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remote access to the network server via a modem.
Acronym: RAS (R`A-S`). *See also* remote access.

remote administration \rə-mōt` əd-min-ə-strā`-shən\ *n.* The performance of system administration-related tasks via access from another machine in a network.

remote communications \rə-mōt` kə-myōō-nə-kā`shən\ *n.* Interaction with a remote computer through a telephone connection or another communications line.

remote computer system \rə-mōt` kəm-pyōō`tər si`stəm\ *n.* *See* remote system.

Remote Data Objects \rə-mōt` dā`tə ob`jekts, dat`ə\ *n.* An object-oriented data access tool featured in the Enterprise Edition of Visual Basic 4.0. Remote Data Objects have no native file format of their own; they can be used only with databases complying with the most recent ODBC standards. This feature is popular for its speed and minimal coding requirements. *Acronym:* RDO (R`D-O`). *See also* ODBC, Visual Basic.

remote login \rə-mōt` log`in, rē-mōt`\ *n.* The action of logging in to a computer at a distant location by means of a data communications connection with the computer that one is presently using. After remote login, the user's own computer behaves like a terminal connected to the remote system. On the Internet, remote login is done primarily by rlogin and telnet. *See also* rlogin¹ (definition 1), telnet¹.

remote procedure call \rə-mōt` prə-sē`jur kāl, rē-mōt`\ *n.* In programming, a call by one program to a second program on a remote system. The second program generally performs a task and returns the results of that task to the first program. *Acronym:* RPC (R`P-C`).

remote system \rə-mōt` si`stəm, rē-mōt`\ *n.* The computer or network that a remote user is accessing via a modem. *See also* remote access. *Compare* remote terminal.

remote terminal \rə-mōt` tər`mə-nəl, rē-mōt`\ *n.* A terminal that is located at a site removed from the computer to which it is attached. Remote terminals rely on modems and telephone lines to communicate with the host computer. *See also* remote access. *Compare* remote system.

removable disk \rə-mōv`ə-bl disk`\ *n.* A disk that can be removed from a disk drive. Floppy

disks are removable; hard disks usually are not. *Also called* exchangeable disk.

REM statement \rem` stāt`mənt\ *n.* Short for **remark statement**. A statement in the Basic programming language and the MS-DOS and OS/2 batch file languages that is used to add comments to a program or batch file. Any statement beginning with the word *REM* is ignored by the interpreter or compiler or the command processor. *See also* comment.

rename \rē-nām`\ *n.* A command in most file transfer protocol (FTP) clients and in many other systems that allows the user to assign a new name to a file or files.

render \ren`dər\ *vb.* To produce a graphic image from a data file on an output device such as a video display or printer.

rendering \ren`dər-ēng\ *n.* The creation of an image containing geometric models, using color and shading to give the image a realistic look. Usually part of a geometric modeling package such as a CAD program, rendering uses mathematics to describe the location of a light source in relation to the object and to calculate the way in which the light would create highlights, shading, and variations in color. Realism can range from opaque, shaded polygons to images approximating photographs in their complexity. *See also* ray tracing.

repaginate \rē`paj`ə-nāt\ *vb.* To recalculate the page breaks in a document.

Repeat \rə-pēt\ *n.* A command in Microsoft Word that causes all information contained in either the last command dialog box or the last uninterrupted editing session to be repeated.

repeat counter \rə-pēt` koun`tər\ *n.* A loop counter; typically, a register that holds a number representing how many times a repetitive process has been or is to be executed.

repeater \rə-pē`tər\ *n.* A device used on communications circuits that decreases distortion by amplifying or regenerating a signal so that it can be transmitted onward in its original strength and form. On a network, a repeater connects two networks or two network segments at the physical layer of the ISO/OSI model and regenerates the signal.

repeating Ethernet \rə-pē`tēng ē`thər-net\ *n.* *See* repeater.