

APPENDIX B

TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

SECTION I. TERMS

Absolute Path Name - See *full path name*.

Accommodated Customer Request - Those customer requests that contain an NSN/MCN that appears on the SSA's Authorized Stockage List (ASL).

Accountable Record - A formally established set of records and files used to account for U.S. Army property being held for issue.

Acronym - A word formed from the first letter or letters of the words describing some item - for example; FORTRAN from FORMula TRANslation.

Activity File - A record of dues-in and dues-out maintained for the accountable record.

Administrative Login Account - A login account that provides restricted access to system management functions that are frequently used.

Append - To add text to the end of an existing file.

Archival Backup - A backup of all the files and directories on a particular file system.

Argument - A string of text that accompanies a command modifies the result of the command.

ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange) - The standard code system for exchanging information among data processing and communications systems.

Asynchronous Mode - Each character is transmitted separately. The character is preceded by a start bit and followed by a stop bit.

Availability Balance File - This file consists of data contained in the Catalog File plus stockage levels, Condition Codes, and on-hand balances.

Back Up - To copy files to removable media (such as a diskette or cartridge tape). A backup is the spare copy of data or software that you keep in case the original is damaged or lost. A backup may be incremental or archival. See *incremental backup* and archival backup.

Background - A program that executes in the background allowing the user to continue to interact with the computer system and to execute a program in the background. The "nohup" option is specified by keying in an ampersand (&) at the end of the command.

Batch Mode - An interface that allows command line sequences to be run non-interactively in shell scripts.

Baud Rate - The speed at which a device that is connected to a tty line can send and receive data.

Bit - Smallest element of data or information dealt with by digital devices. A binary digit is either a 0 or a 1.

Boot - A term used in micro/mini computers to ready a computer for use by loading the operating system into the computer's temporary memory, or RAM.

Boot - Usually refers to a sequence of events where an operating system or stand-alone program is loaded into memory and executed during power up.

Bourne Shell - The standard Solaris shell.

Byte - A grouping of adjacent binary digits operated on by the computer as a unit.

Case Sensitive - This term refers to the requirement to explicitly use upper and lowercase letters exactly as called for in order to make a command, change paths, or pass arguments to a command in Solaris.

Catalog File - A SARSS master file containing descriptive and management information for that stock number.

Configuration Files - Files that store information that affects the environment of an individual user or affects the system on a global basis. Many Solaris configuration files are shell command scripts or contain shell variable assignments.

Command - An instruction the user gives to the computer. It is interpreted by the user interface. The user interface, in turn, instructs the computer to run the appropriate program.

Command Interpreter - A command interpreter passes the commands entered to the operating system for processing and returns the result.

Command Line - The complete instruction keyed in on a command line. It includes the command name, options, arguments, and pipes.

Common Desktop Environment - To help organize and manage work, the desktop provides windows, workspaces, controls, and menus.

Console - The terminal directly attached to the File Server.

Controlled Cryptographic Item - Secure telecommunications or information handling equipment, associated cryptographic component or other hardware item which performs a critical COMSEC function. Items so designated are unclassified but controlled and will bear the designation-controlled cryptographic item.

Controlled Inventory Item Code - This is a one-position alphanumeric code used to indicate special controls for storage and transportation of DOD assets.

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 (Central Processing Unit) - Abbreviation for central processing unit. Part of the computer responsible for processing, storing, and retrieving data from memory.

C Shell - A Solaris shell that has gained a widespread popularity, particularly with programmers.

Current Working Directory - The directory in which you are located. The pwd command is used to identify your location interactively.

Cursor-positioning Keys - The keys used to move the cursor when editing text. Usually the arrow keys (or H, J, K, or L in VI).

Custodial Record - A file maintained at SARSS-2A containing skeleton information about on-hand balances. This data reflects on-hand balances for all SARSS-1 activities under that SARSS-2A activity. Balances are updated from data obtained by running either Transaction-Out Process or Close-Out.

Customer Requests - See *Accommodated Customer Request* and/or *Satisfied Customer Request*.

Daemon - A program running in the background to handle Solaris activities such as file transfers, command executions, and cleanup routines.

Default - What the system does when no arguments or choices are specified by the user or command line sequence.

Device - A piece of hardware, a diskette drive, printer, or modem are all examples of devices.

Device Driver - A software program associated with each specific device that is responsible for communicating between the hardware and the application program or operating system. Drivers are supplied with the operating system, with the application program, or by the manufacturer.

Device-Specifier - An alpha character followed by a colon; used under DOS and with dossette to indicate a particular diskette driver or fixed disk partition.

Directory - An area in a Solaris File System that may contain other files or subdirectories.

Directory Files - See *directory*.

Document History File - A comprehensive file of all transactions processed by SARSS-1 activities. This includes receipts, requests, status, adjustments, modifications, cancellations, inventories, etc., which may be processed or generated by the SSA.

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, 5 dots wide by 7 dots high.)

Download - A communications procedure that takes information from storage in one device, usually the host computer, and transfers the information to another device.

Editor - A utility or program written to manipulate text files.

Engineering Change Proposal - Software 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).

Environment Variable - A word relating to the user's shell environment that is assigned a value and has a special meaning to the Operating System.

Error Message - A message from the operating system that appears on your screen, printout, or console list to provide information on the nature of a problem the computer has encountered.

Execute Permission - The third permission in each set of file or directory permissions. It allows a user to execute a file or search a directory.

File - Information stored on the computer.

File Access Permissions - See *permissions*.

File System (1) - A complete directory structure contained on a diskette or a fixed disk.
(2) A collection of individual files and directories stored on a portion of a disk.

Filters - Programs that accept their input from one source, such as the standard input, perform their appointed task on the data, and then write their results to the standard output without changing the input file in any way.

Flag - An option to a command. See *option*.

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 a low-cost storage media used widely with minicomputers and microcomputers.

Force Activity Designator - The FAD is a Roman numeral (I through V) which shows the mission essentially of a unit, organization, installation, project, or program to meet national objectives.

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 by the keyboard.

Full Path Name - An explicit definition describing the location of the file in the system. It consists of a slash (/), followed by directory and file names, separated by slashes.

Full-Screen Editor - A text editor that shows the changes you are making to a file on the screen as you make them.

Group - A group is a collection of users. Permission for a group refers to the second set of three permissions for a file or directory. These apply to members of the owner's group only.

Hardcopy - 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.

Hierarchical File System - A file system with a single master directory at the top level and additional levels of directories or files beneath it.

Home Directory - The directory that contains pointers to the information stored on the computer. In Solaris, you are automatically placed in your home directory when you log in.

Incremental Backup - A backup procedure used to back up only those files and directories that have changed since the last complete backup.

Information - Data organized into a meaningful sequence.

Information Processing - The total of operations performed by a computer; the handling of data according to rules of procedure for accomplishing operations such as classifying, sorting, calculating, and recording.

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. 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.

Interactive - An operating mode where the user keys in everything on the command line.

Interface - A common boundary between two pieces of hardware or between two systems.

Internal Storage - Addressable storage directly controlled by the CPU of a computer. It is an integral part of the CPU. The CPU uses internal storage to store programs while they are being executed. Also called primary storage, immediate access storage, or main storage.

Inventory Freeze Flag - A one-digit numeric character which specifies the type of inventory being conducted on a line which is under inventory.

I/O Redirection - The capability of redefining standard input/output when a command executes.

K (Kilobyte) - A symbol which is equivalent to 1024 bytes.

Kernel - The Solaris component that performs system management.

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 disks for future use.

Line Editor - A text editor that requires that you explicitly specify the line or lines you want to edit and does not show the changes you make to your file as they occur. A line editor is useful if you are using a hard copy terminal; i.e., one where you do not have a screen.

Local Purchase - A method of obtaining supplies from local commercial vendors. Items may or may not be subject to competition.

Log In - The procedure where you key in your login name and password to gain access to the OS or STAMIS functional subsystem.

Login Account - The user account information that authorizes a person to use that computer's resources. Login accounts are established by the system administrator.

Log Out - To terminate your access to the system.

Long Part Number - This is an identifying stock number which consists of from 16 to 37 alphanumeric characters.

LPI (Lines Per Inch) - The number of lines of printed text a printer will fit in a vertical inch of space.

Manager Control - Method of managing items in short supply. The control precludes routine uncontrolled issues.

MB (Megabyte) - One million bytes.

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, by which you select alternative choices.

Modem (MODulator-DEModulator) - A device which accepts inputs and converts them 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 signals to digital outputs.

Mount - The system administration procedure used to attach a file system to other directories of the main system. A file system must be mounted before it is available to the OS or users.

Mount Point - The directory where a file system will be installed.

Multi-tasking - Capable of running many different tasks at the same time.

Multi-user - Capable of supporting more than one user concurrently.

Octal - A base 8 numbering system. OCTAL only uses the numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Operating System - A collection of instructions written in machine or programming language that tells the computer how to manage operations; process and execute user requests; and run application software.

Option - An optional argument available to modify the results of a command. They are usually preceded by a dash (-).

Other - The third set of three permissions for a file or directory, which applies to users on the system who are neither the owner nor in the owner's group.

Output - The changing of data from electronic pulses in a computer's memory to a physical storage medium (such as listings, tapes, or floppy diskette). Also, the device that performs this function.

Overwrite - To perform an operation on a file that overlays its contents with the output of the operation.

Owner - The user who creates a file and has control over its permissions.

Parallel - Simultaneous processing of the individual parts of a whole, rather than in serial sequence of some specific order.

Parent Directory - The directory immediately above the one where you are located.

Partitions - The fixed disk is divided into sections called partitions. You may have only one partition that takes up the entire fixed disk, or you may have several partitions, each containing its own operating system, such as Solaris, Windows or DOS.

Password - This security measure can be assigned to user or device. Once assigned, the password is needed to gain access to the designated levels of the system.

Path Name - The sequence of directory names and (optionally) a file name, separated by slashes, that describes the location of a file or directory in Solaris. There are two types of path names, the full path name and the relative path name. The full path name consists of the sequence of directories from the root directory to the file or directory you wish to reference. The relative path name omits the root directory and directory names up to the current directory.

Pattern Matching Character - A wildcard character used to match a character or a string of characters in a file or directory name.

Permissions - Permissions determine who can read, write, or execute a file or directory. They are indicated by the letters r, w, and x obtained when you list the contents of a directory using the long option.

Pipeline - To take the output of one program and direct it to be input to another program.

Pipes - Connections between two or more Solaris commands, indicated by a vertical bar symbol (|).

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 and the computer sequence to reach the sign-on screen.

Printer - The part of the system that produces printed (hard copy) output.

Print Hold File - A temporary file within the Print Queue to which documents may be sent for subsequent printing. The operator gets to this file using the RSEL command in SARSS-1. Documents awaiting print are shown on the menu.

Priority Designator - A two-digit numeric code ranging from 01 to 15 that expresses the importance of a supply request. It is based on Force Activity Designator (FAD) and Urgency of Need Designator (UND).

Problem Report - A report that a process or function does not work according to specification, either technically or functionally, to the system support office for problem resolution.

Processing - The manipulation of data that transforms 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 - (1) A set of instructions for a specific set of tasks that tells the computer how to perform the tasks. (2) A set of instructions that give 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.

Project Code - A three-digit code which identifies a specific project or exercise. A project code can be used on all requests during an exercise to determine usage and cost.

Prompt - (1) A symbol that displays on the screen to indicate that the system is ready to receive commands. (2) A message on the terminal or screen. It may provide either information or instructions.

Protection Mode - The permissions on a file or directory that determine what degree of access the owner, group, and others have.

Purge - A term used when eliminating or removing.

Query - To ask for information.

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 Permission - The first permission in each set of file or directory permissions. Read permission permits a user to view the contents of a file or directory.

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 word, bytes, or characters.

Redirect - To change the destination of the output or the input of a command.

Relative Path Name - The path name of a file or directory, omitting the root directory and directory names up to the current directory.

Restore - The procedure of copying backup files from the removable media to the fixed disk.

Retense/rewind - To return a magnetic tape to its starting position on the reel.

Root Directory - The top-level directory in Solaris that all other directories in the system connect. The root directory is identified by a single slash (/).

Root User - See *superuser*.

Satisfied Customer Request - Customer requests for which all or a portion of the requested quantity was issued.

Screen - Idiomatic reference to a computer monitor.

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.

Shell - That part of Solaris that interacts with the user. Also called a command interpreter or user interface. Two major shells are the Bourne shell and the C shell. The shell prompts you for commands, "interprets" your commands for the computer, and ensures that it carries out the task you have requested.

Shell Program - See *shell script*.

Shell Prompt - The computer symbol displayed to indicate the shell is ready to receive your commands.

Shell Script - A collection of shell commands usually created by the user to perform frequently needed complex tasks. The shell script commands are executed sequentially when the user keys in the shell file name.

Single-User - Capable of supporting only one user at a time. In Solaris, run level 0 is usually referred to as "single-user mode".

Software - (1) Usually divided into two main groups: application and system. Application software performs specific tasks, such as word processing, spreadsheets, educational programs, and games. System software includes operating systems that tell the computer how to run application software and utilities. (2) The programs and procedures that are part of a data processing system.

Software Change Package - A package shipped at regular intervals from the developer of a STAMIS to the user DPI that contains an updated version of a program and the documentation.

Special Character - A graphic character that is neither a letter nor a digit; for example, the plus sign or the period.

Special Files - Files that do not contain data. For example, device files are called special files because they are references to the actual programs that run the peripheral devices attached to your computer.

Spooler - The term "spool" is an acronym for simultaneous peripheral operations online. The spooler allows you to print a file while you continue with other work.

Standard Delivery Date - The latest date by which normal processing and shipping in the logistics system will permit receipt and recording of the materiel by the consignee.

Standard Input - Information coming from the keyboard, unless otherwise specified by the user. The user can specify that information come from a file, a device, or a pipe as well.

Standard Output - The destination of a program's data; the terminal screen unless otherwise specified by the user. However, the user can specify that information be written to a file, a device, or a pipe as well.

Status Code - A Status Code reports the success or failure of the requested operation.

Stock Funded - A revolving fund used to purchase supplies and materials is from the private sector to maintain installation inventories for daily operations.

Storage Device - A device used for storage data within a computer system, such as a magnetic disk or magnetic tape unit.

Storage Media - A physical device on which data is stored, such as diskettes, magnetic tapes, or printed reports.

String - (1) A word, file name, command, or other sequence of characters or letters. (2) A string of characters surrounded by spaces.

Subtree - A hierarchical arrangement of files and directories.

Superuser - The most privileged user on the system (also called the root user). There are no restrictions imposed upon root, which means that the person logged in to the system with the root ID can access, modify, and delete every file and process on the system.

Suspense File - A file in SARSS which holds records awaiting catalog build. Records can be requests (DIC A0_) and receipts. The file also contains local purchase documents awaiting data, and discrepant shipments.

System Administrator - The individual responsible for installing, administering, and maintaining an Operating System.

System Software - System software is composed of programs and utilities that manage the computer's resources and run application software. See *operating system*.

System Login Account - Accounts used to perform system administration tasks that require privileged access to the restricted files and directories on the system. The two most important system logins are root and bin.

Tape - A strip of material, punched or 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.

Unmount - A system administration procedure used to detach a mounted file system from the main system and make it inaccessible.

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.

Urgency of Need Designator (UND) - This is used to express how urgently the unit needs the requested supplies. UNDs are identified by the letters A, B, and C.

User Interface - The command interpreter, or that part of the operating system with which the user interacts.

User Terminal - A point in a system or communications network where an operator can enter or retrieve data.

Variable - This term usually refers to a shell environment variable. A variable is a word that is assigned a value and has a special meaning to the Operating System.

Verify - To determine whether a data-processing operation has been accomplished accurately; for example, to check the results of data entry from the keyboard. Also to check data validity.

Virtual Terminal - A feature that allows you to log in several times simultaneously on a console terminal and switch back and forth between the login sessions. Processes continue to run in the background even while out of view.

Wildcard - A wildcard character is used to match a character or a string of characters in a file or directory name. It is a type of shortcut.

Write Permission - The second permission in each set of file or directory permissions. Write permission allows a user to modify the contents of a file or create and delete files in a directory.

SECTION II. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABF - Availability Balance File

ACR - Armored Cavalry Regiment

ACT - Activity File

ADP - Automatic Data Processing

ADPE - Automatic Data Processing Equipment

ADPSSO - ADP Systems Security Officer

ADS - Automated Data System

AIMI - Aviation Intensive Management Items

AIMI-FL - Aviation Intensive Management Items Indicator (Flag)

ALOC - Air Lines of Communication

AMC - U.S. Army Materiel Command

AMDF - Army Master Data File

AMIS - Army Management Information System

ANMCS - Anticipated Not Mission Capable Supply

AO - Accountable Officer

APC - Accounting Processing Code

APOD - Aerial Port of Debarkation

AR - Army Regulation

ARA - Assigned Responsible Agency

ARI - Automatic Return Item

ARNG - Army National Guard

AS - Application Software

ASL - Authorized Stockage List

ATE - Asynchronous Terminal Emulator

BCP - Bar Code Printer

BCR - Bar Code Reader

BIT - Binary Digit

BLAST - Blocked Asynchronous Transmission

BMMC - Brigade Materiel Management Center

BOIP - Basis of Issue Plan

CAGE - Commercial/Government Entity (5 characters - part of part number)

CAO - Customer Assistance Office (CASCOM, Fort Lee)

CASCOM - Combined Arms Support Command (formerly USALOGC)-see *USACASCOM*

CAT - Catalog

CCF - Communication Control File

CCI - Controlled Cryptographic Item

CDA - Catalog Data Activity

CDE - Common Desktop Environment

CE - Customer Engineer

CIIC - Controlled Inventory Item Code

CMS - Communication Media Service

COF - Customer-Out File

COMM - Communication

CON-ECH - Control Echelon Indicator

CONUS - Continental United States

COPAD - Contractor Operated Part Depot

COOP - Continuity of Operations Plan

COSCOM - Corps Support Command

COSIS - Care of Supplies in Storage

CPI - Character Per Inch

CPS - Characters Per Second

CPU - Central Processing Unit

CRIC - Change Record Indicator Code

CSSCS - Combat Service Support Control System

CTASC-II - Corps/Theatre Automatic Data Processing Service Center - Phase II

CWA - Common Work Area

DA - Department of the Army

DAAS - Defense Automatic Addressing System

DCL - Development Center Lee

DCSLOG - Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

DDN - Defense Data Network

DED - Data Element Dictionary

DHF - Document History File

DIC - Document Identifier Code

DIDS - Defense Integrated Data System

D/I - Due-In

DISREP - Discrepancy in Shipment Report

DLA - Defense Logistics Agency

DMMC - Divisional Materiel Management Center

DOD - Department of Defense

DODAAC - Department of Defense Activity Address Code

DODAAF - Department of Defense Activity Address File

D/O - Due-Out

DOIM - Director of Information Management.

DON - Document Order Number

DOS - Disk Operation System; see *MSDOS*

DPA - Data Processing Activity

DPI - Data Processing Installation

DRMO - Defense Reutilization & Marketing Office

DSC - Distribution of Stockage Code

DSN - Direct Switching Network

DS4 - Direct Support Unit Standard Supply System

DSS - Direct Support System

DSU - Direct Support Unit

EAC - Echelons Above Corps

EC - Error Code

ECP-S - Engineering Change Proposal-Software

EDD - Estimated Delivery Date

EIC - End Item Code

EM - End User Manual

EMI - Electromagnetic Interference

FAD - Force/Activity Designator

FC - Fund Code

FD - Functional Description

FM - Frequency Modulated

FMS - Foreign Military Sales

FSC - Federal Supply Classification

FSCM - Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers

FTRSA - Forward Theater Reserve Storage Activity

GBL - Government Bill of Lading

GSA - General Services Administration

GSU - General Support Unit

HAEMP - High Altitude Electromagnetic Pulse; usually the result of an above ground nuclear detonation

HI-PRI - High Priority

HMC - Hazardous Materiel Code

HQDA - Headquarters, Department of the Army

IAR - Inventory Adjustment Report

ICP - Interim Change Package

I/O - Input/Output

IPD - Issue Priority Designator

IPG - Issue Priority Group

I&S - Interchangeability and Substitutability

ISAM - Indexed Sequential Access Method

LCA - Logistics Control Activity

LED - Light Emitting Diode

LIF - Logistics Intelligence File

LOGMARS(T) - Logistics Application of Automated Marking and Reading Symbols (Tactical)

LP - Local Purchase (Also see PR&C)

LPN - Long Part Number

MAC - Military Airlift Command

MACOM - Major Army Command

MATCAT - Materiel Category

MBYTE - Megabyte

MCN - Management Control Number

MGR-CD - Manager Code

MIL-STD - Military Standard

MILSTRIP - Military Standard Requisitioning and Issue Procedures

MIMS - Maintenance Information Management System

MIRV - Major Item Requisition Validation

MMC - Materiel Management Center

MODEM - Modulation/Demodulation Equipment

MPN - Manufacturer's Part Number

MRC - Materiel Release Confirmation

MRD - Materiel Release Denial

MRO - Materiel Release Order

MSDOS - Microsoft Disk Operating System

NCB - National Codification Bureau

NDI - Non-Developmental Item

NG - National Guard

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

O/P - Ownership/Purpose Code

ORF - Operational Readiness Float

OS - Operating System

OUF - Order of Use File

PBO - Property Book Officer

PCN - Product Control Number

PD - Priority Designator

PIN - Procurement Identification Number

PIIN - Procurement Instrument Identification Number

PLL - Prescribed Load List

PN - Part Number

POD - Port of Debarkation

POE - Port of Embarkation

PR&C - Purchase Request & Commitment

RAM - Random Access Memory

RC - Recoverability Code

REA-SUS - Reason Suspended

RIC - Routing Identifier Code

RICC - Reportable Item Control Code

RO - Requisitioning Objective

ROD - Report of Discrepancy

ROM - Read Only Memory

RON - Request Order Number

ROP - Reorder Point

RP - Record Position

RSA - Reserve Storage Activity

RSEL - Print Selection Menu

SA - System Administrator

SAAS - Standard Army Ammunition System

SAILS - Standard Army Intermediate Level Supply System

SAM - Sequential Access Method

SAMS - Standard Army Maintenance System

SARSS - Standard Army Retail Supply System

SCP - Software Change Package

SIDPERS - Standard Installation/ Division Personnel System

SIMS-X - Selected Item Management System-Expanded

SNR - SARSS Network Router

SNRF - Stock Number Relationship File

SNT - Serial Number Tracking

SOP - Standard Operating Procedures

SOS - Source of Supply

SPBS-R - Standard Property Book System-Redesign

SPBS-R-I/TDA - Standard Property Book System-Redesign-Installation/ Table of Distribution and Allowances

SPN - Short Part Number

SRC - Special Requirement Code

SSA - Supply Support Activity

SSO - System Support Office

SSSC - Self-Service Supply Center

STAMIS - Standard Army Management Information Systems

SVD - Software Version Description

TAEDP - Total Army Equipment Distribution Program

TAMMC - Theater Army Materiel Management Center

TAMMS - The Army Maintenance Management System

TC - Transaction Code

TCN - Transportation Control Number

TOF - Transaction-Out File

TPF - Total Package Fielding

UI - Unit of Issue

UIC - Unit Identification Code

ULC - Unit Level Computer

ULLS - Unit Level Logistics System

UND - Urgency-of-Need Designator

USACASCOM - United States Army Combined Arms Support Command (The proponent agency for SARSS.)

USAISSDCL - United States Army Information Systems Software Development Center-Lee (The System Developer for SARSS.)

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