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- data module** [COMPUT SCI] A sealed disk drive unit that includes mechanical and electronic components for handling data stored on the disk. { 'dad·ə ,mäj·yül }
- data move instruction** [COMPUT SCI] An instruction in a computer program to transfer data between memory locations and registers or between the central processor and peripheral devices. { 'dad·ə ,müv in'stræk·shən }
- data name** [COMPUT SCI] A symbolic name used to represent an item of data in a source program, in place of the address of the data item. { 'dad·ə ,nām }
- data organization** [COMPUT SCI] Any one of the data management conventions for physical and spatial arrangement of the physical records of a data set. Also known as data set organization. { 'dad·ə ,ör·gə·nə,zā·shən }
- data origination** [COMPUT SCI] The process of putting data in a form that can be read by a machine. { 'dad·ə ə ,rij·ə'nā·shən }
- data patch panel** [COMMUN] A plugboard used to rearrange communications lines and modems by connecting them with double-ended cables, or to attach monitoring devices to analyze circuit signals. { 'dad·ə 'pach ,pan·əl }
- data plotter** [COMPUT SCI] A device which plots digital information in a continuous fashion. { 'dad·ə ,pläd·ər }
- data processing** [COMPUT SCI] Any operation or combination of operations on data, including everything that happens to data from the time they are observed or collected to the time they are destroyed. Also known as information processing. { 'dad·ə 'präs,es·inj }
- data processing center** [COMPUT SCI] A computer installation providing data processing service for others, sometimes called customers, on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis. { 'dad·ə 'präs,es·inj ,sent·ər }
- data processing inventory** [COMPUT SCI] An identification of all major data processing areas in an agency for the purpose of selecting and focusing upon those in which the use of automatic data processing (ADP) techniques appears to be potentially advantageous, establishing relative priorities and schedules for embarking on ADP studies, and identifying significant relationships among areas to pinpoint possibilities for the integration of systems. { 'dad·ə 'präs,es·inj ,in·vən ,tör·ē }
- data processor** [COMPUT SCI] **1.** Any device capable of performing operations on data, for instance, a desk calculator, an analog computer, or a digital computer. **2.** Person engaged in processing data. { 'dad·ə 'präs,es·ər }
- data protection** [COMPUT SCI] The safeguarding of data against unauthorized access or accidental or deliberate loss or damage. { 'dad·ə prə'tek·shən }
- data purification** [COMPUT SCI] The process of removing as many inaccurate or incorrect items as possible from a mass of data before automatic data processing is begun. { 'dad·ə pyür·ə fə'kā·shən }
- data rate** [COMMUN] The number of digital bits per second that are recorded or retrieved from a data storage device during the transfer of a large data block. { 'dad·ə ,rāt }
- data record** [COMPUT SCI] A collection of data items related in some fashion and usually contiguous in location. { 'dad·ə ,rek·ərd }
- data recorder** [COMPUT SCI] A keyboard device for entering data onto magnetic tape. { 'dad·ə ri,kör·dər }
- data reduction** [COMPUT SCI] The transformation of raw data into a more useful form. { 'dad·ə ri ,dæk·shən }
- data reduction system** *See* data-handling system. { 'dad·ə ri,dæk·shən ,sis·təm }
- data redundancy** [COMPUT SCI] The occurrence of values for data elements more than once within a file or database. { 'dad·ə ri,dən·dən·sē }
- data register** [COMPUT SCI] A register used in microcomputers to temporarily store data being transmitted to or from a peripheral device. { 'dad·ə ,rej·ə·stər }
- data representation** [COMPUT SCI] **1.** The way that the physical properties of a medium are used to represent data. **2.** The manner in which data is expressed symbolically by binary digits in a computer. { 'dad·ə ,rep·ri·zen'tā·shən }
- data retrieval** [COMPUT SCI] The searching, selecting, and retrieving of actual data from a personnel file, data bank, or other file. { 'dad·ə ri'trē·vəl }
- data rules** [COMPUT SCI] Conditions which must be met by data to be processed by a computer program. { 'dad·ə ,rülz }
- data scope** [ELECTR] An electronic display that shows the content of the information being transmitted over a communications channel. { 'dad·ə ,sköp }
- data security** [COMPUT SCI] The protection of data against the deliberate or accidental access of unauthorized persons. Also known as file security. { 'dad·ə sə,kyür·əd·ē }
- data set** [COMPUT SCI] **1.** A named collection of similar and related data records recorded upon some computer-readable medium. **2.** A data file in IBM 360 terminology. { 'dad·ə ,set }
- data set coupler** [COMPUT SCI] The interface between a parallel computer input/output bus and the serial input/output of a modem. { 'dad·ə ,set ,kəp·lər }
- data set label** [COMPUT SCI] A data element that describes a data set, and usually includes the name of the data set, its boundaries in physical storage, and certain characteristics of data items within the set. { 'dad·ə ,set ,lā·bəl }
- data set migration** [COMPUT SCI] The process of moving inactive data sets from on-line storage to back up storage in a time-sharing environment. { 'dad·ə ,set mī,grā·shən }
- data set organization** *See* data organization. { 'dad·ə ,set ,ör·gə·nə,zā·shən }
- data sink** [COMPUT SCI] A memory or recording device capable of accepting data signals from a data transmission device and storing data for future use. { 'dad·ə ,sɪŋk }