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POLSKA AKADEMIA NAUK
INSTYTUT PODSTAW INFORMATYKI

JÓZEF MAROŃSKI, MARIA RUPIŃSKA

COMPUTER NETWORKS
— TERMINOLOGY

WARSZAWA – ŁÓDŹ 1980
PAŃSTWOWE WYDAWNICTWO NAUKOWE

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Abstract · Streszczenie · Содержание · Podání obsahu

The present work is a tentative uniform terminology of computer networks. In connection with the study of computer networks carried out by the Operating Systems Laboratory of the Institute of Computer Sciences of the Polish Academy of Sciences it was necessary to adopt a uniform nomenclature.

This work was carried out with a substantial support of the "Communication in Computer Systems and Networks" 03 Working Group of the Commission "Scientific Problems of Computer Technology" set up for many-sided cooperation among the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries.

The work was necessary to make sure that opinions and experience exchanged at seminars be unequivocal. As a result, a lexicon comprising 441 entries in the English, Polish, Russian and Czech languages has been compiled to satisfy the requirements of the 03 Working Group. Most of the English terms were derived from: E. Stelmach – *Introduction to minicomputer networks*, J. Martin – *Future developments in telecommunications* and D. Davies, B. Barber – *Communication networks for computers*.

Special thanks are due to J. Puzman from the Federal Ministry of Technology and Investments of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and to W. I. Drožžinov from the Institute of Applied Mathematics of the USSR Academy of Sciences for the assistance granted in the work on the Russian and Czech terminology.

It is understandable that the work does not encompass the whole subject. Any suggestions concerning the entries and proposals to add new ones will be welcome.

Sieci komputerowe – terminologia

Niniejsza praca jest próbą ujednolicenia terminologii stosowanej w dziedzinie sieci komputerowych i wiąże się z pracami badawczymi prowadzonymi przez Zespół Systemów Operacyjnych Instytutu Podstaw Informatyki PAN. Terminologia była również dyskutowana na posiedzeniach Grupy Roboczej 03 „Problemy Komunikacji w Systemach i w Sieciach Komputerowych” Komisji Wielostronnej Współpracy Akademii Nauk Krajów Socjalistycznych w ramach problemu „Naukowe Problemy Techniki Obliczeniowej” i spotkała się z uznaniem jej członków.

W wyniku wymiany opinii na prowadzonym w pracowni seminarium powstał zbiór zawierający 441 haseł w językach: angielskim i polskim oraz na wniosek przedstawicieli RG 03 – w rosyjskim i czeskim. Opracowane hasła opierają się głównie na następujących pozycjach: E. Stelmach – *Introduction to minicomputer networks*, J. Martin – *Future developments in telecommunications* i D. Davies, B. Barber – *Communication networks for computers*.

Szczególnie podziękowania autorzy składają J. Puzmanowi z Federalnego Ministerstwa Techniki i Inwestycji Czechosłowacji oraz W. I. Drožžinowowi z Instytutu Zastosowań Matematyki Akademii Nauk ZSRR za pomoc przy opracowaniu terminologii w języku czeskim i rosyjskim.

Zdjajemy sobie sprawę z tego, że opracowanie nasze nie jest kompletne. Wszelkie uwagi dotyczące haseł i nowych propozycji postaramy się uwzględnić w następnym wydaniu.

Вычислительные сети – терминология

Предлагаемая работа является попыткой установления единой терминологии, используемой в области вычислительных сетей. Эта работа является дополнением к исследовательским работам, проводимых в Лаборатории операционных систем Института вычислительной техники АН ПНР и поддерживалась Рабочей Группой 03 „Проблемы коммуникации в вычислительных системах и в вычислительных сетях“ Комиссии многостороннего сотрудничества Академий наук социалистических стран по проблеме „Научные вопросы вычислительной техники“.

В результате обмена мнениями, на проводимых в лаборатории семинарах, был создан словарь, содержащий 441 терминов на английском и польском языках, затем по предложению представителей РГ 03 словарь был дополнен соответствующими терминами на чешском и русском языках. При разработке словаря в значительной мере использовались работы: E. Stelmach – *Introduction to minicomputer networks*, J. Martin – *Future developments in telecommunications*, D. Davies, B. Barber – *Communication networks for computers*.

Авторы выражают глубокую благодарность Я. Пузману из Федерального министерства техники и инвестиций Чехословакии и В. И. Дрожинову из Института прикладной математики АН СССР за оказанную помощь при разработке терминологии на чешском и русском языках.

Очевидно, что наша работа далека от совершенства. Все замечания к указанным терминам как и предложения новых терминов мы учтем в следующем указании.

Počítačové sítě – terminologie

Předloženo vypracování, je to zkouška unifikace terminologie používané v oboru počítačových sítí. Tato práce vede kolektiv Operačních Systémů Institutu Základů Informatiky Polské Akademie Věd. Terminologie byla diskutovaná na schůzi Pracovní Skupiny 03 „Problemy Komunikace v Počítačových Systémech a Sítích“ Komise Mnohostranné Spolupráce Akademie Věd Socialistických Států v mezích problému „Vědecké Problémy Přepracitací Techniky“ a potkála se s uznáním jí členů.

Výsledkem výměny názorů je souhrn, který obsahuje 441 heslo v angličtině a polštině, a v souvislosti s návrhem představitelů RG 03, také v ruštině a češtině. Základem vypracování hesel byly následující práce: E. Stelmach – *Introduction to minicomputer networks*, J. Martin – *Future developments in telecommunications* a také D. Davies, B. Barber – *Communication networks for computers*.

Podrobně děkujeme Pánu J. Pužmanovi s Federálním Ministerstvem pro Technický a Investiční Rozvoj Československa a také V. J. Droždinovovi s Institutem Přípravobení Matematiky Akademie Věd Sovětského Svazu za pomoc při vypracování terminologie v češtině a ruštině.

Uvědomovujeme si, že naše vypracování není kompletní. Všechny poznámky, které se tikají hesel a nových návrhů, postarame se přichlepnout k následnému vydání.

TERMINOLOGY

1 Acceptor of data

odbiorca danych
потребитель данных
prijemac dat

A device capable of accepting data in a controlled manner; it is used in British Standard Interface Specifications to refer to device which takes data from a source.

2 Access control

sterowanie dostępu
управление доступом
řízení přístupu

The tasks imposed on a network or any of its components, performed by hardware, software, and administrative controls, to control usage of the system. Included are monitoring of system operation, insuring of data integrity, user identification, recording system access and changes, and methods for granting users access.

3 Acoustic coupler

łącznik akustyczny •
устройство акустического
соединения
měnič signálů s akustickou
vazbou

A device that converts digital electrical signals into audio signals, enabling data to be transmitted over the public telephone network via a conventional telephone handset.

4 Adaptive equalization

korygowanie adaptacyjne
адаптивная компенсация
adaptivní vyrovnávání

An equalization which is adjusted during the transmission of data so that it adapts to changing line characteristics.

5 Adaptive routing

adaptacyjny wybór trasy
адаптивный выбор маршрута
adaptivní směrování

A routing in which the behaviour of the transmission adapts to network changes such as changes of traffic pattern or failures. The "experience" used for adaptation comes from the data traffic being carried. The term "alternate routing" is sometimes used to cover failure situations.

6 Address

adres
адрес
adresa

A coded representation of the destination of data, or of their originating terminal. Multiple terminals on one communication line, for example, must have unique addresses. Telegraph messages reaching a switching centre carry an address before their text to indicate the destination of the message.

7 Address field

pole adresowe
адресное поле
adresové pole

The sequence of eight (or any multiple of eight, if extended) bits immediately following the opening flag sequence of a frame identifying the station sending (or designated to receive) the frame in HDLC protocol.

8 Affirmative acknowledgment (ACK)	This reply indicate that the previous transmission block was accepted by the receiver and that it is ready to accept the next block of the transmission. Use of ACK 0 and ACK 1 alternately (DLE 0 and DLE 1 sequences in binary synchronous communications) provides sequential checking control for a series of replies. ACK is also an affirmative (ready to receive) reply to a station selection (multipoint), or to an initialization sequence (line bid) in point-to-point operation.
9 ALOHA	Experimental radio computer communication network at University of Hawaii.
sieć komputerowa ALOHA сеть ЭВМ ALOHA počítačová síť ALOHA	
10 Alphabet	A table of correspondence between an agreed set of characters and the coded signals which represent them.
alfabet таблица кодов алфавитно-цифровых данных (алфавит) abeceda	
11 Alternate route	A secondary path used to reach a destination if the primary path is unavailable.
trasa zastępcza резервный маршрут (путь) vedlejší cesta	
12 Alternate routing	Assignment of a secondary communications path to a destination when the primary path is unavailable.
wybór zastępczej trasy маршрутизация (проводка) по резервным путям obchozí směrování	
13 American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)	This is a seven-bit-plus parity code established by the American National Standards Institute (formerly American Standards Association) to achieve compatibility between data services. Also called USASCII.
standardowy kod amerykański dla wymiany informacji американский стандартный код для обмена информацией americká norma abecedy pro výměnu dat	
14 Amplitude modulation (AM)	One of many ways of modifying a sine wave signal in order to make it "carry" information. The sine wave, or "carrier" wave, has its amplitude modified in accordance with the information to be transmitted.
modulacja amplitudy амплитудная модуляция amplitudová modulace	
15 Analog channel	A channel on which the information transmitted can take any value between the limits defined by the channel. Most voice channels are analog channels.
kanał analogowy аналоговый канал analogový kanál	

16 Analog data	Data in the form of continuously variable physical quantities. Compare with digital data.
dane analogowe аналоговые данные analogová data	
17 Analog transmission	Transmission of a continuously variable signal as opposed to a discretely variable signal. Physical quantities such as temperature are continuously variable and so are described as "analog". Data characters, on the other hand, are coded in discrete separate pulses or signal levels, and are referred to as "digital". The normal way of transmitting a telephone, or voice, signal has been analog; but now digital encoding (using PCM) is coming into use over trunks.
transmisja analogowa аналоговая передача analogový prenos	
18 Analysis mode	A mode of operation in which the performance of the system is monitored by special programs for subsequent analysis. When the system is running in analysis mode, program testing data or statistical data may be automatically recorded.
tryb analizy systemu режим регистрации režim analýzy	
19 Anisochronous signal	A signal which is not related to any clock and in which transitions could occur at any time.
sygnał anizochroniczny асинхронный сигнал anisochronní signál	
20 Application program	The working program in a system may be classed as application program and supervisory program. The application programs are the main data-processing programs. They contain no input-output coding except in the form of macro-instructions that transfer control to the supervisory program. They are usually unique to one type of application, whereas the supervisory program could be used for a variety of different application types. A number of different terms are used for these two classes of program.
program użytkowy прикладная программа aplikaciální program	
21 ARPA	The resource-sharing, heterogeneous, distributed computer network supported by Advanced Research Project Agency of the US Department of Defence.
Sieć komputerowa ARPA сеть ЭВМ ARPA počítačová síť ARPA	
22 Association	A logical connection between two ports for transport of letters.
asocjacja ассоциация logické spojení	
23 Asynchronous transmission	Transmission in which time intervals between transmitted characters may be of unequal length. See also: start-stop transmission.
transmisja asynchroniczna асинхронная передача asynchronní prenos	
24 Audio frequencies	Frequencies which can be heard by the human ear (usually between 15 cycles and 20.000 cycles per second).
częstotliwości akustyczne звуковые частоты rozhlasové kmitočty	

25 AUTODIN — Automatic Digital Network

sieć komunikacyjna AUTODIN
сеть передачи AUTODIN
datová síť AUTODIN

Data communications network of the US Department of Defense, consisted of five, fully interconnected by transmission lines, nodal switches in 1963 and nineteen in 1973. The basic function of AUTODIN is to accept, process, store and deliver digital message traffic to and from subscribers located around the world. It employ store-and-forward concept of message transmission.

26 Automatic calling unit (ACU)

autowzywak
автоматическое вызывное устройство
jednotka pro samočinnou volbu

A dialing device supplied by the communications common carrier. This device permits a business machine to automatically dial calls over the communications network.

27 Automatic calling unit (ADU)

automatyczny zespół wybierający
автоматическое наборное устройство
jednotka pro samočinnou volbu

A device capable of automatically generating dialing digits. Compare with Automatic Calling Unit.

28 Automatic equalization

korygowanie automatyczne
автоматическая компенсация
automatické vyrovnávání

A change in a transmission channel characteristics which is adjusted automatically while sending special signals. See also: adaptive equalization.

29 Automatic request for repetition system (ARQ system)

system automatycznej retransmisji
система с автозапросом повторения
systém s opakováním (systém s rozhodovací zpětnou vazbou)

A system employing an error-detecting code and so conceived that any false signal initiates a repetition of the transmission of the character incorrectly received.

30 Background processing

przetwarzanie tła
фоновая обработка
základní zpracování

The automatic execution of a low-priority computer program when higher priority programs are not using the system resources.

31 Backward channel

kanał powrotny
обратный канал
zpětný kanál

A channel in which the signal transmission is from data sink to data source, usually subvoice grade channel.

32 Backward supervision

sterowanie wsteczne
обратное управление
řízení ve zpětném směru

The use of supervisory sequences sent from the slave to the master station.

33 Bandwidth	The range of frequencies assigned to a channel or system. The difference expressed in hertz between the highest and lowest frequencies of a band.
34 Baseband signalling	Transmission of a signal at its original frequencies, i.e., unmodulated, but contained in a given bandwidth.
transmisja w paśmie podstawowym передача видеосигналов přenos v základním pásmu	
35 Batch processing	A technique of data processing in which jobs are collected and grouped before processing. Data thus are normally processed in a deferred mode.
przetwarzanie wsadowe пакетная обработка dávkové zpracování	
36 Baud	A unit of signalling speed equal to the number of discrete conditions or signal events per second. In asynchronous transmission, the unit of signalling speed corresponding to one unit interval per second; that is, if the duration of the unit interval is 20 milliseconds, the signalling speed is 50 baud. Baud is the same as "bits per second" only if each signal event represents exactly one bit.
bod бод baud	
37 Baudot code	A code for the transmission of data in which five bits represent one character. It is named for Emile Baudot, a pioneer in printing telegraphy. The name is usually applied to the code used in many teleprinter systems, which was first used by Murray, a contemporary of Baudot.
kod Baudota код Бодо Baudotův kód	
38 Binary digit (bit)	The smallest unit of information in a binary system. A bit represents the choice between a mark or space (one or zero) condition.
bit двоичная цифра (бит) bit	
39 Binary synchronous communications (BSC)	A uniform protocol, using a defined set of control characters and control character sequences, for synchronized transmission of binary coded data between stations in a data communications system. Also called: BISYNC.
binarna transmisja synchroniczna двоичная синхронная передача dvojkový synchronní přenos	
40 Bipolar coding	A method of transmitting a binary stream in which 0 is sent as no pulse and binary 1 is sent as an electric pulse which alternates in sign for each 1 that is sent. The signal is therefore ternary.
kodowanie bipolarne биполяриное кодирование bipolární kódování	
41 Bipolar violation	In a waveform which is mainly bipolar, there may be violations of the bipolar rule, i.e. a 1 pulse that has the same sign as the preceding 1 pulse. A violation may be used deliberately to carry information outside the binary stream.
zakłócenie bipolarności нарушение биполярности porušení bipolarity	

42 Bit rate	The speed at which bits are transmitted, usually expressed in bits per second.
szybkość transmisijska скорость передачи битов přenosová rychlosť	
43 Bit stuffing	The technique of achieving of the transparency in bit oriented line control procedures. Insertion into a binary stream of an occasional "dummy" bit so that the mean data rate is slightly less than the bit signalling rate of the channel. The position of the stuffed bits is sometimes signalled on a supplementary channel. Also called: pulse stuffing.
wypełnianie bitami битовое заполнение bitove vyrovnávaní	
44 Block	A group of characters transmitted as a unit, over which a coding procedure is usually applied for synchronization or error control purposes. See also: packet.
blok блок blok	
45 Block-chaining	A block of data in core is associated with another block so that an item or queue of items may occupy more than one block. The linkage between the blocks may be by programming or, on some machines, it may be automatic.
łączenie bloków сцепление блоков řetězení bloků	
46 Block character check (BCC)	The result of a transmission error verification algorithm accumulated over a transmission block, and normally appended at the end; e.g., CRC, LRC.
znak kontrolny bloku контрольный (проверочный) символ блока kontrolní znak bloku	
47 Block check	A system or error control based on the check that some preset rules for the formation of blocks are observed.
kontrola bloku контроль блока kontrola bloku	
48 Both-way	A mode of operation on two channels so that transmission may occur simultaneously. One of the channels is equipped for transmission in one direction only while the other is equipped for transmission in the opposite direction.
dupleks дуплекс oboustranný	
49 Broadband channel	Synonym: wideband channel.
kanał szerokopasmowy широкополосный канал širokopásmový kanál	
50 Broadband exchange (BEX)	Public switched communication system of Western Union, featuring various bandwidth FDX connections.
centrala szerokopasmowa широкополосная станция širokopásmová ústredňa	

51 Buffer	A storage device used to compensate for a difference in the rate of data flow when transmitting data from one device to another.
bufor буфер vyrovňávací paměť	
52 Bulk redundancy	A method of coding an anisochronous channel on a synchronous stream of bits in which a 1 state is represented by a string of 1's while it lasts, and on 0 state by a string 0's. It is a redundant method because the strings must be long ones to reduce telegraph distortion when the anisochronous signal is reconstructed.
redundancia grupowa избыточная пачка nadbytečnost opakováním	
53 Burst isochronous	A signal which consists of bursts of digits synchronized to a clock, interspersed by "silent" periods when no bits are present. To indicate the bursts and silence intervals a special clock must be provided which operates only when bits are present. This is called a "stuffing clock".
sygnał odcinkowo-synchronizowany кусочно-синхронный сигнал arytmický signál	
54 Byte	A binary element string operated upon as a unit and usually shorter than a computer word, e.g., six-bit, eight-bit, or nine-bit bytes.
bajt байт slabika	
55 Byte multiplexing	The form of time-division multiplexing in which the whole of a byte from one sub-channel is sent as a unit, and bytes from different sub-channels follow in successive time slots.
multiplekowanie bajtów мультиплексирование байтов slabikové dělení	
56 Byte stuffing	The technique of achieving transparency in byte oriented line control procedures. Insertion into a byte stream of some "dummy" bytes so that the mean rate is less than the rate of the channel. The qualifying bit, if used can distinguish the dummy bytes, which then appear as a part of a control signal.
wypełnianie bajtami байтовое заполнение slabikové vyrovnávání	
57 Cable	Assembly of one or more electric conductors within an enveloping protective sheath, so constructed as to permit the use of conductors separately or in groups.
kabel кабель kabel	
58 Carrier	A continuous frequency wave capable of being modulated, or impressed with a second (information carrying) signal. Also: Company which provides users with a technical means to transmit messages (used in USA).
fala nośna несущая (частота) nosný kmitočet	
59 Carrier system	A means of obtaining a number of channels over a single path by modulating each channel on a different carrier frequency and demodulating at the receiving point to restore the signals to their original form.
system nošny канал с раздлением частот system innohonásobné telefonie	

60 Cathode-ray tube (CRT)	A television-like picture tube used in visual display devices.
lampa oscyloskopowa электроннолучевая трубка obrazovka	
61 Centralized computer network	A computer network configuration in which a central node provides computing power, total control, or other services. Compare: decentralized network.
sieć komputerowa scentralizowana централизованная сеть ЭВМ centralizovaná počítačová síť	
62 Central office	The place where communications common carriers terminate customer lines and locate the switching equipment which interconnects those lines. Also referred to as an exchange, end office, and local central office.
centrala telefoniczna центральная станция ústředna	
63 Chaining of I/O commands	The linking together (in a chain) the commands which initiate input/output operations. When one command is finished the next one in the chain begins operation.
sekwencja rozkazów we/wy цепление команд ввода/вывода řetězení vstupních/výstupních po-velů	
64 Channel	<p>1) That part of a communications system that connects a message source to a message sink. See also: information channel.</p> <p>2) A means of one way transmission.</p>
kanał канал kanál	
65 Channel capacity	The maximum bit rate that can be handled by the telecommunication channel.
przepustowość kanału пропускная способность (ем-кость) канала kapacita kanálu	
66 Channel waiting queue	A group of items in the system waiting for the attention of the channel scheduler program.
kolejka do kanału очередь ожидания канала čekací řada kanálů	
67 Character	A letter, figure, number, punctuation mark or other sign contained in a message. Besides such characters, there may be characters for special symbols and some control functions.
znak знак znak	
68 Characteristic distortion	Distortion caused by transients which, as a result of the modulation, are present in the transmission channel and depend on its transmission qualities.
zniekształcenie charakterystyczne характеристическое искажение charakteristické zkreslení	

69 Character stuffing	The technique of achieving of the transparency in character oriented line control procedures. Insertion into character stream of an occasional "dummy" character so that the mean data rate is slightly less than rate of the channel. The position of the stuffed character is sometimes signalled on a supplementary channel.
70 CIGALE	Store-and-forward packet switching subnetwork within CYCLADES.
wypełnianie znakami знаковое заполнение znakové vyrovnávání	
подсеть коммутации пакетов сети ЭВМ CYCLADES	
komunikační systém počítačové sítě CYCLADES	
71 CIRCUIT	In communications the complete electrical path providing one or two-way communication between two points comprising associated go and return channels. Compare: channel.
obwód	
цепь	
spoj, okruh	
72 Circuit switching	A method of communications, where an electrical connection between calling and called stations is established on demand for exclusive use of the circuit until the connection is released. See also: packet switching, store and forward, message switching. Synonym: line switching.
komutacja łączny	
коммутация линий	
prepojování okruhu	
73 Circular buffer	A form of queue in which items are placed in successive locations in a store and are later taken from these locations in the same sequence. Two pointers keep track of the head and tail of the queue. When a pointer reaches the end of the available store it returns to the beginning. The items in the circular buffer may themselves be pointers to the items in the queue.
bufor cykliczny	
кольцевой буфер	
cyklicka vyrovnávací paměť	
74 Clock	A repetitive signal used to control a synchronous process such as logic or transmission.
zegar	
часы	
hodiny	
75 Clock interrupt	A type of interrupt which occurs at regular intervals and is used to initiate process such as polling which must happen regularly.
przerwanie zegarowe	
прерывание от часов	
přerušení od hodin	
76 Clock recovery	The extraction from the signal received on a synchronous channel of the clock signal which accompanies the data, usually done by auxiliary equipment in modem.
odzyskanie sygnału	
выделение синхросигнала	
obnova hodin	

77	Code kod код kód	1) A set of unambiguous rules specifying the way in which data may be represented, e.g., the set of correspondences in the standard code for information interchange. 2) In data communications, a system of rules and conventions according to which the signals representing data can be formed, transmitted, received and processed. 3) In data processing, to represent data of a computer program in a symbolic form that can be accepted by a data processor.
78	Coded character set zakodowany zbiór znaków кодированный набор знаков zakódovaná množina znaků	A finite set of characters arranged in a specified order according to given rules and conventions.
79	Code transparent transmission transmisja transparentna (przezroczysta) передача прозрачным кодом kódově nezávislý přenos	A transmission process which is capable of handling any character set of binary arrangement.
80	Cohesion kohezja минимальное сечение minimalní řez	The minimum number of links which, if they were removed, could disconnect the network i.e. divide it into at least two parts which are not joined by any links.
81	Comité Consultatif Internationale de Telegraphie et Telephonie (CCITT) Międzynarodowy Komitet Konsultacyjny Telefonii i Telegrafii Международный Консультативный Комитет по Телефонии и Телеграфии Mezinárodní Poradní Sbor pro Telegrafii a Telefonii	An international consultative committee that sets international communications usage recommendations.
82	Common carrier instytucja świadcząca usługi łączności фирма, предоставляющая услуги в области связи společnost poskytující spojové služby	In data communications, a public utility company that is recognized by an appropriate regulatory agency as having a vested interest and responsibility in furnishing communication services to the general public, e.g., Western Union, The Bell System. See also: value added service.
83	Communication computer komputer komunikacyjny коммуникационная ЭВМ komunikační počítač	A computer that acts as the interface between another computer or terminal and a network, or a computer controlling data flow in a network. See also: front-end computer, switching computer, concentrator.

84	Communication control character znak sterujący transmisją знак управления передачей znak řízení přenosu	A functional character intended to control or facilitate transmission over data networks. There are ten control characters specified in ASCII which form the basis for character-oriented communications control procedures. See also: control character.
85	Communication protocol protokół komunikacyjny коммуникационный протокол protokol řízení komunikace	See: protocol.
86	Com pandor kom pandor командирующее устройство kom pandor	A combination of a compressor at one point in a communication path for reducing the volume range of signals, followed by an expandor at another point for restoring the original volume range. Usually its purpose is to improve the ratio of the signal to the interference entering in the path between the compressor and expandor.
87	Com pressor kom presor компрессор kom presor	Electronic device which compresses the volume range of a signal, used in a compandor (q.v.). An "expandor" restores the original volume range after transmission.
88	Computer network sieć komputerowa сеть ЭВМ počítačová síť	An interconnection of computer systems, terminals and communications facilities.
89	Concentrator koncentrator концентратор koncentrátor	A communications device that provides communications capability between many operating low speed channels and one or more high speed channels. Usually asynchronous mode, different speeds, codes, and protocols can be accommodated on the low-speed side. The low-speed channels usually operate in contention requiring buffering. The concentrator may have the capability to be polled by a computer, and may in turn poll terminals.
90	Conditioning wyrównywanie согласование vyrovnávání přenosových charakteristik	Additional equipment in leased voice-grade lines to provide specified minimum values of line characteristics required for data transmission, e.g., equalization and echo suppression.
91	Congestion przeciążenie перегрузка přetížení	Any communication network has a limit to the traffic it can carry. Beyond that limit the network must somehow restrict traffic. Congestion means the condition in which traffic is thus restricted.

92 Connection	The established path between two or more terminal installations. It is a permanent connection when it is established without using switching facilities, and temporary connection when it is established by using switching facilities. It may consist of one or more channels in tandem.
93 Connect time	A measure of system usage by a user, usually the time interval during which the user terminal was on line during a session.
czas trwania połączenia время сеанса (связи) doba připojení	
94 Console	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A part of a computer used for communication between operator or maintenance engineer and the computer. 2) Part of a terminal providing user input and output capability.
95 Contention	A method of line control in which the terminals request to transmit. If the channel in question is free, transmission goes ahead; if it is not free, the terminal will have to wait until it becomes free. The queue of contention requests may be built up by the computer, and this can either be in a prearranged sequence or in the sequence in which the requests are made.
kontencja состязание ohlášení	
96 Control character	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A character whose occurrence in a particular context initiates, modifies, or stops a control function. 2) In the ASCII code, any of the 32 characters in the first columns of the standard code table. See also: communication control character.
znak sterujący управляющий знак řídící znak	
97 Control field	The sequence of eight (or more if extended control field) bits immediately following the address field of the frame.
pole sterowania управляющее поле řídící pole	
98 Control mode	The state that all terminals on a line must be in to allow line control actions, or terminal selection to occur. When all terminals on a line are in the control mode, characters on the line are viewed as control characters performing line discipline, that is, polling or addressing.
tryb sterowania режим управления režim řízení	
99 Control procedure	The procedure used to control the orderly communication of information between stations on a data link. See also: protocol.
procedura sterująca процедура управления řídící postup	
100 Control signals	Digital signals which pass between one part of communication system and another as part of the mechanism of controlling the system,
sygnały sterujące сигналы управления řídící signály	

101 Control station	The station on a network which supervises the network control procedures such as polling, selecting and recovery. It is also responsible for establishing order on the line in the event of connection, or any other abnormal situation, arising between any stations on the network. Compare: tributary station.
102 Conversational konwersacyjny (dialogowy) tryb pracy диалоговый konverzační	Pertaining to a mode of processing that involves step-by-step interaction between the user at a terminal by means of keyboard and display and a computer, usually by sequence of questions — answers.
103 Credit kredyt кредит kredit	The information about number of packets or letters which may be transmitted.
104 Cross-bar switch wybierak krzyżowy координатный искатель křížový spínač	A switch having a plurality of vertical paths, a plurality of horizontal paths, and electromagnetically operated mechanical means of interconnecting one of the vertical paths with any of the horizontal paths.
105 Cross-bar system system krzyżowy координатная система systém s křížovými spináči	A type of line-switching system which uses cross-bar switches.
106 Cross talk przesłuch наводка (между каналами) přeslech	The unwanted transfer of energy from one circuit, called the disturbing circuit, to another circuit, called the disturbed circuit.
107 CTNE sieć komputerowa CTNE сеть ЭВМ CTNE počítačova síť CTNE	The centralized, heterogeneous computer network implemented by CTNE in Spain.
108 CYBERNET sieć komputerowa CYBERNET сеть ЭВМ CYBERNET počítačova síť CYBERNET	Control Data Corporation's distributed heterogeneous network interconnecting nationwide locations using mixture of voice, telegraph and wideband communication links.
109 CYCLADES sieć komputerowa CYCLADES сеть ЭВМ CYCLADES počítačova síť CYCLADES	A general purpose distributed computer network constructed under the sponsorship of the French government. With 16 host computers, it uses a distributed five node packet-switching communications subnetwork CIGALE with Mitra-15 minicomputers as nodes.

110 Cyclic redundancy check (CRC)	An error detection scheme in which the check character is generated by taking the remainder after dividing all the serialized bits in a block of data by a predetermined binary number.
kontrola redundancji cyklicznej контрольные символы циклического кода kontrola nadbytečnosti cyklického kódu	
111 Data dane данные data	Numbers, facts, instructions etc. which are represented in a formalized manner for processing, storage or transmission. By contrast "information" is the significance attached to the data by people, but the distinction is not always recognized.
112 Data access arrangement (DAA) wyposażenie dostępu do sieci устройство подключения к сети связи datový připojovací člen	Data communication equipment furnished by a common carrier, permitting attachment of privately owned data terminal and data communication equipment to the common carrier network.
113 Data acquisition akwizycja danych сбор данных pořizování dat	The retrieval of data from remote sites initiated by a central computer system; e.g., retrieving data during off-hours processing from a previously mounted magnetic tape at an unattended terminal; or taking periodic readings from an unattended real-time station.
114 Data base baza danych база данных databáze	A structured collection of information as an entity or collection of related files treated as an entity.
115 Data collection zbieranie danych сбор данных sběr dat	The act of bringing data from one or more points to a central point.
116 Data communication transmisja danych передача данных přenos dat	The interchange of data messages from one point to another over communications channels. See also: data transmission.
117 Data communication equipment (DCE) urządzenie komunikacyjne transmisji danych средства передачи данных ukončující zařízení datového okruhu (UZD)	The equipment that provides the functions required to establish, maintain, and terminate a connection, the signal conversion, and coding required for communication between data terminal equipment and data circuit. The data communication equipment may or may not be an integral part of a computer; e.g., a modem. See also: terminal installation, data link.

118 Data communication system	A system of two or more data communication devices and communication links for the purpose of data exchanges.
119 Data compression kompresja danych сжатие данных komprese dat	A technique whereby a repetitive string of data (usually on a byte basis) is transmitted as a count plus a string value.
120 Data concentration koncentrace danych концентрация данных koncentrace dat	Collection of data at an intermediate point from several low and medium-speed lines for retransmission across high-speed lines.
121 Datagram (DG) datagram дейтаграмма datagram	A network service protocol in which a message that can be contained in the data field of any one packet is delivered to the destination identified by its address field.
122 Data integrity integralność danych вероятность необнаруженной ошибки neporušenost dat	A performance measure based on the rate of undetected errors.
123 Data link łącze transmisji danych канал передачи данных datovy spoj	An assembly of terminal installations and the interconnecting circuits operating according to a particular method that permits information to be exchanged between terminal installations. Note: The method of operation is defined by particular transmission codes, transmission modes, direction and control.
124 Data link escape (DLE) znak sterujący DLE авторегистр autoregistr	A control character used exclusively to provide supplementary line-control signals (control character sequences or DLE sequences). These are mainly two-character sequences where the first character is DLE. The second character varies according to the function desired and the code used.
125 Data origination powstawanie danych порождение данных vznik dat, prvotní pořizování dat	The earliest stage at which the source material is first put into machine-readable form or directly into electrical signals.
126 Dataphone datafon фирменный знак компаний AT&T и Bell služba datafon	Both a service mark and a trademark of AT & T and the Bell System. As a service mark it indicates the transmission of data over the telephone network. As a trademark it identifies the communications equipment furnished by the Bell System for data communications services.

127 Data-phone digital service (DDS)	A communications service of the Bell System in which data is transmitted in digital rather than analog form, thus eliminating the need for modems.
128 Data rate szybkość przesyłania danych скорость передачи данных přenosová rychlosť	The rate at which a channel carries data, measured in bits per seconds. If a binary stream is unrestricted, it can be synonymous with "bit rate".
129 Data set zbiór danych набор данных množina dat	A collection of data records, with established logical relation of one to another.
130 Data sharing podział danych совместное использование данных sdílení dat	The ability of users or computer processes at several nodes to access data at a single node.
131 Data structure struktura danych структурата данных struktura dat	A system of relationships between items of data. To express these relationships, when a data structure is stored, lists may be used or other systems using pointers, etc.
132 Data terminal equipment (DTE) urządzenie końcowe transmisji danych оконечный источник/потребитель данных koncové zařízení přenosu dat (KZD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The equipment comprising the data source, the data sink, or both. 2) Equipment usually comprising the following functional units: control logic, buffer store, and one or more input or output devices or computers. It may also contain error control, synchronization, and station identification capability. See also: data communication equipment, data link, terminal installation.
133 Data transmission transmisja danych передача данных přenos dat	The sending of data from one place for reception elsewhere. Compare: data communication.
134 DCN – Distributed Computer Network sieć komputerowa DCN сеть ЭВМ DCN počítačová síť DCN	Resource sharing computer network which includes a number of DEC PDP 11 computers and peripherals interconnected by a variety of interprocessor link and data communication devices. The project started at the University of Maryland in 1973.
135 DCS – Distributed Computer System sieć komputerowa DCS сеть ЭВМ DCS počítačová síť DCS	Heterogeneous, experimental ring network of minicomputers at University of California at Irvine.

136	Deadly embrace zakleszczenie (zablokowanie) смертельные объятия (туник) "smrtelné objetí", bezvýchodný stav	A state of a system of concurrent cooperating processes in which it is logically impossible for the activity of some or all of these processes to continue. A deadly embrace may result, for example, when the existence of a critical section is not recognized.
137	Decentralized (computer) network sieć komputerowa zdecentralizowana децентрализованная сеть (ЭВМ) decentralizovaná (počítačová) síť	A computer network, where some of the network control functions are distributed over several network nodes. Compare: centralized network.
138	Delay distortion zniekształcenie opóźnieniowe частотное искажение zkreslení zpožděním	Distortion resulting from non-uniform speed of transmission of the various frequency components of a signal through a transmission medium.
139	Delay equalizer korektor opóźnieniowy устройство коррекции задержек vyrovnavací zpoždění	A corrective circuit which is designed to make the phase delay or envelope delay of a circuit or system substantially constant over a desired frequency range. See: equalizer.
140	Delay vector wektor opóźnienia вектор задержек vektor zpoždění	Associated with one node of a packet switching network, the delay vector has as its elements the estimated transit times of packets destined for each other node in the network. Nodes send copies of the delay vector to their neighbours as a part of an adaptive routing scheme.
141	Delimiter ogranicznik разделитель (данных) oddělovací znak	A character that separates and organizes blocks of data.
142	Demodulation demodulacja демодуляция demodulace	The process of retrieving an original signal from a modulated carrier wave. This technique is used in modems to make communication signals compatible with computer signals.
143	Diagnostic programs programy diagnostyczne диагностические программы diagnostické programy	Programs used to check equipment malfunctions and to pinpoint faulty components. They may be used by the computer engineer or may be called in by the supervisory programs automatically.
144	Diagnostic unit jednostka diagnostyczna диагностическое устройство diagnostická jednotka	A unit used on a conventional computer to detect faults in the various units. Separate diagnostic unit will check such items as arithmetic unit, transfer instructions, each input-output unit, and so on.

145 Dial pulse	A current interruption in the direct current loop of a calling telephone. It is produced by the breaking and making of the dial pulse contacts of a calling telephone when a digit is dialed. The loop current is interrupted once for each unit of value of the digit.
146 Dial up	A dial or pushbutton telephone to initiate a station-to-station telephone call.
wybieranie	
набор номера	
volba	
147 Dial-up line	A communications circuit that is established by a switched circuit connection.
łącze komutowane	
КОММУТИРУЕМАЯ линия	
komutovaný spoj	
148 Dibit	A group of two bits. In four-phase modulation, each possible dibit is encoded as one of four unique carrier phase shifts. The four possible states for a dibit are 00, 01, 10, 11.
diada	
диада	
dibit	
149 Digital data	Information represented by a code consisting of a sequence of discrete elements. Compare with analog data.
dane cyfrowe	
дискретные данные	
číslicová data	
150 Digital data communications	A uniform discipline for the transmission of data between stations in a point-to-point or multipoint data communications system. The method of physical data transfer used may be parallel, serial synchronous, or serial asynchronous.
message protocol (DDCMP)	
protokół komunikacyjny DDCMP	
протокол передачи цифровых	
данных DDCMP	
protokol řízení přenosu datových	
zpráv DDCMP	
151 Directory routing	A message or packet routing system which uses directory at each node which states, for each destination, the preferred outgoing link. The directory may also show secondary or alternate preferences.
tablicowy wybór trasy	
табличная маршрутизация	
deterministické směrování	
152 Direct distance dialing (DDD)	A telephone exchange service which enables a user to directly dial telephones outside his local area without operator assistance.
wybieranie automatyczne	
автоматический набор номера	
automatický mezimestský styk	
153 Disconnect signal	A signal transmitted from one end of a subscriber line or trunk to indicate at the other end that the established connection should be disconnected.
sygnał rozłączenia	
сигнал отключения	
signál zavŕšu	

154 Distortion	The unwanted change in waveform that occurs between two points in a transmission line.
zniekształcenie искажение zkreslení	
155 Distributed network	A network configuration in which all node pairs are connected either directly, or through redundant paths through intermediate nodes.
siec' rozproszona распределенная сеть polygonální síť	
156 Distributing frame	A structure for terminating permanent wires of a telephone central office, private branch exchange, or private exchange, and for permitting the easy change of connections between them by means of cross-connecting wires.
przełącznica стойка переключения stojan rozvodu	
157 Duplex	Simultaneous two-way independent transmission in both directions. Also referred to as full-duplex.
dupleks дуплекс duplex	
158 Dynamic multiplexing	A form of time-division multiplexing in which the allocation of time to constituent channels is made according to the demands of these channels.
zwielokrotnienie dynamiczne динамическое мультиплексиро- вание dynamické dělení	
159 Echo	A wave which has been reflected or otherwise returned with sufficient magnitude and delay for it to be perceptible in some manner as a wave distinct from that directly transmitted.
echo отражение (эхо) ozvěna	
160 Echo check	A method of checking the accuracy of transmission of data in which the received data are returned to the sending end for comparison with the original data.
kontrola za pomocą echo контроль по эху informační zpětná vazba	
161 Echo-plex	A method of operating a terminal in which each character sent out is returned (echoed) from some distant point for local printing. The echoing point can be in a number of different places, but traditionally it has been at a computer centre or its FEP.
echo-pleks эхоплекс informační zpětná vazba	
162 Echo suppressor	A device used to suppress the effects of an echo.
tłumik echo подавитель отраженных сигна- лов (эха) zabraná ozvěny	

163 EIN — European Information Network	Packet switching heterogeneous network operated in Western Europe.
sieć komputerowa EIN	
сеть ЭВМ ЕИН	
počítačová síť EIN	
164 Either-way	A mode of operation of a channel to permit the transmission of signals in either direction. These transmissions cannot take place simultaneously.
półduplex	
полудуплекс	
poloviční duplex	
165 Electronic Industries Association (EIA)	A standardization organization specializing in the electrical and functional characteristics of interface equipment.
organizacja standardów elektronicznych EIA	
ассоциация производителей электроники EIA	
sdržení výrobců elektronického průmyslu	
166 End distortion	End distortion of start-stop teletypewriter signals is the shifting of the end of all marking pulses from their proper positions in relation to the beginning of the start pulse. Also called: bias distortion.
zniekształcenie końcowe	
оконечное искажение	
nesouměrné zkreslení	
167 End office	Synonym: local exchange.
lokalna centrala telefoniczna	
оконечная станция	
místní ústředna	
168 End of text (ETX)	Indicates the end of a message. If multiple transmission blocks are contained in a message in BSC systems, ETX terminates the last block of the message. (ETB is used to terminate preceding blocks). The block check character is sent immediately following ETX. ETX requires a reply indicating the receiving station's status.
znak końca tekstu ETX	
символ конца текста	
konec textu	
169 End of transmission (EOT)	Indicates the end of a transmission, which may include one or more messages, and resets all stations on the line to control mode (unless it erroneously occurs within a transmission block).
znak końca transmisji EOT	
символ конца передачи	
konec přenosu	
170 End-to-end protocol	A protocol for transport of packets between host transport stations. See also: transport protocol.
protokół końcowy	
сквозной (транспортный) протокол	
tokol	
koncový protokol	

171 Enquiry (ENQ)	A request for response to obtain identification and/or an indication of station status. In binary synchronous (BSC) transmission, ENQ is transmitted as part of an initialization sequence (line bid) in point-to-point operation, and as the final character a selection or polling sequence in multipoint operation.
172 Envelope	
koperta	1) In the analog context: In an amplitude modulated signal the waveform has maxima and minima at almost exactly the carrier frequency. The location of these maxima and minima can be joined by two smooth curves which form the envelope of the waveform.
конверт (обрамление)	2) In the digital context: A group of bits in specific format which usually has a data field as well as qualifiers or addresses.
obálka	
173 Envelope delay	If a complex signal with a narrow bandwidth is sent down a transmission path, at the receiving end the envelope of the signal will appear to have suffered a delay, called the group or envelope delay.
opóźnienie grupowe	
задержка обрамления (конверта)	
skupinové zpoždění	
174 EPSS	The experimental packet switching service constructed by the British Post Office with nodes in three major cities and 48 kbps duplicated links between them.
sieć komunikacyjna EPSS	
общедоступная сеть передачи	
EPSS	
veřejná datová síť	
175 Equalization	Compensation for the attenuation (signal loss) increase with frequency. Its purpose is to produce a flat frequency response while the temperature remains constant.
korygowanie	
компенсация	
vyrovnanávání přenosových charakteristik	
176 Equalizer	Any combination (usually adjustable) of coils, capacitors, and/or resistors inserted in transmission line or amplifier circuit to improve its frequency response characteristics.
korektor	
компенсатор	
vyrovnavac	
177 Error	Any received character or sequence of characters that does not conform to those transmitted.
błąd	
ошибка	
chyba	
178 Error control	A procedure for detecting and reducing the effects of errors generated during the process of data transmission.
kontrola błędów	
контроль ошибок	
řízení zabezpečení	

179 Error protection	A procedure for protection from errors generated during the process of data transmission.
180 EURONET	Packet switching network under development of European Economic Community and the CEPT committee of PTTS for linking Western Europe countries and networks such as: EPSS, CYCLADES, EIN.
181 Expandor	A transducer which for a given amplitude range or input voltages produces a larger range of output voltages. One important type of expandor employs the information form the envelope of speech to expand their volume range. Compare: compandor.
182 Extended binary coded-decimal interchange code (EBCDIC)	An 8-bit character code used primarily in IBM equipment. The code provides for 256 different bit patterns.
rozszerzony kod binarny	
EBCDIC	
расширенный двоично-кодированный десятичный код	
EBCDIC	
rozsírená abeceda pro výměnu dat	
183 Far end cross talk	Cross talk which travels along the disturbed circuit in the same direction as the signals in that circuit. To determine the far-end cross talk between two pairs, 1 and 2, signals are transmitted on pair 1 at station A, and the level of cross talk is measured on pair 2 at station B.
przesłuch zdalny	
наводка на приемном конце	
přeslech ze vzdáleného konce	
184 Facsimile	A system for the transmission of images. The image is scanned at the transmitter, reconstructed at the receiving station, and duplicated on some form of paper.
symiliografia	
факсимиле	
obrazová telegrafie	
185 Filler	A character that is used as a time or space filling when a block of a specified size is required and there are insufficient heading and/or text characters for this purpose.
wypełniacz	
заполнитель	
vyplňový znak	
186 Filter	A network designed to transmit currents of frequencies within one or more frequency bands and to attenuate currents of other frequencies.
filtr	
фильтр	
propust	

187	Flag znacznik флаг návěst	An indicator that an equipment or a program has reached a certain state. Often it is one bit, and it may be set or read by hardware or software.
188	Flag sequence znacznik wielobitowy рамка (кадра) návěst	The unique sequence of eight bits (0111110) employed to delimit the beginning and ending of a frame in SDLC and HDLC line protocols.
189	Flooding kaskadowy wybór trasy потоп "záplava"	A packet routing method which replicates packets and sends them to all nodes, thus ensuring that the proper destination is reached.
190	Flow control sterowanie przepływem управление потоком řízení toku (dat)	In data communication networks which employ storage there is a possibility of congestion if more data flows into a node than flows out of it. To remove this possibility, flow control is needed.
191	Focal points punkty skupiające фокусные точки ohniskový uzel	Points which insure numbering and sequenced delivery of packets. The sequencing functions require that all packets be routed through a minimum of two focal points. Alternate routes can only appear between the focal points, the paths between ports and VC focal points must be unique and sequential.
192	Foreground processing przetwarzanie pierwszoplanowe приоритетная обработка prioritní zpracování	High-priority processing, usually resulting from realtime entries, given precedence by means of interrupts over lower priority "background" processing.
193	Forward channel kanal docelowy прямой канал dopředný kanál	A data transmission channel in which the direction of transmission coincides with that in which data is being transferred. Compare: reverse channel.
194	Forward supervision sterowanie wprost прямое управление řízení v dopředném směru	Use of supervisory sequences sent from the primary to a secondary station or node.
195	Frame ramka кадр rámeček	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) One complete cycle of events in time-division multiplexing. It usually includes a sequence of time slots for the various sub-channel and extra bits for control, framing etc. 2) The sequence contiguous bits, bracketed by beginning and ending flag sequences. A valid frame is at least 32 bits in length and contains an address field, a control field and a frame check sequence. A frame may or may not include an information field. Compare: HDLC. 3) Synonym: block.

196 Frame check sequence (FCS)	The field immediately preceding the ending flag sequence of a frame, containing the bit sequence that provides for the detection of transmission errors by the receiver in SDLC and HDLC protocols.
197 Framing	Synchronizing of the equipment at the receiving end of TDM channel so that it correctly recognizes the frame.
ciąg kontrolny ramki контрольное поле кадра zabezpečovací posloupnost rámce	
рамкование кадровая синхронизация vytváření rámci	
198 Frequency division multiplexing (FDM)	Dividing available transmission frequency range into narrower bands each of which is used for a separate channel.
zwielokrotnienie częstotliwości мультиплексная передача с раздлением частот kmitočtové dělení	
199 Frequency modulation (FM)	A method of transmission whereby the frequency of the carrier wave is changed to correspond to changes in the signal wave.
modulacja częstotliwości частотная модуляция kmitočtová modulace	
200 Frequency shift keying (FSK)	Also called frequency shift signalling. A method of frequency modulation in which frequency is made to vary at significant instants by smooth as well as abrupt transitions.
kluczowana modulacja częstotliwości модуляция сдвигом частоты klíčování posuvem kmitočtu	
201 Front end computer	See: front end processor.
komputer czołowy буферная ЭВМ odlehčovací počítač	
202 Front end processor (FEP)	A communication computer associated with a host computer. It may perform line control, message handling, code conversion, error control and applications functions such as control and operation of special-purpose terminals. See also: communication computer.
procesor czołowy буферный процессор odlehčovací procesor	
203 Full duplex	Synonym. duplex.
dupleks дуплекс duplex, plný duplex	
204 Fully connected network	A network in which each node is directly connected with every other node.
sięć w pełni połączona полносвязанная сеть úplná polygonální síť	

205	Gateway	An interface device between two networks.
	furtka	
	шлюз	
	hradlo	
206	GE	
	sieć komputerowa GE	
	сеть ЭВМ GE	
	počítačová síť GE	
		General Electric time-sharing network routes traffic to a number of computer systems which are currently located at one site. The central computers are attached in pairs to the central concentrators. These are themselves attached to a number of remote concentrators to each of which are attached a number of low speed terminal channels by a TDM or FDM multiplexed line.
207	Group delay	Synonym: envelope delay.
	opóźnienie grupowe	
	групповая задержка	
	skupinové zpoždění	
208	Half duplex	A circuit designed for transmission in either direction but not both directions simultaneously.
	półduplex	
	полудуплекс	
	poloviční duplex	
209	Handshaking	Exchange of predetermined signals for purposes of control when a connection is established between two data sets.
	procedura synchronizująca	
	установление соответствия	
	součinnost	
210	Hardware	Physical equipment, as opposed to a computer program or method of use, e.g., mechanical, electrical, magnetic, or electronic devices.
	sprzęt	
	аппаратное обеспечение	
	technické vybavení	
211	Harmonic distortion	The resultant presence of harmonic frequencies (due to non-linear characteristics of a transmission line) in the response when a sinusoidal stimulus is applied.
	zniekształcenie harmoniczne	
	гармоническое искажение	
	harmonické zkreslení	
212	Header	The control information prefixed in a message text, e.g., source or destination code, priority, or message type. Synonym: heading, leader.
	nagłówek	
	заголовок	
	záhlavi	
213	Heterogeneous computer network	A network of dissimilar host computers, such as those of different manufacturers. Compare: homogeneous network.
	sieć komputerowa niejednorodna (heterogeniczna)	
	неоднородная сеть ЭВМ	
	heterogenní síť	

214 Heuristic routing	A routing method proposed by P. Baran in which delay data produced by normal data carrying packets coming in on different links from a given source node are used to guide the outgoing packets as to the best link for getting to that node.
215 Hierarchical computer network	A computer network, in which processing and control functions are performed at several levels by computers specially suited for the functions performed, e.g., in factory or laboratory automation.
216 High level	The conceptual level of control or processing logic existing in the hierarchical structure of a station (primary or secondary) that is above the link level and upon which the performance of link level functions are dependent, e.g., device control, buffer allocation, station management etc.
217 High level data link control (HDLC)	Proposed by ISO bit-oriented line protocol for synchronous data transmission using HDLC frames and independent frame numbering in both directions.
218 Homogeneous computer network	A network of similar host computers such as those of one model of one manufacturer. Compare: heterogeneous computer network.
219 Host computer	A computer attached to a network providing primarily services such as computation, data base access or special programs or programming languages.
220 Host interface	The interface between a communication processor and a host computer.
221 Hot potato routing	Packet routing which sends a packet out from a node as soon as possible even though this may mean a poor choice of outgoing link.

222 Houston automatic spooling program (HASP) system HASP do sterowania zdalnym przetwarzaniem хьюстоновская автоматическая система пакетной обработки(HASP) houstonský program pro automatický současný provoz sprážených jednotek	An IBM 360/370 OS software front-end which performs job spooling and controls communications between local and remote processors and remote job entry (RJE) stations.
223 Identification idenfikacja идентификация identifikace	1) The process of providing personal, equipment, or organizational characteristics or codes to gain access to computer programs, processes, files, or data. 2) The process of determining personal, equipment, or organizational characteristics or codes to permit access to computer programs, processes, files or data.
224 Identifier idenfikator идентификатор identifikátor	A sequence of one or more characters transmitted by a station in order to identify itself.
225 Indicator routing wskaźnik wyboru trasy адрес конечного пункта маршрута směrovací indikátor	An address, or group of characters, in the heading of a message defining the final circuit or terminal to which the message has to be delivered.
226 Information bit bit informacyjny информационный бит informační bit	A bit which is generated by the data source and which is not used for error control by the data transmission system. Compare: overhead bit.
227 Information block blok informacyjny информационный блок informační blok	A sequence of characters of fixed or variable length which is a subdivision of an information message formed for the purpose of meeting transmission requirements.
228 Information channel kanał informacyjny информационный канал informační kanál	1) The functional connection between the source and the sink in data terminal equipment. It includes the circuit and the associated data communications equipments.
229 Information field (INFO) pole informacyjne информационное поле informační pole	The sequence of bits occurring between the last bit of the control field and the first bit of the frame check sequence. The information field contents are not interpreted at the link level.

230 Information message	A sequence of characters conveying the text. It may also convey supplementary information forming a heading.
231 Information path	The functional route by which information is transferred in a one way direction from a single data source to a single data sink.
232 In-line processing	The processing of transactions as they occur, with no preliminary editing or sorting of them before they enter the system.
233 Intelligent terminal	A terminal which is programmable and can process its messages, for example to check validity.
234 Interactive	Pertaining to exchange of information and control between a user and a computer process, or between computer processes. See also: conversational.
235 Interchange point	A location where interface signals are transmitted between equipment by means of electrical interconnections.
236 Interface	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A shared boundary defined by common physical interconnection characteristics, signal characteristics, and meanings of interchanged signals. 2) A device or equipment making possible interoperation between two systems, e.g., a hardware component or a common storage register. 3) A shared logical boundary between two software components.
237 Interface computer	Part of a packet switching network which mediates between network subscriber and the high-level or trunk network. It can be regarded as containing a local area switch and terminal processors.

238	Interface message processor (IMP)	The name of a packet switching node computer of the ARPA network.
	komutator pakietów IMP	
	сопрягающий процессор сообщений IMP	
	uzlový počítač	
239	Intermediate text block (ITB)	In binary synchronous communications, a control character used to terminate an intermediate block of characters. The block check character is sent immediately following ITB, but no line turnaround occurs. The response following ETB or ETX also applies to all of the ITB checks immediately preceding the block terminated by ETB or ETX.
	znak sterujący ITB	
	символ конца промежуточного блока	
	vložený blok	
240	Interrupt	A jump out of one program into another due to an external event. A mechanism is usually provided to store the information needed for a return to the interrupt program. In addition to external events in the I/O system, interrupts are sometimes allowed from clocks and timers and for various malfunctions.
	przerwanie	
	прерывание	
	přerušení	
241	Interrupt channel	A channel used to by-pass the normal flow of information, when some signal must be transmitted even though error and flow controls may block up the VC.
	kanał przerwań	
	канал прерывания	
	přerušovací kanál	
242	INWG 96	Recommended by IFIP WG.6.1 proposal for an internetwork end to end transport protocol.
	INWG 96	
	INWG 96	
243	Izarithmic control	The control of flow in a packet switching in such a way that the number of packets in transit can not pass certain fixed number.
	sterowanie izarytmiczne	
	изаритмическое управление	
	izarytmické řízení	
244	Junctor	Part of circuit-switching exchange. The switching matrix brings to the junctor the two lines which are to be connected. In the junctor there is the common equipment needed in the circuit during the call.
	łącznik	
	переходник	
	přepojovací bod	
245	Keyboard perforator	A perforator provided with a bank of keys, the manual depression of any one of which will cause the code of the corresponding character or function to be punched in a tape.
	dziurkarka klawiaturowa	
	клавишный перфоратор	
	klávesnicový dřevováč	

246	Keyboard send/receive	A combination teletypewriter transmitter and receiver with transmission capability from keyboard only.
	klawiatura nadawczo-odbiorcza клавишиный приемник/передатчик klávesnicový vysielač s prijímačom	
247	Leader	Synonym: header.
	nagłówek лидер záhlaví	
248	Leased circuit	A telecommunication circuit leased by the user for his exclusive use between certain locations. No switching is employed, so the circuit is ready for immediate use. It may be point-to-point or multidrop.
	łącze dzierżawione арендуемая линия pevný spoj	
249	Leased line	A line reserved for the exclusive use of a leasing customer without interexchange switching arrangements. Also called: private line.
	linia dzierżawiona арендуемая линия pevný spoj	
250	Letter	A variable-length piece of information with a maximum size of several k-bytes, intended for transfer of data.
	list письмо dopis	
251	Lettergram	A mode of association operation in which letters are sent independently of each other (analogously to datagram).
	lettergram „почта” lettergram	
252	Liaison	A mode of association operation in which initialization commands are exchanged prior to transmitting any letter and requires ending with the exchange of termination commands. Letters are sequentially numbered.
	połączenie „телефон” spojení	
253	Line	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The portion of a circuit external to the apparatus consisting of the conductors connecting a telegraph or telephone set to the exchange or connecting two exchanges. 2) The group of conductors on the same overhead route in the same cable.
	linia линия spoj	
254	Line switching	Switching in which a circuit path is set up between the incoming and outgoing lines. Contrast with message switching in which no such physical path is established. Synonym: circuit switching.
	komutacja łączny коммутация линий přepravování okruhů	

255 Link łącze telekomunikacyjne канал связи spoj	1) Any specified relationship between two nodes in a network 2) A communications path between two nodes. 3) A data link. See also: line, circuit, virtual circuit.
256 Link control protocol protokół sterowania łączem протокол управления передачей по линии linkový protokol	A protocol for data transfer on the link level.
257 Link level poziom łącza уровень управления каналом linková úroveň	The conceptual level of control or processing logic existing in the hierarchical structure of a station that is responsible for maintaining control of the data link. The link level functions provide an interface between the station high level logic and the data link.
258 Link redundancy level poziom冗余性 łącz избыточность сети связи strukturální síťová nadbytečnost	The ratio of actual number of links to the minimum number of links required to connect all nodes of a network. See also: fully connected network.
259 Load sharing podział obciążenia распределение нагрузки sdílení zátěže	The distribution of a given load among several computers on a network.
260 Local exchange lokalna centrala telefoniczna местная станция místní ústředna	An exchange in which subscribers' lines terminate. Also called: end office.
261 Logical circuit łącze logiczne логическая цепь logický spoj	Synonym: virtual circuit.
262 Logical link kanał logiczny логический канал logický spoj	Synonym: virtual circuit.
263 Logical unit jednostka logiczna логическое устройство logická jednotka	Synonym: port.

264 LOGIN	A user access procedure to a system involving identification, access control and exchange of network information between user and system. Synonym: LOGON.
procedura LOGIN регистрация пользователя zahajovací postup	
265 LOGOUT	A user exit procedure from a system often providing usage statistics to the user. Synonym: LOGOFF.
procedura LOGOUT отключение пользователя zakončovací postup	
266 Longitudinal redundancy check (LRC)	An error checking technique based on an accumulated exclusive OR of transmitted characters. An LRC character is accumulated at both the sending and receiving stations during the transmission of a block. This accumulation is called the block check character (BCC), and is transmitted as the last character in the block. The transmitted BCC is compared with the accumulated BCC character at the receiving station for an equal condition. An equal comparison indicates a good transmission of the previous block.
wzdłużna kontrola błędów продольный контроль kontrola podélné parity	
267 Mark	Presence of a signal. In telegraphy, mark represents the closed condition or current flowing. Equivalent to a binary one condition.
znacznik наличие сигнала (маркер) stav Z	
268 Mark-hold	The normal no-traffic line condition whereby a steady mark is transmitted.
podtrzymwanie znacznika передача постоянного сигнала mezerový stav	
269 Master control program	Synonym: operating system.
główny program sterujący управляющая программа hlavní řídící program	
270 Master station	The station intended at a given instant to transmit data to one or more slave stations.
stacja główna главная станция hlavní stanice	
271 MERIT	An educational, heterogeneous computer network, links computers at Michigan State University, University of Michigan and Wayne State University through small communications processors. Bandwidths of links can be varied dynamically by providing each communications computer with four modems and call-up facilities.
sieć komputerowa MERIT сеть ЭВМ MERIT počítačová síť MERIT	

272	Message wiadomość сообщение zpráva	A sequence of characters used to convey information or data. In data communication, messages are usually in an agreed format with a "heading" which controls the destiny of the message and "text" which consists of the data being carried.
273	Message switching komutacja wiadomości коммутация сообщений prepojování zpráv	A method of handling messages over communications networks. The entire message is transmitted to an intermediate point (i.e. a switching computer), stored for a period of time, and then transmitted again towards its destination. The destination of each message is indicated by an address integral to the message.
274	Microwave mikrofala МИКРОВОЛНА mikrovlna	Any electromagnetic wave in the radio-frequency spectrum above 890 megacycles per second.
275	Modem modem модем modem	Modulator-demodulator. A device that modulates signals transmitted over communications circuits and demodulates received signals from communications circuit.
276	Modulation modulacja модуляция modulace	The process by which some parameters of a carrier wave is varied in accordance with another wave or signal. This technique is used in modems to make business machine signals compatible with communications facilities.
277	Monitor monitor МОНИТОР monitor	Synonym: operating system.
278	Multiaccess wielodostęp коллективный доступ mnohonásobný přístup	The ability for several users to communicate with the computer at the same time, each working independently on his own job.
279	Multileaving równoczesne działanie перекрытие obousměrný současný přenos	A technique which allows simultaneous bidirectional communications traffic; e.g., output from a previous remote batch job may be received while a new job is being transmitted.
280	Multiplexer multiplekser мультиплексор multiplexor	A device used for multiplexing. It may or may not be controlled by a program.

281 Multiplexing	A division of a transmission facility into two or more channels. See also: frequency division multiplexing and time division multiplexing.
282 Multipoint line	A single communications line to which more than one terminal is attached. Use of this type of line normally requires some kind of polling mechanism, addressing each terminal with a unique identification sequence of characters.
283 Multipoint network	A configuration of a network in which a connection is established between more than two terminal installations, the connection may include switching facilities.
284 Narrowband channels	Sub-voice grade channels characterized by a speed range up to 200 bits per second.
285 Near end cross talk	Cross talk which is propagated in a disturbed channel in the direction opposite to the direction of propagation of the current in the disturbing channel. Ordinarily, the terminal of the disturbed channel at which the near-end cross talk is present is near or coincides with the energized terminal of the disturbing channel.
286 Negative acknowledgment (NAK)	Indicates that the previous transmission block was in error and the receiver is ready to accept a retransmission of the erroneous block. NAK is also the "not ready" reply to a station selection (multipoint) or to an initialization sequence (line bid) in point-to-point operation.
287 Network	<p>1) An interconnected or interrelated group of nodes.</p> <p>2) In connection with a disciplinary or problem oriented qualifier, the combination of material, documentation, and human resources that are united by design to achieve certain objectives, e.g., a social science network, a science information network. See also: computer network.</p> <p>3) The ensemble of equipment through which connections are made between terminal installations. These equipments operate in real time and do not introduce store and forward delays.</p>
288 NETWORK/440	A centralized, heterogeneous, general purpose computer network developed at IBM Yorktown Research Center.

289	Network control program (NCP) program sterowania siecią программа управления сетью program řízení sítě	The program in a communication computer, which establishes and breaks logical connections, communicating with the network on one side, and with user processes within the host computer, on the other side.
290	Network operations centre centrum sterowania siecią центр управления сетью středisko činnosti sítě	A specialized network installation that assists in reliable network operations. Typical activities are monitoring of network status, supervision and coordination of network maintenance, accumulation of accounting and usage data, and user support.
291	Network redundancy redundancja sieci избыточность сети strukturální sílová nadbytečnost	The property of a network to have additional links beyond the minimum number necessary to connect all nodes. See also: link redundancy level.
292	Network security zabezpieczenie sieci защита сети от несанкционированного доступа ochrana sítě	The totality of measures taken to protect a network from an unauthorized access, accidental or willful interference with normal operations, or destruction. This includes protection of physical facilities, software, and personnel security.
293	Network topology topologia sieci топология сети topologie sítě	The geometric arrangement of links and nodes of a network.
294	Node węzeł узел uzel	An end point of any branch of a network, or a junction common to two or more branches of a network.
295	Noise szum шум hluk	Undesirable disturbances in a communications system. Noise can generate errors in transmission.
296	Non-processor request (NPR) transmisja bez udziału procesora (dla PDP-11) запрос на приостановку процессора bezprocesorová žádost	High priority data transfers to the PDP-11 processor. These are direct memory access type transfers, and are honoured by the processor between bus cycles of an instruction execution. NPR data transfers can be made between any two peripheral devices without the supervision of the processor. Normally, NPR transfers are between a mass storage device, such as a disk and core memory. An NPR device has very fast access to the bus and can transfer at high data rates once it has control. The processor state is not affected by the transfer; therefore, the processor can relinquish control while an instruction is in progress.

297	Non-switched line łącze stałe выделенная линия pevný spoj	A communications link which is permanently installed between two points.
298	Non-transparent mode tryb nictransparentny (nieprzecroczysty) непрозрачный режим передачи kódové závislý režim	Transmission of characters in a defined character format, e.g., ASCII or EBCDIC, in which all defined control characters and control character sequences are recognized and treated as such.
299	NPL sieć komputerowa NPL сеть ЭВМ NPL počítačová síť NPL	Packet switched system put into operation at the National Physical Laboratory of the U.K. It is used to interconnect a variety of terminals and computers for information services.
300	Null modem pseudomodem псевдомодем modemová náhrada	A device which interfaces between a local peripheral that normally requires a modem, and the computer near it that expects to drive a modem to interface to that device; an imitation modem in both directions.
301	OCTOPUS sieć komputerowa OCTOPUS сеть ЭВМ OCTOPUS počítačová síť OCTOPUS	An almost fully connected, heterogeneous, distributed network developed in Lawrence Livermore Laboratory on the base of CDC 6600's and 7600's for scientific purposes.
302	Off-line tryb autonomiczny автономный режим nesprávčený	Pertaining to equipment or devices not under control of the central processing unit.
303	One-way only operation operacja jednokierunkowa симплекс jednosměrný provoz	A mode of operation of a data link in which data are transmitted in a preassigned direction over one channel. Synonym: simplex operation.
304	On-line tryb bezpośredni оперативный správčený	<p>1) Pertaining to equipment or devices under control of the central processing unit.</p> <p>2) Pertaining to a user's ability to interact with a computer.</p>
305	On-line computer system system komputerowy z bezpośredniem dostępnem вычислительная система, ведущая обработку в оперативном режиме správčený výpočetní systém	An on-line system may be defined as one in which the input data enter the computer directly from their point of origin and/or output data are transmitted directly to where they are used. The intermediate stages such as punching data into cards or paper tape, writing magnetic tape, or off-line printing, are largely avoided.

306 Operating system	Software that controls the execution of computer programs and that may provide scheduling, debugging, input and output control, accounting, storage assignment, data management, and related service. Sometimes called: supervisor, executive, monitor, master control program depending on the computer manufacturer.
307 Overhead bit	A bit other than an information bit, e.g., check bit, framing bit.
308 Packet	A group of bits including data and control elements which is switched and transmitted as a composite whole. The data and control elements and possibly error control information are arranged in a specified format.
309 Packet interleaving	A procedure used on the line. Each packet is completed before the next one is sent. This contrasts with the interleaving of bytes belonging to different packets, which is also sometimes used.
310 Packet switching	A data transmission process, utilizing addressed packets, whereby a channel is occupied only for the duration of transmission of the packet. Note: In certain data communication networks the data may be formatted into packets (either by the data terminal equipment or by equipment within the network) for transmission and multiplexing purposes. See also: circuit switching, message switching, store and forward.
311 Parallel transmission	Method of data transfer in which all bits of a character or byte are transmitted simultaneously either over separate communication lines or on different carrier frequencies on the same communication line.
312 Parity bit	A bit associated with character or block for the purpose of checking the absence of error within that character or block. This is chosen to make the modulo 2 sum of the bits (including the parity bit) in the character or block a "0" or a "1" as required.
313 Parity check	Addition of non-information bits to data, making the number of ones in each grouping of bits either always odd for odd parity or always even for even parity. This permits single error detection in each group.

314 Password	A word or string of characters that is recognizable by automatic means and that permits a user access to protected storage, files, or input devices.
hasło пароль heslo	
315 Permanent virtual call	A network service in which a permanent association exists between two DTEs and which is identical to the data transfer phase of a virtual call. No call establishment or clearing call procedure is possible or necessary.
stałe połączenie wirtualne запрос на установление выделенное виртуальное соединение stálé virtuální spojení	
316 Permanent virtual circuit	A permanent connection between a source and a sink of data, no circuit establishment or disconnection for data transfer is possible or necessary.
stały obwód wirtualny выделенная виртуальная цепь stalý virtuální spoj	
317 Phase modulation (PM)	A method of transmission whereby the angle of phase of the carrier wave is varied in accordance with the signal.
modulacja fazy фазовая модуляция fázová modulace	
318 Point-to-point connection	1) A network configuration in which a connection is established between two, and only two, terminal installations. The connection may include switching facilities. 2) A circuit connecting two points without the use of any intermediate terminal or computer.
połączenie dwupunktowe соединение точка в точку dvoubodový spoj	
319 Polling	1) This is a means of controlling communication lines. The communication control device will send signals to a terminal saying, "Terminal A. Have you anything to send?" and so on. Polling is an alternative to contention. It makes sure that no terminal is kept waiting for a long time. 2) The process of inviting another station to become a master station.
przepłytywanie опрос výzva	
320 Polling list	The polling signal will usually be sent under program control. The program will have in core a list for each channel which tells the sequence in which the terminals are to be polled.
lista przepłytywania список очередности опроса seznam výzvy	
321 Port	Identified by identifier of an entry to the transport station.
port порт port (adresovatelné místo v transportní stanici)	

322 Primary station stacja nadziedna первичная станция primární stanice	1) The station which at any given instant has the right to select and to transmit information to a secondary station and the responsibility to insure information transfer. There should be only one primary station on a data link at one time. 2) A station which has control of a data link at a given instant. The assignment of primary status to a given station is temporary and is governed by standardized control procedures. Primary status is normally conferred upon a station so that it may transmit a message, but a station need not have a message to be nominated primary station.
323 Privacy prywatność защита от несанкционированного доступа důvěrnost	The right of an individual to the control of information about himself. Compare: network security.
324 Private line linia dzierżawiona арендуемая линия vlastní spoj	A line belonging to a user. It may be switched or leased.
325 Process proces процесс proces	1) A systematic sequence of operations to produce a specified result. 2) A set of related procedures and data undergoing execution and manipulation by one or more computer processing units.
326 Program sharing współwykorzystywanie programu совместное использование программы sdílení programů	The ability for several users or computers to utilize a program at another node.
327 Protocol protokół протокол protokol	A formal set of conventions governing the format and relative timing of information exchange between two communicating processes.
328 Public switched network publiczna sieć komutowana общедоступная коммутируемая сеть veřejná komutační síť	Any switching system that provides circuit switching to many customers. In the USA there are four such networks: Telex, TWX, Telephone, and Broadband Exchange.
329 Pulse code modulation (PCM) kodowa modulacja impulsowa импульсно-кодовая модуляция pulsní kódová modulace	Modulation of a pulse train in accordance with a code.

330 Pulse modulation	Transmission of information by modulation of a pulsed, or intermittent, carrier. Pulse width, count, position, phase, and/or amplitude may be of the varied characteristic.
331 Pulse stuffing	Synonym: bit stuffing.
wypełnianie impulsami импульсное заполнение impulsové vyrovnávání	
332 Pushbutton dialing	The use of keys or pushbuttons instead of a rotary dial to generate a sequence of digits to establish a circuit connection. The signal form is usually multiple tones. Also called: tone dialing, Touch-Call, Touch-Tone.
wybieranie przyciskowe кнопочный набор номера volba tlačítkovou číselnicí	
333 Query	The process by which a master station asks a slave station to identify itself and to give its status.
zapytywanie запрос dotaz	
334 Real-time system	System that controls an environment by receiving data, processing them, and returning the results sufficiently quickly to affect the functioning of the environment at that time.
system czasu rzeczywistego система реального времени systém v reálném čase	
335 Recovery procedure	A process by which a responsible station within the network attempts to resolve either conflicting or erroneous conditions arising in the communication process. The control or master station is responsible for this procedure.
procedura odtwarzająca процедура восстановления řízení obnovy	
336 Redundancy	In a telecommunication protocol it is the portion of the characters or bits that can be eliminated without any loss of information. Mainly used for error control.
redundancja (nadmiarowość) избыточность nadbytečnost	
337 Regional computer network	1) A computer network whose nodes provide access to a defined geographical area. 2) A network whose nodes provide access to a specified class of users.
sieć komputerowa regionalna локальная (региональная) сеть ЭВМ oblastní síť	
338 Remote job entry (RJE)	1) Submission of jobs through an input device that has access to a computer through a communications link. 2) The mode of operation that allows input of a batch job by a card reader at a remote site and receipt of the output via a line printer or card punch at a remote site.
zdalne wprowadzanie zadań дистанционный ввод заданий zadávání dávky z terminálu	

339 Remote station	In multipoint network synonymous with tributary station, in point-to-point switched network a station that can be called by the central station, or can call the central station if it has a message to send.
340 Resource	Any means available to network users, such as computational power, programs, data files, storage capacity, or a combination of these.
341 Resource sharing	The joint use of resources available on a network by a number of dispersed users.
342 Response time	The elapsed time between the generation of the last character of a message at a terminal and the receipt of the first character of the reply. It includes terminal delay, network delay, and service node delay.
343 Reverse channel	A channel used for transmission of supervisory or error-control signals. The direction of flow of these signals is in the direction opposite to that in which information is being transferred. The bandwidth of this channel is usually less than that of the forward channel, i.e., the information channel.
344 Reverse interrupt (RVI)	In binary synchronous communications, it is a control character sequence (DLE sequence) sent by a receiving station instead of ACK1 or ACKO to request premature termination of the transmission in progress.
345 Ring network	A computer network where each computer is connected to adjacent computers.
346 Route	The selected path between master station and slave station for the purpose of information transfer.
347 Routing	The assignment of the communications path by which a message or telephone call will reach its destination.

348 Routing table	A table associated with a node which states for each packet destination the preferred outgoing link that the packet should use.
tablica tras	
таблица маршрутов (проводки)	
směrovací tabulka	
349 RPCNET	A packet switching, resource sharing, distributed computer network under development in Italy.
sieć komputerowa RPCNET	
сеть ЭВМ RPCNET	
počítačová síť RPCNET	
350 SCROLL mode virtual terminal	A terminal with ability operating only on a single line.
terminal wirtualny typu SCROLL	
строчный терминал	
řádkový virtuální terminal	
351 Secondary station	That part of the data station that executes data link control functions as instructed by the primary station. Compare: primary station.
stacja podrzędna	
вторичная станция	
sekundární stanice	
352 Seek	A mechanical movement involved in locating a record in a random-access file. This may, for example, be the movement of an arm and head mechanism that is necessary before a read instruction can be given to read data in a certain location on the file.
poszukiwanie	
поиск	
vyhledávání	
353 Selecting	A process of inviting another station or node to receive data. Compare: polling.
wybór	
выбор	
vyběr	
354 Serial transmission	A method of transmission in which each bit of information is sent sequentially in time on a single channel rather than simultaneously as in parallel transmission.
transmisja szeregową	
последовательная передача	
sériový prenos	
355 Session	The period of time during which the user engages in a dialog with the time sharing system.
sesja (seans)	
сессия	
virtuální spojení	
356 Signal element	Each of the parts a digital signal, distinguished from others by its duration, position and sense, or by some of these features only. In start-stop operation a signal element has a minimum duration of one unit interval. If several unit intervals of the same sense run together, a signal element of duration of more than one unit element may be formed. Signal elements may be start elements, information elements or stop elements.
element sygnału	
посылка	
signálový prvek	

357	Signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) stosunek sygnału do szumu отношение сигнала к шуму pomer signál/hluk	Relative power of the signal to the noise in a channel, usually measured in decibels.
358	Simplex mode tryb jednokierunkowy симплексный режим simplexní režim	Operation of a channel in one direction only with no capability of reversing.
359	Simplex operation operacja jednokierunkowa симплекс jednosměrný provoz	Synonym: one-way only operation.
360	Sink ujście danych приемник данных spotřebič	1) The point of usage data in a network. 2) A data terminal installation that receives and processes data from a connected channel.
361	SITA sieć komputerowa SITA сеть ЭВМ SITA počítačová síť SITA	A fully operational, special purpose network for European Airlines, developed and operated by Societe Internationale de Télécommunications Aéronautiques.
362	Slave system podległy подчиненный řízený	A remote system or terminal whose functions are controlled by a central "master" system. It is similar in concept to a host system in that it responds to remotely generated requests, but unlike a host system it is usually capable of performing a limited range of operations.
363	Slave station stacja podległa подчиненная станция vedlejší stanice	A station which at a given instant, is intended to receive an information message from a master station.
364	SNA – System Network Architecture SNA системная архитектура сети SNA architektura sítí IBM	The set of structural concepts and operational protocols underlying IBM's Advanced Function for Communications and the products supporting it.
365	Socket gniazdo гнездо (разъем) port	In MERIT synonym of the port.

366 Software	A set of computer programs, procedures, rules and associated documentation concerned with the operation of network computers, e.g., compilers, monitors, editors, utility programs. Compare: hardware.
367 Source	<p>źródło danych источник данных zdroj</p> <p>1) The point of entry of data in a network. 2) A data terminal installation that enters data into a connected channel. Data entry may be under operator or machine control.</p>
368 Spooling	The technique by which output to slow devices is placed into queues on mass storage devices to await transmission. This allows more efficient use of the system since programs using low-speed devices can run to completion quickly and make room for others.
369 Star network	A computer network with peripheral nodes all connected to one or more computers at a centrally located facility. See also: centralized network.
370 Start element	In start-stop transmission, the first element in each character, which serves to prepare the receiving equipment for the reception and registration of the character.
371 Start of header (SOH)	A communication control character used at the beginning of a sequence of characters which constitute a machine-sensible address or routing information. Such a sequence is referred to as the heading.
372 Start of text (STX)	A communication control character which precedes a sequence of characters that is to be treated as an entity and entirely transmitted through to the ultimate destination. Such a sequence is referred to as text. STX may be used to terminate a sequence of characters (heading) started by SOH.
373 Start-stop transmission	Asynchronous transmission in which a group of code elements corresponding to a character signal is preceded by a start element and is followed by a stop element, both used to synchronize transmission of a character.
374 Station	That independently-controllable configuration of data terminal equipment from or to which messages are transmitted on a data link. It includes those elements which serve as sources or sinks for the messages, as well as those elements which control the message flow on the link, by means of data communication control procedures.

375 Status information	Information about the logical state of a piece of equipment. It is one kind of control signal.
376 Status maps	Tables which give the status of various programs, devices, input-output operations, or the status of the communication lines.
377 Stop element	In start-stop transmission, the last element in each character, to which is assigned a minimum duration, during which the receiving equipment is returned to its rest condition in preparation for the reception of the next character.
378 Store and forward	The handling of messages or packets in a network by accepting the messages or packets completely into storage then sending them forward to the next centre.
379 Subscriber	A final user of the information carried within packets; a user of transport station.
380 Supervisor	Synonym: operating system
381 Supervisory programs	Those computer programs designed to coordinate service and augment the machine components of the system, and coordinate and service application programs. They handle jobs scheduling, input-output operations, error actions, and other functions.
382 Supervisory sequence	In data communication, a sequence of communication control characters, and possibly other characters, that perform a defined control function.
383 Supervisory system	The complete set of supervisory programs used on a given system.

384 Support programs	The ultimate operational system consists of supervisory programs and application programs. However, a third set of programs is needed to install the system, including diagnostics, testing aids, data generating programs, terminal simulators, etc. These are referred to as support programs.
385 Switched line	A communications link for which the physical path may vary with each usage, e.g., the dial-up telephone network.
łącze komutowane коммутируемая линия komutovaný spoj	
386 Switch hook	A switch on a telephone set, associated with the structure supporting the receiver or handset. It is operated by the removal or replacement of the receiver or handset on the support.
widełki кнопка снятия трубки vidlice	
387 Switching	Operations involved in interconnecting circuits in order to establish a temporary communication between two or more stations.
komutacja коммутация přepojování	
388 Switching computer	A computer in which incoming data is transferred to proper outgoing circuit.
komputer komutacyjny коммутирующая ЭВМ přepojuváci počítač	
389 Switchover	When a failure occurs in the equipment a switch may occur to an alternative component. This may be, for example, an alternative file unit, an alternative communication line or an alternative computer. The switchover process may be automatic under program control or it may be manual.
przełączenie переключение на резерв zálohování	
390 Synchronous data link control (SDLC)	An IBM uniform discipline for the transfer of data between stations in a point-to-point, multipoint, or loop arrangement, using synchronous data transmission techniques.
protokół SDLC протокол управления синхронным каналом передачи SDLC protokol řídící synchronní přenos dat	
391 Synchronous idle (SYN)	Character used as a time filler in the absence of any data or control character to maintain synchronization. The sequence of two continuous SYNs is used to establish synchronization (character phase) following each line turnaround.
znak synchronizujący символ синхронизации synchronizační výplň	

392 Synchronous network sieć zsynchronizowana сynchronous сеть synchronní síť	A network in which all the communication links are synchronized to a common clock.
393 Synchronous transmission transmisja synchroniczna сynchronous передача synchronní prenos	Transmission in which the data characters and bits are transmitted in blocks at a fixed rate with the transmitter and receiver synchronized at the beginning and end of block. This eliminates the need for start-stop elements in characters, thus providing greater transmitting efficiency. Compare: asynchronous transmission.
394 System diagnostics diagnostyka systemowa диагностика системы diagnostický systém	Rather than checking one individual component, system diagnostic utilizes the whole system in a manner similar to its operational running. Programs resembling the operational programs will be used rather than systematic programs that run logical patterns. These will normally detect overall system malfunctions but will not isolate faulty components.
395 Tariff taryfa тариф tarif	The published rate for a specific unit of equipment, facility, or type of service provided by a communications common carrier. Also the vehicle by which the regulating agencies approve or disapprove such facilities or services. Thus the tariff becomes a contract between customer and common carrier.
396 Telegram telegram телеграмма telegram	A fixed length piece of information of a few bits intended for interrupt or control information.
397 Teletype Teletype Телетайп Teletype (ochranná známka sdružení Teletype)	Trademark of Teletype Corporation. Usually refers to one of their series of teleprinters.
398 Telex service usługa teleksowa служба телекс služba telex	A dial-up telegraph service enabling its subscribers to communicate directly and temporarily among themselves by means of start-stop apparatus and of circuits of the public telegraph network. The service operates world wide. Baudot equipment is used. Computers can be connected to the telex network.
399 Temporary text delay (TTD) symbol opóźnienia tekstu символ временной задержки передачи přechodné zpoždění vysílání textu	In binary synchronous communications, a control character sequence (STX...ENQ) sent by a transmitting station to either indicate a delay in transmission or to initiate an abort of the transmission in progress.

400 Terminal	Any device capable of sending and/or receiving information over a communication channel. The means by which data are entered into a computer system and by which the decisions of the system are communicated to the environment it affects. A wide variety of terminal devices has been built, including teleprinters, special keyboards, light displays, cathode tubes, thermocouples, pressure gauges and other instrumentation, radar units, telephones, etc.
401 Terminal installation	<p>1) The totality of equipment at a user's installation including data terminal equipment, data communication equipment, and necessary support facilities. See also: terminal, station.</p> <p>2) A set composed of data terminal, a signal converter and possibly intermediate equipment; this set may be connected to a data processing machine or may be part of it.</p>
402 Text	<p>1) A sequence of characters forming part of a transmission which is sent from the data source to the data sink, and contains the information to be conveyed. It may be preceded by a header and followed by an ETX signal.</p> <p>2) In ASCII and communications, a sequence of characters, treated as an entity if preceded by a STX and followed by an ETX control character.</p>
403 Tie line	A private-line communications channel of the type provided by communications common carriers for linking two or more points together.
404 Time division multiplexing (TDM)	A system in which a channel is established in connecting intermittently, generally at regular intervals and by means of an automatic distribution, its terminal equipment to a common channel. At times when these connections are not established, the section of the common channel between the distributors can be utilized in order to establish other similar channels, in turn.
405 Time division switching	Switching method for a TDM channel requiring the shifting of data from one slot to another in the TDM frame. The slot in question may carry a bit or byte.
406 Time out	In a communication procedure one party may have to take action if it gets no response from the other within a specified time. This occurrence is called a time out.
407 Time sharing	A method of operation in which a computer facility is shared by several users for different purposes at (apparently) the same time. Although the computer actually services each user in sequence, the high speed of the computer makes it appear that the users are all handled simultaneously.

408 Tone dialing	Synonym: pushbutton dialing.
wybieranie częstotliwościowe	
кнопочный вызов	
tónová volba	
409 Touch-call	Proprietary term of GT & T.
firmowa nazwa wybierania przy-	
ciskowego firmy GT & T	
фирменный знак фирмы	
GT & T	
ochranná známka GT & T	
410 Touch-tone	AT & T term for pushbutton dialing.
firmowa nazwa wybierania przy-	
ciskowego firmy AT & T	
фирменный знак фирмы	
AT & T	
ochranná známka AT & T	
411 Trace packet	A special kind of packet which functions as a normal packet but because its "trace" bit is set causes a report of each stage of its progress to be sent to the network control centre.
pakiet śladu	
трасс-пакет	
vytyčovací paket	
412 Transmission control character (TCC)	Characters used either to define the nature of the information contained in a sequence of data characters or to convey supervisory instructions. They must not be transmitted as part of the text or heading.
znak sterujący transmisja	
TCC	
знак управления передачей	
znak řízení přenosu	
413 Transparent mode	Transmission of binary data with the recognition of most control characters suppressed. In binary synchronous communications, entry to and exit from the transparent mode is indicated by a sequence beginning with a special data link escape (DLE) character.
tryb transparentny (przezroczysty)	
прозрачный режим	
kódově nezávislý režim	
414 Transparency	A property of a communications medium to pass within specified limits a range of signals having one or more defined properties, e.g., a channel may be code transparent or an equipment may be bit pattern transparent.
transparentność (przezroczystość)	
прозрачность	
nezávislost	
415 Transport protocol	Protocol for transport of packets between transport stations. See also: protocol.
protokół transportowy	
транспортный протокол	
transportní protokol	

416 Transport station (TS)	A part of software and hardware provided for cooperation with subscribers, fragmentation and reassembling messages, formatting packets and transport of packets according to transport protocol.
417 Tributary station	A station, other than the control station, on a centralized multipoint data communications system, which can communicate only with the control station when polled or selected by the control station.
418 Trunk	A single circuit between two points, both of which are switching centres or individual distribution points.
419 TSS	IBM's homogeneous network developed by Carnegie-Mellon University, Princeton University and the IBM Research Division during 1968.
420 Turnaround time	<p>1) The elapsed time between submission of a job to a computing center and the return of results.</p> <p>2) In communication the actual time required to reverse the direction of transmission from sender to receiver or vice versa when using a two-way alternate circuit. Time is required by line propagation effects, modem timing and computer reaction.</p>
421 Two way alternate operation	A mode of operation of a data link in which data may be transmitted in both directions, one way at a time. Synonym: half duplex .
422 Two way simultaneous operation	A mode of operation of a data link in which data may be transmitted simultaneously in both directions over two channels. Note: One of the channels is equipped for transmission in one direction while the other is equipped for transmission in the opposite direction. Synonym: full duplex, duplex .
423 TYMNET	A distributed homogeneous network operated for profit by a major time-sharing company TYMshare Inc. It contains 100 communications nodes (Varian 6201), operating in a "store and forward" mode. It has over 10,000 interactive users in 70 cities throughout the United States and Europe.
424 Unattended operation	The automatic features of a station's operation which permit the transmission and reception of messages on an unattended basis.

425 Unit interval	A unit interval is the duration of the shortest nominal signal element. It is the longest interval of time such that the nominal durations of the signal elements in a synchronous system or the start and information elements in a start-stop system are whole multiples of this interval. The duration of the unit interval (in seconds) is the reciprocal of the telegraph speed expressed in Baud.
426 User exit	An external reference to which a user program may be linked, e.g., a user procedure for processing RJE batch job output.
427 User-to-user protocol	A protocol between users of the same network.
usługa dodatkowa sieci служба передачи данных, имеющая улучшенные характеристики servisní datová služba	A communication service utilizing communications common carrier networks for transmission and providing added data services with separate additional equipment. Such added service features may be store and forward message switching, terminal interfacing, and host interfacing.
428 Value added service	
kontrola poprzeczna поперечный контроль kontrola svisle nadbytečnosti	
429 Vertical redundancy check (VRC)	A check or parity bit added to each character in a message such that the number of bits in each character, including the parity bit, is odd (odd parity) or even (even parity).
430 Virtual call (VC)	A network service in which call establishment and clearing call procedure will determine a period of communication between two DTEs, in which user data will be transferred in the network in packet-mode operation. All the user's data is delivered from the network in the same order in which it is received by the network. This high level protocol is in accordance to X.25 draft recommendation of CCITT.
431 Virtual Circuit	A connection between a source and a sink in a network that may be realized by different circuit configuration during transmission of a message. Synonym: logical circuit, logical link.
432 Virtual host	A collection of resources appearing as a single entity to the subnetwork that transfer packets sent by a source virtual host to a destination virtual host.

433	Virtual protocol protokół wirtualny виртуальный протокол virtuální protokol	A protocol for virtual connection between transport stations.
434	Virtual terminal terminal wirtualny виртуальный терминал virtuální terminál	An ideal terminal which is defined as a standard for the purpose of uniform handling of a variety of actual terminal. The terminal processor is given the job of "mapping" or "conversion" between the virtual terminal and actual terminals.
435	Virtual terminal protocol protokół wirtualnego terminala протокол виртуального терминала protokol virtuálního terminálu	The protocol which allows the cooperation between virtual terminal and process.
436	Voice-grade channel kanal telefoniczny канал тональной частоты telefoniční kanál	A channel used for speech transmission usually with an audio frequency range of 300-to-3400 hertz. It is also used for transmission of analog and digital data. Up to 10,000 bits per second can be transmitted on a voice-grade channel.
437	Wait before transmitting positive acknowledgement (WACK) symbol oczekiwania na pozytywne potwierdzenie символ запроса задержки выдачи подтверждения правильности приема čekaj před vysláním potvrzení	In binary synchronous communications, this DLE sequence is sent by a receiving station to indicate that it is temporarily not ready to receive.
438	Wideband channel kanal szerokopasmowy широкополосный канал širokopásmový kanál	Communication channel having a bandwidth greater than a voice-grade channel characterized by data transmission speed of 10,000-to-500,000 bits per second. Synonym: broadband channel.
439	Window okno окно okno	The method of packet flow control which permits to send or to receive only packets dropping into appropriate range of the packet sequence numbers.
440	Word słowo слово slovo	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) In telegraphy, six operations or characters (five characters plus one space). ("Group" is also used in place of "word"). 2) In computing, a sequence of bits or characters treated as a unit and capable of being stored in one computer location.
441	X.25 protokół X.25 протокол X.25 protokol X.25	The protocol published by CCITT in draft recommendations that concerns interface between data terminal equipment and data circuit terminating equipment for terminals operating in the packet mode on public data networks.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACK	- affirmative acknowledgment 8
ACU	- automatic calling unit 26
ADU	- automatic dialing unit 27
ALOHA	- network 9
AM	- amplitude modulation 14
ARPA	- network 21
ARQ	- automatic request for repetition 29
ASCII	- American Standard Code for Information Interchange 13
AUTODIN	- network 25
BCC	- block character check 46
BEX	- broadband exchange 50
BSC	- binary synchronous communications 39
CCITT	- Comité Consultatif Internationale de Telegraphie et Téléphonie 81
CIGALE	- subnetwork 70
CRC	- cyclic redundancy check 110
CRT	- cathode-ray tube 60
CTNE	- network 107
CYBERNET	- network 108
CYCLADES	- network 109
DAA	- data access arrangement 112
DCE	- data communication equipment 117
DCN	- network 134
DCS	- network 135
DDCMP	- digital data communications message protocol 150
DDD	- direct distance dialing 152
DDS	- data-phone digital service 127
DG	- datagram 121
DLE	- data link escape 124
DTE	- data terminal equipment 132
EBCDIC	- extended binary coded-decimal interchange code 182
EIA	- Electronic Industries Association 165
EIN	- network 163
ENQ	- enquiry 171
EOT	- end of transmission 169
EPSS	- network 174
ETX	- end of text 168
EURONET	- network 180
FCS	- frame check sequence 196
FDM	- frequency division multiplexing 198
FEP	- front end processor 202
FM	- frequency modulation 199
FSK	- frequency shift keying 200
GE	- network 206
HASP	- Houston automatic spooling program 222
HDLC	- high level data link control 217

- IMP — interface message processor 238
- INFO — information field 229
- INWG 96 — protocol 242
- ITB — intermediate text block 239
- LRC — longitudinal redundancy check 266
- MERIT — network 271
- NAK — negative acknowledgment 286
- NCP — network control program 289
- NETWORK/440 — network 288
- NPL — network 299
- NPR — non-processor request 296
- OCTOPUS — network 301
- PCM — pulse code modulation 329
- PM — phase modulation 317
- RJE — remote job entry 338
- RPCNET — network 349
- RVI — reverse interrupt 344
- SDLC — synchronous data link control 390
- SITA — network 361
- SNA — System Network Architecture 364
- SNR — signal-to-noise ratio 357
- SOH — start of header 371
- STX — start of text 372
- SYN — synchronous idle 391
- TCC — transmission control character 412
- TDM — time division multiplexing
- TS — transport station 416
- TSS — network 419
- TTD — temporary text delay 399
- TYMNET — network 423
- VC — virtual call 430
- VRC — vertical redundancy check 429
- WACK — wait before transmitting positive acknowledgment 437
- X·25 — protocol 441

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