and to evolve changes in related routines or systems.

retrofit testing: testing to assure system operation after having replaced some units and/or programs.

retry: to resend the current block of data (from the last EOB or ETB) a prescribed number of times, or until it is entered correctly or accepted.

return (RET):

(1) within a subroutine, to bind a variable in the computer program that called the subroutine. (B)

(2) within a subroutine, to effect a link to the computer program that called the subroutine. (B)

(3) see *carriage return*. (A)

return address (RA): synonymous with *link*.

return character: see *carriage return character*. (A)

return code: a code used to influence the execution of succeeding instructions. (A)

return code register: a register used to store a return code. (A)

return instruction: an instruction that returns control of the main routine following the execution of a subroutine.

return key:

(1) a key on a terminal used as an enter key.

(2) a key on a terminal used to return the cursor to the first position of the next line.

return to bias (RB): a mode or recording in which the state of the medium changes from a bias state to another state, and then returns to record a binary one or zero.

return-to-reference recording: the magnetic recording of binary characters in which the patterns of magnetization used to represent zeros and ones occupy only part of the storage cell, the remainder of the cell being magnetized to a reference condition. (A) (B)

return-to-zero recording: return-to-reference recording in which the reference condition is the absence of magnetization. (B)

returned value: in PL/1, the value returned by a function procedure to the point of invocation.

reusable: the attribute of a routine that allows the same copy of the routine to be used by two or more tasks. See also *re-entenable*, *serially reusable*.

fault report point: the location or organizational entity to which faults within a system are to be notified.

fault signature: an output response or set of responses generated when a test program is executed on a unit having a fault.

fault time: synonymous with *downtime*.

fault-tolerant: a program or system that continues to function properly in spite of a fault or faults.

FAX: see *facsimile*.

FB: see *fixed block*.

FBA: see *fixed-block architecture device*.

FC:

(1) see *font-change character*.

(2) see *function code*.

F-conversion: one of the three types of FORMAT specification in FORTRAN; used to convert floating-point data for input-output operations.

FCS: see *frame check sequence*.

FCT: see *function*.

FD:

(1) see *file description*.

(2) see *flexible disk*.

(3) full duplex. See *duplex*.

FDC: see *floppy disk controller*.

FDX: full duplex. See *duplex*.

FE: see *format effector character*. (A)

feasibility study: a preliminary investigation to determine the overall soundness of applying electronic computers to potential applications.

feature:

(1) a surprising, occasionally documented, property of a program.

(2) slang, a well-known and friendly property; a facility.

feed:

(1) to cause data to be entered into a computer system, employing punched cards, paper tape, or other medium instead of by direct data entry.

(2) a device for causing data to be entered.

feedback: the return of part of the output of a machine, process, or system to the computer as input for another phase, especially for self-correcting or control purposes.

feedback loop: the components and processes involved in correcting and/or controlling a system by using part of the output as input. (A)

feedback system: see *information feedback system*. (A)

feedforward: a control action where conditions that disrupt the control variable are reduced or converted into corrective actions.

feed hole:

(1) a hole punched in a data medium to enable it to be moved or synchronized. (A) (B)

(2) a hole punched in a data carrier to enable it to be positioned.

(3) synonymous with *sprocket hole*. (A)

feeding: a system used by character readers in character recognition, where each input document is issued to the document transport at a predetermined and fixed rate.

feed pitch: the distance between corresponding points of adjacent feed holes along the feed track. (A)

feed punch: see *automatic-feed punch*. (A)

feed reel: a specific reel from which tape is unwound throughout the processing.

feed track: the track of a data carrier that contains the feed holes. Synonymous with *sprocket track*.

feep: slang, the soft bell of a display terminal.

FEFO: see *first-ended, first-out*.

ferrite: an iron compound frequently used in the construction of magnetic cores. (A)

ferroelectric: found in certain materials exhibiting spontaneous electric polarization along with dielectric hysteresis.

ferromagnetic: the capability of some materials to be highly magnetized and to exhibit hysteresis; that is, iron and nickel.

ferrous oxide: a medium for containing encoded information on magnetic tape.

fetch (F):

(1) to locate and load a quantity of data from storage. (A)

(2) in virtual storage systems, to bring load modules or program phases from auxiliary storage into virtual storage.

(3) a control program routine that accomplishes (1) or (2).

(4) the name of the macro instruction (FETCH) used to accomplish (1) or (2).

(5) see also *loader*.

(6) synonymous with *retrieve*.

fetch-ahead: fetching an instruction before the last instruction is finished executing.

fetch cycle: the time phase that a CPU needs to read the following machine instruction before acting on it during program execution. See *execute cycle*.

fetch data: a command specifying the unit and file to which access is desired.

fetch instruction: the instruction for locating and returning instructions that have been entered in the instruction register.

fetch phase: an alternate part of the cycle of the computer activity wherein the instruction is brought from memory into the program register.

fetch process: addressing the memory and reading into the CPU the information word or byte stored at the addressed location.

fetch protection: a storage protection feature that determines right of access to main storage by matching a protection key, associated with a fetch reference to main storage, with a storage key, associated with each block of main storage. See also *store protection*.

FF:

(1) see *flip-flop*.

(2) see *form feed character*. (A)

F format: a data-set format in which logical records are the same length.

FG: see *foreground*.

Fibonacci number: an integer in the Fibonacci series. (A)

Fibonacci search: a dichotomizing search in which the number of items in the set is equal to a Fibonacci number or is assumed to be equal to the next higher Fibonacci number and then at each step in the search a division is made in accordance with the Fibonacci series.

Fibonacci series: a series of integers in which each integer is equal to the sum of the two preceding integers in the series.

fiche: see *microfiche*. (A)

- lected management, analysts, and programmers prior to the actual coding of program modules to determine necessary additions, deletions, and modifications to the system design.
- informatics:** see *information science*.
- information bits:** in data communication, those bits that are generated by the data source and that are not used for error control by the data-transmission system. (A)
- information channel:** see *data channel*.
- information content:** in information theory, a measure of information conveyed by the occurrence of an event of definite probability. (B) See *conditional information content*, *joint information content*. (A)
- information content binary unit:** synonym for *Shannon*. (A) (B)
- information content decimal unit:** synonym for *Hartley*. (A) (B)
- information content natural unit (NAT):** in information theory, a unit of logarithmic measures of information expressed by the neperian logarithm; for example, the decision content of a character set of eight characters equals 2.079 natural units of information. (A) (B)
- information costs:** costs, including time, expended in securing data.
- information feedback system:** synonymous with *message feedback system*.
- information flow analysis:** organizing and analyzing approaches to gather facts and information about an organization, initialization, and flow to final user of reports throughout an organization.
- information heading:** that part of a message containing control information such as the identification of originating station and message routing information.
- information input:** data fed into a computer.
- information interchange:** the process of sending and receiving data in such a manner that the information content or meaning assigned to the data is not altered during the transmission. (A)
- information management system:** a system established for creating, updating, and maintaining a file or data base.
- information measure:** in information theory, a suitable function of the frequency of occurrence of a specified event from a set of possible events conventionally taken as a measure of the relative value of the intelligence conveyed by this occurrence. In information theory, the term *event* is to be understood as used in the theory of probability. For instance, the presence of a given element of a set, the occurrence of a specified character or of a specified word in a message. (A) (B)
- information processing:** synonym for *data processing*. (A) (B)
- information rate:** see *average information rate*. (A)
- information retrieval (IR):** actions, methods, and procedures for recovering stored data to provide information on a given subject.
- information retrieval system:** a computing system application designed to recover specific information from a mass of data.
- information revolution:** the name given to the present era because of the impact of computer technology on society.
- information routing:** choosing a path for the transmission of data to a particular destination.
- information science:** the study of how data are processed and transmitted through digital-processing equipment. Synonymous with *informatics*.
- information separator (IS):** any control character used to delimit like units of data in a hierarchic arrangement of data. The name of the separator does not necessarily indicate the units of data that it separates. Synonymous with *separating character*. (A) (B)
- information sink:** see *data sink*.
- information source:** synonym for *message source*. (B) See *data source*.
- information storage and retrieval:** utilizing a computer system for storing significant amounts of related data, items of which can rapidly and easily be retrieved and viewed.