

data communications dictionary

Charles J. Sippl

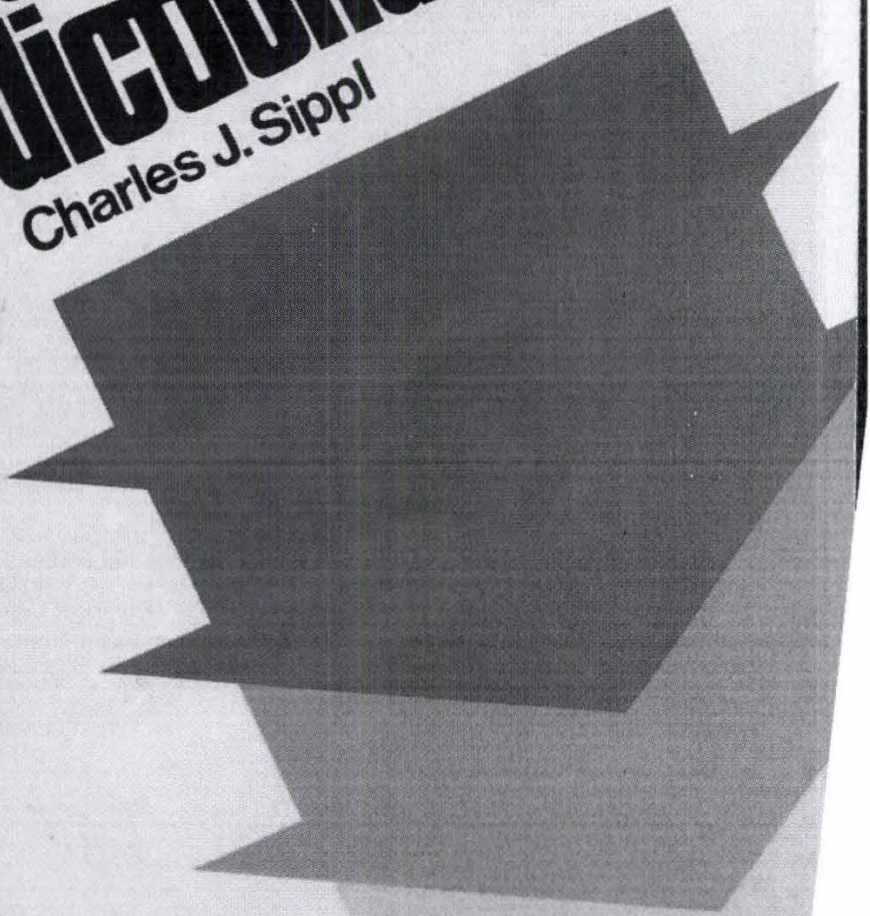


EXHIBIT
1194
1/20/25 CK

Copyright © 1976 by Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc.

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number: 76-3739

ISBN: 0-442-27622-2

ISBN: 0-442-21931-8 pbk.

All rights reserved. No part of this work covered by the copyright hereon may be reproduced or used in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without permission of the publisher.

Manufactured in the United States of America

Published by Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Inc.
135 West 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10020

Van Nostrand Reinhold Limited
1410 Birchmount Road
Scarborough, Ontario M1P 2E7, Canada

Van Nostrand Reinhold
480 Latrobe Street
Melbourne, Victoria 3000, Australia

Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Limited
Molly Millars Lane
Wokingham, Berkshire, England

15 14 13 12 11 10 9 8

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Sippl, Charles J

Data communications dictionary.

1. Data transmission systems—Dictionaries.
2. Electronic data processing—Dictionaries. I. Title.
TK5105.S56 1976 001.6'4'03 76-3739
ISBN 0-442-27622-2
ISBN 0-442-21931-8 pbk.

retransmission ACK/NAK

vertical section and circular in the horizontal section, is illuminated by a corrugated feed horn in the equipment enclosure.

retransmission ACK/NAK—When an error detecting scheme is used, some means must be provided for retransmission of the block in error. The receiver may signal the sender with an acknowledgment (ACK) of error-free receipt or a negative acknowledgment (NAK) of error detection. To allow for lost messages, the sender usually retransmits upon receipt of a NAK or when a specified time has elapsed without receipt of an ACK. This is one form of automatic repeat request (ARQ).

retrieval—See information retrieval.

retrieval, false—Library references that are not pertinent to, but are vaguely related to, the subject of the library search, and are sometimes obtained by automatic search methods.

retrieval, information—The methods and procedures for recovering specific information from stored data. See also retrieval, message.

retrieval, message—The recall of messages from a log or queue, some time after the messages have been handled by a message switching system.

retrieval, textual—The automatic recognition, selection, interpretation, and manipulation of words, phrases, sentences, or any data in any form, but particularly in a textual structure, and the relating of these data for conclusions and useful results.

retrieve—To find and select specific information.

retry—In communications, resending 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—The mechanism providing for a return in the usual sense. In particular, a set of instructions at the end of a subroutine which permits control to return to the proper point in the main routine. See linkage.

return address—1. Relates to that part of a subprogram that connects it with the main program. 2. A process to gather or unite two or more separately written, assembled, or compiled programs or routines into various single operational entities; i.e., to complete linkage. Some computer systems have special program called linkage editors to correct address components into symbols or to perform relocation to avoid overlapping. 3. A communications line between two or more stations or terminals.

return, carriage—In a character-by-character printing mechanism, the operation that causes the next character to be printed at the left margin.

return code—A special code used to affect the execution of subsequently run routines.

return code register—One used to store data which controls the execution of follow-on or subsequent programs.

return from zero time—The elapsed time between the end of a pulse at full signal strength and the start of the absent electrical flow or some lower level on electrical flow. Contrasts with rise time.

reversible process

return point, no—A first instance in a program in which a rerun is no longer possible, since data may no longer be available.

return signal—Concerning the closed loop, that signal which results from a specific input signal and is transmitted by the loop and is to be subtracted from the input signal.

return to bias (RB)—A mode of recording in which the state of recording medium changes from a bias state to another state and returns to record binary 1.

return-to-bias recording—A means of return-to-reference recording in which each storage cell is permanently energized to a predetermined bias condition.

return-to-zero recording—A specific use of the return-to-reference recording in which the reference condition is zero magnetization.

reusable—An attribute that describes a program which can be used by several tasks without having to be reloaded.

reusable routine, re-entrant—A routine which can be utilized in two or more tasks simultaneously.

reusable, serially—An attribute possessed by a program that can be used for several tasks in sequence; i.e., one at a time without having to be reloaded into main memory for each additional use. (Contrast with re-entrant reusable).

revenue, marginal—The rate of change of income as a function of quantity.

reverse acting controller—That particular controller in which the absolute value of the output signal decreases in proportion as the absolute value of the input (measured variable) increases.

reverse bias—A voltage applied to a P-N crystal such that the positive terminal of the voltage is applied to the N section and the negative to the P section.

reverse brake solenoid—A specific electromechanical unit which, when energized, maintains a pressure via a brake pad which forces magnetic tape against an opposing brake pad to thus cause a halt in the reverse motion of the tape.

reverse break—Same as transmit interruption.

reverse channel—A means of sending and receiving at the same time in communications.

reverse code dictionary—See dictionary, reverse code.

reverse direction flow—In flowcharting, a flow in a direction other than left to right or top to bottom.

reverse key (exchange or recall key)—Reverses positions of two numbers such as dividend and divisor.

reverse scan—A particular editing operation designed to suppress zeros, i.e., to replace them with blanks and eliminate the zero suppression word mark.

reversible magnetic process—A device or mechanism of flux change within magnetic material whereby the flux returns to its first or initial state when the disturbing magnetic field is removed.

reversible process—Relates to a device or mechanism of flux change within a magnetic material