

APPENDIX B

Terms and Abbreviations

This appendix consists of two sections: Section I has the terms, which are followed by an explanation. These are common terms used in daily operations but are not inclusive of all terms. Section II contains the abbreviations and acronyms, with definitions.

Section I. Terms

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
abort	An abnormal end; termination of processing prior to normal end-of-job. In many computer systems, the screen displays a message with the probable cause of the abort.
access time	The time required by the system to retrieve information from the storage unit and place it in the processing unit.
acronym	A word formed from the first letter or letters of the words describing some item; for example, FORTRAN from FORMula TRANslation.
address indicating group	A single code that identifies multiple addresses receiving messages from a single originator on a recurring basis.
application program	A set of computer instructions that completes a specific task activity.
application software	Programs that support a particular functional application, such as SARSS2A or SIDPERS. (Contrast with operating system.)
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange. The standard code system for exchanging information among data processing and communication systems.
asynchronous mode	A communication mode in which each character is transmitted separately. The character is preceded by a start bit and followed by a stop bit.
audit trail	A chronological record of system activities leading to each event from its inception to output of final results.
AUTODIN	AUTOMATIC Digital Network. The worldwide, high-speed, computer-controlled data communication network linking Defense Department activities and some allied governments.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
availability	The ratio of the time a hardware device is known or believed to be operating correctly to the total hours of scheduled operation.
backup	The process of generating a copy of disks or files to prevent loss of data.
batch	A group of records or programs considered as a single unit for processing on a computer.
batch processing	A technique by which items to be processed must be coded and collected into groups prior to processing.
bit	The basic unit of information in a binary numbering system (BInary digiT). A binary digit is either a 0 or a 1.
bootstrap	To bootstrap (or boot) the system is to start it by loading an operating system, usually from the hard disk.
byte	A grouping of adjacent binary digits operated on by the computer as a unit. The most common size byte contains eight binary digits.
character	A symbol, mark, or event that a data processing machine can read, write, or store.
character attribute	A character attribute controls the monitor display of a single character. The standard character attributes are reverse video, blinking, half-bright, and underlining.
code	A representation by which meaning is assigned to groups of characters or symbols.
code table	Table used internally by various programs during processing to shorten machine processing time.
command	An order or instruction given to execute a process.
compare	The examination of the representation of a quantity to determine its relationship to zero or the examination of two quantities usually for the purpose of determining identity or relative magnitude.
component	An individual piece of equipment which, when connected to or used in conjunction with other components, makes up a functional end item.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
computer	An electronic device that can read and process data quickly and accurately, in accordance with a set of internally stored instructions, and that can generate output with the required information in the proper format.
computer configuration	The physical devices and operating environment that forms the entire computer system. Typically, it consists of the CPU, memory, I/O devices with controlling units, teleprocessing equipment, and operating systems.
computer operator	A person who manipulates the controls of a computer and performs all operational functions required, such as entering data, loading tapes, and removing output.
computer security	The physical security of an information-processing or computer facility and the security of associated data files, programs, records, and other documents.
computer system	A complete computer installation—including peripherals, such as disk drives, a monitor, a keyboard, and a printer—in which all the components are designed to work with each other.
configuration	An arrangement of the parts or elements of something.
conversion	The process of changing data from one form to another.
cpi (characters per inch)	A number indicating how many characters a printer will print in an inch.
cps (characters per second)	A number indicating how many characters a printer will print in one second.
CPU	Abbreviation for central processing unit. Part of the computer responsible for processing, storing, and retrieving data from memory.
CTASC-II	Corps/Theater Automatic Data Processing Service Center-Phase II.
cursor	A movable symbol or spot of light on a video terminal that indicates where the next character will appear or where data is to be entered.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
cycle	An interval of space or time in which one set of events or phenomena is completed; or, any set of operations that is repeated regularly in the same sequence. The operations may be subject to variations on each repetition.
data	Any type of information used as input to a computer system.
database	A comprehensive data file containing information in a format applicable to a user's needs and available when needed.
data communication (data comm)	Transfer of data or information between computer-related devices, usually by use of modems and telephone lines.
data element	A single unit of data with a distinct value, such as sex, military unit, MOS, and pay grade.
data element dictionary (DED)	A software tool used to control data elements within an application. It is the central repository of all descriptive information about each data element.
data entry	Transforming data from a source document to a machine-readable form. The most common mode of data entry is by keyboard.
data processing	A term used in reference to operations performed by data processing equipment.
data processing center	An installation of computer equipment that provides computing services for users.
data processing system	A system composed of data processing hardware and software.
DCE (data communication equipment)	Equipment used by a computer for data communication. This term usually refers to a modem.
default	The values used by software when no parameter inputs are typed in by the operator.
device	A physical hardware unit, such as a printer, floppy drive, tape drive, or hard drive.
diagnostics	A computer program capable of identifying an equipment fault or malfunction.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
direct-access storage	The process of obtaining data from or placing data into storage. The time required for such access is independent of the location of the data most recently obtained or placed in storage. Also called random-access storage.
disk drive (floppy)	The part of the computer into which you insert floppy diskettes.
disk drive (hard)	A part of the computer that is used for main storage of data and programs. Unlike the floppy disk drive, you cannot remove the hard disk.
document retrieval	Acquiring data from storage devices and possibly manipulating the data and subsequently preparing a report.
dot matrix	A means by which printed characters are formed using a matrix of small dots. The matrix is defined by the number of dots in width by the number of dots in height. (For example, 5x7 is 5 dots wide by 7 dots high.)
download	A communications procedure which takes information from storage in one device, usually the host computer, and transfers the information to another device.
edit	A system check of input data against the established system parameters.
end user workstation (EUWS)	A point in a system or communication network where an operator can enter or retrieve data.
engineering change proposal-software (ECP-S)	The documentation (DA Form 5005-R) that supports a request to change a STAMIS. An ECP-S may be initiated by a user (functional ECP) or by the DPI (technical ECP).
error message	Information displayed on a monitor screen or printer which identifies a fault condition.
floppy disk	A flexible disk (diskette) of oxide-coated Mylar stored in a paper or plastic envelope. The entire envelope is inserted into the disk unit. Floppy disks are low-cost storage devices used widely with mini- and microcomputers.
flow	A general term to indicate a sequence of events.
font	A complete assortment of type characters of one style and size.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
form	Various kinds of paper that can be used in the printer. Also one or more lines (displayed on monitor screen) in which you enter information using the keyboard.
format	The arrangement of fields on a recording medium. (The sequence of fields and the blank spaces between fields.)
functional user	The organizational element that receives support or service from an automated configuration item.
hard copy	A printed copy of computer output; for example, printed reports, listings, or documents.
hardware	The physical devices which are a part of a data processing system. Includes the CPU, I/O devices, physical interfaces, and like items.
hertz	Frequency of oscillator or repetition in cycles per second.
initialize	To prepare a tape or disk for use by adding a magnetic label on the tape or disk by means of a command entered on the computer keyboard.
input	The changing of data from a storage media (such as cards, floppy, or tape) into electronic pulses that are stored in a computer's memory. It is also the device that performs this function.
input/output (I/O)	A general term for the peripheral devices used to communicate with a digital computer and the data involved in the communication.
input/output control system	A set of routines for handling the detailed aspects of input and output operations.
inquiry	A request for information from storage.
instruction	A statement that tells the computer which operation to perform and on which data elements.
interactive processing	A system in which transactions are processed as they occur and results are available to the user immediately. An example would be an airline's flight reservation system.
interface	A common boundary between two pieces of hardware or two systems.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
key	One or more characters within a data record used to identify the record or to control its use.
keyboard	A group of marked levers operated manually for recording characters and entering data.
keyboard visual display terminal	The KVDT is a point in a system at which data is input. It consists of a keyboard and a visual display screen/cathode ray tube (CRT). The CRT is an electric vacuum tube with a screen for visually displaying all input data in alphanumeric or graphic form.
kilo	Metric prefix that means 1000 times.
LED	Light emitting diode. An electronic part used as an indicator lamp.
library	A collection of standard, proven routines and subroutines that are accumulated and stored on magnetic tapes or magnetic disks for future use.
lpi (lines per inch)	The number of lines of printed text a printer will fit in a vertical inch of space.
magnetic disk	A computerized data storage composed of several platters stacked on top of each other with a small gap between each platter. Data is encoded on either side of each platter in a series of magnetic spots. The capacity of a disk ranges from under 10 million characters to over 100 million characters.
MB	Megabyte. Approximately one million bytes (1,048,576).
memory	The portion of a computer that holds programs and data being processed. Memory is the only storage unit that can be directly accessed by the CPU.
menu	A list of options, displayed on the screen, from which you select various choices.
modem (modulator-demodulator)	A device which accepts input and converts it to analog signals to be sent over the transmission link. At the other end of the link, the demodulator part of a second modem reconverts the analog signal to digital output.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
national stock number	The 13-digit stock number replacing the 11-digit federal stock number. It consists of the 4-digit Federal Supply Classification Code and the 9-digit national item identification number (NIIN). The NIIN consists of a 2-digit national codification bureau number designating the Central Catalog Office of the NATO or other friendly country that assigned the number and a 7-digit (XXX-XXXX) nonsignificant number. The number is arranged as follows: 9999-00-999-9999.
off-line processing	Processing not directly associated with or required for main program or real-time communication; control is required between data entry and ultimate processing.
operating system	The portion of executive software that controls the execution of the computer. Typically, it provides job scheduling, multiprograming, program libraries, operator communication, and error detection and correction.
output	The changing of data from electronic pulses in a computer's memory to a physical storage medium (such as listings, tapes, or floppy diskettes). It is also the device that performs this function.
output unit	A device capable of recording data coming from a computer's internal storage unit, for instance, line printer, magnetic disk or tape, or teletypewriter.
parallel	Simultaneous processing of the individual parts of a whole rather than in serial sequence of some specific order.
parameter list	Multiple strings of characters used to fill in the parameter fields of a form.
password	A security measure assigned to a user or a device. Once assigned, the password is needed to gain access to the designated levels of the system.
power down	Term used to describe the steps for turning off the computer.
power up	Term used to describe the steps for turning on the computer.
printer	The part of the system that produces printed (hardcopy) output.
problem report	A report that a process or function does not work according to specification, either technically or functionally. It goes to the system support office for problem resolution.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
processing	Manipulation of data to transform it into usable information. It may be as simple as reformatting data or as involved as the complicated mathematical and logical processes resulting in the prediction of a winner in an election.
program	A set of instructions that gives a data processing machine detailed information on how to solve a particular problem. On a computer, the program is stored in internal memory. On other types of equipment, the program may be stored internally or externally through control panels or electronic devices.
prompt	A message on the terminal or screen. It may provide either information or instructions.
protocols	Technical customs or guidelines that govern the exchange of signal transmission and reception between equipment. Examples of protocols are hardware configuration, timings, data format, error detection and correction techniques, and software structures.
query	To ask for information. A specific request for data, instructions, characteristics of states of switches, position in a queue, etc., while the equipment is computing or processing.
queue	A group of items waiting to be acted upon by the computer. The arrangement of items determines the processing priority.
RAM	Random-access memory. Memory that can be read from and written to. Used for temporary storage of the program that is running and parts of the data being worked on.
read	To sense data from an input medium such as magnetic tape or diskette, bar code reader, or micro form.
record	A collection of related fields treated as a logical unit by a computer program.
record length	The size of a record, usually specified in units such as words, bytes, or characters.
ROM	Read-only memory; non-erasable, permanently programmed memory that does not lose its contents when you turn off the power. It contains essential system programs that neither you nor the computer can erase.
run	A single, continuous performance of a computer program.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
screen	The part of the computer that displays information on a television-like unit.
scroll	Move the contents of the monitor screen up or down by one or more lines.
sector	A section of tape or disk storage within a track that contains 512 bytes of data.
SINCGARS	A type of Army FM radio set.
software	The programs, procedures, and documentation that are part of a data processing system.
software change package (SCP)	A package shipped from the developer of a STAMIS to the user DPI that contains an updated version of a program and documentation. The changes made in the system are a result of non-emergency ECP-S and PR.
special character	A graphic character that is neither a letter nor a digit; for example, the plus sign or the period.
station name	Name of the station to which a unit or activity is assigned. Up to a 10-character group of letters or abbreviations used to identify a particular activity.
status code	Reports the success or failure of the requested operation.
status frame	Top two lines on the video display providing updated information on basic system status (i.e., system identification, user name, date, and time).
storage device	A device used for data storage within a computer system, such as a magnetic disk or magnetic tape unit.
storage media	Physical devices on which data is stored, such as diskettes, magnetic tapes, or printed reports.
synchronous	Transmission of an entire message as a continuous stream without start or stop bits.
system programs	Computer programs provided by a computer manufacturer. Examples are operating systems, assemblers, compilers, debugging aids, input/output programs, and the like.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Explanation</u>
system software	The computer language programs that the computer uses to define its operating features and functions.
tape	A strip of material, coated with a magnetically sensitive substance, used for data input, storage, or output. The data is usually stored serially in several channels across the tape transversely to the reading or writing motion.
update	To search a file, select an entry, perform an operation on the entry, and replace it in the file.
upload	Takes information from storage in one device and transfers the information to another device.
VAC	Volts alternating current. Voltage of an alternating current power source.

Section II. Abbreviations and Acronyms

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
ABA	appropriation and budget activity
ABF	Availability Balance File
ACCS	Army command and control system/common hardware
ACHS	Army common hardware system
ACK	Acknowledge
ACMA	Army class manager activity
ACR	armored cavalry regiment
ACS	asset control subsystem
ACVC	Army commercial vehicle code
ACWT	average customer wait time
ADS	automated data system
AIG	address indicating group

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
AIMI	aviation intensive management items
AIMI-FL	aviation intensive management item indicator (flag)
AIMI-X	aviation intensive management item-expanded
AMCOM	U.S. Army Aviation and Missile Command
AMDF	Army Master Data File
AMIS	Army management information system
AMT	asset management team
AOD	area-oriented depot
APC	Accounting Processing Code
APOD	aerial port of debarkation
APOE	aerial port of embarkation
AR	Army regulation
ARMS	Army Master Data File Retrieval Microform System
ARMYLOG	Army Logistics Data on Compact Disc
ARNG	Army National Guard
ASC	automatic switching center
ASCII	American standard code for information interchange
ASIMS	Army Standard Information Management System
ASL	Authorized Stockage List
AUTODIN	automatic digital network
AUTOROS	automated retail operating system
AWFSR	Automation of Wartime Functional Supply Requirements Study
BIT	binary digit

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<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
CAGE	commercial/government entity identifier (five characters)
CASCOM	U.S. Army Combined Arms Support Command and Fort Lee
CBS	Continuing Balance System
CBS-X	Continuing Balance System-Expanded
CBT-OL	combat operating level
CCI	controlled cryptographic item
CDDB	control demand database
CIIC	Controlled Inventory Item Code
CMMC	corps materiel management center
COE	center of excellence
COMM	communication
CONUS	continental United States
COOP	Continuity of Operations Plan
COPAD	contractor operated parts depot
COR	contracting officer's representative
COSCOM	corps support command
CPI	characters per inch
CPS	characters per second
CPU	central processing unit
CSA	corps storage activity
CSS	combat service support
CSSCS	combat service support control system
CTA	common table of allowances

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<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
CTASC-II	Corps/Theater Automatic Data Processing Service Center - Phase II
DAAS	Defense Automatic Addressing System
DAMMS	Department of the Army Movement Management System
DBOF	defense business operating fund
DCSLOG	Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics
DDN	defense data network
DESCOM	United States Army Depot System Command
DHF	Document History File
DIC	Document Identifier Code
DIDS	Defense Integrated Data System
DISREP	discrepancy in shipment report
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
DLSA	DSU Level Supply Automation
DLSC	Defense Logistics Service Center
DMMC	divisional materiel management center
DoD	Department of Defense
DODAAC	Department of Defense Activity Address Code
DODAAF	Department of Defense Activity Address File
DOIM	Director of Information Management
DPA	data processing activity
DRMO	Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office
DRMS	Defense Reutilization & Marketing Service
DSU	direct support unit

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
DTE-EFF	date effective
EAC	echelons above corps
ECC	Equipment Category Code
ECP-S	engineering change proposal-software
EIR	equipment improvement recommendation
EMI	electromagnetic interference
EW	electronics warfare
FAO	finance and accounting officer
FC	Fund Code
FIN-SW	Financial Switch - Codes are: Y = Financial Control is on, N = Financial Control is off
FSC	federal supply classification
GBL	government bill of lading
HAEMP	high altitude electromagnetic pulse
HQDA	Headquarters, Department of the Army
IAR	Inventory Adjustment Report
I&S	interchangeability and substitutability
ICP	interim change package or inventory control point
ILAP	Integrated Logistics Analysis Program
ILCO	Internal Logistics Control Office
ILSC	Industrial Logistics System Center (formerly SIMA)
I/O	input and/or output
IPD	issue priority designator
IPG	issue priority group

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
ISEC	Information System Engineering Command
ISM	integrated sustainment maintenance
JTA	joint table of allowances
KVDT	keyboard visual display terminal
LASSO	logistics automation system support office
LCA	Logistics Control Activity
LED	light emitting diode
LIF	Logistics Intelligence File
LOGSA	Logistics Support Activity
LPN	long part number
LPSA	Logistics Program Support Activity
LSSA	Logistical System Support Activity
MAC	maintenance allocation chart, Military Airlift Command
MAP	monitored asynchronous protocol
MATCAT	materiel category
MB	megabyte
MCN	management control number
MGR-CD	Manager Code
MIIC	Major Item Information Center
MILSTRAP	Military Standard Transaction Reporting and Accounting Procedures
MILSTRIP	Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures
MIRV	major item requisition validation
MOB	mobilization

<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
MODE	Mode of Shipment Code
MODEM	modulation/demodulation equipment
MOV	materiel obligation validation
MRF	Manager Review File
MRSA	Materiel Readiness Support Activity
MUC	Maintenance Use Code
NGB	National Guard Bureau
NICP	national inventory control point
NIIN	national item identification number
NMCS	not mission capable supply
NSN	national stock number
OCONUS	outside continental United States
ODCSLOG	Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics
OMA	Operation and Maintenance, Army
OSC	Objective Supply Capability
OUF	Order of Use File
PICA	Primary Inventory Control Activity
PIIN	procurement instrument identification number
POD	port of debarkation
POE	port of embarkation
PR&C	Purchase Request & Commitment
PWRMS	pre-positioned war reserve materiel stock
RAM	random-access memory

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<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
REA-REF	Reason Referred Code
RIC	Routing Identifier Code
RO	requisitioning objective
ROD	report of discrepancy
ROP	reorder point
RP	record position
RRA	regional repair activity
RSA	reserve storage activity
RSC	Readiness Sustainment Center
SAACONS	Standard Army Automated Contract System
SAAS-4	Standard Army Ammunition System Level 4
SAILS	Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System
SAMS	Standard Army Maintenance System
SARSS	Standard Army Retail Supply System
SARSS-1(I)	Standard Army Retail Supply System (Interim)
SCC	Supply Categories Code
SCMC	Supply Category of Materiel Code
SICA	Secondary Inventory Control Activity
SIIT	select item interest tape
SIMS-X	Selected Item Management System-Expanded
SL	safety level
SMC	Supply Management Code
SMCS	SARSS Master Control System

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<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
SNRF	Stock Number Relationship File
SOP	standing operating procedures
SOS	source of supply
SPBS-R	Standard Property Book System-Redesign
SPN	short part number
SSA	supply support activity
SSO	systems security officer
STAMIS	Standard Army Management Information Systems
STANFINS	Standard Financial System
STARFIARS	Standard Army Financial Inventory Accounting & Reporting Systems
TAACOM	theater Army area command
TAADS	The Army Authorization Documents System
TAC	Transportation Account Code
TACCS	Tactical Army Combat Service Support Computer System
TACOM	theater Army command
TAEDP	total Army equipment distribution program
TAMMC	theater Army materiel management center
TAMMS	the Army Maintenance Management System
TCN	transportation control number
TCN/GBL	transportation control number/government bill of lading
TFC	Transportation Fund Code
TP/UMF	total package/unit materiel fielding
TRADOC	United States Army Training and Doctrine Command

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<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Name</u>
TUFMIS	Tactical Unit Financial Management Information System
ULC	unit level computer
ULLS	Unit Level Logistics System
UND	urgency of need designator
USAISSDCL	United States Army Information Systems Software Development Center Lee
USAMC	United States Army Materiel Command
USP&FO	United States Property and Fiscal Officer
WPOD	water port of debarkation

NOTE: For further definitions of abbreviations used, see AR 310-50 and/or the Data Element Dictionary (DED).