Honeywell

Technical Glossary

For:
HX2 with Windows® CE 5.0
HX3 with Windows® CE 5.0
MX3Plus with Windows® CE 5.0
Marathon with Windows® XP, Windows® 7 or Windows® Embedded Standard 2009
MX7 Tecton with Windows® CE 6.0 or Windows Mobile® 6.5
MX7 with Windows® CE 5.0
MX8 with Windows® CE 5.0 or Windows Mobile® 6.1
MX9 with Windows® CE 5.0 or Windows Mobile® 6.5
Thor VM1 with Windows® CE 6.0 or Windows® Embedded Standard 2009
VX3 Plus with Windows® CE 5.0
VX6 with Windows® CE 5.0
VX7 with Windows® CE 5.0
Thor VX8 with Windows® XP, Windows® 7 or Windows® Embedded Standard 2009
Thor VX9 with Windows® XP, Windows® 7 or Windows® Embedded Standard 2009

Disclaimer

Patents

For patent information, please refer to www.honeywellaidc.com/patents.

Limited Warranty

Refer to www.honeywellaidc.com/warranty_information for your product's warranty information.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

There are many terms and acronyms used when describing Honeywell wireless body worn, hand held and vehicle mounted equipment and their operating systems and software application functions.

This document contains explanations and definitions for the acronyms and technical terms that are found in Honeywell user's guides. The majority of the technical term explanations are based on present day devices, legacy LXE devices and Honeywell applications.

Explanations relating to equipment and software that is now obsolete is marked with 'Legacy'. User guides for obsolete products may be available for download from the Honeywell website. Contact Technical Assistance for the latest updates or replacements for Legacy equipment and software.

Use *Search* or *Find* to quickly locate terms.

Chapter 2: Acronyms and Abbreviations

Use Search or Find 🔍 to quickly locate terms.

A

AAL	Audible Alert Loudness (beeper)
ABCD	A type of keyboard on mobile devices
ABM	Asynchronous Balanced Mode
ACS	Access Control Server
AC	Alternating Current
ACF	Advanced Communications Function
ACK	Acknowledge; Acknowledgement
ACPI	Advanced Configuration and Power Interface
ADCCP	Advanced Data Communications Control Procedures
AES	Autoexecute file, Advanced Encryption Standard
AFP	Apple Talk File Protocol
AHS	Auxiliary Hand Shaking
AM	Amplitude Modulation
AMD	Advanced Micro Devices
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
AP	Access Point
API	Application Program Interface; Application Programmer's Interface
APM	Advanced Power Management
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
APPC	Advanced Program-to-Program Communications
AppLock	Application Locking Software
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
ARPANET	Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Exchange
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
ASR	Automatic Send / Receive
async	Asynchronous
ATA	Advanced Technology Attachment
ATO	Auxiliary Time Out
AUI	Attachment Unit Interface
AUX	Auxiliary

B

Basic	Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
BGP	Border Gateway Protocol
BIOS	Basic Input / Output System
Bit	BInary digiT
BNC	Bayonet Neill-Concelman
boot	Boot, reboot
bootp	Bootstrap protocol
BPDU	Broadcast Packed Data Unit
bps	Bits Per Second
BSS	Basic Service Set
BSSID	Basic Service Set Identifier

C

CA	Certificate Authority
CAM	Constantly Awake Mode
CAX	Carrier Active Sense Ignored
CBL	Cable
CCD	Charge Coupled Device
CCITT	Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephone
CCKM	Cisco Centralized Key Management
CCX	Cisco Compatible EXtensions
CD	Compact Disk, Change Directory, Carrier Detect
CDMA	Code-Division Multiple Access
CENELEC	European Committee for ElectroTechnical Standardization
CF	CompactFlash, i.e., CompactFlash card
CFG	Configuration
CKD	ChecK Digit
CKIP	Cisco Key Integrity Protocol
CLA	Cigarette Lighter Adapter (power)
CMD	Command
CMIC	(Cisco) Message Integrity Check
CMIP	Common Management Information Protocol
CMIS	Common Management Information Services
CMOS	Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor
COAX	COAXial cable
COM	PC communications port; Component Object Model
CPE	Customer Premises Equipment
CPS	Characters Per Second
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CSTN	Color Super-Twist Nematic
CTS	Clear To Send

D

DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
dB	Decibel
DC	Direct Current
DCE	Data Communication Equipment, data circuit-terminating equipment
DCS	Device Control String
DDC	Display Data Channel
DDCMP	Digital Data Communications Message Protocol
DDD	Direct Distance Dialing
DEC	Digital Equipment Corporation
DFS	Dynamic Frequency Selection
DH/DW	Double High / Double Wide (screen character size)
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol
DIMM	Dual In-line Memory Module
DLP	Digital Light Processing
DMD	Digital Micromirror Device
DNS	Domain Name Server
DOS	Disk Operating System
DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory
DRCS	Dynamically Re-definable Character Set
DS	Direct Sequence
DSA	Distributed System Architecture
DSR	Data Set Ready
DSSS	Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum
DST	Daylight Savings Time
DSTN	Double-layer Super-Twist Nematic
DTE	Data Terminal Equipment
DTIM	Delivery Traffic Indication Message
DTR	Data Terminal Ready

E

EAN	European Article Number System, also known as International Article Numbering System (bar code)
EAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol
EAP-FAST	Extensible Authentication Protocol, Flexible Authentication via Secure Tunneling
EAP-GTC	Extensible Authentication Protocol, Generic Token Card
EAP-MSCHAP	Extensible Authentication Protocol, Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
EAP-TLS	Extensible Authentication Protocol, Transport Layer Security
EAP-TTLS	Extensible Authentication Protocol, Tunneled Transport Layer Security
EBCDIC	Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDR	Enhanced Data Rate (Bluetooth 2)
EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
EIA	Electronic Industries Association
EIDE	Enhanced IDE
EISA	Extended Industry Standard Architecture
EL	Electroluminescent
ELF	Extremely Low Frequency
e-mail	Electronic mail
EMS	Extended Memory Specification
Enet	Ethernet
EPP	Enhanced Parallel Port
EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
ESC	Escape; Escape key
ESD	ElectroStatic Discharge
ESDI	Enhanced Small Disk Interface
EULA	End User License Agreement

F

FAST	Flexible Authentication via Secured Tunnel (EAP-FAST)
FAT	File Allocation Table
FCC	Federal Communications Commission
FDD	Floppy Disk Drive
FDX	Full Duplex
FEP	Front-End Processor
FH	Frequency Hopping
FHSS	Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FM	Frequency Modulation
FNC1	Function Code 1
FSK	Frequency Shift Keying
FTAM	File Transfer Access and Management
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
FXP	File Exchange Protocol

G

GB	GigaByte
GHz	GigaHertz
GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
GND	Ground
GOSIP	Government Open Systems Interconnection Profile
GPRS	General Packet Radio Service
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSM	Global System for Mobile communications
GTC	Generic Token Card, as in EAP-GTC or PEAP-GTC
GUI	Graphical User Interface

H

HW	Hardware
HDD	Hard Disk Drive
HDLC	High-level Data Link Control
HDX	Half duplex
HEX	Hexadecimal
HHC	Hand Held Computer
HHT	Hand Held Terminal (Legacy equipment)
HMA	High Memory Area
HTML	Hyper Text Markup Language
HTTP	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
Hz	Hertz

I

I/O	Input / Output
IBM	International Business Machines
IBSSID	Independent Basic Service Set Identifier
ICMP	Internet Control Message Protocol
ID	Identifier
IDE	Integrated Drive Electronics
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IFA	Internal Flash Array
IIS	(Microsoft) Internet Information Server
IP address	Internet Protocol Address
IP	Internet Protocol
IPSec	IP Security
IPX	Internet Package Exchange
IR	Infra Red
IrDA	Infra Red Data Association
IRQ	Interrupt Request
ISA	Industry Standard Architecture
I-Safe	Intrinsically Safe
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISM	Industrial, Scientific and Medical
ISO/OSI	International Standards Organization / Open Systems Interconnections
ISP	Internet Service Provider
IST	Integrated Scanner Terminal (Legacy equipment)

J

JDK	Java Development Kit
JVM	Java Virtual Machine

K

K6	AMD K-6 microprocessor
KB	KiloByte
KHz	KiloHertz

L

LAN	Local Area Network
LAP-B	Link Access Procedure (Balanced)
LAT	Local Area Transport
LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
LDS	LXE Data Stream (terminal emulator)
LEAP	(Cisco's) Light Extensible Authentication Protocol
LED	Light Emitting Diode
LiION	Lithium Ion (battery)
LIM-EMS	Lotus-Intel-Microsoft Expanded Memory Specification
LSB	Least Significant Bit
LSP	Link State Protocol (Novell)

M

mA	milli-Amp
MAC	Media Access Control
mAh	milli-Amp hours
MAP	Manufacturing Automation Protocol
Mb	Megabit
MB	MegaByte
Mbps	Megabits per second; Million bits per second
Mbyte	Megabyte
MCA	Micro Channel Architecture
MFC	Microsoft Foundation Classes
MHz	MegaHertz
MIB	Management Information Base
MIC	Message Integrity Check
Mil-Std	Military Standard
Modem	MOdulation DEModulation
MS-DOS	Microsoft Disk Operating System
MSB	Most Significant Bit
MSCHAP	Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol, as in EAP-MSCHAP or PEAP-MSCHAP.
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheets
mW	Milli-Watt

N

NAK	Negative acknowledgement; Non acknowledgement
NAP	Network Access Points
NAT	Network Address Translation
NAU	Network Addressable Units
NB	Narrowband
NCP	NetWare Core Protocol; Network Control Program
NDIS	Network Driver Interface Specification
NEMA	National Electrical Manufacturer's Association
NET	(dot)NET
NETBIOS	Network Basic Input / Output System
NFS	Network File System
NIC	Network Interface Card
NiCd, NiCad	Nickel Cadmium (battery)
NiMH	Nickel Metal Hydride (battery)
NLS	National Language Support
NMP	Network Management Protocol
NMWS	Network Management Workstation (Legacy software)
NNTP	Network News Transport Protocol
NOS	Network Operating System
NRZ	Non Return to Zero
NRZI	Non Return to Zero Inverted
NSP	Network Service Provider
NVRAM	Non-Volatile Random Access Memory

O

ODI	Open Datalink Interface
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
OFDM	Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing
OID	Object IDentifier
OLE	Object Linking and Embedding
ONMS	Open Network Management System
OOBE	Out Of the Box Experience
OPCC	Optical Product Code Council
OPT	Open Protocol Technology
OS	Operating System
OSF	Open Software Foundation
OSI	Open System Interconnection
OSM	Object oriented Software development Methodology
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First
OSPM	Operating System-directed configuration and Power Management
OTG	(USB) On The Go
OTP	One Time Password

P

PAC	Protected Access Credential
PAD	Packet Assembler / Disassembler
PAN	Personal Area Network
PAP	Packet-level Procedure
PBX	Private Branch Exchange
PC	Personal Computer
PC/TCP	FTP's Implementation of TCP/IP for a PC
PCM	Power and Communications Module; Pulse Code Modulation
PCMCIA	Personal Computer Memory Card International Association, also known as PC Card
PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
PDF	Portable Data File
PEAP	Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol
PEAP-GTC	Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol, Generic Token Card
PEAP-MSCHAP	Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol, Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol
PDU	Protocol Data Units
PING	Packet INternet Grouper
PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
PM	Power Management
PMI	Preventative Maintenance Inspection
PMK	Pairwise Master Key (caching)
POE	Power Over Ethernet
POP	Post Office Protocol
POST	Power On Self Test
PPP	Point to Point Protocol
PRI	Primary Rate Interface
PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
PSDN	Packet Switched Data Network
PSK	Pre-Shared Key (password)
PU	Physical Unit
PXE	Preboot eXecution Environment

Q

QC	Quality Control
QVGA	Quarter Video Graphics Array
QoS	quality of service (wireless networks)
QSG	Quick Start Guide
QWERTY	A type of computer keyboard

R

RADIUS	Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service
RAM	Random Access Memory
RF	Radio Frequency
RFC	Radio Frequency Controller
RFDC	Radio Frequency Data Communication
RFI	Radio Frequency Interference
RFID	Radio Frequency IDentification
RFPC	Radio Frequency Personal Computer
RFS	Remote File Service
RFU	Radio Frequency Unit
RGB	Red, Green, Blue (display, monitor)
RI	Ring Indicator
RIP	Routing Information Protocol
RIS	Remote Installation Service
RJE	Remote Job Entry
RMON	Remote Monitoring
RMU	Remote Management Utility
RoHS	Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances
ROM	Read-Only Memory
ROM-DOS	Datalight Disk Operating System (see also Microsoft DOS)
RPC	Remote Procedure Call
RSSI	Received Signal Strength Indication
RTC	Real-Time Clock
RTS	Request To Send; Ready To Send
RS232C	Recommended Standard-232C
Rx	Receive, as in Rx Diversity

S

S/W	Software
SAA	Systems Application Architecture
SCSI	Small Computer System Interface
SCU	System Configuration Utility or Summit Client Utility
SD	Secure Digital, i.e., Secure Digital memory card
SDIO	Secure Digital I/O Card (SDIO)
SDLC	Synchronous Data Link Control
SIMM	Single In-line Memory Module
SLA	Sealed Lead-Acid (battery) See SSLA
SLIP	Serial Line Internet Protocol
SMB	Server Message Block
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SNA	System Network Architecture (IBM)
SNADS	System Network Architecture Distribution Services
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
SNR	Signal to Noise Ratio
SOAP	Simple Object Access Protocol
SPP	Standard Parallel Port
SPX	Sequenced Packet Exchange
SQE	Signal Quality Error
SQL	Structured Query Language
SRAM	Static Random Access Memory
SS	Spread Spectrum
SSDS	Spread Spectrum Direct Sequence
SSFH	Spread Spectrum Frequency Hopping
SSID	Service Set Identifier
SSL	Secure Sockets Layer
SSLA	Small Sealed Lead-Acid (battery)
STN	Super Twisted Nematic
SVC	Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC)
SVGA	Super VGA
SWPP	SWitched Point-to-Point

T

TCID	Terminal Connect ID
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol
TCP/UDP	Transmission Control Protocol / User Datagram Protocol
TE	Terminal Emulator; Terminal Emulation
TFT	Thin Film Transistor
TFTP	Trivial File Transfer Protocol
TIC	Token-ring Interface Coupler
TID	Terminal ID
TKIP	Temporal Key Integrity Protocol
TLS	Transport Level Security
TSIO	Terminal Synchronous Input Output
TSR	Terminate and Stay Resident
Tx	Transmit, as in Tx Diversity
TZ	Time Zone

U

UA	Unnumbered Acknowledgement
UART	Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
UDDI	Universal Description, Discovery and Integration
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
UL	Underwriters Laboratory
UMA	Upper Memory Area
UMB	Upper Memory Block
U-NII	Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure
UNIX	UNIX is a noun, it is not an acronym
UNMA	Unified Network Management Architecture
UPC	Universal Product Code (bar code)
USB	Universal Serial Bus
USS	Uniform Symbology Specification
UTP	Unshielded Twisted Pair
UUCP	Unix-to-Unix Copy Program
UUENCODE	Unix-to-Unix Encode

V

VAC	Volts Alternating Current
VAN	Value Added Network
VAR	Value Added Reseller (of Honeywell products)
VC	Virtual Circuit
VDC	Volts Direct Current
VESA	Video Electronics Standards Association
VGA	Video Graphics Array; Video Graphics Adapter (see also RGB and SVGA)
VM	Virtual Machine
VMC	Vehicle Mounted Computer
VMT	Vehicle Mounted Terminal
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VPN	Virtual Private Network
VTAM	Virtual Telecommunications Access Method
VU	Virtual user

W

WAN	Wide Area Network
WEEE	Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment
WEP	Wired Equivalent Privacy
Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
WLAN	Wireless Local Area Network
WMI	Windows Management Instrumentation
WMM	Wi-Fi Multimedia extensions
WPA	Windows Product Activation, Wi-Fi Protected Access
WWAN	Wireless Wide Area Network
WWW	World Wide Web

X

XID	Exchange Identification
XML	eXtensible Markup Language
XMS	eXtended Memory Specification
XT	Crosstalk

Y

Y2K	Year Two Thousand
YTD	Year-To-Date

Z

ZIF	Zero Insertion Force

Chapter 3: Technical Terms and Definitions

Use Search or Find 🔍 to quickly locate terms.

A

AA to AB

AAL
Legacy: Abbreviation for Audible Alert Loudness. A device parameter that controls the internal beeper loudness.

Present Day: Honeywell mobile devices (with a Windows operating system) use the Sounds & Notifications control panel or hotkeys to control the internal beeper loudness.

ABCD
Keyboard with the keys arranged in alphabetic order instead of the standard typewriter key placement. The first four letters of the top left alphabetic row of keys is ABCD. See also QWERTY.

Aborts Received
Legacy: A 3270 and 5250 counter displayed by the network management workstation that detects the number of times the host aborts a transmission to the network controller.

Aborts Sent
Legacy: A 3270 and 5250 counter displayed by the network management workstation that detects the number of times the network controller aborts a transmission to the host.

Abstract Syntax Notation 1 (ASN 1)
Language used by ISO protocols. Most notable use is for SNMP and MIBs. The LXE-MIB is described using ASN.1. For example, the LXE Enterprises MIB contains two objects in the products tree:

```
lxeProdMercV33Base OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { lxeProdMercV33 1 }
lxeProdMercV33Terminal OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { lxeProdMercV33 2 }
```

AC to AD

AC
Acronym for Alternating Current.

Accept
Legacy: A function on data entry screens displayed by the network management workstation that allows data to be placed in the network management workstation's RAM.

Access Control Server (ACS)
An Access Control Server supports several methods of authorization, authentication, and accounting.

Access Point (AP)
A wireless access point is a device that allows wired communication devices to connect to a wireless network using Wi-Fi, Bluetooth or related standards. The AP usually connects to a router, and can relay data between the wireless devices (such as computers or printers) and wired devices on the network.

Legacy: Hardware and software product (computer) that performs an Ethernet to Radio Frequency bridging function over radios in the same frequency band.

Access Control
Present Day: See Access Control Server.

Legacy: A security feature for 6520 access points that enables you to restrict wireless access to a 6520 to authorized stations only. Authorized stations are identified by the MAC address of their WaveLAN card in an Access Control Table file that is loaded into the 6520 access points as part of the configuration. When Access Control is enabled, the 6520 will ignore all requests to forward data to/from WaveLAN devices that are not identified in the Access Control Table. You can create or edit Access Control Table files using either the WaveMANAGER/AP or the WaveMANAGER-CLIENT program.

Access Control Table
Present Day: See Access Control Server.

Legacy: ASCII table that contains all the MAC Addresses of stations authorized to send/receive data via the 6520 access points. To build an Access Control Table you can use the WaveMANAGER/AP program. The Access Control Table is loaded into the 6520 access points as part of a configuration upload (Save Config as...).

Access Protocol
The traffic rules that LAN workstations abide by to avoid data collisions when sending signals over shared network media; also referred to as the media-access control (MAC) protocol. Common examples are Carrier Sense Multiple Access (CSMA) and token passing.

ACF
Acronym for Advanced Communication Function, software that gives resource-sharing and distributed-processing capabilities to SNA networks.

ACK
Abbreviation for acknowledgment. A response sent by a receiving device that informs a transmitting device that a message was received without errors. .

See "negative acknowledgment (NAK)"

acknowledgment (ACK)
A response sent by a receiving device that informs a transmitting device that a message was received without errors. See also negative acknowledgment (NAK).

Active Area, Scroll Mode
The area on the command line between command start and command end.

Active Position, Scroll Mode
The current cursor position on the command line where the user positioned the cursor. The active position represents the location at which the next input character will go. See also command end, command line and command start.

active matrix
A flat panel display, most commonly using thin film transistor (TFT) technology, which is refreshed more frequently than a passive matrix display. An active matrix display uses a transistor to control each pixel.

adapter
A device that provides an interface between two dissimilar electronic devices. For example, the AC adapter modifies the power from the wall outlet for use by the mobile device, cradle, charger, etc.

ADCCP
Acronym for Advanced Data Communications Control Procedures (or Protocol).

address
Physical address: A specific location in memory where a unit record, or sector, of data is stored. To return to the same area on the disk, each area is given a unique address consisting of three components: cylinder, sector and head.

Memory address: A unique memory location. Network interface cards and CPUs often use shared addresses in RAM to move data from each card to the PC's processor. The term can also refer to the unique identifier for a particular node in a network.

Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)
A protocol used to dynamically discover the low level physical network hardware address that corresponds to the higher level protocol address for a given host. ARP is limited to physical network systems that support broadcast packets that can be heard by all hosts on the network. A protocol within the Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) suite that "maps" Internet Protocol (IP) addresses to MAC addresses. TCP/IP requires the Address Resolution Protocol.

Ad-hoc Workgroup
A stand-alone workgroup of wireless stations which participate in a small (peer-to-peer) network. This is typically a WLAN network configuration without access points that could connect the stations into a network infrastructure. The workgroup is identified by a unique IBSSID that is agreed upon by the workgroup participants. To connect to the workgroup each station must be configured with the agreed IBSSID.

Administrator
General: An individual responsible for maintaining a multi-user computer system, including a local area network (LAN). Typical duties include adding and configuring new workstations, setting up user accounts, installing system-wide software, performing procedures to prevent the spread of viruses and allocating mass storage space.

Windows: A user account that has elevated privileges in operating systems. Administrator privileges are usually necessary to install, update and even run some software applications. Also used to refer to the privileges granted to a user, i.e., a user may be created with administrator privileges.

See AppLock.

Advanced Communication Function (ACF)
Software that gives resource sharing and distributed processing capabilities through communications links. It supports SNA.

Legacy: An IBM program package to allow sharing computer resources through communications links. It supports SNA.

Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI)
ACPI aims to consolidate and improve upon existing power and configuration standards for hardware devices. It provides a transition from existing standards to entirely ACPI-compliant hardware, with some ACPI operating systems already removing support for legacy hardware. With the intention of replacing Advanced Power Management, the MultiProcessor Specification and the Plug and Play BIOS Specification, the standard brings power management into operating system control (OSPM), as opposed to the previous BIOS central system, which relied on platform-specific firmware to determine power management and configuration policy.

Advanced Data Communications Control Procedures (ADCCP)
Advanced Data Communication Control Procedures (or Protocol) (ADCCP) is a bit-oriented data link layer protocol used to provide point-to-point and point-to-multipoint transmission of data frames that contain error control information. It places data on a network and ensures proper delivery to a destination.

Advanced Power Management
Obsolete. Replaced by Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI).

Legacy: The Power Management feature (controlled by the BIOS) on some DOS computers.

Advanced Micro Devices Inc. (AMD Inc.)
A manufacturer of microprocessors, motherboard chipsets, graphics processors, etc. compatible with Intel's x86 processors.

Advanced Program-to-Program Communications (APPC)
An IBM protocol analogous to the OSI model's session layer; it sets up the necessary conditions that enable application programs to send data to each other through the network. It enables communications between programs on different computers, from portables and workstations to midrange and host computers. Contrary to TCP/IP, in which both communication partners always possess a clear role (one is always server, and others always the client), the communication partners in APPC are equal, i.e., everyone can be both servers and clients equally.

With the wide success of TCP/IP, APPC has declined.

Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET)
A network originally sponsored by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) to link universities and government research centers. ARPANET was the world's first operational packet switching network, and the predecessor of today's global Internet.

Advanced Technology Attachment (ATA)
An ATA drive contains an integrated controller. In Honeywellapplications, an ATA drive may be contained within a PCMCIA or Compact Flash Card and functions as a hard disk drive, storing data, running programs, etc.

ad hoc
Created for the purpose at hand, as opposed to a planned or structured item. The term *ad hoc networking* typically refers to a system of network elements that combine to form a network requiring little or no planning.

AE to AL

AES
Legacy: Abbreviation for Autoexecute File. A terminal parameter for C-programmable terminals that controls whether a file containing certain commands is activated when the system boots up.

AFP
Acronym for Apple Filing Protocol. Apple's network protocol offers file services for Mac OS X and original Mac OS. In Mac OS X, AFP is one of several file services supported including Server Message Block (SMB), Network File System (NFS), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and WebDAV. Unix, Novell and Microsoft support AFP.

Legacy: Acronym for AppleTalk Filing Protocol, and AppleShare.

agent
A network management entity implemented on a network resource that exchanges information with a network management station using a network management protocol. SNMP is composed of three elements: the MIB, the manager, and the agent. The agent runs at each node (or networked device) on the network. It responds to SNMP commands issued from an SNMP manager (including SNMP Get, Set, etc.). It collects network and terminal information as specified in the LXE MIB. The agent may also issue traps and alarms.

alarm
A message from the SNMP management application that some predefined criteria on the agent software has occurred. Unlike a trap message, an alarm is generated when the management application polls the agent.

algorithm
A set of explicit instructions that indicates how to solve a particular problem. For example, a set of ordered steps to encrypt data.

alias
An alternate name used for a variable, device or file. Alias is a Macintosh term, but both Windows and Unix provide the same functionality.

allocate
Assign space or function for a specific task. Often used to refer to the use of memory or disk space.

alpha only
Characters including A-Z, a-z, comma, period, dash and space.

alphanumeric
Consisting of letters, numbers and other symbols, such as punctuation marks or mathematical symbols. Refers to the keyboard characters and character set available for various operations of the computer. Characters including A-Z, a-z, 0-9, comma, period, dash and space.

Alternating Current (AC)
The electrical power that flows from wall sockets. Named for its method of alternating between positive and negative voltage.

ambient lighting
The light surrounding an environment. Light that is not explicitly supplied by a device for the purpose of scanning a bar code. For example ambient lighting may affect a bar code scanner's ability to scan a bar code successfully.

AM to AN

AMD, Inc.
Abbreviation for Advanced Micro Devices, Inc. A manufacturer of microprocessors compatible with Intel's x86 processors.

American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
The institute that defines the official standards for codes, alphabets and signaling schemes that apply to almost all industries. These standards stipulate precise procedures to follow within those industries.

American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII)
The data alphabet used in IBM-compatible computers to determine the composition of the 7-bit string of zero's and one's that represents each character (alphabetic, numeric, or special). A set of 256 binary codes that represent the most commonly used letters, numbers and symbols. See also Binary.

Amplitude Modulation (AM)
A method of modulating an RF carrier by varying its amplitude frequency in accordance with the information to be transmitted. AM works by varying the strength of the transmitted signal in relation to the information being sent. For example, changes in the signal strength can be used to specify the sounds to be reproduced by a loudspeaker, or the light intensity of pixels.

analog
A system which contains every possible variable within a range, as opposed to digital, which only recognizes 1 (on) or 0 (off). Analog would recognize 0.25 and 0.3256, for example, and digital would not.

Analysis Polling Interval
Legacy: A parameter that enables you to control the responsiveness of the WaveMANAGER-AP Remote Link Test. The Analysis Polling Interval determines how often WaveMANAGER-AP will read the diagnostic tallies of the bridge unit. Valid values: 1-15 seconds.

analyze
A feature of Legacy battery chargers which fully charges the battery then discharges it to measure a battery's capacity. At the end of the analysis, the device recharges the battery fully.

ANG
Legacy: Abbreviation for Angle. A terminal parameter that controls the viewing angle of the liquid crystal display.

ANSI
Organization: Acronym for American National Standards Institute. The institute that defines the official standards for codes, alphabets and signaling schemes that apply to almost all industries. These standards stipulate precise procedures to follow within those industries.

Terminal Emulation: Refers to ANSI terminal emulation programs.

ANSI (LAT)
Legacy: ANSI terminal emulation of the DEC VT220 terminal display using Local Area Transport (LAT) as the transport protocol to the host.

ANSI Plus
ANSI terminal emulation designed specifically for Windows based computers equipped with 2.4GHz or 5GHz radios.

Legacy: ANSI terminal emulation designed specifically for DOS based computers equipped with 900MHz or 2.4GHz radios.

ANSI (TCP/IP)
ANSI terminal emulation of the DEC VT220 terminal display using TCP/P as the transport protocol to the host.

antenna
That portion, usually wires or rods, of a radio transmitter or receiver station used for radiating waves into or receiving them from space.

antenna (external)
Building to Building: An access point can be used in combination with an external antenna to connect two or more buildings. To connect the external antenna to the access point, the unit must be equipped with the appropriate radio card. The external antenna is connected to the card via a Cable Assembly and optional Lightning Arrester.

Task Specific: An external antenna can be mounted on a vehicle or fork lift strut to strengthen the wireless signal to and from the mounted wireless vehicle mobile device.

AP to AT

AP
Acronym for Access Point. Hardware and software product (computer) that performs an Ethernet to Radio Frequency (RF) bridging function over radios in the 2.4GHz and 5.0GHz band.

API
Acronym for Application Program Interface or Application Programmer's Interface.

APM
Acronym for Advanced Power Management. Obsolete. Replaced by Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (ACPI).

APPC
Acronym for Advanced Program-to-Program Communications.

Apple Computer, Inc.
A manufacturer of personal computers, including the Macintosh. Apple computers introduced the Graphical User Interface (GUI) and are the primary alternative to IBM-compatible PCs.

Applet
A small application. Java programs that run from a Web browser are referred to as applets.

application
A group of programs that are used together for a specific task such as inventory control, word processing, games, etc. See also Program.

Application Layer
The uppermost part of the seven-layer OSI reference model. It describes the way application programs interact with the network operating system. See OSI Layer 7.

Application Program Interface (API)
Also known as Application Programmer's Interface.

An API is a specification of the methods an application programmer can use to access services provided by a software module. In the case of a network, the API specifies the interface to the network software. In TCP/IP, the idea of a "socket" as the endpoint of a connection is used. A "socket" then refers to an abstraction to define the endpoint of a connection as far as the API is concerned. A socket can be created, opened, read, written, closed, and deleted in much the same way a file is handled in DOS. The difference is that two sockets must exist, normally on two hosts, before a connection can be made. A read operation on one side must always have a matching write operation on the other side.

AppLock
Application locking program designed and developed by LXE (now Honeywell). Configuration parameters are specified by the AppLock Administrator for the mobile device end-user. AppLock is password protected by the Administrator. End-user mode locks the end-user into the configured application or applications. The end user can still reboot the mobile device and respond to dialog boxes. The administrator-specified applications are automatically launched in the specified order and run in full screen mode when the device boots up.

apply
Mobile Device OS: A function on Windows operating system control panels that sends changes to the program or system. For example, the "apply" option in the Time and Date control panel allows the system to send changes that the user makes to the mobile device registry.

Legacy: A function on data entry screens that sends changes to the program or system. For example, the "apply" option in the network management workstation allows the system to send changes that the user makes to the network. It also saves the changes to the memory of the network controller and-or RFU.

ARP
Acronym for Address Resolution Protocol.

ARPANET
Acronym for Advanced Research Projects Agency Network.

ASCII
Acronym for American Standard Code for International Exchange.

See Also: "binary"

ASC Ctl Mask
Legacy: A network management workstation parameter that provides a way for the network controller to selectively suppress certain ASCII control characters in the data stream for the LDS II host computer.

ASN.1
Acronym for Abstract Syntax Notation.1.

ASR
Acronym for Automatic Send-Receive.

associate

The act of a client first establishing a relationship with an access point. For example, the wireless radio has associated with the AP 100.100.100.100.

asynchronous

A method of data transmission in which one machine sends data one character at a time to another, without either machine preparing for the transmission.

Asynchronous Balanced Mode (ABM)

Asynchronous Balanced Mode (ABM) is a communication mode of HDLC and derivative protocols, supporting peer-oriented point-to-point communications between two nodes, where either node can initiate transmission.

For systems that work in Asynchronous Balanced Mode, there is no master/slave relationship. Each station may initialize, supervise, recover from errors, and send frames at any time. The DTE (Data Terminal Equipment) and DCE (Data Circuit Terminating Equipment) are treated as equals.

asynchronous communication link

A medium where synchronization occurs on a frame (or block) basis with a precise time interval between bytes of information.

asynchronous computer system

A system that transmits individual characters without a prescribed time interval between each character. Contrast with a synchronous system where there are precise time intervals between each character.

AT Compatible

Legacy: Compatible with IBM's first 286-based PC. PC compatible computers are those generally similar to the original IBM PC, XT and AT.

ATA

Acronym for Advanced Technology Attachment.

Attachment Unit Interface (AUI)

Legacy: A port that connects to a transceiver which in turn connects to the IEEE 802.3 standard 10Base5 backbone coaxial cable, also known as thick Ethernet.

attenuation

The progressive degradation of a signal as it travels through a cable (in cabled systems) or from one point to another (in wireless systems).

AU to AZ

AUI

Legacy: Acronym for Attachment Unit Interface. A port that connects to a transceiver which in turn connects to the IEEE 802.3 standard 10Base5 backbone coaxial cable, also known as thick Ethernet.

AUTOEXEC(dot)BAT

An operating system-specific batch file that performs a desired set of startup procedures. It is executed automatically each time the computer boots up.

Autologin

A parameter in Terminal Emulation programs that allows the computer to perform the complete login sequence without user intervention.

Automatic Send-Receive ()
A term left over from teleprinters that punched messages on paper tape. Now, it is sometimes used to indicate any device that has a storage capability.

auxiliary (AUX) port
A serial port on a computer or device.

AUX Port
Legacy: An RS232 port located on the back of 6200 series devices used for a direct connection to a non-TCP/IP host computer.

Auxiliary Handshaking (AHS)
Legacy: A terminal parameter that allows a terminal to use Xon-Xoff for RS232 software handshaking.

Auxiliary Time-Out (ATO)
Legacy: A terminal parameter that controls whether the terminal terminates a message when it encounters a gap of more than approximately 50 ms between characters it receives in a message from the RS232 input.

B

BA to BC

backbone
The Access Points (APs), Access Control Servers (ACS), RADIUS servers, and Certificates (CA) that connect the wireless Honeywell mobile devices [with the appropriate supplicant software] with the host, intranet and internet.

Legacy: The Network Controllers (NCs) and Radio Frequency Units (RFUs) that connect wireless terminals with the host.

background
Program: A place in protected, non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM) where applications perform their functions while the user is working with a different program. See also foreground.

Bar code: The area surrounding a printed symbol, including the spaces and quiet zones.

Memory: A place in protected, non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM) where applications are suspended. See also foreground.

Display: The area of the display not covered by characters or graphics.

backup
Noun: A duplicate copy of files kept in case the original is destroyed.

Verb: Copying files from one computer media to another for safekeeping/records retention.

backup battery
A small, long-life battery that provides the power to maintain computer settings when the main power supply is depleted or removed and replaced.

bandwidth
Bandwidth, *network bandwidth, data bandwidth* or *digital bandwidth*, is a bit rate measure of available or consumed data communication resources expressed in bits/second or multiples of it (kilobits/s, megabits/s etc). For example, bandwidth tests measure the maximum throughput of a computer network. The reason for this usage is that the maximum data rate of a physical communication link is proportional to its bandwidth in hertz, which is sometimes called *frequency bandwidth, spectral bandwidth, RF bandwidth, signal bandwidth* or *analog bandwidth*.

Legacy: The data-carrying capability of a communications system. The size (in Hz) or the frequency range that a signal transmission occupies. Typical narrowband signals occupy a 25KHz bandwidth. The OmniNet antenna signal occupies a 1MHz bandwidth. The upper limit of the rate that information can be transferred over a network. Analog circuits typically have a bandwidth limited to that of the human voice (about 300 Hz to 3 kHz). The square waves of a digital signal require a higher bandwidth.

bar
The darker element of a printed bar code symbol. See also background.

bar code
A small image of lines (bars) and spaces, usually affixed to retail store items, identification cards, and postal mail to identify a particular product number, person, or location. The code uses a sequence of black vertical bars and white spaces to represent numbers and other symbols. A bar code reader/decoder is used to "read" the code.

baseband
Baseband is an adjective that describes signals and systems whose range of frequencies is measured from close to 0 hertz to a cut-off frequency, a maximum bandwidth or highest signal frequency; it is sometimes used as a noun for a band of frequencies starting close to zero.

Communications: A communication technique in which network cable is used to carry a single stream of data at a time.

Networks: A network that transmits signals as a direct-current pulse rather than as variations in a wireless signal.

base address
Input Output devices: Base address represents common I/O address ranges for device assignments in IBM PC compatible computers. The base address is the first in each range. For example, the address status port in the LPT device is 0x0001, adding the base address of LPT1 (0x0378) results in the address of the LPT1 status port being 0x0379. When there are two or more identical devices in a computer system, each device would be mapped to a different base address (e.g., LPT1 and LPT2 for printers).

Legacy: An address in a spread spectrum system that identifies a specific group of frequencies that the RFU can use. The system manager enters the base address at the network management workstation.

base memory
Base memory is the first 640 kibibytes (KiB) of recognized memory on an IBM compatible PC, also called conventional memory.

In modern usage, the term Base memory is used to refer to the amount of RAM memory installed on a computer, which can be upgraded in the future.

BASIC
Acronym for Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.

Basic Access Network
Legacy: A basic access network consists of a small sized wireless LAN, with no connections via gateways or routers. The number of 6520 access points in this network typically varies between 1 and 5. The administrator stations need to have the TCP/IP protocol stack loaded and use IP addressing to configure and monitor the 6520 access points. IP addressing and the TCP/IP protocol are not strictly necessary for client stations.

Basic Input/Output System (BIOS)
A set of computer instructions, contained on a non-volatile ROM chip, that controls data flow within the computer (or controls communication between the CPU and its peripherals). Also termed *System BIOS*.

The BIOS of a PC software is built into the PC, and is the first code run by a PC when powered on ('boot firmware'). The primary function of the BIOS is to load and start an operating system. When the PC starts up, the first job for the BIOS is to initialize and identify system devices such as the video display card, keyboard and mouse, hard disk, CD/DVD drive and other hardware. The BIOS then locates software held on a peripheral device (designated as a 'boot device'), such as a hard disk or a CD, and loads and executes that software, giving it control of the PC. This process is known as booting, or booting up.

Basic Service Set (BSS)
The basic service set (BSS) is the basic building block of an IEEE 802.11 wireless LAN.

In Infrastructure mode a single access point (AP) together with all associated stations is called a BSS. This is not to be confused with the coverage of an AP, which is called Basic Service Area (BSA). An AP acts as a master to control the stations within that BSS.

In Independent mode a set of synchronized stations, one of which acts as master, forms a BSS. Each BSS is identified by a BSSID. A basic BSS consists of one AP and one station.

Basic Service Set Identifier (BSSID)
A Service Set related field, which uniquely identifies each Basic Service Set (BSS). The Service Set Identifier (SSID) however, can be used in multiple, possibly overlapping, BSSs). In an infrastructure BSS, the BSSID is the MAC address of the wireless access point.

batch configuration
Refers to computers (usually without a radio card and antenna) used for batch processing, where data is collected during working hours for processing when the computer is idle. Once batch processing begins, it continues without user input. See also RF configuration.

batch file
A file that can be executed from the system prompt containing a sequence of operating system commands or executable files. See also AUTOEXEC.BAT.

baud (baud rate)
Rate of character transmission over communication devices such as printers, computers, servers and modems. Baud rate is the number of signal changes per second, which is not the same as bits per second. It is named for Emil Baudot, a pioneer in printing telegraphy.

Bayonet-Neill-Concelman (BNC)
Connector type used for 10Base2 (RG-58 coaxial cable). The term bayonet refers to the way the connector slides in and then twists to lock the connection.

BC to BN

BCD
Acronym for Binary Coded Decimal. A binary-coded alphanumeric notation in which each of the decimal digits is represented by a four-bit binary numeral, e.g., in binary code decimal notation that uses the weights 8-4-2-1, the number 63 is represented 0110 0011.

See Also: "EBCDIC"

beacon
Beacon signifies a specific data transmission from the wireless access point (AP), which carries the SSID, the channel number and security protocols. This transmission does not contain the link layer address of another Wi-Fi device, therefore it can be received by any LAN client.

Legacy: A message that is transmitted at regular intervals by the 6520 access points to all wireless stations in the domain. Beacon messages are used to maintain and optimize communications by helping mobile WaveLAN stations to automatically connect to the access point that provides the best communications quality.

Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code (BASIC)
A programming language designed to be easy to use and understand.

Bell 103/212A
The American standard for modem operations.

See Also: "CCITT"

BGP
Acronym for Border Gateway Protocol.

bi-directional
Capable of moving data in both directions.

bi-directional bus
A bus that may carry information in either direction but not in both simultaneously.

binary
The base two number system, in which numbers are represented by zeros and ones. The right most digit of a binary number has a value of 1, the next a value of 2, then 4, 8, 16, and so on. For example, the number 5 is expressing in binary as 101. Most digital computers use binary. See also ASCII.

binary-coded decimal (BCD)
A binary-coded alphanumeric notation in which each of the decimal digits is represented by a four-bit binary numeral, e.g., in binary code decimal notation that uses the weights 8-4-2-1, the number 63 is represented 0110 0011. See also EBCDIC.

binary digit (bit)
A basic unit of information used by the computer. It represents either zero or one. There are eight bits in one byte. See also byte, binary.

biometrics
Measurement or analysis of unique physical or behavioral characteristics (such as fingerprint or voice patterns) especially as a means of verifying personal identity.

BIOS
Acronym for Basic Input/Output System.

bit
A contraction of BInary DigiT. A basic unit of information used by the computer. It represents either zero or one. There are eight bits in one byte. See also byte, binary.

bits per second (bps)
A rate of transmission speed. Bitrate (sometimes written bit rate, data rate) is the number of bits that are conveyed or processed per unit of time.See also baud, data transfer rate.

The bit rate is quantified using the bits per second (bit/s or bps) unit, often in conjunction with a prefix such as kilo- (kbit/s or kbps), mega- (Mbit/s or Mbps), giga- (Gbit/s or Gbps) or tera- (Tbit/s or Tbps).

Bit 8 Mask
Legacy: A mask for an LDS II host computer that allows the user to suppress the eighth bit of a character so that the system only detects seven bits. The system manager enters this information at the network management workstation.

block mode communication
A communication mode that enables the computer to send an entire block of data to the host at one time.

Bluetooth
Bluetooth is an open wireless technology standard for exchanging data over short distances (using short length radio waves) from fixed and mobile devices, creating personal area networks (PANs) with high levels of security. It was originally conceived as a wireless alternative to RS232 data cables. It can connect several devices, overcoming problems of synchronization.

Honeywell mobile devices have Bluetooth radios. Bluetooth is a packet-based protocol with a master-slave structure.

BNC
Acronym for Bayonet Neill-Concelman.

BO to BP

board
A systematic arrangement of electronic components, such as chips, attached to a circuit card for performing some function or for increasing capabilities of the system.

boot
The boot and bootup terms are used when describing an action that consists of turning the computer on, when the computer is either in Off Mode or Suspend Mode. When the Windows computer boots, the operating system loads and initializes the operating system and loads any installed packages. The boot process is, usually, finished when the administration-identified Start application is ready for use.

See Reboot.

Legacy: DOS:-Short for bootstrap. When you turn on (or boot) your computer, the bootstrap program loads and initializes the operating system. See also AUTOEXEC.BAT, CONFIG.SYS.

Bootp
Abbreviation for Bootstrap Protocol.

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol DHCP) is a more advanced protocol for the same purpose and has superseded the use of BOOTP. Most DHCP servers also offer BOOTP support.

BOOTP is a UDP based protocol that provides a means to assign an IP address to a booting host dynamically and without user supervision. BOOTP can also supply the net mask, host name, and address of a domain name server. An advantage of this procedure is the centralized management of network addresses, which eliminates the need for per-host unique configuration files. Sockets implements the BOOTP client whenever it is started with no (or the 0.0.0.0) IP address supplied. For file server based networks, Sockets workstations can be configured in a similar way using the SETHOST utility. BOOTP is the standard protocol that is used to configure systems across internetworks and for booting diskless nodes (or devices).

BootROM
Applies to Legacy devices:

Computers: A read only memory chip allowing a station to communicate with the file server and to read a DOS boot program from the ROM chip. Stations can thus operate on the network without having a disk drive.

Access Point: Memory chip in a 6520 access point that contains the start-up configuration of the access point. When you change the configuration of a 6520 device, the values of the configuration parameters are stored in the BootROM.

Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP)
BOOTP is a UDP/IP based protocol that provides a means to assign an IP address to a booting host dynamically and without user supervision. BOOTP can also supply the net mask, host name, and address of a domain name server. An advantage of this procedure is the centralized management of network addresses, which eliminates the need for per-host unique configuration files. Sockets implements the BOOTP client whenever it is started with no (or the 0.0.0.0) IP address supplied. For file server based networks, Sockets workstations can be configured in a similar way using the SETHOST utility. BOOTP is the standard protocol that is used to configure systems across internetworks and for booting diskless nodes (or devices).

boot disk
A disk with an operating system installed which loads the operating system on power up.

boot sequence
The sequence of drives (floppy drives, hard drives and/or CD-ROM drives) in which the computer looks for a boot record.

Border Gateway Protocol (BGP)
The protocol backing the core routing decisions on the Internet. It maintains a table of IP networks or 'prefixes' which designate network reachability among autonomous systems (AS). It is described as a path vector protocol. BGP does not use traditional Interior Gateway Protocol (IGP) metrics, but makes routing decisions based on path, network policies and/or rulesets.

BPDU
Legacy: Acronym for Broadcast Packed Data Unit.

bps
Short for bits per second. A rate of transmission speed. See also baud, data transfer rate.

BR to BZ

branch
A division of a MIB, for example the LXE Private MIB contains subdivisions, or branches, for radio, kernel, terminal emulations, etc.

bridge
A hardware device used for forwarding data between two networks or network segments. A bridge reads each packet's address information, which is written into the packet at the data-link layer of the OSI model. Unlike a router, a bridge is not interested in the address on the remote LAN but only in whether or not the packet should be forwarded.

bridge in

The total number of data packets arriving at the AP from the LAN segment served by the selected AP interface. This number reflects the sum of Unicast and Non-Unicast packets.

bridge in discards

The number of data packets not accepted by the AP.

bridge out

The number of data packets that have been forwarded by the AP to the LAN segment served by the selected interface.

Bridge Priority
A Bridge setup parameter that enables you to influence the choice of the 'Root Bridge' and the 'Designated Bridge' as calculated by the Spanning Tree Algorithm. A low numerical value of the Bridge Priority Parameter makes the bridge more likely to become the designated bridge or Root Bridge (typically '0'). The recommended value is '32768'. Valid values: 0-65000, Initial value: '32768'.

broadband
A communications technique in which network cabling is used to carry multiple streams of data simultaneously.

broadcast
Messages transmitted by a single station (typically a server) to all stations or a class of stations on the network. This type of traffic is also referred to as *Non-Unicast* messages.

Broadcast Identification (Bdcast ID)
Present Day: See SSID.

Legacy: A two-digit identification displayed by the network management workstation that is used to send a broadcast message to all terminals.

Broadcast Packed Data Unit (BPDU)
Legacy: The Broadcast Packed Data Unit (BPDU) packet is sent by the root bridge or a bridge trying to become the root.

broadcast ID
Present Day: See SSID.

Legacy: Abbreviation for Broadcast Identification. A two-digit identification displayed by the network management workstation that is used to send a broadcast message to all terminals.

browser
Browser can be referred to as:

1. Web browser, used to access the World Wide Web.

2. File browser, generally used for managing files and related objects.

3. Help browser, designed for reading online help.

buffer
Portions of the computer's memory where data is temporarily stored. Alternate term is *data buffer*. Buffers often compensate for differences in the rate of flow from one device to another. For example, a print buffer is a memory location where printer output can be stored until the printer is ready to process it. This is useful since computers generally send information faster than printers can process it.

bus
A bus is a subsystem that transfers data between computer components inside a computer or between computers.

Data Bus: A set of wires (actually lines on a printed circuit board) that connect the microprocessor with other components of the computer, such as disk drives and ports.

Local Bus: A type of bus that connects devices directly to the microprocessor. Because there are no wires between the CPU and the device, information is passed at a much greater speed than through a traditional bus.

Network Bus: A bus network connects all communicating computers with a common cable. See also backbone.

bus speed
The speed at which the CPU communicates with other elements of the computer. For example, the speed at which data moves between the CPU and the serial ports.

byte
A byte is a sequence of eight bits treated as a single unit; it is also the smallest addressable unit within the system memory. A byte is large enough to represent an integer up to 255 in binary, or a character (such as a letter of the alphabet, numeral or other symbol). See also KiloByte, MegaByte, GigaByte.

bytes in
The number of bytes (octets) received at the access point (AP) from the LAN segment served by the selected access point interface, including framing characters.

bytes out
The number of frames requested by higher level protocols that are to be transmitted to a Non-Unicast address (i.e., a subnetwork broadcast or subnetwork Multicast address). This number includes the frames that were discarded or not sent.

C

CA to CC

cable (CBL)
The wires or groups of wires, usually surrounded by an external protective shell that can carry voice, data, video, etc.

cache
Hardware implements cache as a block of memory for temporary storage of data likely to be used again. CPUs and hard drives frequently use a cache, as do web browsers and web servers. The second access, which finds the data in Random Access Memory (RAM), is very fast. As opposed to a buffer, which is managed explicitly by a client, a cache stores data transparently.

cache memory
See disk cache.

capacity
Battery capacity: Amount of charge that a battery holds, described in terms of mAh.

Computer Storage capacity: Amount of data that can be stored in a computer's memory or on a storage device such as a hard disk drive, diskette drive, optical disc or CD/DVD-ROM. It is usually described in terms of megabytes (MB).

CAN or CAN-bus
Controller-area network (CAN or CAN-bus) is a vehicle (diagnostics) bus standard designed to allow microcontrollers and devices to communicate with each other within a vehicle without a host computer. CAN is an industrial standard designed for automotive applications but now also used in other areas such as industrial automation and medical equipment.

CardBus
The 32-bit version of the PCMCIA PC card standard. PC Card (PCMCIA card) was originally designed for computer storage expansion, but the existence of a usable general standard for notebook peripherals led to many kinds of devices being made available in this form. Typical devices included network cards, modems, and hard disks. The cards were also used in early digital SLR cameras. The original use, as storage expansion, is no longer common.

Carrier Active Sense Ignored (CAX)
Legacy: A terminal parameter that controls whether carrier active sense is overridden, which allows the terminal to transmit even if another terminal is transmitting.

Carrier Detect (CD)
See Data Carrier Detect.

Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Avoidance (CSMA/CA)
Carrier Sense Multiple Access With Collision Avoidance (CSMA/CA) is a wireless network multiple access method in which a carrier sensing scheme is used and a node wishing to transmit data has to first listen to the channel for a predetermined amount of time to determine whether or not another node is transmitting on the channel within the wireless range. If the channel is sensed "idle," then the node is permitted to begin the transmission process. If the channel is sensed as "busy," the node defers its transmission for a random period of time. Once the transmission process begins, it is still possible for the actual transmission of application data to not occur.

Collision avoidance is used to improve CSMA performance by not allowing wireless transmission of a node if another node is transmitting, thus reducing the probability of collision due to the use of a random truncated binary exponential backoff time

Optionally, but almost always implemented, an IEEE 802.11 RTS/CTS exchange can be required to better handle situations such as the hidden node problem in wireless networking.

Legacy: A network protocol that allows each device to create and send its own packets. CSMA/CA is used to avoid excessive collisions between these random launches. A CSMA/CA (e.g., the OmniNet Access Point) device first listens for other carriers. If it detects no other carriers, it transmits (CSMA). Collision Avoidance (CA) is an optimization by which channel time is reserved to avoid collisions. Used in 6400 systems on the radio frequency (RF) side.

carrier signal
A tone or radio signal modulated by data, usually for long-distance transmission.

CAT-5 Cable
Category 5 cable is a twisted pair high signal integrity cable type often referred to as Cat-5. Most Category-5 cables are unshielded, relying on the twisted pair design for noise rejection. Category 5 has been superseded by the Category 5e specification. This type of cable is used in structured cabling for computer networks such as Ethernet and ATM, and is also used to carry many other signals such as telephony and video. It terminates in an RJ45 connector.

Cathode Ray Tube (CRT)
The Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) is a vacuum tube containing an electron gun (a source of electrons) and a fluorescent screen, with internal or external means to accelerate and deflect the electron beam, used to create images in the form of light emitted from the fluorescent screen. The image may represent electrical waveforms (oscilloscope), pictures (television, computer monitor), radar targets and others. The CRT uses an evacuated glass envelope which is large, deep, heavy, and relatively fragile.

CBL
Abbreviation for cable.

CCD
Acronym for Charge Coupled Device. .

CCITT
Acronym for Consultative Committee for International Telegraph and Telephone.

CD to CG

CDMA
Acronym for Code-Division Multiple Access.

CD-ROM
Acronym for Compact Disk Read Only Memory. See compact disk.

CD-ROM drive
A device, commonly installed in and powered by a desktop/laptop computer, that reads (Compact Disk Read-Only Memory) CD-ROMs.

CE mark

The mark which indicates an item has met European Committee for ElectroTechnical Standardization (CENELEC) standards.

Celeron

A lower cost alternative to Intel's Pentium CPUs. Celeron chips are based on the same architecture as Pentium chips, but run at slower clock speeds. Some Celeron CPUs do not have an external cache.

CENELEC

Abbreviation for European Committee for ElectroTechnical Standardization. Devices that pass the CENELEC certification have a stylized CE printed or placed on the device. Countries affected: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Repubblic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Albania, Bosnia/Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey and Ukraine are currently 'affiliate members' with a view to becoming full members.

Although CENELEC works closely with the European Union, it is not an EU institution.

Central Processing Unit (CPU)

The component in the computer that controls activities, performs computations and carries out the instructions of a computer program. The CPU can retrieve, decode and execute instructions. It is the "brain" of the computer. See microprocessor.

Certificate authority (CA)

Certificate authority or certification authority (CA) is an entity that issues digital certificates for use by other parties. It is an example of a trusted third party. CAs are characteristic of many public key infrastructure (PKI) schemes.

CF

Acronym for CompactFlash. A small removable storage device that relies on flash memory technology.

CFG

Abbreviation for configuration.

Computer configuration: The set of devices available to the system (such as printers, disk drives, etc.).

Port configuration: The parameters of certain parts of the system. The configuration of serial port COM1 or COM2 includes the baud rate, parity, data bits and stop bits.

CH to CN

CH0, CH1, CH2

Legacy: Abbreviation for Channel and the channel number. A terminal parameter that controls which RF channel is selected. Depending on the software version, the channel number designators may be 0 and 1 or they may be channel numbers 1 and 2.

challenge/response authentication

Challenge-response authentication is a family of protocols in which one party presents a question ("challenge") and another party must provide a valid answer ("response") to be authenticated. The simplest example of a challenge-response protocol is password authentication, where the challenge is asking for the password and the valid response is the correct password.

Legacy: A method to verify that users logging onto the 6400 System network are legitimate. When a user logs on, the server sends a challenge to the user. This number is entered into a token card that generates a response that is sent to the server. Challenge/response can also be implemented entirely via software without a physical token card.

Change Directory (CD)
Also available as chdir (*ch*ange *dir*ectory). A DOS command that, at the DOS prompt, changes the current working directory to another directory. It is also available for use in shell scripts and batch files.

channel
Communication: A path between sender and receiver that carries one stream of information (a two-way path is a circuit).

Legacy: OmniNet networks: In OmniNet networks, the channel refers to the frequency hopping sequence the OmniNet device follows.

character
A character is a unit of information that roughly corresponds to a symbol, such as in an alphabet. Examples of characters include letters, numerical digits, and common punctuation marks (such as '.' or '-'). The concept also includes control characters, which do not correspond to symbols in a particular natural language, but rather to other bits of information used to process text in one or more languages. Examples of control characters include carriage return or tab, as well as instructions to printers or other devices that display or otherwise process text. Characters are typically combined into strings.

Legacy: Anything that can print in a single space on the page or screen. Includes numbers, letters, punctuation marks, and graphic symbols. See also ASCII, byte.

Characters Per Line (CPL)
Legacy: Refers to the maximum number of monospaced characters that may appear on a single line of a host-delivered data entry form.

Characters Per Second (CPS)
The speed of early printers (for example, dot matrix) was measured in units of characters per second. Most of today's printers are measured in pages per minute (ppm).

Charge Coupled Device (CCD)
An instrument with semiconductors connected in such a way that the output from one serves as the input for the next. Used in bar code scanners to sense the light and dark areas of a symbol.

check digit
A digit in a number that is calculated via a formula from the other digits. The check digit is used to ensure the number is entered correctly.

checksum
Checksum is a mathematical computation of the octets in the segment before it is sent. The same computation is performed at the destination to verify the integrity of the segment data. If the checksum results match, an acknowledgement is sent from the destination to the source. If the checksums do not match, the segment is discarded without an acknowledgement being sent and the source retransmits the segment.

chip
A small semiconductor device containing circuitry for processing, memory and/or input/output functions. Chips are attached to printed circuit boards, which are mounted inside, in the case of a personal computer.

Cigarette Lighter Adapter (CLA)
A power adapter that is inserted in the cigarette lighter port found in most vehicles. Most commonly used to convert automotive power, using a shielded cable, to a form that is accepted by mobile electronic devices e.g., mobile computers.

Cisco Systems
The manufacturer of access points and routers used in Honeywell's wireless secure backbone.

Legacy: The manufacturer of access points and radios used in 6700 series devices.

Cisco Centralized Key Management (CCKM)
CCKM is term used in wireless networks. It stands for Cisco Centralized Key Management, which is a form of Fast Roaming. When a wireless LAN is configured for fast reconnection, a LEAP enabled client device can roam from one access point to another without involving the main server. Using Cisco Centralized Key Management (CCKM), an access point configured to provide Wireless Domain Services (WDS) takes the place of the RADIUS server and authenticates the client without perceptible delay in voice or other time-sensitive applications.

The current implementation of CCKM requires Cisco compatible hardware and either LEAP, EAP-FAST or PEAP-GTC, PEAP-MSCHAP, EAP-TLS.

Cisco Compatible EXtensions (CCX)
The Cisco Compatible EXtensions Specification is for makers of 802.11 wireless LAN chips for ensuring compliance with Cisco's proprietary wireless LAN protocols. For example, Cisco's LEAP and EAP-FAST are part of CCX.

Cisco Key Integrity Protocol (CKIP)
Cisco Key Integrity Protocol (CKIP) is a Cisco-proprietary security protocol for encrypting 802.11 media.

CKD
Legacy: Abbreviation for Check Digit. A terminal parameter that controls whether a terminal displays the check digit of the bar code symbol and transmits it with the symbol characters.

CLA
Abbreviation for Cigarette Lighter Adapter.

Clear To Send (CTS)
A serial (RS232) signal used to control the exchange of data between the computer and a serial device. A hardware handshaking signal sent by the data communication equipment (DCE) to the data terminal equipment (DTE), which informs the DTE device it may send a message to the DCE device.

client
A client is an application or system that accesses a remote service on another computer system, known as a server, by way of a network.

client-server network
A distributed application structure that partitions tasks or workloads between servers and service requesters, called clients. The server is dedicated to managing resources such as network traffic, disk drives and printers. The client runs local applications, does not share any of its resources, but requests a server's content or service function. See also peer-to-peer networking.

closed loop fastener
Two strips of fabric, one side contains closed loops and the other contains open loops. The closed loops and open loops are designed to be pressed together to form a tight bond until deliberately separated. e.g., Velcro™ fabric.

CMD
Abbreviation for Command.

Legacy: A signal which initiates or triggers an action in the device that receives the signal. A counter, CMD, displayed by the network management workstation (NMWS) that records the number of commands transported over the RF channel.

CMIP
Acronym for Common Management Information Protocol.

See CMIS, SNMP.

CMIS
Acronym for Common Management Information Services.

CMOS
Acronym for Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor.

CMOS Setup
The values for system time, date and other parameters which are maintained via battery power in the Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS) memory.

CO to CP

COAX
Abbreviation for coaxial cable.

coaxial cable (COAX)
Two-conductor cable used for computer networking, in either a thick or thin form. This cable consists of a center core wire (stranded or single core) covered by insulation, a second conductor of woven wire, and an external covering of plenum (fire resistant coating) or rubber.

Thin coax resembles television cable. Thick coax is thicker and often yellow or orange in color. A coax line has no external field and is not susceptible to external fields from other sources. Also known as coaxial line, coaxial transmission line and concentric line.

Codabar
A type of bar code, with start and stop characters, allowable characters are 0-9, -, $, :, /, period and +. A check digit is not required.

Code 11
A type of high-density bar code, with start and stop characters, allowable characters are 0-9 and dash. Primarily used in telecommunications equipment. A check digit is optional.

Code 128
A type of high-density bar code, with start and stop characters, a check digit and termination character. Includes alphanumeric characters.

Code 39
A type of widely used bar code, the first symbology to use alphanumeric characters, includes start and stop characters. A check digit is optional. The standard bar code of the US Department of Defense (DoD) and the Health Industry Bar Code Council (HIBCC).

Code 93
A type of bar code, similar to Code 39, the primary difference is that Code 93 is a denser code.

Code-Division Multiple Access (CDMA)
A digital cellular technology that uses the same techniques as spread spectrum technologies. This allows multiple signals to be transmitted over the shared portion of the spectrum.

code table
The ANSI Plus tool used to group all the characters in a character set with their codes.

cold boot
Restarting a computer by cycling the power off then on. See also warm boot.

collision
The result of two or more local area network stations attempting to use the same transmission medium at the same time. See CSMA/CA.

collisions

The number of packets that were not received properly as a result of a collision, due to multiple stations trying to send packets over the medium simultaneously.

Color Super-Twist Nematic (CSTN)

A color form of passive matrix LCD technology developed by Sharp Electronics Corporation, less expensive than thin film transistor (TFT) technology.

COM

Abbreviation for a network management workstation (NMWS) parameter, PC communications port (also abbreviated COMM) or Component Object Model.

Legacy: A field displayed by the network management workstation (NMWS) that enables the user to choose communication port 1 or 2.

Port: COM is the original, yet still common, name of the serial port interface on IBM PC-compatible computers. It might not only refer to physical ports, but also to virtual ports, such as ports created by Bluetooth or USB-to-Serial adapters. As of 2007, most computer systems ship with one or no physical COM ports.

Component Object Model software: A software architecture that defines a standard for component interoperability, is not dependent on any particular programming language, is available on multiple platforms and is extensible. The term COM is often used in the Microsoft software development industry as an umbrella term that encompasses the OLE, OLE Automation, ActiveX, COM+ and DCOM technologies.

COM1, COM2, COM3, and COM4: Names DOS uses for serial ports to distinguish between multiple serial devices connected to the same computer.

command mode

Legacy: The mode that the user is in when the Network Management Workstation first displays a data entry screen.

command end, scroll mode

The last column on the command line where the user entered local input. This column starts as the same column as Command Start, then automatically expands as the user enters local input.

command line, scroll mode

The only line on the screen where the user enters local input. The host determines which line this is by where it places the cursor.

command-line environment

Programs or operating systems that accept input in the form of special word or letters, as opposed to a menu-driven environment.

command start, scroll mode

The first column on the command line where the user enters local input. Screen cells to the left of command start are protected from alteration by the user.

Commands

Instructions you enter that direct the actions of the computer or peripherals. These instructions are entered by typing a command at the system prompt or by selecting a command with a mouse or other pointing device.

command prompt
DOS: The symbol displayed in a command-line environment indicating the system is ready for user input. For example, C:/DOS> is a command prompt in the DOS environment.

Pocket CMD: The symbol displayed in a command-line environment indicating the system is ready for user input. For example, \> is a command prompt in the Microsoft Windows CE environment.

Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP)
The common management information protocol (CMIP) is a protocol for network management. It provides an implementation for the services defined by CMIS, allowing communication between network management applications and management agents.

CMIP also provides good security (support authorization, access control, and security logs) and flexible reporting of unusual network conditions.

Common Management Information Services (CMIS)
The common management information service (CMIS) is a service that may be employed by network elements for network management. It defines the service interface that is implemented by the Common management information protocol (CMIP). CMIS is part of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) body of network standards.

CMIS/CMIP is most often used in telecommunication applications, in other areas SNMP has become more popular.

communication port (COM, COMM)
A physical input/output socket on a device that is used to connect the device, using specific cable types, to peripherals or a network. Computers have serial ports called 'COM ports'.

communications
The means by which a computer transmits and receives data to and from another computer or device. See also serial interface.

Community Names
The default read and write community settings used when collecting SNMP data from a device.

CompactFlash (CF)
A small removable storage device that relies on flash memory technology. Honeywell devices, depending on architecture, use Type 1 and/or Type II CF cards.

compact disk (CD, CD-ROM)
A small optical disk usually containing recorded music or computer data. Compared to 3 1/2" diskettes, CDs hold a much greater amount of data. Also known as CD-ROM when referring to a computer Read Only Memory CD.

At the time of the technology's introduction it had more capacity than computer hard drives common at the time. The reverse is now true, with hard drives far exceeding CDs, DVDs and Blu-ray.

compatibility
The ability of one computer to use and understand the same commands and media formats as another computer or device without modification.

Capable of connection to or communication with another system or component.

Complementary Metal-Oxide Semiconductor (CMOS)
A technology for constructing integrated circuits. CMOS technology is used in microprocessors, microcontrollers, static RAM and other digital logic circuits. PCs usually contain a small amount of battery powered CMOS memory to hold system time, date and setup parameters.

component
An element or part of a computer system which, when combined with other components, constitutes the whole system. See also computer system.

Component Object Model (COM)
A software architecture that defines a standard for component interoperability, is not dependent on any particular programming language, is available on multiple platforms and is extensible. The term COM is often used in the Microsoft software development industry as an umbrella term that encompasses the OLE, OLE Automation, ActiveX, COM+ and DCOM technologies.

computer system
A combination of hardware, software, and peripheral components assembled to satisfy a particular set of computing needs.

condition
Verb: To prepare a re-chargeable battery for use through a series of successive charges and discharges. Used batteries may also be conditioned to restore maximum battery power.

Legacy: Nickel Cadmium batteries (NiCd) and Nickel Metal Hydride batteries (NiMH) require conditioning *periodically* to provide maximum power output and battery life. Honeywell ships pre-conditioned NiCd and NiMH batteries. Nickel Cadmium batteries (NiCd) and Nickel Metal Hydride batteries (NiMH) require conditioning *before using* to provide maximum power output and battery life.

CONFIG(dot)SYS
A configuration file for DOS systems, the file is read at start up.

configuration (CFG)
Legacy: DOS devices only.

Computer: The set of devices available to the system (such as terminals, printers, disk drives, etc.).

Ports: The parameters of certain parts of the system. The configuration of serial port COM1 or COM2 includes the baud rate, parity, data bits and stop bits.

configuration file
Legacy: DOS devices only.

General: A file containing configuration information for a program or the operating system, for example.

Networking: A file that provides the personality for the network and allows one PC to work with a number of devices, such as network controllers or access points.

Conn Reset
Legacy: A counter displayed by the network management workstation that detects when one side of a connection violates protocol, which results in both sides of the connection giving up and starting over.

console
Legacy: See Network Management Workstation, now obsolete.

console port
Legacy: An RS232 port located on the back of 6200 series devices, now obsolete, that connects to the network management workstation.

Constantly Awake Mode (CAM)
In the context of wireless networking, CAM is a mode that is intended for devices when

1. power is not an issue, such as when constant AC power is available to a device.

2. entering sleep or suspend mode would negatively impact wireless communication.

3. entering sleep or suspend mode would negatively impact a running program.

Consultative Committee International Telegraph and Telephone (CCITT)
Now known as International Telecommunication Union (ITU-T). An advisory committee established by the United Nations to recommend worldwide communications standards.

context sensitive help
An application-specific feature that displays a help screen directly relating to where the active cursor is in the application.

control character
A character used for special signaling; often not printed or displayed but causing special functions such as the movement of paper in a printer, the blanking of a display screen, or handshaking between communicating devices to control the flow of data.

control code
A character which is input or output to cause some special action rather than to appear as part of the data.

Most control characters are input by holding down a "Control" key(s) on the keyboard and simultaneously pressing another key which may be a letter or (depending on the keyboard and operating system) certain punctuation characters. Some control codes usually have their own special keys: escape, tab, delete, backspace, return and are input with a single keypress.

controller
A chip or extension card that interfaces with a peripheral device. This may be a link between two parts of a computer (for example a memory controller that manages access to memory for the computer) or a controller on an external device that manages the operation of (and connection with) that device. A controller may also be an adapter.

Control Panel
A part of the Graphical User Interface (GUI) in Microsoft Windows operating systems that allows the user to view or change settings to the operating system or computer.

See Windows Control Panel.

Control Unit (CU)
Legacy: An IBM device that provides host communication services to a group of attached terminals. This device connects to a host computer. May also be called a Controller.

conventional memory
The first 640KB where the operating system runs programs and stores data. Also called base memory.

counter
A register that records the number of times a given occurrence takes place.

country code
Currently, Language is the parameter selected that controls the formatting and GUI display of an operating system.

Legacy: The ROM-DOS parameter that controls the formatting of time and date and the currency symbol used.

CPE
Acronym for Customer Premises Equipment.

CPS
Acronym for Characters Per Second or Cycles Per Second.

Characters: A unit to measure the speed of a device such as a dot-matrix printer.

Cycles: The measure of how frequently an alternating current changes direction, a term which is out-of-date and replaced by Hertz (Hz).

CPU
Acronym for Central Processing Unit.

CR to CZ

cradle
A peripheral device designed to hold or restrain (securely in the case of a vehicle mount cradle) a mobile computer.

crash
A malfunction in the computer hardware or software, usually causing loss of data.

CRC Errors
Legacy: An error that occurs when the Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) character sent with a new frame does not match the character calculated by the network controller for that frame. A counter, CRC Errors, records the number of times a CRC error occurs.

critical suspend
The state of a mobile computer after all power is drained from the main battery. The computer is operating only on backup battery power. See suspend.

crosstalk
Crosstalk (XT) is any phenomenon by which a signal transmitted on one circuit or channel of a transmission system creates an undesired effect in another circuit or channel.

CRT
Acronym for Cathode Ray Tube.

CSMA
See Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection.

CSTN
Acronym for Color Super-Twist Nematic.

CTS Losses
A loss that occurs when the Clear to Send (CTS) signal becomes inactive during a transmit operation, and the host response indicates that an error was detected.
Legacy: A counter, CTS Losses, records the number of times a CTS loss occurs.

CU
Acronym for Control Unit.

cursor
DOS: A small, usually blinking rectangle or line that indicates where characters will appear when typed.

Windows: In programs that use a mouse or other pointing device, cursor refers to the on-screen symbol, frequently an arrow, an upper-case i, or square bracket that represents the cursor and its location.

Cursor Tracking Mode, ANSI Plus
The display window follows the movement of the cursor. The display window can also be moved by moving the cursor or by the window movement keys.

Customer Premises Equipment (CPE)
A general term for the telephones, computers, and other hardware located on the end user's side of the network boundary. This term was established by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC).

A later term is Customer Provided Equipment (CPE) that includes customer owned hardware, routers, access points, switches, VoIP, cable modems, and mobile phones at the customer location.

Cycles Per Second (CPS)
The measure of how frequently an alternating current changes direction, a term which is out-of-date and replaced by Hertz (Hz).

Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC)
A process for checking errors in transmitted messages. The process requires that the sending device calculates the value of the characters in the message and puts the total at the end of the message. When the receiving device gets the message, it also calculates the value of the characters and compares it to the total sent by the sending device.

D

DA to DB

daisy chain
Legacy: Any network topology that joins computers, by cable, in a chain. For example, computer A to computer B, B to C, C to D. There should be a terminator on each end computer that signifies that it is an end of the chain and returns the signal to the host.

DARPA
Acronym for Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

data
Information that is factual, measurable or statistical and which is ordered or formatted to be computer processed, stored or retrieved.

data bits
The number of bits used to represent one character of data.

Data Carrier Detect (DCD)
Data Carrier Detect, abbreviated as DCD, or alternately Carrier Detect abbreviated as CD, is a control signal present inside an RS232 serial communications cable that goes between a computer and another device, such as a modem.

Data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE)
A data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) is a device that sits between the data terminal equipment (DTE) and a data transmission circuit. It is also called data communications equipment and data carrier equipment.

Data Display Channel (DDC)
Legacy: A VESA Standard for communication between a monitor and a video adapter. VESA local bus has been replaced by PCI adapters.

data entry
The process of inputting data into the computer or a host via a computer, such as accepting information from the keyboard or integrated bar code decoder.

data-link control
A communications layer in System Network Architecture (SNA) that manages the physical data circuits.

data-link layer
The second layer of the OSI reference model. This layer puts messages together and manages their flow between computers.

data processing
The manipulation of data into the form of usable information, often involving sorting, searching, or calculating raw data.

data transfer rate
Speed at which bits are sent. In a disk storage system, the communication between CPU and controller, plus controller and the disk drive. Typical speed units are bits per second (BPS), bytes per second or baud.

datagram
A packet of computer-generated information that includes a complete destination address provided by the user, not the network, along with whatever data the packet carries.

Data Set Ready (DSR)
An RS232 hardware handshaking signal sent from the data communication equipment (DCE) indicating that it has completed all of its functions and is ready to receive data from the data terminal equipment (DTE).

Data Terminal Equipment (DTE)
A communication device that normally communicates with data communication equipment (DCE). Refers to any end-user device that can access an X.25 network using the CCITT X.25 standard, Link Access Procedure (LAP)/LAP B, and X.25 Packet-level Procedure (PAP).

Data Terminal Ready (DTR)
An RS232 hardware handshaking signal sent from the data terminal equipment (DTE) indicating that it is ready for communication with the data communication equipment (DCE).

Daylight Savings Time (DST)
The practice, in many areas, of setting clocks ahead one hour in the spring and back one hour in the fall.

Mobile computers can be set to automatically adjust for DST through the BIOS (DOS) or Microsoft Windows control panel settings.

Honeywell factory install default for this feature is Enabled (On).

dB
Abbreviation for decibel.

DB to DH

DC
Acronym for Direct Current.

DCD Losses
Legacy: A loss that occurs when carrier detect becomes inactive during a receive operation from the host, and an error is detected in the newly received data frame. A counter, DCD Losses, records the number of times a DCD loss occurs.

DCE
Acronym for Data Communication Equipment.

DCS
Acronym for Device Control String.

DDC
Acronym for Data Display Channel.

DDCMP
Acronym for Digital Data Communications Message Protocol.

DDD
Acronym for Direct Distance Dialing.

DEC
Acronym for Digital Equipment Corporation.

decibel (dB)
Unit for measuring relative strength of a signal parameter such as power or voltage. Mobile device beeper loudness default value is listed in decibels.

decode zone

Decode zone is a function of various bar code symbol characteristics including density, print contrast, wide-to-narrow ratio and edge acuity. Decode zones are established to guarantee working ranges for bar code scanning engines, usually between a minimum near range to a maximum far range.

default

The values or options selected by the processor or an application program when the user does not specify a setting. For example, the Setup program, for most computers, has default settings (set in the factory) that allow the computer to work the first time it powers On.

Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA)

The central research and development organization for the Department of Defense (DoD).

delete

To remove data from a disk or other data storage device.

Delivery Traffic Indication Message (DTIM)

Informs the client about the presence of buffered multicast/broadcast data on the access point. It is generated within the periodic beacon at a frequency specified by the DTIM Interval. Beacons are packets sent by an access point to synchronize a wireless network.

Device Control String (DCS)

A delimited string of characters used in a data stream as a logical entity for control purposes. It consists of an opening delimiter, a command string and a closing delimiter.

device driver

A device driver is a computer program allowing higher-level computer programs to interact with a hardware device. Because of the diversity of modern hardware and operating systems, drivers may need to interface with printers, video adapters, network cards, sound cards, computer mice and keyboards, storage devices such as hard disks, CD/DVD-ROM drives, etc.

Legacy: The CONFIG.SYS file contains device drivers that DOS loads when the computer is powered on.

DHCP

Acronym for Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.

DH/DW

Legacy: Acronym for Double High/Double Wide. A command resident in specific Legacy terminals that increases the screen character size by a factor of 2.

DI to DL

dictionary attack

A brute force attempt to break into a secure system password by repeatedly using common words, names, etc, either manually or via an automated program.

digital

A system based on two values, 0 (off) and 1 (on). No other values, such as 0.25 can be directly represented. All data a computer processes is digitally encoded. See also analog.

Digital Data Communication Message Protocol (DDCMP)

The Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) data link layer communications protocol used to transmit messages over point-to-point communications lines.

Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC)
Formerly one of the world's major manufacturers of mainframes, mini-computers and personal computers. They also manufactured software and peripherals to support each type of computer.

Digital Light Processing (DLP)
A technology developed by Texas Instruments for projecting images from a monitor onto a large screen.

Digital Micromirror Device (DMD)
A special microchip used in digital light processing.

digitize
To convert an image or signal into a digital code.

Digit Only
Characters including 0-9.

DIMM
Acronym for Dual In-line Memory Module. A small circuit board with a 64-bit path to the memory chips on the circuit board.

DIP switch
A small toggle switch built into a DIP (Dual In-line) chip which is mounted directly on a circuit board. Some of the most common are the rotary, slide and rocker types.

Direct Current (DC)
An electric current flowing in one direction only and substantially constant in value.

Direct Distance Dialing (DDD)
A service that lets a user (personally or via modem) dial long distance telephone numbers without operator assistance.

Direct Sequence (DS)
A spread spectrum technique by which the transmitted signal is spread over a particular frequency range. Also known as Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS) or Spread Spectrum Direct Sequence (SSDS).

Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum (DSSS)
A spread spectrum technique by which the transmitted signal is spread over a particular frequency range. Also known as Direct Sequence (DS) or Spread Spectrum Direct Sequence (SSDS).

Direct Sequencing
A spread spectrum technique by which the transmitted signal is spread over a particular frequency range.

directory
Listing: A list of the files stored on a disk or part of a disk.

Windows: A portion of a drive or another directory, in other words, a simulated file folder on the disk. Windows device users use the term folders. Windows has replaced the term directories with the term folders.

DOS: A command (dir) that is used to query a disk or a part of a disk for a list of files.

DirectX
Microsoft DirectX is a collection of application programming interfaces (APIs) for handling tasks related to multimedia.

Discrete 2 of 5
Common abbreviation is D2of5.

A type of low density bar code that encodes numeric information with an optional check digit. The 2 of 5 refers to the fact that five bars encode each digit, and two of those bars are always wide. Discrete bar codes always start with a bar and end with a bar.

disk
A removable diskette or fixed disk that consists of a circular platter coated with magnetic material inside a protective case. See also hard disk, floppy disk.

disk cache
A program that sets aside a portion of memory to hold the information most recently read from a disk. Memory is much faster than a disk drive. If a program repeatedly requests the same information, a disk cache can considerably improve the system performance. See also SRAM cache.

disk drive
A storage mechanism designed to read and write data and programs on fixed or removable media.

disk storage
Disk storage or disc storage is a general category of storage mechanisms, in which data are digitally recorded by various electronic, magnetic, optical, or mechanical methods on a surface layer composed of one or more round and rotating platters. Data is arranged on concentric tracks much like a phonograph record.

diskette
Diskettes have been superseded by USB flash drives, external hard disk drives, CDs, DVDs and memory cards.

Legacy: A thin, flexible disk in a protective case that stores magnetically encoded data used by a microcomputer. Diskettes can be readily removed from the computer, unlike hard drives, and are available in different sizes (8 inch, 5¼ inch and 3½ inch).

Disk Operating System (DOS)
Legacy: Devices running MS-DOS, PC-DOS or ROM-DOS are now obsolete.

DOS Program: A computer program which continuously runs and mediates between the computer user and the application program, and allows access to disk data by disk file names. The Disk Operating System controls the computer's input/output functions. See also Operating System, MS-DOS and ROM-DOS.

DOS Computer: A computer which runs on DOS as opposed to Windows.

display
Desktop computer: An external monitor, flat plasma display, or liquid crystal display (LCD) used as a computer output device.

Mobile computer: An integrated monitor used as a computer output device that includes a touch function.

display window
The portion of the virtual screen (from the host or controlling program) visible in the physical display window.

The size of the portion of the virtual window depends on the size of the device integrated display.

Legacy: For example 8char x 40char or 8char x 20char, but other sizes are possible.

distortion
Any change to the transmitted signal. Distortion can be caused by crosstalk, delay, attenuation, or other factors.

Distributed Systems Architecture (DSA)
A Honeywell (an early computer manufacturer) architecture that strictly conforms to the Open Systems Interconnection model proposed by the ISO. It supports X.25 for packet switching and X.21 for packet-switched and circuit-switched network protocols.

Diversity
When more than one antenna is connected to the radio card, diversity allows the card to sample both antennas and pick the one with the best quality and reception. Diversity can allow better wireless reception in areas of interference.

DLP
Acronym for Digital Light Processing. A technology developed by Texas Instruments for projecting images from a monitor onto a large screen.

DM to DT

DMD
Acronym for Digital Micromirror Device. A special microchip used in digital light processing.

DNS
Acronym for Domain Name Server. An Internet service that translates domain names into IP addresses.

docking station
An accessory for mobile computers which secures the computer and may provide power to the device, battery charging and wireless or wired communication for the computer. May also be called cradle or dock. Many docking stations include serial and COM ports that can accept device/function-specific cables.

documentation
The set of manuals, guides and/or other instructions written for the users of a mobile device, computer system or software application. Documentation typically includes procedural information as well as system function explanation.

domain name
A name that identifies one or more IP addresses, such as Honeywell.com. Domain names are used in various networking contexts and application-specific naming and addressing purposes. See DNS.

Domain Name System (DNS)
The Domain Name System (DNS) is a distributed hierarchical naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network. It associates various information with domain names assigned to each of the participants. Most importantly, it translates domain names meaningful to humans into the numerical (binary) identifiers associated with networking equipment for the purpose of locating and addressing these devices worldwide.

dongle
A hardware/cable accessory such as the dongle cable that provides an Ethernet connection when attached to a mobile device or docking station COM port.
Legacy: A small piece of hardware that connects to a mobile device, computer, or laptop for the purpose of authentication of software to be used on that system.

DOS
Legacy: Devices running MS-DOS, PC-DOS or ROM-DOS are now obsolete.

Acronym for Disk Operating System.

Double High/Double Wide (DH/DW)
Legacy: A command resident in specific Legacy terminals that increases the screen character size by a factor of 2.

Double-layer Super-Twist Nematic (DSTN)
A passive matrix color LCD technology that uses two display layers to counteract the color shifting that occurs with conventional super-twist displays.

Dual-scan Supertwist Nematic: An enhanced passive matrix LCD display. The screen is divided into halves, and each half is scanned simultaneously, thereby doubling the number of lines refreshed per second and providing a sharper appearance.

downloading
A client-initiated transfer of data from a server to the client's own machine. Also used generically to denote file transfers from one system to another.

drag and drop
Applications that allow you to use the mouse to select and move objects to specific locations on the screen and perform actions on them, a feature of many graphical user interfaces.

DRAM
Acronym for Dynamic Random Access Memory.

DRCS
Legacy: Acronym for Dynamically Re-definable Character Set.

driver
See device driver.

DS
Acronym for Direct Sequence or Direct Sequencing.

DSA
Acronym for Distributed Systems Architecture.

DSR
Acronym for Data Set Ready.

DSR Losses
A loss that occurs when the communication line becomes inactive during an operation. A counter, DSR Losses, records the number of times a Data Set Ready (DSR) loss occurs.

DSSS
Acronym for Direct Sequence Spread Spectrum.

DST
Acronym for Daylight Savings Time.

DSTN
Acronym for Double-layer Super-Twist Nematic.

DTE
Acronym for Data Terminal Equipment.

DTIM Interval
DTIM is an acronym for Delivery Traffic Indication Message. The interval is a multiple of the beacon period that specifies how often the beacon contains a delivery traffic indication message (DTIM). The DTIM tells power saving devices a packet is waiting for them. For example, if DTIM = 3, then every third beacon contains a DTIM.

DTR
Acronym for Data Terminal Ready.

DU to DZ

Dual In-Line Memory Module (DIMM)
A small circuit board with a 64-bit path to the memory chips on the circuit board.

duplex
Communication: The ability to transmit and receive at the same time; also referred to as full duplex (FDX). Half-duplex circuits can receive only or transmit only.

Legacy: Terminals: A choice between displaying locally generated characters and echoed characters.

Dynamically Re-definable Character Set (DRCS)
Legacy: A method which allows custom characters to be defined. Examples include letter shapes absent from the built in character sets or graphics for terminals which do not have graphic capabilities.

Dynamic Frequency Selection (DFS)
Designed for wireless networks with several adjacent non-centrally controlled access points. It is mandated in the 5470-5725 MHz U-NII band.

Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP)
DHCP is a UDP/IP based protocol that provides a means to assign the IP address dynamically to a booting host and without user supervision. It can also supply the subnet mask, host name, address of a domain name server, and other parameters. An advantage of this procedure is the centralized management of network addresses, which eliminates the need for per-host unique configuration files. Sockets implements the DHCP client whenever it is started with the 0.0.0.1 IP address supplied. All LAN interfaces specified when this IP address is in use will attempt to use DHCP to resolve the IP address, the subnet mask, hostname, default router and DNS server(s).

DHCP is a Microsoft proprietary extension to the existing bootstrap protocol (BOOTP). DHCP enables a LAN administrator to have a network server configure workstations with an IP address dynamically without further intervention. A dynamically assigned IP address is referred to as an 'Active Lease'. The Active Lease usually has an expiry date, which allows re-allocation of IP addresses that are no longer used. For Honeywell access points you are advised to use a specific IP address for which there is no expiry date. To do so, you can use your DHCP management program to reserve the IP address or a range of IP addresses. For network devices that require a specific IP address, or for which you do not want the 'IP address lease' to expire, you can use a DHCP Management program to reserve their IP addresses. Once a range of IP addresses has been reserved, you can use the values in this range to assign to your system. The Unique Identifier is the Media Access Control (MAC) address for the DHCP Client. The Client Name should be the computer name for the DHCP Client. However, this name is used for identification purposes in the DHCP Manager interface and, therefore, does not have to be and will not affect the actual computer name. To see which IP addresses are still available, your DHCP Management program will usually include a 'Scope Active Leases' option. This option allows you to see which DHCP Clients have leased an IP address from the DHCP Server.

Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAM)
Dynamic random access memory (DRAM) is a type of random access memory that stores each bit of data in a separate capacitor within an integrated circuit. Since real capacitors leak charge, the information eventually fades unless the capacitor charge is refreshed periodically. Because of this refresh requirement, it is a dynamic memory as opposed to SRAM and other static memory.

E

E to EL

e-mail
Abbreviation for Electronic mail. An electronic document exchange software used for interpersonal communications that can send and receive text, files, video and audio items. A central application is responsible for storing the information, forwarding it to the proper recipient, and possibly tracking that activity. A user interface application enables the user to create, retrieve and send messages.

EAN
Bar codes: Acronym for European Article Numbering System, used in bar codes. See EAN-8, EAN-13, EAN-128. See also International Article Numbering System and Universal Product Code (UPC).

Legacy: Parameter: A terminal parameter that controls the activation of the EAN-8 and EAN-13 decode algorithms, allowing the terminal to read EAN bar code labels.

EAN-8
A type of numeric bar code, designed to be shorter than the EAN-13, especially for smaller packages. The bar code consists of a number system, product code and check digit.

EAN-13
A type of numeric bar code, based on the UPC-A standards, but designed for international use. The bar code consists of a number system (which identifies the country or economic region), manufacturer's code, product code and check digit. The number system for UPC-A is a single digit, with EAN-13 it is either two or three digits.

EAN-128
A type of bar code used primarily for coupons. The data is divided into a number system code, manufacturer's ID, family code, value code and a check digit. This is similar to the UPC, however, a coupon extended code is placed to the right. This extended code can be in one of five formats and provides additional information such as the expiration date of the offer.

EAP
Acronym for Extensible Authentication Protocol.

EAP-FAST
Acronym for Extensible Authentication Protocol, Flexible Authentication via Secure Tunneling. Differs from some other EAP protocols, as it does not require PKI. This makes for a lesser burden on system administrators but still provides for secure authentication.

EAP-GTC
Acronym for Extensible Authentication Protocol, Generic Token Card. EAP with GTC for user authentication.

EAP-MSCHAP
Acronym for Extensible Authentication Protocol, Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol. EAP with MSCHAP for user authentication. MSCHAP is a version of PEAP used to authenticate user names and passwords.

EAP-TLS
Acronym for Extensible Authentication Protocol, Transport Layer Security. Probably the most secure of the 802.1x authentication protocols. Requires PKI certificates on the client devices and servers.

EAP-TTLS
Acronym for Extensible Authentication Protocol, Tunneled Transport Layer Security. Similar to PEAP, requires user names and passwords for authentication. Usually requires third party supplicant software.

EBCDIC
Acronym for Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code.

EDI
Acronym for Electronic Data Interchange.

edit mode
The mode the user is in when a data entry screen is displayed that allows the user to add, change and delete a data item. A flashing cursor often indicates that the user is in the edit mode.

Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM)
A memory chip that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed. A type of non-volatile memory used in computers and other electronic devices to store small amounts of data that must be saved when power is removed, e.g., device configuration.

Contrast with PROM, which is a memory chip that cannot be erased and reprogrammed. See also Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM), Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM).

EI to EM

EIA
Acronym for Electronic Industries Alliance.

EIDE
Acronym for Enhanced IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics).

EISA
Acronym for Extended Industry Standard Architecture.

Legacy: A 32-bit PC bus architecture, compatible with ISA and AT standards.

EL
Acronym for electroluminescent.

ELC
Abbreviation for electroluminescent.

Legacy: A terminal parameter that controls the backlighting of the liquid crystal display (LCD).

Electroluminescent
A material which generates light when electricity is applied. May be abbreviated ELC. A common acronym is EL.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)
A standard system of exchanging electronic documents or business data from one computer system to another computer system i.e., order and billing information between computers in different companies.

Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA)
A trade organization composed as an alliance of trade associations for US manufacturers of electronic parts and equipment. The organization helps develop industry standards for electronic components, consumer electronics, electronic information, telecommunications, and Internet security. For example, RS232 standard for serial data communications.

electronic mail (e-mail)
An electronic document exchange software used for interpersonal communications that can send and receive text, files and audio items. A central application is responsible for storing the information, forwarding it to the proper recipient, and possibly tracking that activity. A user interface application enables the user to create, retrieve and send messages.

Electrostatic Discharge (ESD)
A rapid discharge of static electricity that flows between two objects. ESD is usually caused by direct contact or induced by an electrostatic field.

ELF
Acronym for Extremely Low Frequency.

ELT
Legacy: Abbreviation for Electroluminescent Time-Out. A terminal parameter that controls how long the backlighting stays on in a liquid crystal display (LCD) terminal after the last data is entered.

EMS
Legacy: Acronym for Expanded Memory Specification.

EMS Technologies, Inc.
A leading provider of wireless, satellite, aero connectivity and broadband communications products. LXE is an EMS Technologies Company. EMS is an abbreviation for Electromagnetic Sciences. ELMG is the stock market abbreviation for EMS Technologies, Inc. Honeywell International Inc., purchased EMS Technologies, Inc., including LXE in 2011.

emulation
The duplication of a system's functions where functionality must be duplicated but duplicating the actual system is impractical.

EN to ES

enable
To make operational; activate.

encryption
The translation of data into a secret code. Unencrypted data is often referred to as plain text. Encrypted data may be referred to as cipher text. To read encrypted data, you must have access to the secret key or password.

End User Licensing Agreement (EULA)
A software license agreement presented to the user during software installation. A EULA frequently states, in detail, how the software may be used and any liability limitations. Many EULA are only contained in digital form and only presented to the user as a click-through where the user must accept the license terms before they can install the software and before they can see the license terms.

Licensing terms may be enforced by use of a license manager, which controls where and how the software is able to run.

Endcap
A cover for one side of a hand held mobile device which may contain a device such as a bar code decoder engine, headphone port, serial/COM port, USB port, power jack, etc.

Enet
Abbreviation for Ethernet. A network protocol that transfers data at 10 Mbits, 100 Mbits or 1 Gbits per second across a linear bus topology. A baseband bus network using CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detect) as the access method.

Enhanced Data Rate (EDR)
An upgrade of the original Bluetooth 1 specification. Bluetooth original data rate was approximately 1Mbps and Bluetooth 2 (EDR) data rate is approximately 3Mbps. Based on the number of concurrent Bluetooth devices involved, both data rates will drop from their maximum attainable rate.

Enhanced IDE (EIDE)
A newer version of Integrated Drive Electronic (IDE) developed by Western Digital Corporation supporting faster data rates and larger storage area than IDE.

The terms *integrated drive electronics (IDE)*, *enhanced IDE* and *EIDE* have come to be used interchangeably with ATA (now Parallel ATA, or PATA). However the terms *IDE* and *EIDE* are at best imprecise. Every ATA drive is an 'integrated drive electronics' drive, but SCSI drives could also legitimately be described as having 'integrated drive electronics'. However the abbreviation IDE is rarely, if ever, used for SCSI drives.

Enhanced Parallel Port/Extended Capability Port (EPP/ECP)
A standard signaling method for bi-directional parallel communication between a computer and peripheral devices that offers the potential for much higher rates of data transfer than the original parallel signaling methods. EPP accommodates printers as well as non-printer peripherals.

Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) is a half-duplex bi-directional interface designed to allow devices like printers, scanners, or storage devices to transmit large amounts of data. EPP can provide up to 2 MByte/s bandwidth, approximately 15 times the speed achieved with normal parallel-port communication with far less CPU overhead.

Extended Capability Port (ECP) is a half-duplex bi-directional interface similar to EPP, except that PC implementations use direct memory access to provide faster data transfer than EPP. Many devices that interface using this mode support RLE compression.

See also Standard Parallel Port (SPP).

Enhanced Small Disk Interface (ESDI)
Legacy: An interface standard developed for connecting disk drives to PCs. It has been replaced by IDE, EIDE and SCSI interfaces.

enterprise-wide network
A network configuration that has the scale of a corporate LAN. This type of network may include network segments in different departments, interconnected by means of bridges and routers. When the network comprises gateways, routers or bridges, each network device must be identified by a unique IP address. The network may extend to wireless networking in different buildings, where the buildings are connected by a wired link, e.g., a leased line.

EPP
Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) is a half-duplex bi-directional interface designed to allow devices like printers, scanners, or storage devices to transmit large amounts of data. EPP can provide up to 2 MByte/s bandwidth, approximately 15 times the speed achieved with normal parallel-port communication with far less CPU overhead.

See Standard Parallel Port (SPP)

See Extended Capability Port (ECP)

EPROM
Acronym for Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory.

Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM)
A memory chip that can be erased by exposing it to ultraviolet rays and then reprogrammed. Contrast with PROM, which is a memory chip that cannot be erased and reprogrammed. See also EEPROM, PROM.

Erase
To remove data from a disk or other data storage device.

escape (ESC)
Computer: A means of aborting the task currently in progress.

Liveware: A two week vacation from work and related responsibilities.

ESD
Abbreviation for Electrostatic Discharge. A rapid discharge of static electricity from one electronically charged object to another conductor.

ESDI
Legacy: Acronym for Enhanced Small Disk Interface.

ET to EZ

Ethernet
Ethernet is a family of frame-based computer networking technologies for local area networks (LANs). It defines a number of wiring and signaling standards for the Physical Layer of the OSI networking model as well as a common addressing format and Media Access Control at the Data Link Layer.

Ethernet is standardized as IEEE 802.3. The combination of the twisted pair versions of Ethernet for connecting end systems to the network, along with the fiber optic versions for site backbones, is the most widespread wired LAN technology.

EULA
See End User Licensing Agreement.

European Article Number (EAN)
Bar code: Originally "European Article Number", but now renamed "International Article Number" even though the abbreviation (EAN) has been retained.

European Committee for ElectroTechnical Standardization (CENELEC)
Devices that pass the CENELEC certification have a stylized CE printed or placed on the device. Countries affected: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, the Czech Repubblic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Albania, Bosnia/Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Macedonia, Serbia and Montenegro, Turkey and Ukraine are currently 'affiliate members' with a view to becoming full members.

Although CENELEC works closely with the European Union, it is not an EU institution.

(French: Comité Européen de Normalisation Électrotechnique) is the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization.

Exact Match Field
A field with predetermined values that must be matched exactly by operator entry.

Exchange Identification (XID)
Legacy: An identification used as an extra security measure that enables the user to dial into an IBM computer from the outside, for example with a modem.

executable file
A computer program that is ready to run. Application programs and batch files are examples of executable files. Executable file names sometimes end with a .BAT, .COM or .EXE extension.

execute
The process of interpreting and carrying out an instruction in a computer program.

expanded memory
Legacy: Expanded memory uses parts of the remaining 384 KiB, normally dedicated to communication with peripherals, for program memory as well.

The use of expanded memory became common with business applications but its use declined as users switched from MS-DOS to 32-bit and 64-bit operating systems such as Microsoft Windows.

extended addressing
Legacy: In the 6200 NMWS, extended addressing means both the upper and lower byte of the Terminal ID (TID) and NC ID may be set to a non-zero value. See also Normal Addressing.

extended memory
Memory beyond 1mebibyte (using IEC binary prefix) of address space in an IBM PC or compatible with an 80286 or later processor. The term is mainly used under the DOS and Windows operating systems.

Microsoft Windows, MS OS/2 and some DOS application programs can use extended memory directly through the eXtended Memory Specification (XMS).

extended mode
Legacy: A mode that allows the network controller to handle a larger number of outstanding messages. This mode also increases the field size for sequence numbers.

Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange (EBCDIC)
An 8-bit character code scheme used in IBM environments.

Extended Capability Port (ECP)
A parallel port standard for PCs that supports bi-directional communication between the computer and the attached device.

Extended Capability Port (ECP) is a half-duplex bi-directional interface similar to EPP, except that PC implementations use direct memory access to provide faster data transfer than EPP. Many devices that interface using this mode support RLE compression.

Significantly faster than a Standard Parallel Port (SPP). See also Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP).

Extended Industry Standard Architecture (EISA)
Legacy: A 32-bit PC bus architecture, The bus mastering support was enhanced to provide access to 4 GB of memory.

Extended Memory Specification (EMS, XMS)
See extended memory.

Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP)
An extension to PPP protocol that enables a variety of authentication protocols to be used. In wireless environments using EAP, the wireless device requests connection through an Access Point (AP). The AP requests the identity of the wireless device and transmits the information to the authentication server. The server requests proof of identity from the AP and the AP gets this from the wireless device. The AP sends the proof to the server to complete the authentication. EAP is defined in RFC 2284. Also see EAP-FAST, EAP-GTC, EAP-MSCHAP, EAP-TLS and EAP-TTLS.

Extensible Markup Language (XML)
An open standard of describing data, used for defining data elements on a Web page. Compared to HTML, which defines how elements are displayed, XML defines what those elements contain. HTML uses predefined tags, while XML allows tags to be defined by the developer. The result is Web pages that function like database records.

external command
Legacy: A DOS command that resides in a program file on disk. External command files have an extension of .COM or .EXE.

external device
Any device that is connected to a port on a computer.

Examples of cabled external devices are keyboards, mice, speakers, printers, and tethered or cabled bar code decoders.

Examples of wireless external devices are keyboards, mice, speakers, printers, bar code decoders.

Extremely Low Frequency (ELF)
Electronic radiation, such as generated by common electronic appliances, in the 30 to 300 Hz range.

EZ
Easy. An example of the use are LXEZ Pairing or EZ Pair, an application written solely for Honeywell manufactured Bluetooth enabled mobile devices.

F

FA to FH

facility analysis
A survey by a Honeywell field engineer to determine the unique wireless personality of an area requiring wireless coverage.

FAT
Acronym for File Allocation Table. The section of a disk that stores the location of the files stored on the disk.

FAT32
An enhancement included beginning with Windows 98 (and later versions of Windows 95). By increasing the file allocation table to 32 bits, the maximum drive size was increased from 2 gigabytes to 2 terabytes. FAT32 also decreased the size of the clusters on the disk, which reduced the amount of wasted space if data did not occupy the entire cluster.

The maximum possible size for a file on a FAT32 volume is 4 GiB minus 1 byte ($2^{32}-1$ bytes). 1 GiB = 1.074 GB. Video applications, large databases, and some other software easily exceed this limit. Larger files require another formatting type such as New Technology File System NTFS.

FCC
Acronym for Federal Communications Commission.

FDD
Acronym for Floppy Disk Drive.

FDX
Abbreviation for Full Duplex. The transmission of data in two directions simultaneously.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC)
The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) is an independent United States government agency. The FCC was established by the Communications Act of 1934 and is charged with regulating interstate and international communications by radio, television, wire, satellite and cable. The FCC's jurisdiction covers the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and U.S. possessions. This agency also regulates the use of Radio Frequency (RF) entities in wired and wireless equipment.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS)
A series of publications from the U. S. Government on computer security standards that specify requirements for cryptography modules.

FEP
Acronym for Front End Processor. A dedicated communications system that intercepts and handles communication related activity for a larger host computer such as a mainframe.

Festoon
The coil of cables in the forklift mast, both electrical and hydraulic, that allows the forklift mast to extend to its full height.

FH
Acronym for Frequency Hopping.

FHSS
Acronym for Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum.

FI to FL

file
A set of information such as the data required for a program or document. A file is a collection of data, saved on storage media (hard disk, USB, flash drive, CD-ROM, etc.) that has a unique name.

File Allocation Table (FAT)
A computer file system architecture widely used on many computer systems and many memory cards. Common on floppy disks, flash memory cards, digital cameras, etc.

The section of a disk that stores the location of the files stored on the disk.

File eXchange Protocol (FXP)
A method of data transfer which uses the FTP protocol to transfer data from one remote server to another (inter-server) without routing this data through the client's connection.

Conventional FTP involves a single server and a single client; all data transmission is done between these two. In the FXP session, a client maintains a standard FTP connection to two servers, and can direct either server to connect to the other to initiate a data transfer.

The advantage of using FXP over FTP is evident when a high-bandwidth server demands resources from another high-bandwidth server, but only a low-bandwidth client, such as a network administrator working away from location, has the authority to access the resources on both servers.

file server
A computer (attached to a network) designed primarily to enable the rapid storage and retrieval of data, and running a server operating system that allows PCs as clients to access files on a shared portion of its hard disk.

File Transfer Access and Management (FTAM)
The OSI application layer service that attempted to combine into a single protocol both file transfer and remote access to open files.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
The FTP protocol transfers binary (image) and/or text (ASCII) files between host systems. FTP uses two TCP connections, one for exchanging commands and responses in the form of ASCII strings, the other for the actual data transfers.

FTP is implemented in two parts, the server and the client. The server supports multiple simultaneous remote users, while the client provides an interactive or batch interface for performing remote file and directory maintenance and file transfers. File security is controlled by prompting for the user to specify a name and password that have been registered/configured on the other computer. Provision is made for handling the transfer of files between machines with differing character sets, end-of-line conventions, etc.

Unlike network file system protocols, the FTP utility only transfers files between systems.

file transfer types
Text and binary file transfers. In a binary file transfer, the file is treated as a stream of bytes. In an ASCII file transfer, files are transferred using ASCII characters and the text file format is preserved. When file transfers are done using binary file transfer, none of the characters within the file are interpreted. Executable programs and other nontext files are usually transferred as binary files.

In an ASCII file transfer, if either the source or destination is an EBCDIC computer (for example, an IBM host system), AFTP on the EBCDIC computer will do ASCII-to-EBCDIC translation when it receives a file, and EBCDIC-to-ASCII translation when it sends a file.

filename extension
May also be termed **filename delimiter**.

A filename extension is a suffix to the name of a computer file applied to indicate the encoding convention (file format) of its contents.

In some operating systems (for example UNIX) it is optional, while in some others (such as DOS) it is a requirement. Some operating systems limit the length of the extension (such as DOS and OS/2, to three characters) while others (such as UNIX) do not.

Filename extensions can be considered a type of metadata. They are commonly used to infer information about the way data might be stored in the file. The exact definition, giving the criteria for deciding what part of the file name is its extension, belongs to the rules of the specific filesystem used; usually the extension is the substring which follows the last occurrence, if any, of the dot character (e.g., pdf is the extension of the filename my_acrobat_adobe_file.pdf, txt is the extension of the filename read_me.txt, html the extension of my_site.index.html).

Filter Aging Time
Legacy: 6520 access points maintain dynamic lists to identify the interface where they last spotted a WaveLAN station (either the Ethernet interface, or WaveLAN interface A or B). When the 6520 receives a packet addressed to a specific station, this list will help to determine to which interface the packet should be bridged. When mobile stations roam between multiple cells this table will be updated automatically. When there is no traffic from or to a specific station for a longer period of time (for example when a station was shut down), the Filter Aging Time determines how long the 6520 will remember the location of this WaveLAN device.

FIPS
Acronym for Federal Information Processing Standards.

firewall
Networking: A part of a computer system and network that is configured to permit or deny computer applications based upon a set of rules and other criteria.

Buildings: A concrete wall designed to prevent the spread of fire in a building. Wireless energy does not penetrate concrete firewalls without large wireless power losses. See facility analysis.

firmware
Instruction stored in ROM on a chip for direct control of a computer's subsystems and/or peripherals. A computer program written into a storage medium which cannot be accidentally erased. It may also refer to devices containing such programs. Firmware is typically involved with very basic low-level operations without which a device would be non-functional.

The concept of 'firmware' has evolved to mean almost any programmable content of a hardware device, not only machine code for a processor, but also configurations and data for application-specific integrated circuits, programmable logic devices, etc.

firmware upgrade
Upgrade for the software embedded on the hardware of your product.

fixed disk
See hard disk.

FL - FX

flash
Technology which allows data to be stored and then retained without the aid of a power source.

flash (drive)
The flash array (or drive) is the equivalent of a disk drive in a PC. One inherent difference between a flash drive and a rotating media disk drive is the fact that the flash drive is solid-state, and much more rugged than rotating media against physical container abrupt movement or impact. Another difference is that its write (but not read) time can be slower than a rotating media.

floppy disk
Legacy: A thin, flexible disk in a protective case that stores magnetically encoded data used by a microcomputer. Diskettes can be quickly ejected from the computer, unlike hard drives. Two common sizes were 3 1/2" and 5 1/4". Also see diskette.

floppy disk drive (FDD)
The mechanism designed to read and write data and programs on a floppy disk. Floppy disks have now largely been replaced by CD / DVD burners and USB flash drives.

Honeywell mobile devices are not designed to contain a Floppy Disk reader.

flow control
The buffering and other mechanisms, such as controls that turn a device on and off, to halt data loss during transmission.

FM
Acronym for Frequency Modulation.

FNC1
Abbreviation for Function Code 1.

foreground
A place in random access memory (RAM) where applications are manipulated and changed. See also background.

format
The process of preparing a blank floppy disk, hard drive, USB drive, etc., for use with the computer's operating system. This preparation creates a structure on the blank storage media so the drive can read from and write to the storage media.

Forward Delay
A timer for the Spanning Tree Algorithm that prevents a bridge to forward data packets when: the bridge receives information that the active Spanning Tree topology must be updated (for example when a bridge breaks down or when somebody modified the 'Bridge Priority' or 'Path Cost' value of a particular bridge); or the bridge registers that the protocol information exceeds the specified 'Max. Age' value. Changes in the Spanning Tree topology must be communicated to all bridges in the bridged network. The Forward Delay timer will compensate for the propagation delays that occur in passing the protocol information, allowing all bridges to close the old data paths, before the new data paths are activated. Recommended value: 15 seconds.

frame
A series of bytes of data encapsulated with a header (and trailer). Frame is often used interchangeably with packet, although technically a packet refers to data from the network layer of the protocol stack.

Frames Rx Bad
Legacy: A counter displayed by the network management workstation that determines the number of times a receiving device received a message with an error.

Frames Rx Good
Legacy: A counter displayed by the network management workstation that determines the number of times a receiving device received a message without an error.

frequency
The number of times per second a signal regenerates itself at a peak amplitude. It can be expressed in hertz, kilohertz, megahertz, etc.

Frequency Hopping (FH)
A spread spectrum technique by which the signal band is divided into a number of channels and the transmission "hops" from channel to channel in a pre-specified sequence.

Frequency Hopping Spread Spectrum (FHSS)
See Frequency Hopping (FH).

Frequency Modulation (FM)
A method of modulating a wireless carrier by varying its frequency in accordance with the information to be transmitted.

Frequency Shift Keying (FSK)
Early telephone line modems used this method of frequency modulation in which digital information is transmitted through discrete frequency changes of a carrier wave. The simplest FSK is binary FSK (BFSK). BFSK implies using a pair of discrete frequencies to transmit a binary "1" is sent as one frequency and a "0" as another frequency. FSK was used in modems operating at 1200 bps or slower.

Presently, FSK is commonly used in Caller ID and remote metering applications.

frequency converter
Broadband cable systems:- the device that translates between the transmitting and receiving frequencies.

Power systems:- a frequency converter is an electronic device that converts alternating current (AC) of one frequency to alternating current of another frequency. The device may also change the voltage, but that is incidental to its principal purpose. Frequency converters vary in power-handling capability from a few watts to megawatts.

Front End Processor (FEP)
A dedicated communications system that intercepts and handles communication related activity for a larger host computer such as a mainframe, or a number of networks such as SNA, or a number of peripheral devices such as computers, disk units, printers and tape units.

FSK
Acronym for Frequency Shift Keying.

FTAM
Acronym for File Transfer Access and Management.

FTP
Acronym for File Transfer Protocol.

Full Duplex (FDX)
The transmission of data in two directions simultaneously. See also half duplex.

Function Code 1 (FNC1)
A special character used in the first or second position character in a UCC/EAN-128 bar code. Other FNC1 characters are used to delineate fields.

function keys
Full size keyboard:- Function keys are the keyboard keys labeled F1 through F12. They are typically located above the alphanumeric keys on the keyboard. Their function is determined by the operating system and/or the active application running in the foreground.

Smaller keypad/keyboard:- Function keys are the keypad keys marked with an F and a number. There may be between 1 and 10 function keys on the keypad. Usually located at the top of the keypad. Their function is determined by the mobile devices operating system and/or the active application.

FXP
Acronym for File eXchange Protocol.

G

gateway
A computer that translates data between two systems that are incompatible or that use different protocols, i.e., a link between two or more wide area networks (WAN).

GB
Abbreviation for gigabyte. 1,073,741,824 bytes (1024 X 1024 X 1024 bytes).

General Packet Radio Service (GPRS)
An enhancement to the Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) that supports data packets and faster speeds.

Generic Token Card (GTC)
Known in combination as EAP-GTC or PEAP-GTC, a method to allow the exchange of unencrypted credentials (such as user name and password) across the network. However, the token card password is not vulnerable to a reply attack. EAP-GTC carries a text challenge from the authentication server and a reply generated by a security token.

get
The SNMP manager function that queries the SNMP agent and displays the current value of an SNMP variable.

GHz
Abbreviation for gigahertz.

gigabyte (GB)
The gigabyte is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information storage. The prefix giga means 10 to the power of 9 therefore 1 gigabyte is 1,000,000,000 bytes. The unit symbol for the gigabyte is GB or Gbyte, but not Gb (lower case b) which is typically used for the gigabit.

gigahertz (GHz)
One hertz is equivalent to one cycle per second. GHz of frequency is equal to one billion hertz.

Global Positioning System (GPS)
Global Positioning System (GPS) is a space-based radio navigation system that provides reliable positioning, navigation, and timing services on a continuous basis. The primary function of an embedded GPS module (GPS receiver) is to provide worldwide location to applications which are running on Honeywell equipment.

Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM)
Originally from the French Groupe Spécial Mobile. A digital cellular system which allows, eight full-rate or sixteen half-rate per radio frequency, simultaneous calls on the same frequency.

Global Trade Item Numbers (GTIN)
Bar code: All the numbers encoded in UPC and EAN bar codes are known as Global Trade Item Numbers (GTIN).

GND
Abbreviation for ground.

GOSIP
Acronym for Government OSI Profile. A subset of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) standards specific to US Government.

Replaced by: In 1995, FIPS 146-2 was published, which removed the procurement requirement for the GOSIP OSI protocols, by permitting acquired products to implement ISO, ITU-T or IETF standards. Interest in OSI implementations declined, and subsequent civilian government agency deployments of networking services are predominantly based on the Internet protocol suite.

GPRS
Acronym for General Packet Radio Service.

GPS
Acronym for Global Positioning System.

gram (g)
A unit of mass (e.g., 32 g). Base unit is the kilogram. One gram is 1/1000 of the kilogram.

Graphical User Interface (GUI)
A software interface that relies on images to make a devices applications easier to use. Characteristics of a GUI may include a pointing device requirement (e.g., mouse, stylus for touch screen, etc), icons, windows and menus. Microsoft Windows is an example of a GUI operating system.

graphics
Information presented as drawings, photographs or other images such as charts or graphs.

Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
Greenwich Mean Time is the mean solar time at the prime meridian (the line of longitude [0 longitude] where east meets west), which runs through the Greenwich Observatory outside London in the United Kingdom.

GMT is measured from midnight in Greenwich, so the new day begins at 0000 GMT and the time six hours later would be expressed as 0600 GMT.

It is often used in the same context as Universal Coodinated Time (UTC) which may also be termed Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) or Universal Time (UT).

ground (GND)
A conductor to which all components of an electric circuit are connected. It has a potential of zero (0) volts, and is the point of reference for voltages in the circuit. May also be termed 'earth' or 'earth ground'. It is a physical entity that is a common return path for electric current, or a direct physical connection to the Earth. See also electrostatic discharge.

The use of the term ground (or earth) is so common in electrical and electronics applications that circuits in portable electronic devices such as cell phones and media players as well as circuits in vehicles such as ships, aircraft, and spacecraft may be spoken of as having a "ground" connection without any actual connection to the Earth. This is usually a large conductor attached to one side of the power supply (such as the "ground plane" on a printed circuit board) which serves as the common return path for current from many different components in the circuit.

GSM
Acronym for Global System for Mobile Communications.

GUI
Acronym for Graphical User Interface.

GW-BASIC
Legacy: Extended version of the Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code (BASIC) from Microsoft.

H

HA to HM

half duplex (HDX)
Alternating transmissions; each station can either transmit or receive, but not both at the same time. Describes the condition when a computer displays its own transmissions instead of a remote end echo. A configuration option in some modems allowing local character echo. See also full duplex.

Legacy: Parameter abbreviation HDX used in the Network Management Workstation.

Hand-Held Computer (HHC)
A computer that is designed for the users to hold in their hands, usually with a self contained battery. Most hand held computers can be connected to AC/DC power via a cabled power supply connected to the mobile device. See also Vehicle-Mounted Computer.

Most hand held computers with a stationary or vehicle mounted docking cradle can accept power through the cradle's connection to AC/DC or vehicle power.

Hand-Held Terminal (HHT)
Legacy: A terminal that was designed for the user to hold in their hand, usually with a self contained battery. However, some hand held terminals may be connected to an alternate power source. Hand-Held terminals with a stationary cradle or vehicle mounted cradle can accept power through the cradle's connection to AC/DC or vehicle power. See also Vehicle-Mounted Terminal.

The acronyms, HHT and HHC are used to separate Legacy terminals (HHT), that are now obsolete, from currently supported products (HHC, body worn devices, hand held devices, and vehicle mounted devices).

handshaking
A digital negotiation process that takes place between two devices before data transfer can begin.

hard disk
A storage device composed of a rigid platter or platters used for long term data storage. Hard disks hold much more information than diskettes, and are not easily removed. The primary hard disk is referred to, by the operating system, as drive C when the computer has a typical physical configuration consisting of a CD drive and a floppy disk drive.

Hard Disk Drive (HDD)
A computer device which stores digitally encoded data.

hardware (h/w)
The physical, electronic circuit boards and mechanical components of a computer system, including devices such as a display, disk drive, flash drive, printer, mouse or processor.

Hash
The process of adding a hash value (a number generated from a string of text). The hash number is sent with the encrypted text. The recipient generates a hash from the received message and compares the two hash values. Since it is unlikely that different messages would generate the same hash totals, similar hash values indicate the message was received intact and unaltered.

HDD
Acronym for Hard Disk Drive.

HDLC
Acronym for High-level Data Link Control.

HDX
Legacy: Parameter abbreviation for Half Duplex used in the Network Management Workstation.

Hello Time
Legacy: A Spanning Tree parameter that identifies the time interval between Configuration BPDU messages as transmitted by a root bridge or a bridge that is attempting to become the root bridge. Recommended value: 2 seconds.

hertz (Hz)
International standard unit of frequency. A unit of frequency that is equal to one cycle per second. Replaces the identical, older term 'cycles-per-second'.

hex
Abbreviation for hexadecimal.

hexadecimal (hex)
The base 16 numbering system used to represent binary numbers. It uses 16 symbols, most often 0 through 9 and A through F.

HHC
Acronym for Hand Held Computer.

HHT
Legacy: Acronym for Hand Held Terminal.

High-level Data Link Control (HDLC)
A bit oriented data link control that is functionally similar to Advanced Data Communications Control Procedures (ADCCP).

HDLC can be used for point to multipoint connections, but is now used almost exclusively to connect one device to another, using what is known as Asynchronous Balanced Mode (ABM). The original master-slave modes Normal Response Mode (NRM) and Asynchronous Response Mode (ARM) are rarely used.

High Memory Area (HMA)
The RAM area consisting of the first 64KB (minus 16 bytes) of extended memory on an IBM PC or compatible computer.

HK0, HK1, HK9
Legacy: HK0:- A terminal parameter that controls whether the user can change RF channels with a hot key function. This parameter is not supported in spread spectrum terminals.

Legacy: HK1:- A terminal parameter that allows the terminal operator to switch between the primary NC and secondary NC.

Legacy: HK9:- A terminal parameter that controls whether the user can toggle the terminal between two different terminal emulations with a hot key function.

HMA
Acronym for High Memory Area.

HO to Hz

host
A computer that acts as a source of signals or information, for example a server, as the provider of network resources, acts as a host to the client.

host address
The host address, or the host ID portion of an IP address, is the portion of the address used to identify hosts (any device requiring a Network Interface Card, such as a PC or networked printer) on the network.

Legacy: An address displayed by the network management workstation that identifies the terminal to the host. Also known as Logical Unit (LU) Address.

host application
The current Honeywell term is Enterprise server application. A software service running on a dedicated computer such as a database server, file server, mail server, or print server.

Legacy: An application program that resides in the host computer. For example, a program that facilitates cycle counting for inventory purposes or configuring access points.

host computer
The current Honeywell term is host server. A dedicated computer such as a database server, file server, mail server, or print server.

Legacy: A computer that runs application programs and maintains data bases. The host computer communicates with network controllers, RFUs, and terminals.

Host Identity Protocol (HIP)
The Host Identity Protocol (HIP) is a host identification technology for use on Internet Protocol (IP) networks, such as the Internet.

The Internet has two main name spaces, IP addresses and the Domain Name System. HIP separates the end-point identifier and locator roles of IP addresses. It introduces a Host Identity (HI) name space, based on a public key security infrastructure.

host link
See server.

Legacy: A communication link between the host computer and an access point or network controller.

Host Number
See Host Identity Protocol.

Legacy: The device host identifier, a unique alphanumeric ID. Each device can interact with only one of at least 5 hosts -- LDS, TELNET, LAT, IBM 3270 and IBM 5250 using terminal emulators.

host response time
See server.

Legacy: The measure of time that elapses between the access point or network controller transmitting a message to the host and receiving an acknowledgment for that message.

hot key
A key combination that is a shortcut to accomplishing a task on a computer. For example, [Alt] [H] is the hot key operation that allows the user to view on-line context sensitive help in many Microsoft Windows applications.

hot swap
Mobile Device battery:- Hotswapping a mobile device battery (the main battery) consists of placing the device in Suspend Mode, (or, in the case of some Vehicle Mounted Devices, placing it in Off Mode) removing the depleted main battery and, while the device maintains vital operating information using the power in the backup battery, inserting a fully powered main battery in the battery well.

Computer or server system:- Describes the function of replacing system components without shutting down the system. More specifically, hot swapping describes replacing components without significant interruption to the system, while hot plugging describes the addition of components that would expand the system without significant interruption to the operation of the system.

Once the appropriate software is installed on the computer, a user can plug and unplug the component without rebooting. A well-known example of this functionality is the Universal Serial Bus (USB) that allows users to add or remove peripheral components such as a mouse, keyboard, or printer.

HTML
Acronym for Hyper Text Markup Language.

Hyper Text Markup Language (HTML)
The document language used to create most pages delivered by browser to users on the World Wide Web.

Using an HTML editor, users can create structured browser documents by using structural elements for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. It allows images and objects to be embedded and can be used to create interactive forms.

Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP)
The networking protocol used by the World Wide Web, its primary function is to create a connection to a Web server and transmit Web pages to the client's browser.

HTTP functions as a request-response protocol in the client-server computing model. In HTTP, a web browser, for example, acts as a client, while an application running on a computer hosting a web site functions as a server. The client submits an HTTP request message to the server. The server, which stores content, or provides resources or performs other functions on behalf of the client, returns a response message to the client. A response contains completion status information about the request and may contain any content requested by the client in its message body.

hyperlink
In computing, a hyperlink (or link) is a reference to a document that the reader can directly follow. A hyperlink points to a whole document or to a specific element within a document.

Hypertext is text with hyperlinks, and is commonly viewed with a computer. A software system for viewing and creating hypertext is a hypertext system, and to create a hyperlink is to hyperlink (or simply to link). A user following hyperlinks is said to navigate or browse the hypertext.

Hz
Abbreviation for hertz.

I

IB to IM

IBM
Acronym for International Business Machines.

IBM-compatible
Currently, IBM-compatible is a historical description only since IBM has withdrawn from personal computer sales.

Legacy: Compatible with the original IBM PC, XT, and AT, usually meaning compatible with IBM PC, XT, AT and PS/2 standards.

ICMP
Acronym for Internet Control Message Protocol.

icon
A small graphic image displayed on the screen or in the status bar. In Windows, an icon represents an object that the user can manipulate. For example, double-clicking the Internet Explorer icon on the desktop opens the Internet Explorer browser.

ID PROM
See Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM).

Legacy: Hardware: A PROM in the network controller and radio frequency unit where the modification status of the device is recorded.

Legacy: Software: A field displayed by the network management workstation that illustrates the hardware modification status of the network controller or RFU.

ID
Abbreviation for identification or identifier.

IDE
IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics) is a standard electronic interface used between a computer motherboard's data paths or bus and the computer's disk storage devices.

Identification, Identifier (ID)
A unique identification assigned to each radio device.

IEC
Acronym for International Electrotechnical Commission.

IEC Connector
A set of mains electricity cable connectors (two and three-conductor connectors) defined by the International Electrotechnical Commission, and designed for the purpose of attaching a power cord to a piece of equipment. For example, many hand held devices have A/C adapters with country specific connectors available and described in user documents as IEC connectors.

IEEE
Acronym for Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

IFA
Acronym for Internal Flash Array.

I Frames Received
Legacy: A counter displayed by the network management workstation that increments when the network controller receives a valid information frame from the host. See also Rx I.

I Frames Sent
Legacy: A counter displayed by the network management workstation that increments when the network controller sends an information frame to the host. See also Tx I.

IIS
Internet Information Services (IIS) – formerly called Internet Information Server.

impedance
An electrical property of a cable, combining capacitance, inductance, and resistance, and measured in ohms.

See Also: "facility analysis"

IN to IO

INB

inbound message
See server.

Legacy: A message transmitted from the terminal to the host computer.

Independent Basic Service Set Identifier (IBSSID)
A special case of SSID used to identify a network of wireless computers configured to communicate directly with one another without using an access point.

induction
The generation of an electric current in a circuit from the magnetic influence of a neighboring circuit.

Industrial, Scientific and Medical (ISM)
The ISM range is a range of frequencies set aside by the FCC for use by the industrial, scientific and medical community. Now also used for license-free wireless communications. In general, communications equipment must accept any interference generated by ISM equipment.

Industry Standard Architecture (ISA)
ISA is still used today for specialized industrial purposes, though not on current Honeywell devices.

Legacy: A 16-bit PC bus architecture that was originally used in the IBM AT. Also referred to as an AT bus. ISA was the basis for development of the ATA interface. A derivation of ATA was the PCMCIA specification, meaning that Compact Flash (CF), based on PCMCIA, are ATA compliant.

information frame
Legacy: Term:- A type of message that contains user data.

Infrared Data Association (IrDA)
Defines physical specifications communications protocol standards for the short-range exchange of data over infrared light.

See infrared (IR), IrDA.

infrared (IR)
Lying outside the visible spectrum at its red end.

initialize
To start a device operating system by booting.

Legacy: : An option displayed by the network management workstation (NMWS) that enables the user to delete the current NMWS system configuration.

Initiator Station
See facility analysis.

Legacy: The (remote) 6520 device that you selected to initiate a Remote Link Test with a wireless station connected to the selected 6520 access point. The Remote Link Test Partner can either be a WaveLAN station, or (in case of an outdoor antenna link) another 6520 unit.

input
The data submitted to a computer, communications device or other peripheral device from external or internal storage devices or input devices such as keyboard or mouse. Data sent (output) by one computer is input for the receiving computer.

See input/output.

Input/Output (I/O)
Input and Output are two of the three functions that computers perform. The other is processing. Input/Output describes the interrelated tasks of providing data to the computer and providing the results of processing to the user. I/O devices include keyboards or mice (input) and printers or monitors (output). A disk drive is both an input and output device, since it can provide data to the computer and receive data from the computer.

Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers (IEEE)
An organization that acts as an information exchange, publishing, and standards making body responsible for many standards used in local area networks, notably the 802 series.

instruction
Statement in a computer program specifying a particular function or task to be performed. An instruction is a single operation of a processor defined by an instruction set architecture. Instruction set architecture is the part of the computer architecture related to programming.

INT

Integrated Base Station (IBS)
See access point, router.

Legacy: A network controller and Radio Frequency Unit in one device.

integrated circuit (IC)
In electronics, an integrated circuit (also known as IC, chip, or microchip) is a miniaturized electronic circuit (consisting mainly of semiconductor devices, as well as passive components) that has been manufactured in the surface of a thin substrate of semiconductor material.

Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE)
IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics) is a standard electronic interface used between a computer motherboard's data paths or bus and the computer's disk storage devices.

The terms "integrated drive electronics" (IDE), "enhanced IDE" and "EIDE" have come to be used interchangeably with ATA (now Parallel ATA, or PATA). However the terms "IDE" and "EIDE" are at best imprecise. Every ATA drive is an "integrated drive electronics" drive, but SCSI drives could also legitimately be described as having "integrated drive electronics". However the abbreviation IDE is rarely, if ever, used for SCSI drives.

Integrated Scanner Terminal (IST)
Integrated scanner 'terminals' are obsolete They have been replaced by mobile devices with integrated bar code decoders and a Microsoft Windows operating system.

Legacy: A terminal that has a bar code scanner built into it instead of having a separate bar code scanning attachment.

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN)
A network that offers end users voice, data, and certain image services on end-to-end digital circuits. At the present time, this service is being offered by telephone carriers.

integrated scanner
A bar code decoder (i.e., laser scanner or laser imager) that is built into the computer as opposed to a tethered (or serial) scanner attached to a mobile device input/output COM port.

Intel Corporation
A technology company and the (currently) world's largest semiconductor chip maker. Intel also makes motherboard chipsets, network interface controllers and integrated circuits, flash memory, graphic chips, embedded processors, and other devices related to communications and computing.

Legacy: The largest maker of PC microprocessors, widely known for its x86 family of chips which include 386, 486 and Pentium CPUs.

interface
User: Elements such as the graphic design, prompts, menus of an application program allow a user to interact with the application program. These elements make up the user interface.

Hardware: A physical connection between one system or device to another so that information can be exchanged.

Connection: Hardware and/or software components of a system used specifically to connect one system or device to another.

interference
A situation that occurs when an unwanted wireless signal occupies a range in or near the same frequency band as a desired signal.

See Also: "facility analysis"

Interleaved 2 of 5
A type of bar code, interleaved 2 of 5 is a higher density numeric symbology, with an optional check digit. Data is encoded in the width of the bars and spaces, with the first numeric data encoded in the first five bars and the second numeric data encoded in the first five spaces. Since both the bars and the spaces encode information, the interleaved 2 of 5 is a smaller bar code than the standard 2 of 5.

Intermediate System to Intermediate System (IS-IS)
An interior gateway protocol (IGP) meaning that it is intended for use within an administrative domain or network. It is not intended for routing between autonomous systems, a job that is the purpose of an exterior gateway protocol, such as Border Gateway Protocol (BGP).

IS-IS is a link-state routing protocol, meaning that it operates by reliably flooding link state information throughout a network of routers. Each router then independently builds a database of the network's topology. Packets (datagrams) are forwarded based on the best topological path through the network to the destination.

Internal Flash Array (IFA)
A memory chip that can be rewritten and hold its contents without power. The current term for an internal flash array is Flash.

internal command
Legacy: A DOS command that loads into memory as part of the computer's startup procedure. You can run an internal command at any time. These commands execute very quickly because their program code is already present in memory.

International Article Numbering System (EAN)
Formerly the European Article Numbering System. EAN is a European version of UPC. It uses the same size requirements and a similar encoding scheme as for UPC codes. EAN is also called JAN in Japan. See also Universal Product Code (UPC).

International Business Machines (IBM)
Currently IBM is the world's fourth largest technology company. IBM manufactures and sells computer hardware and software (with a focus on software) and offers infrastructure services, hosting services, and consulting services in areas ranging from mainframe computers to nanotechnology.

Honeywell supports IBM ANSI, IBM 5250 and IBM 3270 mainframe terminal emulators via RFTerm.

History: One of the world's major manufacturers of mainframes, mini-computers and personal computers.

International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)
An organization that prepares and publishes international standards for all technologies collectively known as electrotechnology.

International Organization for Standardization/Open Systems Interconnection (ISO/OSI)
ISO is a voluntary, non treaty organization founded in 1946 which is responsible for creating international standards in many areas, including computers and communications. OSI is a seven layer suite of protocols designed by ISO committees, to be the international standard for computer network architecture.

Internet
A global system of 'networks of networks' that provide TCP/IP connectivity between worldwide general users, educational, government, and commercial organizations.

The terms Internet and World Wide Web are often used in everyday speech without much distinction. However, they are not the same. The Internet is a global data communications system. It is a hardware and software infrastructure that provides connectivity between computers. In contrast, the Web is one of the services communicated via the Internet. It is a collection of interconnected documents and other resources, linked by hyperlinks and URLs.

Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
ICMP messages are typically generated in response to errors in IP datagrams or for diagnostic or routing purposes. Many commonly-used network utilities are based on ICMP messages. The traceroute command is implemented by transmitting UDP datagrams with specially set IP TTL header fields, and looking for ICMP Time to live exceeded in transit and "Destination unreachable" messages generated in response. The related ping utility is implemented using the ICMP "Echo request" and "Echo reply" messages.

Internet Information Services (IIS)
Formerly called Internet Information Server, IIS is a set of web server applications that include feature extension modules created by Microsoft for use with Microsoft Windows servers. It is the world's second most popular web server in terms of overall websites.

Legacy: (Microsoft) Internet Information Server. Microsoft Web server that runs under Windows NT and NT derived platforms (Windows 2000, Windows XP Professional, etc.). IIS turns the PC into a Web site.

Internet Protocol (IP)
Internet Protocol (IP) serves as a common network access point for other inter-connectivity protocols. It handles packets from TCP, UDP, and other ISO System Layer Four transport protocols. Layer four transport protocols transfer packets from their higher layer applications.

Internet Service Provider (ISP)
A company that provides access to the Internet.

Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX)
OSI-model Network layer protocol in the IPX/SPX protocol stack. The IPX/SPX protocol stack is supported by Novell's NetWare network operating system. IPX usage is in general decline as the Internet has made TCP/IP nearly universal. Computers and networks can run multiple network protocols, so almost all IPX sites will be running TCP/IP as well to allow for Internet connectivity. It is also now possible to run Novell products without IPX, as they have supported both IPX and TCP/IP for the last ten years.

Legacy: NetWare's native LAN communications protocol, used to move data between server and/or workstation programs running on different network nodes. IPX packets are encapsulated and carried by the packets used in Ethernet and the similar frames used in Token Ring networks. IPX can also mean Internetwork Package Exchange.

InterPersonal Network (IPN)
See Client-Server Network. The term InterPersonal Network is no longer in general use.

Legacy: A network system consisting of workstations that are capable of being both server and client.

interrupt
A signal that suspends a program temporarily, transferring control to the operating system when input or output is required. Interrupts may have priority levels, and high-priority interrupts take precedence in processing.

Interrupt Request (IRQ)
A method used in PCs, and other computer architectures, to let a sub-device, like a serial port or network adapter, request service from a central processor.

Modern plug and play technology has virtually eliminated the need for manual IRQ configuration.

Intrinsically Safe (I-Safe)
Intrinsically Safe equipment is composed of "equipment and wiring which is incapable of releasing sufficient electrical or thermal energy under normal or abnormal conditions to cause ignition of a specific hazardous atmospheric mixture in its most easily ignited concentration". (ISA-RP12.6).

I-SAFE equipment (specifically battery operated, self contained devices) is designed to meet this standard through limiting the amount of power used in the equipment to a level below that which would ignite explosive gasses or dust in a hazardous area.

I/O
Acronym for Input/Output.

IP to IS

IP
Acronym for Internet Protocol.

IP Address
Abbreviation for Internet Protocol Address. A numerical label that is assigned to devices participating in a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication between its nodes. An IP address serves two principal functions: host or network interface identification and location addressing.

IPv4 - 32-bit address example is 100.100.100.100

IPv6 - 128-bit address example is 1001:ab1:0:1001:0:101:1:1

An IP address lets the host know the exact network location of the calling or sending device. A network device with multiple attachments will have multiple IP addresses associated with it (usually one IP address per attachment).

IPSec
Acronym for IP Security.

IP Security (IPSec)
Abbreviated IPSec, it is a protocol suite for securing Internet Protocol (IP) communications by authenticating and encrypting each IP packet of a data stream. IPsec also includes protocols for establishing mutual authentication between agents at the beginning of the session and negotiation of cryptographic keys to be used during the session. IPsec can be used to protect data flows between a pair of hosts (e.g., computer users or servers), between a pair of security gateways (e.g., routers or firewalls), or between a security gateway and a host.

IPsec is a dual mode, end-to-end, security scheme operating between the Internet and Transport layers of the Internet Protocol Suite. It effectively acts as an additional, optional "presentation layer" considering a transport level protocol.

Some other Internet security systems in widespread use, such as Secure Sockets Layer (SSL), Transport Layer Security (TLS) and Secure Shell (SSH), operate in the upper layers of these models. Hence, IPsec can be used for protecting any application traffic across the Internet. Applications don't need to be specifically designed to use IPsec. The use of TLS/SSL, on the other hand, must typically be incorporated into the design of applications.

IPX
Acronym for Internetwork Packet Exchange.

IR
Acronym for Infrared. Lying outside the visible spectrum at its red end.

IrDA
Abbreviation for the Infrared Data Association (IrDA).

Used for the short-range exchange of data over infrared light. IrDA interfaces are available in most laptops, palmtop computers, printers, and mobile phones. IrDA is being replaced by Bluetooth or Wi-Fi in newer models. It is still used in some environments where interference makes radio-based wireless technologies unusable. IrDA popularity is making a comeback with its highly efficient IrSimple protocols by providing sub 1 second transfers of pictures between cell phones, printers, and display devices. Devices must have a direct line of sight similar to a TV remote control.

An IrDA device is one that uses infra red radio transmission to transfer data. IrDA software and hardware is used for short range wireless communications on PCs, phones, pagers, modems, printers, faxes, medical equipment, other peripherals, - in other words, for almost any device that stores, collects, or requires update, repair and diagnostics.

IRQ
Abbreviation for Interrupt Request.

ISA
Acronym for Industry Standard Architecture.

I-Safe
Abbreviation for Intrinsically Safe.

ISD
Legacy: Acronym for Initial Scroll Delay. A terminal parameter that allows the user to determine how long the user holds a key before it repeats.

ISDN
Acronym for Integrated Services Digital Network.

IS-IS
Abbreviation for Intermediate System to Intermediate System.

ISM
Acronym for Industrial, Scientific and Medical.

ISO/OSI
Acronym for International Standards Organization/Open Systems Interconnection.

ISP
Acronym for Internet Service Provider.

J

Java
Java™ refers to a number of computer software products and specifications from Sun Microsystems, a subsidiary of Oracle Corporation, that together provide a system for developing application software and deploying it in a cross-platform environment. Java is used in a wide variety of computing platforms from embedded devices and mobile phones on the low end, to enterprise servers and supercomputers on the high end. Java is used in mobile phones, Web servers and enterprise applications, and while less common on desktop computers, Java applets are often used to provide improved and secure functions while browsing the World Wide Web.

Sun has defined and supports four editions of Java targeting different application environments and segmented many of its APIs so that they belong to one of the platforms. The platforms are:

- Java Card for smartcards.
- Java Platform, Micro Edition (Java ME) targeting environments with limited resources.
- Java Platform, Standard Edition (Java SE) targeting workstation environments.
- Java Platform, Enterprise Edition (Java EE) targeting large distributed enterprise or Internet environments.

See Also: "Java Development Kit (JDK)"

See Also: "Java Virtual Machine (JVM)"

Java Development Kit (JDK)
A software development kit that includes the JVM, compiler, debugger and other tools for developing Java applications. The JDK is a Sun Microsystems product aimed at Java developers. In 2007, Sun contributed the source code to the OpenJDK, free software released under the GNU General Public License.

Java Virtual Machine (JVM)
A Java Virtual Machine (JVM) is distributed along with a set of standard class libraries that implement the Java API (Application Programming Interface). An API is provided by a computer system, library, or application in order to allow data exchange between them. APIs are bundled together as the Java Runtime Environment.

See Also: "Java Development Kit (JDK)"

JDK
Acronym for Java Development Kit. A software development kit that includes the JVM, compiler, debugger and other tools for developing Java applications.

JVM
Acronym for Java Virtual Machine.

K

K6
Legacy: AMD Inc. K-6 microprocessor.

See Also: "Advanced Micro Devices Inc. (AMD Inc.)"

kB
Abbreviation for Kilobyte, may also be abbreviated kB.

kernel
The basic portion of a program, usually an operating system, that often is resident in memory and provides fundamental services. It is the central component of most computer operating systems, and may directly activate the hardware. See firmware.

key
A numeric code used to encrypt data for security purposes.

keyboard
A hardware input device containing switches that are activated by pressing keys. Each keystroke activates a switch that transmits a specific code to the computer. For each key, the transmitted code is, in turn, representative of the (ASCII) character marked on the key.

See Software Input Panel (SIP).

keypad
A keypad is a hardware input device containing switches that are activated by pressing keys. Keystrokes activate switches that transmit a specific code to the operating system.

A keypad (sometimes termed a chorded keyboard) is usually found on small mobile devices that don't have room for large keyboards. The keypad software associates single actions with combinations of key presses. A hardware input device containing switches that are activated by pressing keys. Keystrokes activate switches that transmit a specific code to the operating system.

See Software Input Panel (SIP)

kHz
Abbreviation for KiloHertz.

Kilobyte (kB)
1024 bytes. Its abbreviations (K and KB) are taken from the Greek word kilo, meaning 1000, although the abbreviation refers to 1024, or 2 raised to the 10th power.

kilohertz (kHz)
kiloHertz, 1000 hertz or 1000 cycles per second.

Electromagnetic radiation is described by its frequency—the number of oscillations of the perpendicular electric and magnetic fields per second—expressed in hertz. Radio frequency radiation is usually measured in kilohertz, megahertz, or gigahertz.

In computing, most central processing units (CPU) are labeled in terms of their clock rate expressed in megahertz or gigahertz (109 hertz). This number refers to the frequency of the CPU's master clock signal ("Clock rate"). This signal is an electrical voltage which changes from low to high and back again at regular intervals.

L

LA to LE

LAN
Acronym for Local Area Network.

LAN Segment
Present Day: A logical area within a network that is connected with other areas via a bridge. Ethernet over twisted pair cabling, and Wi-Fi are the two most common technologies currently in use.

Legacy: For 6520 access points, these areas can either be an Ethernet or a WaveLAN segment. For 6520 access points there could even be two WaveLAN segments (A and B). Each WaveLAN segment is identified by a unique NWID (network ID).

LAP-B
Acronym for Link Access Procedure (Balanced).

LAT
Acronym for Local Area Transport.

LCD
Acronym for Liquid Crystal Display.

LDS
Legacy: Abbreviation for LXE Data Stream.

LDS I

Legacy: An LXE proprietary protocol that has asynchronous data streams with ASCII encoded characters, devices supported are 900MHz equipped DOS terminals.

LDS II

Legacy: An enhancement to LXE's LDS I DOS terminal emulation. Currently LDS II only supports LDS I parameters.

LDS Plus

Legacy: An LXE proprietary protocol that has asynchronous data streams with ASCII encoded characters designed specifically for DOS based computers equipped with 900MHz and 2.4GHz radios.

LXE Data Stream (LDS)

Legacy: An LXE proprietary DOS networking protocol.

leaf
Another name for the individual variable in a MIB. The MIB tree splits into any number of branches. Branches can split into additional sub-branches, as well as terminate in a leaf, or variable.

LEAP
Acronym for (Cisco's) Light Extensible Authentication Protocol.

Least Significant Bit (LSB)
The rightmost bit, the bit with the least value. The least significant bits have the useful property of changing rapidly if the number changes even slightly.

LED
Abbreviation for Light Emitting Diode.

Legacy equipment
A term used to indicate obsolete LXE-specific designed and manufactured equipment. Usually refers to LXE 1XX, 2XX, 3XX, 6200, 6300, 6400, 6500 and 6600 series equipment, software and peripherals. By 2010, all LXE equipment with a DOS, MS-DOS, ROM-DOS, Windows 3 and derivatives, Windows PocketPC, Windows CE3 and most Windows CE.NET 4.2 operating system were considered obsolete. Any LXE-developed software specifically for these operating systems is also obsolete.

LI to LO

Light Emitting Diode (LED)
A diode that lights up when a voltage is applied to it. The diode is made of a substance that illuminates when electricity passes through it.

Light Extensible Authentication Protocol (LEAP)
Cisco's proprietary authentication protocol. Important features of LEAP are dynamic WEP keys and mutual authentication (between a wireless client and a RADIUS server). LEAP allows for clients to reauthenticate frequently; upon each successful authentication, the clients acquire a new WEP key. LEAP may be configured to use TKIP instead of dynamic WEP.

Legacy: LEAP is a good choice when WPA cannot be used due to client limitations (for example, DOS clients).

Li-Ion
Abbreviation for Lithium Ion Battery.

LIM-EMS
Legacy: Acronym for Lotus-Intel-Microsoft Expanded Memory Specification.

line truncation
A technique that allows the screen to display only the portion of a line that fits within the actual display area of the mobile device.

Link Access Procedure (Balanced) (LAP-B)
The most common data link control protocol used to interface X.25 DTEs with X.25 DCEs. X.25 also specifies a LAP, or Link Access Procedure (not balanced). Both LAP and LAP-B are full-duplex, point-to-point bit-synchronous protocols. The unit of data transmission is called a frame; frames may contain one or more X.25 packets.

Link State Protocol (LSP)
A link-state routing protocol is one of the two main classes of routing protocols used in packet switching networks for computer communications, the other major class being the distance-vector routing protocol. Examples of link-state routing protocols include OSPF and IS-IS.

Link Test
LAN diagnostics option used to investigate a specific link between two wireless stations. Use the Link Test to analyze the quality of the wireless communication, and to determine or optimize the placement of stations and antennas.

Link Layer
The Link Layer is the lowest layer in the Internet Protocol Suite, the networking architecture of the Internet. It is the group of methods or protocols that only operate on a host's link. The link is the physical and logical network component used to interconnect hosts or nodes in the network and a link protocol is a suite of methods and standards that operate only between adjacent network nodes of a local area network segment or a wide area network connection.

Despite the different semantics of layering in TCP/IP and OSI, the Link Layer is often described as a combination of the Data Link Layer (Layer 2) and the Physical Layer (Layer 1) in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) protocol stack.

link service
Legacy: A link service is a Windows NT service, and often a device driver, used to control server-to-host communication adapters supported by an SNA Server.

Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)
A type of display that uses a liquid substance between two transparent electrodes. When an electric current passes through the electrodes, the molecules in the liquid form a crystalline pattern that polarizes the light passing through it. A filter over the electrodes permits only non-polarized light to pass to the surface of the display, creating light and dark pixels.

See reflective LCD, transflective LCD, transmissive LCD.

Lithium-Ion battery (Li-Ion)
Honeywell hand held and body worn devices use Lithium-Ion batteries as their main power source.

Lithium-Ion (Li-Ion) batteries is a family of rechargeable battery types and are common in consumer electronics. In comparison to conventional nickel cadmium (NiCd) batteries, Li-Ion batteries have a higher charge capacity in a smaller and lighter weight package. As a result, they will power devices longer than comparable NiCd or nickel metal hydride (NiMH) batteries. Since lithium-ion batteries do not suffer from a "memory effect", it is not necessary to fully discharge them to retain their full capacity.

load
Computer: To move information from storage, as on a flash drive, into memory, for processing. To copy files from a removable magnetic source (e.g., SD card, or DVD) to a computer's hard drive in preparation for use.

Electronics: A system for adding regularly spaced inductance units to a circuit to improve its transmission characteristics.

Local Area Network (LAN)
A network of computers and peripherals that spans a small physical area.

Legacy: Local Access Network

Local Area Transport (LAT)
Digital Equipment Corporation's protocol for communication on a Local Area Network (LAN). Each node on the network establishes a virtual circuit with each other node.

local bus
A type of bus that connects devices directly to the microprocessor. Because there are no wires between the CPU and the device, information is passed at a much greater speed than through a traditional bus.

local edit match field
An RFTerm terminal emulation software feature that restricts operator data entry to exact match values or ranges of accepted values. A programmer can use this feature to prevent incorrect part number or bin location entries.

local field edit
An RFTerm terminal emulation software feature that allows the host application program to control the type of data the user enters.

local input
Either keyed, touch panel, serial port or bar code input. May also be described as user input.

Local vs. Remote
In a network, local refers to resources connected directly to a desktop computer or mobile device as opposed to remote which are resources not directly connected.

Lock Window Mode, RFTerm
Locks the display window in a position relative to the virtual screen. The display window will remain stationary even if the cursor moves outside the lock window.

Logical Unit (LU)
Present Day: A software element within an IBM SNA/SDLC network that provides end users with access to the communication system. A program that uses the network.

Legacy: A 3270 terminal is called a Logical Unit (LU) and the application, too, is called the Logical Unit.

Lotus-Intel-Microsoft Expanded Memory Specification
Legacy: A technique for adding memory to a DOS system above the DOS limitation of 1MB. Its use has declined as users switch from MS-DOS to 32-bit and 64-bit operating systems such as Microsoft Windows.

low battery warning
An alert that battery power has dropped to a certain preset level. The low battery warning is designed to provide time to save data before main battery power is depleted.

LS to LX

LS7
Legacy: A DOS terminal parameter that informs the terminal software program that the bar code reading device being used does not contain a decoder.

LS8
Legacy: A DOS terminal parameter that enables the bar code scanner to read C39 labels longer than 23 characters.

LSB
Acronym for Least Significant Bit.

LSP
Acronym for Link State Protocol.

Lucent Technologies
Lucent Technologies was a technology company composed of what was formerly AT&T Technologies, which included Western Electric and Bell Labs. It was spun off from AT&T in 1996.

Present Day: Lucent is divided into several core groups:

- Network Solutions Group - serves landline/cellular telephone service providers by providing equipment and other solutions necessary to provide telephone service, including networking equipment.

- Lucent Worldwide Services (LWS) - a division with customers around the world that provides network services to telecom companies and business. LWS's clients include AT&T and Verizon.

- Bell Labs - created in 1925 as the R&D firm of the Bell System. It was an AT&T subsidiary set up as dual ownership by AT&T and Western Electric, the manufacturing arm of AT&T. Bell Labs has accumulated over 31,000 patents in its existence.

Legacy: The original manufacturer of WaveLAN radios used in 6500 series devices. Lucent spun off communications equipment into Agere Systems. Agere later spun off these products to Proxim. The products were marketed as ORiNOCO rather than WaveLAN or RangeLAN.

LU Termself

Legacy: A system network architecture (SNA) command that controls whether the network controller sends a standard command to the host, or whether the network controller sends a "power-off LUSTAT" to the host.

LXE Inc.

Honeywell International Inc., purchased EMS Technologies, Inc., including LXE in 2011. LXE was a subsidiary of EMS Technologies. In 1972, LXE delivered its first radio-linked terminal system. Since then, many generations of LXE terminal systems have been developed and sold to a variety of industries. In 1983, EMS subsidiary LXE Inc. went public as the first company to use wireless data products in logistics handling, and as such, was the first to take wireless data collection into the warehouse. EMS's wireless logistics computing business offered wireless data communications solutions for materials handling and other logistics applications, and these wireless products quickly became a major revenue source.

DOS terminals and software, now obsolete, have been superseded by Windows mobile devices and Windows based software.

Network Management Workstation

Legacy: Abbreviated as NMWS. Network Management Station (NMS) is the industry standard term for a DOS SNMP management station. 6200 System network management program refers to the workstation running the software as the Network Management WorkStation. The NMWS is a desktop computer that contains network management software applications and functions as the network host computer. These computers tend to be high powered workstations with a graphical user interface front-end. They are configured with the appropriate hardware to gather network status details, analyze data and display network information. They may also be designed to set up RF network, NC and RFU configurations.

M

MA to MB

mA
Abbreviation for milli-Amp, one one-thousandth of an Amp (1/1,000 Amp).

MAC
Acronym for Media Access Control.

MAC Address Filter
Present Day: In computer networking, MAC Filtering refers to a security access control methodology whereby the 48-bit address assigned to each network card is used to determine access to the network.

MAC addresses are uniquely assigned to each card, so using MAC filtering on a network permits and denies network access to specific devices through the use of blacklists and whitelists. While the restriction of network access through the use of lists is straightforward, an individual person is not identified by a MAC address, rather a device only, so an authorized person will need to have a whitelist entry for each device that he or she would use to access the network.

Legacy: An advanced Bridge Setup parameter for a 6520 that enables you to deny data traffic between two specific devices via the WaveLAN interface(s) of the 6520 bridge. You can use the Static MAC Address filter to optimize the performance of a wireless (and wired) network. For example, to prevent redundant traffic from being transmitted over the wireless network, you could deny traffic between two particular servers, identified by their MAC Address and their location as perceived by the 6520 (on the 'wired' or 'wireless' port of the bridge). In most situations, however, it will be easier to control redundant traffic via other filtering options, such as 'Protocol Filtering'.

MAC Address
A hexadecimal address (99:99:99:99:99:99) that is used to uniquely identify a network adapter or network interface card (NIC) on a wired or wireless network whenever the device transmits to other devices.

See also physical address.

Macintosh
A computer from Apple, the first to use a mouse and graphical user interface rather than a command-line interface. Also termed Mac.

mAh
Abbreviation for milliamp hours.

mainframe
A large central computer whose processing power and peripherals are shared by many people through unintelligent terminals and/or terminal emulation software running on PCs.

main battery
The rechargeable, user replaceable battery that provides the power for the general operation of a mobile device.

Make Directory (MD)
A DOS command that, at the DOS prompt, creates a new subdirectory that is contained in the current directory.

The Windows equivalent is performed with a mouse right-click command when the cursor is in the parent folder. Alternatively, in Windows, a sub-folder can be created using the MD command in a Command Prompt window.

Management Information Base (MIB)

A virtual database used for managing the entities in a communications network. Most often associated with the SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), the term is also used more generically in contexts such as in OSI/ISO Network management model. The MIB is structured like a tree and described using ASN.1 format.

At the top of the tree is the most general information available about a network. Each branch of the tree then gets more detailed into a specific network area, with the leaves of the tree as specific as the MIB can get.

There is only one MIB tree defined by ISO. However, part of this tree has sections for vendor-specific extensions, also known as branches. Usually each vendor has its own private MIB(s) that contain(s) its own variable definitions (i.e., MIT has its own MIB, LXE has its own MIB, etc.). Each vendor may define any variable they wish for each of their private MIBs. It is not expected that the private MIBs from different companies have any variables in common. For example, Cisco defines a private MIB for each of its network products, and the variables defined in each private MIB are specific to that device. However, each private MIB is essentially an extension of the big universal MIB, and that MIB is encoded in ASN.1 format. MIB variables may also be referred to as leaves.

manager

In typical SNMP use, one or more administrative computers called managers have the task of monitoring or managing a group of hosts or devices on a computer network. Each managed system executes, at all times, a software component called an agent which reports information via SNMP to the manager. The manager may query the agent for MIB values (get) or send a new value for a MIB value (set).

Manufacturing Automation Protocol (MAP)

Legacy: A token passing bus LAN originally designed by General Motors and adopted as a subset of the IEEE 802.3 standards. Although promoted and used by manufacturers such as General Motors, Boeing, and others, it lost market share to the contemporary Ethernet standard and was not widely adopted.

MAP

Acronym for Manufacturing Automation Protocol.

match buffer

An area of memory used by the RFTerm terminal emulators' local edit match field command to restrict data entry by the user.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

Material Safety Data Sheets provide the necessary information for understanding and dealing with the potential hazards associated with a particular substance.

An important component of product stewardship and workplace safety, it is intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with that substance in a safe manner, and includes information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill-handling procedures.

MAU

Acronym for Media Attachment Unit or Multistation Access Unit.

Legacy: Media Attachment Unit: A device (transceiver) that makes the connection between thick and thin Ethernet cable. The transceiver clamps onto the Ethernet cable with a vampire tap. The device contains electronics that allow the 8-wire cable that runs from the MAU to the DOS PC to communicate with the thick Ethernet cable.

Legacy: Multistation Access Unit: The wiring center of a Token Ring network topology usually consisting of eight node ports. Similar to the multiport transceiver for the Ethernet. IBM's name for a Token Ring wiring concentrator.

Mb

Abbreviation for Megabit.

MB

Abbreviation for Megabyte.

mbps
Megabits per second or million bits per second.

Mbyte
An abbreviation for megabyte.

MC to MH

MCA
Legacy: Acronym for Micro Channel Architecture.

Media Access Control (MAC)
The traffic rules that LAN workstations abide by to avoid data collisions when sending signals over shared network media. The MAC layer emulates a full-duplex logical communication channel in a multi-point network.

Media Attachment Unit (MAU)
Legacy: A device (transceiver) that makes the connection between thick and thin Ethernet cable. The transceiver clamps onto the Ethernet cable with a vampire tap. The device contains electronics that allow the 8-wire cable that runs from the MAU to the PC to communicate with the thick Ethernet cable.

megabit (Mb)
A megabit is a million bits of information, or 1,048,576 bits (1024 x 1024 bits), usually used to express a data transfer rate: 1 megabit per second = 1 Mbps.

megabyte (MB)
The megabyte is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information storage or transmission with two different values depending on context: 1,048,576 bytes (1024 X 1024 bytes) generally for computer memory; and one million bytes (10^6, see prefix mega below) generally for computer storage. The IEEE Standards Board has decided that "Mega will mean 1,000,000", with exceptions allowed for the base-two meaning. It is commonly abbreviated as Mbyte or MB (compare Mb, for the megabit).

megahertz (MHz)
A unit of frequency equal to one million hertz (Hz).

memory
The area where a computer stores data. Memory contents can be permanent and inalterable (ROM) or temporary (RAM).

See Also: "conventional memory"

See Also: "Random Access Memory (RAM)"

See Also: "Read-Only Memory (ROM)"

memory effect
Legacy: The characteristic of a nickel cadmium (NiCd) battery that the battery tends to remember how much it was charged last time and does not charge past that point. As a result, the battery holds less of a charge over time. Completely draining the battery before recharging it eliminates the memory effect.

menu
A list of options that appears on the computer monitor's screen, from which a user can make a selection.

menu-driven environment
Software programs or operating systems in which user input is an item the user selected from a menu, as opposed to a Command-line Environment.

Message Integrity Check (MIC)
MIC is a component of 802.11i and WPA that provides a mechanism for detecting changes to data that may have occurred in transit. MIC is more robust than the weaker Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) function in the original 802.11 specification. Designed to stop an attack where an intruder intercepts an encrypted message, alters it slightly, then transmits the altered message. The receiver accepts the altered message as legitimate. MIC adds information to each packet to make it tamper proof.

MFC
Acronym for Microsoft Foundation Classes.

MHz
Abbreviation for Megahertz.

MI to MO

MIB
Acronym for Management Information Base.

MIC
Acronym for Message Integrity Check.

Micro Channel Architecture (MCA)
Legacy: The basis for the IBM Micro Channel bus. It was a proprietary 16-bit or 32-bit parallel computer bus, used in high-end models of IBM's PS/2 series of personal computers.

microprocessor
Present Day: A microprocessor incorporates most or all of the functions of a computer's Central Processing Unit (CPU) on a single integrated circuit

Legacy: Microprocessors are Central Processing Units (CPU) manufactured on a very small number of integrated circuits; usually just one.

microsecond
One one-millionth of a second (1/1,000,000 seconds). The symbol for microsecond is **µs**.

Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol (MSCHAP)
Present Day: MSCHAPv2 - An authentication protocol that provides mutual authentication between peers by piggybacking a peer challenge on the Response packet and an authenticator response on the Success packet.

Legacy: The protocol exists in two versions, MS-CHAPv1 and MS-CHAPv2 . MS-CHAPv2 was introduced with Windows 2000 and was added to Windows 98 in the "Windows 98 Dial-Up Networking Security Upgrade Release" and Windows 95 in the "Dial Up Networking 1.3 Performance & Security Update for MS Windows 95" upgrade. Windows Vista dropped support for MS-CHAPv1.

Microsoft Corporation
The largest software provider, its products are considered the standard for operating systems. Its earlier offerings included MS-DOS, now most PCs are operating on Windows. In addition to operating systems, Microsoft also offers other products such as Internet Explorer and the Microsoft Office Suite.

Microsoft versions in use on Honeywell mobile device products, past and present:

- Windows MS-DOS (now obsolete)
- Windows CE 3, 4 (now obsolete)
- Windows CE. NET 4.2 (soon to be obsolete)
- Windows CE 5
- Windows CE 6
- Windows Mobile 2003, 2005 (now obsolete)
- Windows Mobile 5
- Windows Mobile 6.5
- Windows XP
- Windows 7

Microsoft Disk Operating System (MS-DOS)
A master control program for x86, Intel-based systems. The most common operating system on personal computers before Windows.

Microsoft Foundation Classes (MFC)
A large library of C++ classes developed by Microsoft, especially for Windows based applications.

Military Standard (Mil-Std)
A set of testing standards against which equipment is measured, e.g., vibration. May also be termed MIL-SPEC or Milspecs.

milliamp hours (mAh)
A measure of a battery's capacity describing the length of time it can supply a given amount of power.

millisecond (msec)
One one-thousandth of a second (1/1,000 seconds). In technical user documentation, the word millisecond is occasionally abbreviated **ms.**

Mil-Std
Abbreviation for Military Standard.

MMX
A single-instruction, multiple-data (SIMD) instruction set designed by Intel. According to Intel, the initials MMX are not an acronym for anything.

mnemonic
An abbreviated name that can be a single control character, escape sequence, or a control sequence.
Computing Dictionary: A word or string which is intended to be easier to remember than the thing it stands for. Most often used in "instruction mnemonic" which are so called because they are easier to remember than the binary patterns they stand for. Non-printing ASCII characters also have mnemonics like NAK, ESC, DEL intended to evoke their meaning on certain systems.

mode
An operational state or method of operation. An example of an operational state may be sleep mode.

Model Number
A manufacturer assigned designator of a product. Usually located on a manufacturer-generated label affixed to the product. Replaces the Legacy term 'terminal model'.

modem
A device that converts (MOdulates) digital data for transmission over telephone lines, and then converts modulated data (DEModulates) to digital format when received. A smart modem also interprets and executes commands received from the computer.

Note: Moderns in Honeywell mobile devices are not generally supported.

modulation
Variation of a carrier wave, blending a data signal into a carrier for transmission.

See Also: "Amplitude Modulation (AM)"

See Also: "Frequency Modulation (FM)"

monitor
A monitor or display is an electronic visual display for computers. The monitor comprises the display device, circuitry, and an enclosure. The display device in modern monitors is typically a thin film transistor liquid crystal display (TFT-LCD) thin panel, while older monitors use a cathode ray tube (CRT), typically about as deep as the screen size.

Many mobile device displays are touch screens. The touch screen is used as an input method.

mono
Abbreviation for monochrome monitor.

monochrome monitor
A monitor that displays in only one color, such as green, amber, or black and white as opposed to a color monitor which can display in many colors.

Monochrome monitors are no longer installed in Honeywell mobile devices.

Honeywell mobile devices with a Windows operating system contain a Display applet in which the user can select an option to change the display output from color mode to shades of grey.

Most Significant Bit (MSB)
The leftmost bit, the bit with the greatest value.

See Also: "Least Significant Bit (LSB)"

motherboard
A name sometimes used to refer to the main hardware (central printed circuit board) in the processing equipment. It contains integrated circuits for performing various functions as well as connectors for adding peripherals.

mouse
A pointing device that is connected to a computer and moved on a flat surface to control the position of an indicator (cursor) on a display screen. Some computers have the mouse device built in to the keyboard.

MS to MW

MSB
Acronym for Most Significant Bit.

MSCHAP
Acronym for Microsoft Challenge Handshake Authentication Protocol.

MS-DOS
Acronym for Microsoft Disk Operating System.

See Disk Operating System.

MSDS
Acronym for Material Safety Data Sheets.

MSI Plessy
A type of numeric bar code, primarily used to mark retail shelves for inventory control. The bar code consists of a start character, any number of digits, a check digit and a stop character.

Depending on the bar code scan engine manufacturer, may also be titled MSI Plessey or Plessey.

Multicast
Messages transmitted by a single station (typically a server) to multiple stations on the network. This type of traffic is also referred to as Non-Unicast messages.

Multicast Mechanism
Legacy: In network environments that include several 6520s, the Multicast Mechanism avoids frame collisions when several 6520s try to access the wireless medium at the same time, for example in case of messages that are transmitted from one station to multiple stations (Multicast) or all stations (Broadcast) on the network. The default Multicast Mechanism generates a random delay for each WaveLAN Interface of a 6520. The random delay is based on the last digits of the MAC address of the inserted WaveLAN Card. Optionally you can define a 'User-defined' Multicast delay in the range of 1-10.

Multistation Access Unit (MAU)
Legacy: Multistation Access Unit: The wiring center of a Token Ring network topology usually consisting of eight node ports. Similar to the multiport transceiver for the Ethernet. IBM's name for a Token Ring wiring concentrator.

multitasking
The ability to run more than one program simultaneously on the same computer with a single CPU. For example while one program is waiting for data to be read from a disk, the CPU can process instructions in a second program.

For computers with more than one CPU, multitasking allows many more tasks to be run than there are CPUs.

mW
Abbreviation for milliwatt, one one-thousandth of a Watt (1/1,000 Watts).

N

N to ND

N connector
The Type N connector is a large diameter threaded RF connector used to join coaxial cables.

NAK
Abbreviation for negative acknowledgment.

nanometer
Unit of measurement used to define the wavelength of light. Equal to 10^{-9} meters.

nanosecond
One one-billionth of a second (1/1,000,000,000 seconds).

NAP
Legacy: Acronym for Network Access Points.

narrowband (NB)
Legacy: Early RF devices contained narrowband radios, now obsolete. A channel of about 25 kHz bandwidth in the RF spectrum. A narrowband signal packs as much information as possible into the narrowest possible space so that the RF signal is tightly concentrated into a signal that occupies only a sliver of the frequency range. The opposite approach is spread spectrum.

NAT
See Network Address Translation.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)
An industry group that makes recommendations for electrical equipment to meet degrees of protection against environmental hazards. Honeywell manufactures and tests some of their equipment enclosures to meet these standards. The most familiar is NEMA 4 enclosures, now obsolete. "Type 4 enclosures are intended for indoor or outdoor use primarily to provide a degree of protection against windblown dust and rain, splashing water, and hose-directed water; and to be undamaged by the formation of ice on the enclosure. They are not intended to provide protection against conditions such as internal condensation or internal icing." NEMA Standard 283-1991.

Current standard is NEMA Standards Publication 250. "Watertight (weatherproof). Must exclude at least 65 GPM of water from 1-in. nozzle delivered from a distance not less than 10 ft for 5 min. Used outdoors on ship docks, in dairies, and in breweries."

National Language Support
Present Day: Windows devices support using several national languages to display time, date, and currency. These values are changed/controlled using a Windows operating system control or settings panel.

Legacy: A feature of ROM-DOS, National Language Support allows time, date and currency to be formatted to confirm to local conventions. To enable this support, use the ROM-DOS command, COUNTRY = .

NAU
Acronym for Network Addressable Unit.

NB
Abbreviation for narrowband.

NC
Acronym for Network Controller.

NCP
Acronym for NetWare Core Protocol or Network Control Program.

NDIS
Acronym for Network Driver Interface Specification.

Neg to NetWare

negative acknowledgment (NAK)
A control code indicating that a character or block of data was not properly received.

See acknowledgement (ACK).

NEMA
Acronym for National Electrical Manufacturers' Association.

.NET
Pronounced "dot net". The Microsoft .NET Framework is a software framework that can be installed on computers running Microsoft Windows operating systems. It includes a large library of coded solutions to common programming problems and a virtual machine that manages the execution of programs written specifically for the framework. The .NET Framework supports multiple programming languages in a manner that allows language interoperability, whereby each language can utilize code written in other languages; in particular, the .NET library is available to all the programming languages that .NET encompasses.

The .NET Framework is a Microsoft offering and is intended to be used by most new applications created for the Windows platform. In order to be able to develop and not just run applications for the Microsoft .NET Framework 4.0, it is required to have Microsoft's SDK for Windows 7 and .NET Framework 4 (or newer) or Visual Studio 2010 installed on your computer. (Not to be confused with Microsoft Windows CE .NET. LXE (Honeywell) computers with a CE.NET operating system are obsolete.)

Net Mask
An IP address is composed of two classifications of bits. Certain bits are used to represent the network part of the address and other bits represent individual hosts (devices) on that network. The Net Mask value is used to identify which bits, of the address, are being used to represent the network portion and which bits are being used to represent the host portion.

See also Subnet Mask.

NetBIOS
Abbreviation for Network Basic Input/Output System.

NetWare
Legacy: Novell's flagship product, it operates on both Ethernet and Token Ring LANs, to provide a consistent interface regardless of the hardware used.

NetWare Core Protocol (NCP)
Legacy: The data format of the requests NetWare uses to access files. This protocol includes a variety of facilities such as file access, locking, printing, and job management.

Program: Special IBM software that runs in a front-end processor and works with VTAM on the host computer to link the application programs and terminal controllers.

Protocol: The data format of the requests NetWare uses to access files. This protocol includes a variety of facilities such as file access, locking, printing, and job management.

network

General: A system of computers connected together that facilitates sharing communications, files and resources.

Legacy: An option displayed by the network management workstation that enables the user to add a network unit to the system or edit an existing one.

Network Access Points
Present Day: In computer networking, a wireless access point (WAP) is a device that allows wired communication devices to connect to a wireless **network** using Wi-Fi, Bluetooth or related standards. The WAP usually connects to a router, and can relay data between the wireless devices (such as computers or printers) and wired devices on the network.

A typical corporate use involves attaching several Access Points to a wired network and then providing wireless access to the office network(s).

Legacy: A junction point where Internet Service Providers can connect with one another.

Network Addressable Unit (NAU)
Network Addressable Units in an SNA network are any components that can be assigned an address and can send and receive information. They are distinguished further as follows:

- System Service Control Points, provide services to manage a network or subnetwork (typically in the mainframe),
- Physical Units, a physical device or communications link (relating to boxes),
- Logical Units, an access point to the network (relating to applications or subsystems such as CICS and TSO) or computers.

Network Address Translation (NAT)
An Internet standard that enables a network to use one set of IP addresses for internal traffic and another set of IP addresses for external traffic. NAT functions as a type of firewall by hiding the internal IP address. NAT allows the use of more internal IP addresses without the worry of conflict with IP addresses used externally (by other organizations).

However, most NAT devices today allow the network administrator to configure translation table entries for permanent use. This feature is often referred to as "static NAT" or port forwarding and allows traffic originating in the "outside" network to reach designated hosts in the IP masqueraded network.

Network Basic Input/Output System (NETBIOS)
NETBIOS provides services related to the session layer of the OSI model allowing applications on separate computers to communicate over a local area network. As strictly an API, NetBIOS is not a networking protocol. Older operating systems ran NetBIOS over IEEE 802.2 and IPX/SPX using the NetBIOS Frames (NBF) and NetBIOS over IPX/SPX (NBX) protocols, respectively. In modern networks, NetBIOS normally runs over TCP/IP via the NetBIOS over TCP/IP (NBT) protocol. This results in each computer in the network having both an IP address and a NetBIOS name corresponding to a (possibly different) host name.

Network Controller (NC)
Present Day: The Network Controller function was replaced by network interface controllers (NIC), network adapters, network interface cards, or LAN adapters, all of which are computer hardware components designed to allow computers to communicate over a computer network.

The component is both an OSI layer 1 (physical layer) and layer 2 (data link layer) device, as it provides physical access to a networking medium and provides a low-level addressing system through the use of MAC addresses. It allows users to connect to each other either by using cables or wirelessly. A separate network card is not required unless multiple interfaces are needed or some other type of network is used. Newer motherboards may even have dual network (Ethernet) interfaces built-in.

Legacy: A separate box (computer) that monitors and manages message flow between the host computer and the RF terminals.

Network Control Program (NCP)
Special IBM software that runs in a front-end processor and works with VTAM on the host computer to link the application programs and terminal controllers.

Network Driver Interface Specification (NDIS)
The Network Driver Interface Specification is an application programming interface (API) for network interface cards (NICs). It was developed jointly by Microsoft Corporation and 3Com to provide a common programming interface for Media Access Control (MAC) drivers and transport drivers. It is mostly used in Microsoft Windows but there are open-source driver wrappers that allow many NDIS-compliant NICs to be used with other operating systems.

The NDIS is a Logical Link Control (LLC) that forms the upper sublayer of the OSI data link layer (layer 2 of 7) and acts as an interface between layer 2 and 3 (the Network Layer). The lower sublayer is the Media Access Control (MAC) device driver.

Network File System (NFS)
An open operating system designed by Sun Microsystems that allows network users to access shared files stored on computers with different operating systems.

Network Management
The International Organization for Standards has defined five key areas of network management. These are: fault management, configuration management, security management, performance management, and accounting management. Network management systems are designed to maximize the efficiency and productivity of complex data networks.

Network Management Protocol (NMP)
An AT&T developed set of protocols designed to exchange information with and control the devices that govern various components of a network.

See Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).

See Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP).

Network Management Workstation (NMWS, NMW)
Present Day: See Network Interface Card (NIC).

Legacy: The manufacturer-provided software running in a personal computer that enables the user to interact with the network controller.

Network Manager
Legacy: A software application used to analyze networked transmissions between and from networked devices.

Legacy: See Network Management Workstation (NMWS).

Network News Transport Protocol (NNTP)
An extension of the TCP/IP protocol used for the distribution, inquiry, retrieval, and posting of news articles.

Network Operating System (NOS)
The software that manages the relationships between network resources and users. While there are several parts and protocols in a NOS, it is usually available as a single product.

Network Service Provider (NSP)
A company that sells bandwidth or network access by providing direct backbone access to the Internet to Internet Service Providers (ISPs).

network interface card (NIC)
An expansion card (hardware) that enables a PC to communicate on a network.

network layer
The third layer of the OSI reference model. This layer is responsible for controlling message traffic.

Network vs. Serial Connection
Legacy: Connection to a 6200 NMWS workstation via the network. The NMWS can communicate directly to every 6200 unit over the network but is not physically connected to any unit as opposed to a serial connection where a 6200 unit is directly connected to the NMWS and the rest are logically connected.

New to Noise

New Technology File System (NTFS)
NTFS is the standard file system of Windows XP, Windows Server 2003, Windows Server 2008, Windows Vista, and Windows 7.

NTFS supersedes the FAT file system as the preferred file system for Microsoft's Windows operating systems. NTFS has several improvements over FAT and HPFS (High Performance File System) such as improved support for metadata and the use of advanced data structures to improve performance, reliability, and disk space utilization, plus additional extensions such as security access control lists (ACL) and file system journaling.

NFS
Acronym for Network File System.

NIC
Acronym for Network Interface Card.

NiCad
Abbreviation for nickel cadmium battery.

nickel cadmium battery (NiCad, NiCd)
Nickel cadmium batteries are a proven technology which is widely used throughout the electronics industry. Nickel cadmium batteries have active materials consisting of a positive electrode formed from nickel hydroxide and a negative electrode made using cadmium. These batteries are classified as secondary batteries in that the chemical reaction which produces electrical energy is reversible allowing them to be used repeatedly. A downside of NiCd batteries is memory effect, which can reduce battery capacity over time.

nickel metal hydride battery (NiMH)
NiMH batteries have more charge storage capacity than NiCad batteries. A NiMH battery uses nickel and metal hydride plates with potassium hydroxide as the electrolyte.

NiMH
Abbreviation for nickel metal hydride battery.

NLS
Legacy: Acronym for National Language Support. A feature of ROM-DOS, National Language Support allows time, date and currency to be formatted to confirm to local conventions. To enable this support, use the ROM-DOS command, COUNTRY = .

NMG
Legacy: Acronym for Narrow Margin. A terminal parameter that, when enabled, permits bar code reading when the quiet zones of a label are only six times the nominal narrow element width.

NMP
Acronym for Network Management Protocol.

NMW
Legacy: Acronym for Network Management Workstation.

NMWS
Legacy: Acronym for Network Management Workstation.

NNTP
Acronym for Network News Transport Protocol.

node
Another name for a computer or device (such as a printer or modem) that is connected to a network.

noise
Electrical disturbances that corrupt and degrade signals transmitted over cables or radio frequencies.

Non to NV

Non Return to Zero Inverted (NRZI)
A coding technique that uses a voltage transition (low-to-high or high-to-low) at the beginning of a bit time to denote a binary 1 for that bit time; no transition indicates a binary 0.

Non Return to Zero (NRZ)
A coding technique that transmits digital signals by using two different voltage levels, one positive and one negative, to represent the signal elements for the two binary digits.

Non-Unicast packets out
The number of packets requested by higher level protocols, to be transmitted to a subnetwork-unicast address, typically Multicast or Broadcast messages. This number includes the frames that were discarded or not sent.

Non-Volatile Random Access Memory (NVRAM)
The RAM memory whose stored data is undisturbed by loss of operating power. See non-volatile memory.

non-acknowledgment (NAK)
A response sent by a receiving device when a message was received with an error, as opposed to acknowledgement (ACK).

Non-Switched Point to Point (NSWPP)
A dedicated telephone line used for data communication between only two devices that does not go through public switching centers.

non-system disk
A diskette for storing programs and data that cannot be used to boot or start the computer. See system disk.

Non-Unicast packets in
The number of Non-Unicast packets delivered to a higher protocol, typically Multicast or Broadcast messages.

non-volatile memory
Memory, usually read-only memory (ROM), that is capable of permanently storing information. Turning the computer's power off does not alter data stored in the non-volatile memory.

normal addressing
Legacy: In the 6200 NMWS, normal addressing means the upper byte of the Terminal ID (TID) and NC ID is always 00. See also Extended Addressing.

normal mode
Legacy: A mode for the network controller that allows it to match the LDS II host. The field size for sequence numbers is three bits, and the maximum outstanding messages allowed is seven.

NOS
Acronym for Network Operating System.

Novell, Inc.
A multinational software and services corporation. The company specializes in enterprise operating systems, such as SUSE Linux Enterprise and Novell NetWare; identity, security, and systems management solutions; and collaboration solutions, such as Novell Groupwise and Novell Pulse.

Novell technology contributed to the emergence of local area networks, which displaced the dominant mainframe computing model and changed computing worldwide. Today, a primary focus of the company is on developing open source software for enterprise clients.

NRZI
Acronym for Non Return to Zero Inverted.

NSP
Acronym for Network Service Provider.

NSWPP
Abbreviation for Non Switched Point to Point.

Null Modem Cable
An RS232 cable connected to two computers for file transfers. The cable allows transfer as if each computer was using a modem.

NUM
Legacy: Abbreviation for Number System. A terminal parameter that controls whether the terminal displays the number system character of the symbol and transmits it with the symbol characters.

Numeric
Characters including 0-9, plus, comma, period, dash and space.

A common term used to describe a computer keypad setup in which there are only numbers and command keys visible on the keypad.

NVRAM
Acronym for Non-Volatile Random Access Memory.

O

OB to OO

object
SNMP: SNMP and MIB objects are abstractions of resources on systems that exist independently of their need to be managed. The objects are given names and assigned a value, also called a variable.

General: A self-contained module of data and associated processing. Objects are the software building blocks.

Object Identifier (OID)
The identifier of a MIB object, such as a variable or branch, consisting of the sequence of integers representing the branches chosen to arrive at the object. The integers are separated by periods, i.e.,: 1.3.6.1.4.1.1610.3.2.6.1.4

Object Linking and Embedding (OLE)
A compound document technology from Microsoft that is based on its Component Object Model (COM). OLE allows an object such as a video clip to be embedded into a document such as a word processor document. When the object is double clicked, the application that created it is launched in order to edit it. The object can be linked instead of embedded. In that case, the document contains a pointer to the object.

Object Oriented Software Development Methodology (OSM)
Supporting object programming, an evolutionary form of modular programming.

Octet
An eight bit storage unit. A series of exactly eight bits often used in protocol and other technical specifications for computing machinery or networks.

ODI
Acronym for Open Datalink Interface.

OEM
Acronym for Original Equipment Manufacturer.

OFDM
Acronym for Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing.

OID
Acronym for Object Identifier.

OLE
Acronym for Object Linking and Embedding.

One Time Password (OTP)
A one time password is a password that is used only once, then disappears. Every login requires a unique password. OTPs cannot be memorized by human beings, therefore they require additional technology to work. An OTP is usually generated by an electronic hardware token.

online, on-line
Equipment: A functional state of a device when it is activated and ready to receive or transmit data. A computer connected to a host computer system or network AND the device is powered on and ready to receive or transmit data.

Users: A person who is using a computer connected to the Internet.

ONMS
Acronym for Open Network Management System.

OOBE
Acronym for Out Of the Box Experience.

OP to OR

OPCC
Acronym for Optical Product Code Council.

Open Datalink Interface (ODI)
A specification created by Novell and Apple so that multiple LAN drivers (and therefore multiple network interface cards) can work with multiple protocols.

OpenGL
An abbreviation for Open Graphics Language. A standard specification defining a cross-language, cross-platform API for writing applications that produce 2D and 3D computer graphics.

Open Network Management System (ONMS)
Digital Communications Associates' architecture for products conforming to ISO's Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP).

Open Protocol Technology (OPT)
Novell's strategy for complete protocol independence. NetWare supports multivendor hardware with this approach.

Open Shortest Path First (OSPF)
Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) is an adaptive routing protocol for Internet Protocol (IP) networks. It uses a link state routing algorithm and falls into the group of interior routing protocols, operating within a single autonomous (independent) system (AS).

OSPF is perhaps the most widely-used interior gateway protocol (IGP) in large enterprise networks. IS-IS, another link-state routing protocol, is more common in large service provider networks. The most widely-used exterior gateway protocol is the Border Gateway Protocol (BGP), the principal routing protocol between autonomous systems on the Internet.

Open Software Foundation (OSF)
A nonprofit organization founded to develop specifications for an open software environment.

Open Systems Interconnection (OSI)
A body of standards set by the International Standards Organization (ISO) to define the activities that must occur when computers communicate. There are seven layers, and each contains a specific set of rules to follow at that point in the communication. Each layer builds upon the last, adding functionality to the services of the previous layer. The OSI Model is concerned with communication (the structure of passing messages) rather than implementation (what passes the message). For example, e-mail is a task of the Application layer. The Application layer uses all of the layers below it to deliver the e-mail -- the Presentation layer formats the look of the e-mail and the Physical layer actually transports the binary data across the network.

See Also: "OSI Layer 1 – Physical"

See Also: "OSI Layer 2 – Data Link"

See Also: "OSI Layer 3 – Network"

See Also: "OSI Layer 4 – Transport"

See Also: "OSI Layer 5 – Session"

See Also: "OSI Layer 6 – Presentation"

See Also: "OSI Layer 7 – Application"

Operating System (OS)
A collection of computer programs that control the overall operation of a computer. Operating system functions include creating programs and data files, and controlling the transmission and receipt (input/output) of data between memory and peripheral devices.

Operating systems are found on almost any device that contains a computer—from cellular phones and video game consoles to supercomputers and web servers.

Examples of today's popular operating systems for personal computers are Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X, and Linux.

OPT
Acronym for Open Protocol Technology.

Optical Product Code Council (OPCC)
A source of standards for bar codes.

Original Equipment Manufacturer (OEM)
Noun: An equipment manufacturer that sells their products to a reseller for rebranding or repackaging. The term has evolved to refer to the reseller itself. Thus, an OEM either adds value to the product before reselling it, adds private labels to the merchandise under its own name or bundles it with its own products.

Verb: To provide equipment to another company, an OEM, which customizes and markets the equipment.

Orthogonal Frequency Division Multiplexing (OFDM)
A modulation technique for transmitting large amounts of digital data via radio waves. OFDM splits the radio signal into multiple smaller sub-signals that are then transmitted simultaneously at different frequencies to reduce crosstalk (XT) in transmissions.

OS to OU

OSF
Acronym for Open Software Foundation.

OSI
Acronym for Open Systems Interconnection.

OSI Layer 1 – Physical
The purpose of the physical layer is to deliver data from one computer to another. This layer translates bits of data into a format suitable for transmission, or receives a transmission and translates it back into bits. The layer is functionally aware in four areas: electrical (voltages and currents used), mechanical (physical shape and size of connectors), functional (significance of a connector pin and the pin's voltage) and procedural (sequence of functional changes). The physical layer is not the same as the physical media.

OSI Layer 2 – Data Link
The second layer is mainly responsible for hiding the layers above it from the physical layer. Problems with data transmission errors are detected and, where possible, corrected by the data link layer.

OSI Layer 3 – Network
The third layer is responsible for functions such as routing data between addresses, controlling the flow of data, and ensuring that messages are sent and received in their entirety.

OSI Layer 4 – Transport
The fourth layer supports the transparent transfer of data to and from the session layer. The transport layer establishes a connection of the right type and quality in terms of speed and reliability, initiates data transfer and manages the data to be sent, and then releases the connection.

OSI Layer 5 – Session
The fifth layer determines which PC talks to which PC, controls data transfer and handles error recovery.

OSI Layer 6 – Presentation
The sixth layer handles syntax (the rules that govern the format of data). Functions such as encoding and decoding character sets and selecting the rules to be used are controlled in this layer.

OSI Layer 7 – Application
The final layer's purpose is to provide communications services to applications. It establishes and controls the environment in which applications can get things done.

OSM
Acronym for Object Oriented Software Development Methodology.

OSPF
Abbreviation for Open Shortest Path First.

OSPM
Acronym for Operating System-directed configuration and Power Management. OSPM is a term used to describe a system implementing ACPI, which therefore removes device management responsibilities from Legacy firmware interfaces.

OTP
Acronym for One Time Password.

outbound message
A message that is transmitted from the host computer to the mobile device or connected hardware.

Out Collisions
The number of successfully transmitted frames on a particular interface for which transmission is inhibited by exactly one or more collisions plus the number of collisions detected on a particular interface later than 512 bit-times into the transmission of a packet.

Out Of the Box Experience (OOBE)
The end-user experience of setting up and using a new computer or software package.

output

The result of a computer operation. Output commonly refers to data printed on paper, displayed on a screen, sent through the serial port or COM port, or stored on magnetic media.

See also Input/Output (I/O).

P

PA to PB

PAC
Legacy: Acronym for Protected Access Credential.

packet
Data from the network layer of the protocol stack. Frame is often used interchangeably with packet, although technically frame refers to a series of bytes of data encapsulated with a header (and trailer).

Packet Internet Groper (Ping)
Noun: A program used to test reachability of a destination by sending them an Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP) echo request and waiting for a reply.

Verb: The term can be used as a verb, to use a program to test the reachability of a device, for example, "Ping the IP address of node 0051 to see if it is powered up and receiving messages."

packets received/lost
The Packets received/lost counter displays the percentage of packets received relative to the number of packets expected. The packets received/lost counter is only displayed when the View Details option is selected.

packet assembler/disassembler (PAD)
An X.25 PAD. A conversion device or program that lets devices access a packet switched network or host computer such as X.25.

packet-level procedure (PAP)
A protocol for the transfer of packets between an X.25 DTE and an X.25 DCE. X.25 PAP is a full-duplex protocol that supports data sequencing, flow control, accountability, and error detection and recovery.

Packet switching
Devices transport packets via a shared single point-to-point or point-to-multipoint link across a carrier internetwork. Variable length packets are transmitted over Permanent Virtual Circuits (PVC) or Switched Virtual Circuits (SVC).

parallel
In computer terminology, parallel usually refers to two or more processes or events that can occur simultaneously and without interfering with each other. Calculations are carried out simultaneously, operating on the principle that large problems can often be divided into smaller ones, which are then solved concurrently ("in parallel").

parallel interface
Refers to a type of information exchange that transmits characters along seven of eight data lines, one bit per line. In contrast, a serial interface transmits one character along one line, one bit at a time, making it much slower than a parallel interface.

parameter
An operational aspect of a device that is configured or changed from its default value by selecting an option presented through a user interface.

parity
In serial communications, an error detection bit that is added to a group of data bits making the sum of the bits even or odd. Parity can be set to none, odd or even. The parity of a number is its quality of being odd or even. Often, when groups of bits (1's and 0's) are being transmitted or stored, an extra bit is added so that the total number of 1's is always odd (or, alternately, even).

partition
Noun: A section of computer main memory or storage that has been reserved for a particular application.

Verb: To divide a hard disk drive into separate sections due to DOS size limitations or for use by different operating systems. In DOS systems, a disk can be partitioned, and each partition will behave like a separate disk drive. Partitioning is particularly useful when running more than one operating system. In addition, partitioning on DOS and Windows machines can improve disk efficiency. This is because the FAT or NTFS system used by these operating systems automatically assigns cluster size based on the disk size: the larger the disk, the larger the cluster.

passive matrix
A flat-panel display consisting of a grid of horizontal and vertical wires. At the intersection of each grid is an LCD element which constitutes a single pixel, either letting light through or blocking it. A higher quality and more expensive type of display, called an active-matrix display, uses a transistor to control each pixel.

password
A password allows the user access to the different parameters or options of a computer. A password is typically a unique string of characters used to identify a specific user.

A password is a secret word or string of characters that is used for authentication, to prove identity or gain access to a resource (example: an access code is a type of password).

A computer user may be required to enter passwords for many purposes: logging in to computer accounts, retrieving e-mail from servers, accessing programs, databases, networks, and web sites.

patent
A right granted to an inventor that excludes others from making, using, offering for sale or importing the invention for a limited period of time.

PBX
Acronym for Private Branch Exchange.

PC to PD

PC
Acronym for Personal Computer.

PC bus
In computer architecture, a bus is a subsystem that transfers data between computer components inside a computer or between computers.

Legacy: A parallel electrical bus with multiple connections.

PC Card
An acronym for PCMCIA Card.

PCM
Present Day: Pulse Code Modulation: A common method for digitizing voice / analog signals. The bandwidth required for a single digitized voice channel is 64 kilobits per second.

Legacy: Acronym for Power and Communications Module, Power/Charging and Communications Module. LXE 2330/2335/MX1 Multi-Cradle and Single-Cradle function.

Legacy: Power and Communications Module: A station, such as a docking station, which provides both power and communications to a hand held computer. See also Power/Charging and Communications Module (PCM). LXE 2330/2335/MX1 Multi-Cradle function.

Legacy: Power/Charging and Communications Module: Similar to a Power and Communications Module (PCM) except it provides battery charging for the hand held computer in addition to the power and communication functions. LXE 2330/2335/MX1 Multi-Cradle function.

PCMCIA
Acronym for Personal Computer Memory Card Industrial Association.

PCMCIA card
Also referred to as a PC card, an acronym for PCMCIA card.

In General: A credit-card sized, removable module for portable computers standardized by PCMCIA standards, used to attach modems, network cards, sound cards, radio transceivers, solid state disks and hard disks to a portable computer. PCMCIA cards are Plug and Play (PnP) devices.

LXE (now Honeywell): A memory card storing configuration files that the system uses in upgrading the old configuration files. To use the card, the user must insert it in the PCMCIA slot on the target computer.

PCMCIA slot
The slot (an open area on the side or top of a mobile device) on a computer mainly used for PCMCIA Cards. LXE devices with a PCMCIA slot are obsolete.

PC/TCP
FTP's Implementation of TCP/IP for a PC.

PDA
Acronym for Personal Digital Assistant.

PDF
Acronym for Portable Data File.

PDU
Acronym for Protocol Data Unit.

PEA to PER

PEAP
Acronym for Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol.

PEAP/GTC
Acronym for Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol. GTC - Generic Token Card.

PEAP/MSCHAP
Acronym for Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol. MSCHAP - Microsoft Challenge Handshake Protocol.

peer-to-peer network
Peers make a portion of their computer resources, such as processing power, disk storage or network bandwidth, directly available to other network participants, without the need for central coordination by servers or stable hosts. Peers are both suppliers and consumers of resources, in contrast to the traditional client–server model where only servers supply, and clients consume.. See also client-server network.

pel
An abbreviation for pixel. A pel is a single pixel (dot), or multiple contiguous pixels.

pen scanner
A pen-like device either connected by a tether to a mobile device, or self-contained, and used to read bar codes. Requires direct contact with the bar code symbol.

Pentium
Note: The bolded names in the list below are used in current Honeywell mobile devices.

The fifth and higher generations of the Intel x86 family of chips. These chips included a 64-bit internal bus as compared to the 32-bit bus on a 486. Pentium MMX chips and all Pentium II and later chips include MMX technology. Also used to name a computer containing a Pentium chip.

Families of compatible processors made by Intel but not using the Pentium® trademark:

- **Celeron**, the low-end version
- **Core**, the mainstream version including Core 2 and Core i7, now placed above Pentium
- Xeon, the high-end version, used in servers and workstations
- A100 (discontinued), an ultra-mobile version of Pentium M
- EP80579, A system-on-a-chip based on Pentium M
- **Atom**, current ultra-mobile processors

Most of these processors share the core design with one of the Pentium processor lines, usually differing in the amount of CPU cache, power efficiency or other features. The notable exception is the Atom line, which is an independent design.

peripheral device
Accessory: Mobile device-specific cradle, printer, trigger handle, mobile Bluetooth scanner, battery charger, etc.

Computer: An input/output device that is external to the central processor and/or main memory. A peripheral device can be housed in the same chassis as the processor and main memory, such as an internal diskette drive or a second hard disk drive. The device can also be outside the chassis, such as a mouse or keyboard. The device is connected to the processor or memory via an interface device or card. See also external device.

Permanent Virtual Circuit (PVC)
In telecommunications and computer networks, a virtual circuit (VC), synonymous with virtual connection and virtual channel, is a connection oriented communication service that is delivered by means of packet mode communication. After a connection or virtual circuit is established between two nodes or application processes, a bit stream or byte stream may be delivered between the nodes; a virtual circuit protocol allows higher level protocols to avoid dealing with the division of data into segments, packets, or frames.

Personal Area Network (PAN)
A network limited to a small radius. A personal area network (PAN) is a computer network used for communication among computer devices, including telephones and personal digital assistants, in proximity to an individual's body. The devices may or may not belong to the person in question. The reach of a PAN is typically a few meters. PANs can be used for communication among the personal devices themselves (intrapersonal communication), or for connecting to a higher level network and the Internet (sometimes termed an uplink).

Personal Computer (PC)
In Honeywell user documentation, the PC is assumed to be a desktop or laptop computer whose primary purpose is business oriented and as a host to a mobile device.

A personal computer (PC) is any general-purpose computer whose size, capabilities, and original sales price make it useful for individuals, and which is intended to be operated directly by an end user.

A personal computer may be a desktop computer, a laptop, a tablet PC, or a handheld PC (also called a palmtop). The most common microprocessors in personal computers are x86-compatible CPUs. Software applications for personal computers include word processing, spreadsheets, databases, Web browsers and e-mail clients, games, and many personal productivity and special-purpose software applications. Personal computers often have connections to the Internet, allowing access to the World Wide Web and a wide range of other resources.

A PC may be used at home or in an office. Personal computers may be connected to a local area network (LAN), either by a cable or a wireless connection.

Personal Computer Memory Card Industrial Association (PCMCIA)
An association which defines standards for a certain type of memory storage device called a PCMCIA Card or PC Card. These standards include the physical dimensions of the cards, the number of connection pins and connection assignments, and the software structure required to provide standardized access to the cards. Cards conforming to the specification usually have the PC Card logo printed on them. See also PCMCIA Card or PC Card.

Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)
A handheld device that combines computing, telephone/fax and networking services. Current PDAs often have the ability to connect to the Internet. A PDA has an electronic visual display, enabling it to include a web browser, but some newer models also have audio capabilities, enabling them to be used as mobile phones or portable media players. Many PDAs can access the Internet, intranets or extranets via Wi-Fi or Wireless Wide Area Networks. Many PDAs employ touch screen technology.

PH to PM

physical address
An address used to uniquely identify a device on a network whenever the device transmits to other devices. In computer networking, physical address is sometimes a synonym for MAC address. Software applications resident on the device may also create a 'computer name or user name' to send instead of the physical address when communicating with sending and receiving software.

physical ID
Present Day: See MAC address.
Legacy: The ID that actually resides in the computer, which the user assigns in the software setup menus.

physical layer
The first layer of the OSI reference model. This layer manages the transfer of individual bits of data over wires or whichever medium is used to connect the communicating computers.

physical unit (PU)
An SNA term used to refer to different types of hardware in the network. See also Advanced Communications Functions (ACF).

Ping
Abbreviation for Packet InterNet Gopher. Ping was originally named based on the sound of a sonar return. See Ping function.

Ping function
The SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol) computer network admin utility, Ping, verifies that a device is capable of sending and receiving messages from the network by sending the device an ICMP ((Internet Control Message Protocol) echo request. A successful ICMP response from the device is proof that the device is active.

pinout
A diagram illustrating the purpose of each pin inside a connector, chip or cable.

pixel
The smallest visual element on a display or printer. LCDs typically divide each pixel horizontally into three subpixels. See also pel, subpixel.

PKI
Acronym for Public Key Infrastructure.

Plug and Play (PnP)
Present Day: Plug and play is a term used to describe the characteristic of a universal computer bus, or digital device specification, which facilitates the discovery of a hardware component in a system, without the need for physical device configuration, or user intervention in resolving resource conflicts.

Legacy: Refers to the ability of a computer system to automatically configure expansion boards and other devices, a characteristic of many early versions of Windows.

PM
Acronym for Power Management.

PMI
Acronym for the Preventative Maintenance Inspection, a customer service product.

See also Privilege Management Infrastructure (PMI).

PMK Caching
PMK is an acronym for Pairwise Master Key. PMK caching is designed to speed up roaming between APs by allowing the client and the AP to cache the results of 802.11x authentications, eliminating the need to communicate with the ACS server.

If the selected PMK caching method is not supported by the network infrastructure, every roam requires full 802.11x authentication, including interaction with the ACS server.

If the active profile is using WPA2 CCKM, the global PMK Caching setting is ignored and the client attempts to use CCKM (Cisco Centralized Key Management).

PO to PP

Pocket PC
Legacy: An operating environment from Microsoft that is based on the Windows CE operating system. Versions include Pocket PC 2000 and Pocket PC 2002, now obsolete.

- Pocket PC 2000: PPC2000 includes Windows CE 3.0, an enhanced user interface, Pocket Office applications, handwriting recognition, an e-book reader, wireless Internet and longer battery life.
- Pocket PC 2002: Enhancements include support for virtual private networking, the ability to control a PC or server from the PPC2002 device, addition of instant messaging software, an improved e-book reader, a new version of Windows Media Player, improved support for antivirus software and improvements in wireless network connections. Microsoft's successor to PPC2000.

PoE
Acronym for Power over Ethernet.

point-to-point
A network geometry consisting of a single link that connects two nodes.

Point-to-Point Link
A wireless connection between two or more remote locations, such as multiple buildings on a campus or shipping port. The wireless interfaces on both ends of the antenna link must be configured with an identical network ID.

Point to Point Protocol (PPP)
Used as a data link layer protocol for connection over synchronous and asynchronous circuits. In networking, the Point-to-Point Protocol, or PPP, is a data link protocol commonly used in establishing a direct connection between two networking nodes. It can provide connection authentication, transmission encryption privacy, and compression.

poll
The continuous request for data from a device, for example in an SNMP network, the manager polls the managed devices to see if any new devices exist or if certain conditions exist in the agent software.

POP
Acronym for Post Office Protocol.

port
Hardware: The electrical connection through which the computer sends and receives data to and from devices or other computers, such as a serial port, communications port, parallel port, etc..

Addressing: An endpoint to a logical connection. A number assigned to an application in a TCP/IP based network. The port number is included in the transmitted data packets to link the data to the proper application.

portable data file (PDF)
The page description language used in the Adobe Acrobat document exchange system. The document format is designed to keep the document's original appearance over different computer systems and printers. PDF/pdf is also used as the filename extension for an Adobe Acrobat file in a Microsoft environment.

POST
Acronym for Power On Self Test.

Post Office Protocol (POP)
In computing, the Post Office Protocol (POP) is an application-layer Internet standard protocol used by local e-mail clients to retrieve e-mail from a remote server over a TCP/IP connection. POP and IMAP (Internet Message Access Protocol) are the two most prevalent Internet standard protocols for e-mail retrieval. Virtually all modern e-mail clients and servers support both. The POP protocol has been developed through several versions, with version 3 (POP3) being the current standard. POP3 is used for most webmail services such as Gmail and Yahoo.

Power Management (PM)
A feature of a computer or digital device to reduce power consumption, primarily during periods of user or device inactivity.

Power On Self Test (POST)
A series of diagnostic tests which run immediately after power is applied, by nearly all electronic devices. When the self tests complete successfully, startup programs continue until the device is in 'On' mode. When a self-test is unsuccessful, start up processing stops and a message is displayed, seldom describing the test failure in human understandable terms.

Power over Ethernet (PoE)
Electrical current is provided to the networking device over Cat 5 (or higher) network cabling.

PPP
Acronym for Point to Point Protocol.

PR to PX

Preboot Execution Environment (PXE)
Allows a workstation to boot from a server or network prior to an operating system being installed. PXE is supported in the BIOS.

presentation layer
The sixth layer of the OSI reference model. This layer provides independence from data representation (e.g., encryption) by translating between application and network formats. The presentation layer transforms data into the form that the application accepts. This layer formats and encrypts data to be sent across a network.

PreShared Key (PSK)
The pre-shared key is a value or string known by all participants in a digital security conversation. The PSK is not distributed over the network. Normally, the PSK is manually entered into all devices where it is required.

See WPA-PSK.

Preventative Maintenance Inspection (PMI)
Honeywell service engineers evaluate the customer system on a regular basis. PMIs include software upgrades, performance tests, and wireless coverage checks.

PRI
Acronym for Primary Rate Interface.

Primary Event
An event which suggests a computer component is not presently idle and will not be idle for a certain period of time. An internal or user-selected amount of time without a primary event determines when a computer enters suspend state, for example, as a part of power management.

Primary Rate Interface (PRI)
The Primary Rate Interface (PRI) is a standardized telecommunications service level within the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) specification for carrying multiple DS0 voice and data transmissions between a network and a user.

PRI is the standard for providing telecommunication services to offices. It is based on the T-carrier (T1) line in the US, and the E-carrier (E1) line in Europe. The T1 line consists of 24 channels, while the E1 has 32.

Private Branch Exchange (PBX)
A telephone switch which is installed at the customer premises. Many PBX systems can carry computer data without the use of modems.

ISDN PBX systems replaced some traditional PBXs in the 1990s, as ISDN offers features such as conference calling, call forwarding, and programmable caller ID.

An IP PBX handles voice signals under Internet protocol, bringing benefits for computer telephony integration (CTI). An IP-PBX can exist as physical hardware, or can carry out its functions virtually, performing the call-routing activities of the traditional PBX or key system as a software system.

Technically, nothing is being "exchanged", but the abbreviation PBX is so widely understood that it remains in use.

Private/Public
A setting that controls read and write access to SNMP variables. Variables are assigned a Public or a Private community name setting for read and/or write access. A Public setting for the Read Community means all users of the application can view the data. A Private setting for the Write Community means only specified users can make changes to specific SNMP and MIB variable values. The community settings assigned to an access point or router take precedence over the default community settings.

Privilege Management Infrastructure (PMI)
Privilege Management Infrastructures (PMIs) are to authorization what Public Key Infrastructures (PKIs) are to authentication. PMIs use attribute certificates (ACs) to hold user privileges, in the form of attributes, instead of public key certificates (PKCs) to hold public keys.

PMIs have Sources of Authority (SoAs) and Attribute Authorities (AAs) that issue attribute certificates (ACs) to users, instead of Certification Authorities (CAs) that issue PKCs to users. Usually PMIs rely on an underlying PKI, since ACs have to be digitally signed by the issuing Attribute Authorities (AAs), and the PKI is used to validate the AA's signature.

Prnt Scrn
LXE (now Honeywell) Mobile Devices: Print screen (often abbreviated Prt Scr, Print Scrn, Prt Scn, Prt Sc, Prt Scrn, or Prnt Scrn on a keyboard or keypad) is a key present on most 101-key equivalent mobile device integrated keyboards, keypads and external keyboards. When PrintScreen is not a primary key on the keypad or keyboard, then a series of key mapped key presses can be used to perform the equivalent PrintScreen function. Several Honeywell mobile devices contain a command line utility, PrntScrn, that is accessed by the Start | Run menu selections.

Present Day: Operating systems using a graphical interface copy a bitmap image of the current screen to their clipboard or comparable storage area, which can be inserted into documents as a screen-shot. In Microsoft Windows, pressing the print screen key will capture the entire screen, while pressing the alt key in combination with the print screen key will capture the currently selected window.

Legacy: Under command-line based operating systems such as DOS, this keyboard key press causes the contents of the current text mode screen memory buffer to be copied to the standard printer port, usually LPT1. In essence, whatever is currently on the screen when the key was pressed (as long as it is text) was printed.

Program to PXE

program
A set of instructions a computer can execute that enables it to achieve a desired result. See also application.

Programmable Read Only Memory (PROM)
A memory chip on which data can be written only once.

See also Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EPROM) and Electronically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory (EEPROM).

PROM
Acronym for Programmable Read Only Memory.

PROM checksum
A check value derived from performing a calculation on the contents of a PROM. The device in which the PROM is installed uses the checksum value to verify a PROM's content.

prompt
An audible or visible signal, (a beep, flashing cursor, or message), is used to notify the digital device user that a process is complete or a user action is required. Also used to signify a need for further input and/or location of needed input before the application can continue processing.

proprietary
In the computer industry, this term is often used to imply that a product is owned and controlled by a single entity (i.e., individual or corporation).

Proprietary software is computer software licensed under exclusive legal right of its owner. The purchaser, or licensee, is given the right to use the software under certain conditions, but restricted from other uses, such as modification, further distribution, or reverse engineering.

Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol (PEAP)
A PPP extension for Windows providing increased security during authentication.

First, Transport Level Security (TLS) is used to establish a secure channel. In this process, the server sends the client a certificate, which the client uses to authenticate the server (The client does not send a certificate to the server.). Once the client authenticates the server, the secure channel is established.

Using this secure channel, the second part of the PEAP authentication begins. A complete EAP conversation is carried out over the secured channel. PEAP authentication succeeds if both parts of the authentication succeed. PEAP's advantage over TLS is the ability to use username/password authentication instead of client certificate authentication (PKI).

Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol/Generic Token Card
One of the possible 802.1x authentication protocols that can be used in WPA. PEAP/GTC requires a certificate for authenticating the authentication server, but uses token card credentials for authenticating the user.

Protected Extensible Authentication Protocol /Microsoft Challenge Handshake Protocol
One of the possible 802.1x authentication protocols that can be used in WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access). PEAP/MSCHAP requires a certificate for authenticating the authentication server, but relies on user name and password (encrypted with MSCHAPv2) to authenticate the user.

protected mode
A microprocessor mode introduced with the Intel 80286 (286) processor. This mode allows system software to utilize features such as virtual memory, paging, safe multi-tasking, and other features designed to increase an operating system's control over application software.

protocol
A collection of rules and conventions used for the orderly and accurate transfer of information between devices.

Protocol Data Units (PDU)
A frame of data transmitted over the data link layer (layer 2) in a communications network.

Protocol Data Units (PDUs) are relevant in relation to each of the first 4 layers of the OSI model as follows:

1. The Layer 1 (Physical Layer) PDU is the bit
2. The Layer 2 (Data Link Layer) PDU is the frame
3. The Layer 3 (Network Layer) PDU is the packet
4. The Layer 4 (Transport Layer) PDU is the segment (e.g., TCP segment)

(Layer 5 and above are referred to as data.)

Given a context pertaining to a specific layer, PDU is sometimes used as a synonym for its representation at that layer.

Proxim Inc.
Legacy: The manufacturer of radios used in 6400 series devices.

proxy (proxy server)
A proxy (also known as a proxy server) breaks the direct connection between sender and receiver. In other words, the proxy intercepts all requests for the server. If the proxy server can fulfill the request, it does so. If not, the request is forwarded to the server. A proxy can provide a performance advantage: By saving the results of requests for a certain amount of time, the proxy can speed subsequent requests for the same data. The savings result because the proxy is typically located on the same network as the user. A common use is an HTTP proxy for Web access. A proxy can provide a security advantage by breaking the direct connection between the sender and receiver. A proxy using Network Address Translation (NAT) broadcasts only one IP address for the entire organization to the internet. A proxy is one type of firewall. A proxy may also provide filtering. For example, certain users may be restricted from certain Web sites.

PSDN
Acronym for Public Switched Data Network.

Legacy: Packet Switched Data Network

PSK
Acronym for PreShared Key.

PU
Acronym for Physical Unit.

Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)
A set of hardware, software, people, policies, and procedures needed to create, manage, distribute, use, store, and revoke digital certificates. PKI digital certificates replace user names and passwords to streamline a login process.

Public Switched Data Networks (PSDN)
A public switched data network (PSDN) is a publicly-available packet-switched network, distinct from the PSTN.

Originally this term referred only to Packet Switch Stream (PSS), an X.25-based packet-switched network, mostly used to provide leased-line connections between local area networks and the Internet using permanent virtual circuits (PVCs).

Today, the term may refer not only to Frame Relay and Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), both providing PVCs, but also to Internet Protocol (IP), GPRS, and other packet-switching techniques.

Legacy: Packet Switched Data Networks (PSDN)

In a packet switched network, signals are digitized and divided into a number of data packets of a fixed length. Each packet has a source and destination address and network routers use the address information to send the packets through the network to their destination packet.

Pulse-code Modulation (PCM)
A common method for digitizing voice signals. The bandwidth required for a single digitized voice channel is 64 kilobits per second.

PXE
Acronym for Preboot eXecution Environment. .

Q

quality control (QC)
An established set of processes (e.g., inspection for defects or examine for deviation from design specifications) to ensure adequate quality, especially in manufactured products.

quality of service (QoS)
In the field of computer networking and other packet-switched wireless networks, the traffic engineering term quality of service (QoS) refers to resource reservation control mechanisms rather than the achieved service quality. Quality of service is the ability to provide different priority to different applications, users, or data flows, or to guarantee a certain level of performance to a data flow.

Quarter Video Graphics Array (QVGA)
A Quarter Video Graphics Array is a small form factor display, or screen, usually found on small screen electronic devices. It is 320 by 240 pixels; 1.33:1 aspect ratio.

Quick Start Guide (QSG)
An insert added to equipment shipping containers. A quick start guide usually contains images describing how to assemble or use a new device. Complete assembly and use instruction is normally contained in the new device user guide.

QVGA
Abbreviation for Quarter Video Graphics Array.

QWERTY
A common term used to describe a computer keyboard (or keypad) setup in which the first six letters on the second row are Q W E R T Y. The other types of computer keyboards or keypads are ABCD, in which the keys are shown on the keyboard in alphabetical order and numeric, in which there are only numbers and command keys visible on the keypad.

R

RA to RAN

Radio Frequency (RF)
Loosely defined, it represents an exchange of information between computer equipment where at least part of the communication uses radio transceivers in the exchange process rather than wire linked transceivers.

Radio Frequency Controller (RFC)
Legacy: A 6230 network controller has a radio and a Local Access Network (LAN) card and can support Radio Frequency Units (RFU's). The 6210 Network Controller also has a radio and LAN card but does not support RFU's. See Integrated Base Station (IBS).

Radio Frequency Data Communication (RFDC)
Legacy: The exchange of information between computer equipment, where at least part of the communication channel uses radio transceivers in the exchange process rather than wire linked transceivers.

Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)
Systems that read or write data to RF (radio frequency) tags that are present in a field projected from RFID equipment. Data consists of one or more bits, the purpose is usually to provide identification. Communication is via the radio spectrum through a variety of modulation and encoding schemes.

Radio Frequency Interference (RFI)
All computer equipment generates radio frequency signals. The FCC regulates the amount of RFI a computing device can leak past its shielding. A Class A device is sufficient for office use. A Class B is a more stringent classification for home equipment use.

Radio Frequency Interference (RFI) Shield
A metal shield enclosing the printed circuit boards of the printer or computer to prevent interference with radio and TV reception.

Radio Frequency Personal Computer (RFPC)
Legacy: A personal computer with a radio installed that connects to a networked device using radio frequency signals instead of network cables.

Radio Frequency Terminal or RF Terminal
Legacy: A device that an operator uses to communicate with the host computer. The RF terminal transmits data to and receives data from the Radio Frequency Unit (RFU) using radio waves.

Radio Frequency Unit (RFU)
Legacy: A device with a radio that allows 2-way communication between the RF terminals and a network controller. The RFU transmits data to and receives data from the RF terminals through frequency modulated radio waves.

RADIUS
Acronym for Remote Authentication Dial-In User System.

RAID array

RAID, an acronym for **Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks**, is a technology that provides increased storage reliability through redundancy, combining multiple relatively low-cost, less-reliable disk drives components into a logical unit where all drives in the array are interdependent.

RAID is used as an umbrella term for computer data storage schemes that can divide and replicate data among multiple disk drives. The schemes or architectures are named by the word RAID followed by a number (e.g., RAID 0, RAID 1). The various designs of RAID systems involve two key goals: increase data reliability and increase input/output performance. When multiple physical disks are set up to use RAID technology, they are said to be in a RAID array. This array distributes data across multiple disks, but the array is addressed by the operating system as one single disk. RAID can be set up to serve several different purposes.

RAM
Acronym for Random Access Memory.

RAMDrive
Present Day: A RAM disk or RAM drive is a block of RAM (primary storage or volatile memory) that a computer's software is treating as if the memory were a disk drive (secondary storage). It is sometimes referred to as a "virtual RAM drive" or "software RAM drive" to distinguish it from a "hardware RAM drive" that uses separate hardware containing RAM, which is a type of solid-state drive.

Legacy: Part of the computer's random access memory assigned to simulate a disk. RAMDrive was a feature of early MS-DOS devices.

Random Access Memory (RAM)
High-speed memory which holds a copy of the operating system, any currently executing application programs, and any data undergoing processing. A storage arrangement from which information can be retrieved with a speed that is independent of the location of the information in the storage.

REA to REF

Read-Only Memory (ROM)
Memory containing information that can be accessed (read) by the computer, but that cannot be changed by the computer (written to). ROM is non-volatile memory, which means that when the computer is turned off, it retains its contents. It is mainly used to distribute firmware (software that is very closely tied to specific hardware, and unlikely to need frequent updates).

Read Password
Legacy: A security option that enables you to create a network management level by means of a password. For example, the Read Password in combination with the correct IP address will authorize a local LAN Administrator to display only the WaveMANAGER/AP Monitor/Analyze windows for a specific 6520, but not to view or modify the 6520 Configuration. You can set the Read Password using the SNMP Setup window in the WaveMANAGER/AP program.

Read/Write Password
Legacy: A security option that enables you to create a network management level, by means of a password. For example, the 'Read/Write' password in combination with the correct IP address will authorize a Corporate LAN Administrator to display all WaveMANAGER/AP Monitor/Analyze windows and to display or modify the 6520 configuration. You can set the Read/Write password using the SNMP Setup window in the WaveMANAGER/AP program.

Real Time Clock (RTC)
A computer integrated circuit that maintains the current time. Although the term often refers to the circuit in personal computers, servers and embedded systems, RTCs are present in almost any electronic device which needs to keep accurate time.

The term is used to avoid confusion with ordinary hardware clocks which are signals that govern digital electronics, and do not count time in human units. Real Time Clock (RTC) should not be confused with real-time computing (RTC), which shares its three-letter acronym, but does not directly relate to time of day.

real mode
Legacy: Real mode, also called real address mode, is an operating mode of 80286 and later x86-compatible CPUs. Real mode is characterized by a 20 bit segmented memory address space (giving just over 1 MB of addressable memory) and unlimited direct software access to all memory and I/O addresses and peripheral hardware. The only way of currently running DOS applications in Real Mode from within newer versions of Windows is by using emulators.

real-time
The actual time during which events take place. In computers, real-time computing (RTC), or reactive computing, is the study of hardware and software systems that are subject to a "real-time constraint"—i.e., operational deadlines from event to system response.

reboot
To shut down and restart a computer operating system. Basically, a special reset signal to the processor is triggered, and based on the reason for the reset signal the shut-down procedure performs different functions. It may reset without performing any orderly shut-down processes (hard reboot) or perform an orderly shut-down process and warm boot (soft reboot).

Different versions of operating systems assign specific terms to boot sequences. For example, hard reboot, cold reboot, cold boot, cold start, restart and soft reboot, warm reboot, warm boot, warm start, warm restart, etc.

Receive Data (RD)
A serial (RS232) signal used to accept data from another computer or device.

Received Signal Strength Indication (RSSI)
In an 802.11 system RSSI is the relative received signal strength in a wireless environment, in arbitrary units.

RSSI can be used internally in a wireless networking card to determine when the amount of radio energy in the channel is below a certain threshold at which point the network card is Clear To Send (CTS). Once the card is clear to send, a packet of information can be sent.

recursive
Relating to an activity that can repeat itself indefinitely or until a specified condition is met. For example, see recursive (indefinitely) and see recursive three times (specified condition).

Red, Green, Blue (RGB)
The color model for generating colors on a computer display using red, green and blue dots of varying intensity. If all three are on high, the result is white. If all three are off, the result is black.

RGB is a device-dependent color model: different devices detect or reproduce a given RGB value differently, since the color elements (such as phosphors) and their response to the individual R, G, and B levels vary from manufacturer to manufacturer, or even in the same device over time. Thus an RGB value does not define the same color across devices without some kind of color management.

redirector
Network redirector, provide access to file systems and printers on other computers on a network, translating between protocols as required.

COM port redirector, for Windows operating systems, relay serial data between a "virtual" COM port and a serial device server or modem server on a network.

redundant
A system can contain a redundant component such as an Access Point or RAID array. The purpose of the redundant entity would be a hot swap from the Primary entity to the Secondary entity in the event the Primary entity ceases operation without notice.

Exactly like my uncle who wore a belt <u>and</u> suspenders, just in case one failed.

reflashing
Reflashing and flashing are terms used for the process of replacing the existing operating system version with a newer or older operating system version. As the operating system is stored in on-board flash memory, this may be one origin of the term "reflashing".

reflective LCD
Ambient light is used to illuminate the display in a reflective LCD, in which a reflector is combined with the rear polarizer. These displays work best in a well-lighted environment. See also Transflective LCD and Transmissive LCD.

REG to REV

Registered Trademark
A trademark registered with the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The registering of a trademark provides notice to the public of the ownership of the trademark. Benefits of a registered trademark include a presumption of nationwide ownership of the trademark and exclusive rights to use the trademark in connection with the goods or services, per the trademark registration.

registry
In Microsoft Windows operating systems the Registry is a single file used for keeping such information as what hardware is attached, what system options have been selected, how computer memory is set up, and what application programs are to be present when the operating system is started. Most information in the Registry is automatically generated, such as when a program is installed or when program parameters are changed by the user.

However, the Registry can also be manually edited with the regedit.exe utility or alternative registry editing applications. Errors entered into the registry using any registry editing utility can make the device inoperative.

remapping
The act of assigning or redefining the meaning or use of a computer component. For example, remapping the keyboard or keypad on Honeywell mobile devices refers to assigning a different symbol or letter for a key.

remote booting
The technique of downloading, from a server to a PC, the programs and data required to initialize and execute the PC's operating system and network connection.

remote vs. local
In a network, remote refers to resources not connected directly to a computer as opposed to local which are resources directly connected.

Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service (RADIUS)
Remote Authentication Dial In User Service (RADIUS) is a networking protocol that provides centralized Authentication, Authorization, and Accounting (AAA) management for computers to connect and use a network service. RADIUS serves three functions:

1. to authenticate users or devices before granting them access to a network,
2. to authorize those users or devices for certain network services and
3. to account for usage of those services.

Remote File System (RFS)
One of many distributed file system network protocols that allow one computer to use the files and peripherals of another as if they were local. Developed by Bell Laboratories.

Remote Installation Services (RIS)
Allows an administrator to install the Windows operating system to client computers from a centralized location. RIS can also be used to distribute program updates and drivers.

On Windows 2003 servers, two services are required to provide Remote Installation Services: DHCP and Remote Installation Service. The Remote Installation Server doubles as a proxy DHCP server to provide Boot Server and Filename instructions to clients.

Remote Job Entry (RJE)
Remote job entry is the term used to describe the process of sending jobs to Mainframe computers from remote workstations, and by extension the process of receiving output from mainframe jobs at a remote workstation.

The terms Remote Batch and Remote Job Processing are also used for RJE facilities.

Remote Link Test
Present Day: See Ping function.

Legacy: A WaveLAN diagnostics option of the WaveMANAGER/AP program. You can use the Remote Link Test to analyze the Link Quality between a remote 6520 and a station connected to the selected 6520 device. This option is often used to investigate wireless outdoor links, or to analyze the Link Quality of wireless stations in a remote network.

Remote Management Utility (RMU)
A remote management utility that is included on (CE 5 or greater) mobile devices manufactured by LXE (now Honeywell) after April 2007. The RMU can control mobile device reboot, storage RAM adjustment, real-time updates and Wavelink Avalanche Enabler properties.

Remote Monitoring (RMON)
A network management protocol that supports monitoring and protocol analysis of LANs. It is an industry standard specification that provides much of the functionality offered by proprietary network analyzers. RMON agents are built into many high-end switches and routers.

Remote Procedure Call (RPC)
A set of software tools developed by a consortium of manufacturers and designed to assist developers in creating distributed applications. The tools automatically generate the code for both sides of the program (client and server). An RPC is initiated by the client, which sends a request message to a known remote server to execute a specified procedure with supplied parameters. The remote server sends a response to the client, and the application continues its process.

Request For Comments (RFC)
A document from the InterNIC (an agency overseeing network information) that contains suggestions and proposals for network implementations or specifications.

Request to Send (RTS)
A serial (RS232-C) signal used in the exchange of data between the computer and a serial printer or modem.

response time
The elapsed time between generation of an inquiry at a computer and receipt of a response at the same computer.

restart
Resetting a mobile device without turning it off (also called warm boot or soft reset). To restart most desktop computers, press [Ctrl+Alt+Del] while the computer is on. See also boot, reboot, cold boot.

retries
To try again, such as an attempt to enter a password correctly.

Return to Zero (RZ)
Return to Zero represents the "zero" between each bit in a neutral or rest condition, such as a zero amplitude in pulse amplitude modulation (PAM), zero phase shift in phase-shift keying (PSK), or mid-frequency in frequency-shift keying (FSK). The "zero" condition is typically halfway between the significant condition representing a 1 bit and the other significant condition representing a 0 bit.

revision notice
A listing of additions, deletions and changes (in general terms, not explicit to page and line number) since the last publication of a user manual.

RF to RG

RF
Acronym for **Radio Frequency**.

RF computer
Legacy: A device that transmits data to and receives data from the Legacy radio frequency unit (RFU)] **Present Day**: Access Point through frequency modulated radio waves. This device enables the user to interact with the host computer.

RF configuration
Refers to mobile computers with a radio card and antenna which transmit data for processing as it is collected, rather than collecting the data and storing it for processing at a later time. See also batch configuration.

RFDC
Acronym for Radio Frequency Data Communication.

RFDC system
A Radio Frequency Data Communications system that uses radios to make the final link to the mobile devices and allows the users to roam while maintaining real-time communication with a host application. Also known as RFDC Network.

RFI
Acronym for Radio Frequency Interference.

RFID
Acronym for Radio Frequency IDentification.

RF Link
A communication link that uses radio transceivers to transfer information.

RFPC
Legacy: Acronym for Radio Frequency Personal Computer.

RFS
Acronym for Remote File System.

RF terminal
A Legacy device. See RF Computer.

RFTerm
RFTerm® allows users to connect to applications running on IBM® 3270, AS/400 and VT hosts from a Microsoft® Windows® based mobile computer over a wireless TCP/IP data network. RFTerm can be used to directly communicate with host applications. Users can connect and log on to the host applications without the need for an intermediary device.

RFU
Legacy: Acronym for Radio Frequency Unit.

RGB
Acronym for Red, Green, Blue.

RI to RP

RI
The Ring Indicator pin on a serial port.

RIP
Abbreviation for Routing Information Protocol.

RIS
Acronym for Remote Installation Service.

RJ-11
A standard six conductor modular jack or plug that is used on most telephone networks and direct-connect modems.

RJ-45
A standard 8 conductor modular jack or plug used for data communications and increasing use with telephones. The wire may be twisted or flat though flat will only work up to 19.2 Kbps.

RJE
Acronym for Remote Job Entry.

RMON
Abbreviation for Remote Monitoring.

Roaming
Roaming is a function that enables mobile devices to migrate between different physical locations within the WLAN environment. The roaming functionality monitors the communications quality with the access points and, if required, automatically connects to another access point to maintain the network connection.

Roam Through Domains
Within a wireless network, mobile users can attach to any same-domain Access Point (AP) within range. When the roaming device leaves the wireless coverage range of one AP and enters the coverage range of another with the same domain setting, the roaming device automatically switches APs. This search and switch occurs in hundreds of milliseconds and is transparent to the user. The user maintains all current network connections and user traffic is routed through the new AP.

RoHS
Acronym for Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances. A European Union (EU) directive restricting the use of six hazardous materials in the manufacture of various types of electronic and electrical equipment. It is closely linked with the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive (WEEE).

ROM
Acronym for Read Only Memory.

ROM-DOS
Legacy: Datalight Disk Operating System, see Disk Operating System.

root directory

Present Day: Root directory pertains to the folder on a Windows (GUI) formatted disk at the 'top' of the folder structure. All sub-folders on the disk connect directly or indirectly to the root folder. In a Windows (GUI) OS, the root folder on drive C is referred to as C colon. Commonly referred to as 'root'.

Legacy: The directory on a disk at the 'top' of the directory structure. All subdirectories on the disk connect directly or indirectly to the root directory. In DOS, the root directory on drive C is referred to as C colon backslash. Commonly referred to as 'root'.

router

A router is an electronic device that interconnects two or more computer networks, and selectively interchanges packets of data between them. A router is a networking device whose software and hardware are customized to the tasks of routing and forwarding information. A router has two or more network interfaces, which may be to different physical types of network (such as copper cables, fiber, or wireless) or different network standards. Each network interface is a specialized device that converts electric signals from one form to another.

router table

A list of IDs stored in a router. When multiple routers are used in a large collection of interconnected networks, the routers exchange information about target system addresses, so that each router can build up a table showing the preferred paths between any two systems on the interconnected networks.

Routing Information Protocol (RIP)

The protocol that routers use to exchange information regarding the location of different routers in local and wide area networks. As such it is classified as an interior gateway protocol (IGP).

RPC

Acronym for Remote Procedure Call.

RS to RW

RS232

Electronics Industries Association (EIA) Recommended Standard 232-C (RS232C, or RS232 for short) that defines a standard way of transmitting serial data by wire. One use of RS232 is to connect a mobile device to a tethered (wired) bar code decoding device.

RS232C

RS232C is a long-established standard ("C" is the current version) that describes the physical interface and protocol for relatively low-speed serial data communication between computers and related devices. It was defined by an industry trade group, the Electronic Industries Association (EIA), originally for teletypewriter devices.

RS-485

An Electronics Industry Association (EIA) standard for multipoint communications. A common type is a twisted pair DB-9 connector. By using lower-impedance drivers and receivers, more nodes per line can be supported than with other connectors.

Digital communications networks implementing the EIA-485 standard can be used effectively over long distances and in electrically noisy environments. Multiple receivers may be connected to such a network in a linear, multi-drop configuration. These characteristics make such networks useful in industrial environments and similar applications.

RTC

Acronym for Real Time Clock.

RTS

Acronym for Request to Send.

RX to RZ

Rx
Abbreviation for Receive.

Rx Busy
Abbreviation for Receive Busy.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller receives a busy message from the host computer.

Rx CMD
Abbreviation for Receive Command.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a command message.

Rx Conn
Abbreviation for Receive Connection.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a transport layer connection confirmation from the host.

Rx CRC
Abbreviation for Receive Cyclic Redundancy Check.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a frame containing an invalid cyclic redundancy check (CRC) from the host.

Rx Data
Abbreviation for Receive Data.

Legacy: LDS I: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller receives a data message (S type) from the host computer.

Legacy: LDS II: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a transport layer data indicator from the host.

Rx Data/Cnf
Abbreviation for Receive Data/Confirmation.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a transport layer data request requiring a confirmation from the host.

Rx Disc
Abbreviation for Receive Disconnect.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a transport layer disconnect indication from the host.

Rx Errors Invalid Character
Abbreviation for Receive Errors Invalid Character.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller receives a message with invalid characters from the host.

Rx Errors Long Frame
Abbreviation for Receive Errors Long Frame.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller receives a message containing too many characters from the host.

Rx Err Resp
Abbreviation for Receive Error Response.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller receives an error response message from the host.

Rx Final
Abbreviation for Receive Final.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when a network controller or terminal receives a final message.

Rx Frmr
Abbreviation for Receive Frame Reject.

Legacy: LDS II: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a frame reject (unnumbered frame) from the host.

Legacy: NC and Terminal: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a frame reject.

Rx I
Abbreviation for Receive Information.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives an information frame.

Rx I Frame
Abbreviation for Receive I Frame.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives an information frame (I type) from the host.

Rx I + S + U
Abbreviation for Receive Information + Supervisory + Unnumbered.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives an information, supervisory, or unnumbered frame from the host.

Rx Nm Data
Abbreviation for Receive Network Management Data.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a transport layer network management data indication from the host.

Rx Other
Abbreviation for Receive Other.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a message with an unknown format.

Rx Overflow
Abbreviation for Receive Overflow.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a frame from the host that is too long.

Rx Overruns
Abbreviation for Receive Overruns.

Legacy: A 3270 and 5250 counter that increments when the network controller fails to move an input character in time for the next character to be received from the host.

Rx Poll
Abbreviation for Receive Poll.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a poll frame.

Rx Rej
Abbreviation for Receive Reject.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a reject frame (Rej type) out of sequence from the host computer.

Rx RNR
Abbreviation for Receive Not Ready.

Legacy: LDS II: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a receive not ready frame (RNR type) from the host.

Legacy: NC and Terminal: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a receive not ready frame.

Rx RR
Abbreviation for Receive Ready Receive.

Legacy: LDS II: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a receive ready frame (RR type) from the host.

Legacy: NC and Terminal: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a receive ready frame.

Rx RSP
Abbreviation for Receive Response.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a response frame.

Rx SABME
Abbreviation for Set Asynchronous Balance Mode Extended.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a set asynchronous balance mode extended message.

Rx SREJ
Abbreviation for Receive Selective Reject.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a selective reject frame.

Rx Test
Abbreviation for Receive Test.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message test counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives a test message.

Rx T + P
Abbreviation for Receive Text + Protocol.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller receives a text (T) or protocol (P) message from the host computer.

Rx UA
Abbreviation for Receive Unnumbered Acknowledgment.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal receives an unnumbered acknowledgment frame.

Rx Diversity
Acronym for *Receive Diversity*. Applies to a mobile device with a main antenna and an auxiliary antenna. A parameter that can be set in the SCU that determines which antenna will be used to receive packets from the Access Point.

RZ
Acronym for Return to Zero.

S

S to SER

S frame
See supervisory frame.

SAA
Acronym for Systems Application Architecture.

scalability
The ability of a system to grow as the user's needs grow, such as the number of computers supported, the area covered, the amount of data transmitted, etc.

scanner
General: A device that enables a computer to read a printed or handwritten page.

Specific Use: A bar code scanner reads bar code labels printed on paper or similar material. All scanners integrated into mobile devices (or **tethered** to or connected wirelessly i.e., Bluetooth) are bar code scanners.

scroll mode communication
A communication mode where the computer allows data entry on only one line.

SCSI
Acronym for Small Computer System Interface.

SCU
Acronym for System Configuration Utility or Summit Client Utility.

DOS: System Configuration Utility, a software application for DOS computers that allowed the user to set DOS operating parameters using manufacturer-defined boundaries.

Summit: Summit Client Utility, a software application that allows the user to configure parameters for the Summit radio currently offered with Honeywell mobile devices.

SD
Acronym for Secure Digital.

SDLC
Acronym for Synchronous Data Link Control.

Sealed-Lead Acid (SLA)
A sealed battery consisting of lead plates and acid electrolyte. SLA batteries are quite heavy for the amount of power generated compared to other portable batteries. SLA batteries are designed for long, constant charging and heavy, yet infrequent, discharge. SLA batteries can hold a charge for an extended period of time, often a year or more. SLA batteries are inexpensive. When stored in a discharged or partially discharged state, a chemical reaction called sulfation occurs, reducing battery capacity and life span.

Secure Digital (SD)
A secure digital memory card is a non-volatile, solid state, memory device about the size of a postage stamp. They are known for fast data transfer.

Secure Digital I/O Card (SDIO)
An SDIO card is an advanced form of an SD card. SDIO cards were created to fill a growing demand for multimedia content. In effect, an SDIO card is an amalgam of an SD card and an I/O device. This kind of combination is increasingly found in portable electronics devices, especially as those devices offer more and more high-definition or high-resolution features and consequently demand more and more memory.

Secure Shell (SSH)
Secure Shell or SSH is a network protocol that allows data to be exchanged using a secure channel between two networked devices. The two major versions of the protocol are referred to as SSH1 or SSH-1 and SSH2 or SSH-2. Used primarily on Linux and Unix based systems to access shell accounts, SSH was designed as a replacement for Telnet and other insecure remote shells, which send information, notably passwords, in plain text, rendering them susceptible to packet analysis. The encryption used by SSH is intended to provide confidentiality and integrity of data over an unsecured network, such as the Internet.

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)
The SSL session starts when the server sends its public key to the browser. The browser uses this key to generate a random secret key. The secret key is sent back to the server allowing a secret key exchange for the session. SSL was developed by Netscape. The merger of SSL with other protocols and authentication methods has resulted in **TLS**.

self-discharge
The discharge of battery power during periods of storage or non-use.

Sequenced Packet Exchange (SPX)
A transport level protocol of the OSI model used in computer networks. See also OSI Layer 4 – Transport.

serial
The handling of data bits one after the other.

Serial Input/Output (SIO)
The electronic method of serial data transmission.

Serial Line IP (SLIP)
SLIP uses standard asynchronous lines to transfer IP datagrams. The SLIP provided by Sockets is compatible with that used on UNIX systems. Error checking is provided by checksums that are part of IP, TCP and UDP.

serial bar code scanner
A bar code scanner which attaches through a computer's serial port. Bar code scanned data is returned to the computer through the connected serial port.

serial communications
A communications technique that uses as few as two interconnecting wires to send bits one after another.

serial interface
An interface between systems or system components in which information is transmitted sequentially, one unit at a time. The transmitted bits are reassembled, at the receiving computer and stored in the computer's memory to wait for further processing.

serial port
The communications port to which a serial device, such as a keyboard, a mouse or a serial printer, can be attached.

See also: USB port.

server
The computer or device that manages the network resources. For example, a print server manages one or more printers.

The word 'server' typically designates computer types intended for running software applications under the heavy demand of a network environment. In client–server configurations one or more machines, either computers or computer appliances, share information with each other with one acting as a host for the other.

Server Message Block (SMB)
Also known as *Common Internet File System (CIFS)*. Operates as an application-layer network protocol mainly used to provide shared access to files, printers, serial ports, and miscellaneous communications between nodes on a network. It also provides an authenticated inter-process communication mechanism. Most usage of SMB involves computers running Microsoft Windows, where it was known as 'Microsoft Windows Network' before the subsequent introduction of Active Directory.

Service Set
Service Set means all the devices associated with a specific local or enterprise 802.11 wireless Local Area Network (LAN).

Service Set Identifier (SSID)
The network name of a wireless 802.11 network. All of the wireless devices on a Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN) must employ the same case-sensitive SSID in order to communicate with the network.

servlet
A Servlet is a Java class in Java EE that conforms to the Java Servlet API, a protocol by which a Java class may respond to HTTP requests. They are not tied to a specific client-server protocol, but are most often used with this protocol. The word "Servlet" is often used in the meaning of "HTTP Servlet"

A servlet usually refers to a Java application that runs on a Web server or application server and provides server side processing, typically to access a database.

SES to SLI

session
Network session: Sessions are logical states between two addressed network units that support a succession of transmissions between them. Sessions can be permanent and automatically started during initialization or established on an as-needed basis. Concurrent sessions can share the same physical devices and communication links.

Program session: The time during which a program is running. For example, a DOS session is the time during which the user executes DOS commands or runs a DOS program.

Login session: The period of activity between a user logging in and logging out of a (multi-user) system.

session layer
The fifth layer of the OSI. It is responsible for the security and administrative tasks of communicating.

session manager
A device that maintains or serves Telnet sessions between single or multiple hosts and computers in an 802.11 system.

After the boot process is finished, the program resides in memory and can be seen running in the Windows Task Manager. It then waits for either winlogon.exe or csrss.exe to end. If processes occur "normally", Windows is shut down. If the processes do not end in an expected fashion, smss.exe may hang the system.

set
The SNMP manager function that changes the value of an SNMP variable.

See also: get.

setup
Many applications loaded on Honeywell mobile devices can be 'setup' to user preference after installation is complete.

Present Day: Installation (or setup) of a program (including drivers, plugins, etc.) is the act of putting the program onto a computer system so that it can be executed. Because the requisite process varies for each program and each computer, many programs (including operating systems) come with a general-purpose or dedicated installer – a specialized program which automates most of the tasks required for their installation.

Legacy: Setup typically refers to the program that is used to load the CMOS data base with input from the user. Setup sets the date, time, and configuration of disk drives installed on the system.

Shielded Twisted Pair (STP)
Two or more insulated wires that are twisted together and then wrapped in a cable with metallic braid or foil to prevent interference and offer noise-free transmission.

Signal Level
The signal level indicates the strength of the wireless signal as received at the wireless receiver.

Signal Quality Error (SQE)
The IEEE term for a collision.

Signal to Noise Ratio (SNR)
The Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) is the primary diagnostic term for the power ratio between a signal (meaningful information) and the background noise (unwanted signal).

SIMM
Acronym for Single In-line Memory Module.

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
The Internet e-mail protocol used to transfer electronic mail between hosts.

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP)
An internetwork management protocol designed to give a user the capability to remotely manage a computer network by polling and setting managed system values and monitoring network events.

SNMP is composed of three elements: the MIB, the manager, and the agent. The agent runs on each node (or networked device) on the network. It collects network and terminal information as specified in the MIB. The manager is located on the host computer for the network. Its main role is to poll the agents for certain requested information. SNMP requires TCP/IP communications protocol. Each agent or node on the network is assigned a unique Internet Protocol address. SNMP operates over the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) which provides a connectionless service for exchanging messages while avoiding the overhead (and reliability) of TCP.

Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)
A message base protocol based on XML. SOAP uses XML syntax to send text commands across the Internet using HTTP.

Single In-line Memory Module (SIMM)
A module containing memory chips that is added to a computer to increase RAM size. A SIMM is a memory device that consists of a printed circuit board (PCB) with a single row of contact points and several memory chips, usually DRAM, attached to the PCB. The PCB board provides the connection between the multiple memory chips and the computer system in a single component versus the numerous components required when using individual chips.

SIP
Abbreviation for Software Input Panel on Honeywell mobile devices.

Site Monitor
Legacy: A WaveLAN diagnostics option of the WaveMANAGER/CLIENT program that enabled the user to display the communications quality of multiple 6520 units simultaneously. The Site Monitor can be used to investigate the overall coverage of a WaveLAN network, and to perform site verifications.

SLA
Acronym for Sealed Lead-Acid battery.

SLIP
Acronym for Serial Line Internet Protocol.

SMA to SSL

Small Computer System Interface (SCSI)
A parallel interface (drive) for attaching devices such as disk drives and printers (currently obsolete). Provides a faster data transfer rate than standard serial and parallel ports.

SMB
Acronym for Server Message Block.

SMTP
Acronym for Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.

SNA
Acronym for System Network Architecture.

SNADS
Acronym for System Network Architecture Distribution Services.

SNMP
Acronym for Simple Network Management Protocol.

SNR
Acronym for Signal-to-Noise Ratio.

SOAP
Acronym for Simple Object Access Protocol.

socket
A socket is a software object that connects an application to a network protocol.

Software flow control
Software flow control is a method of flow control used in computer data links, especially RS232 serial. It uses special codes, transmitted in-band, over the primary communications channel. These codes are generally called XOFF and XON (from "transmit off" and "transmit on", respectively). Thus, "software flow control" is sometimes called "XON/XOFF flow control". This is in contrast to flow control via dedicated out-of-band signals — "hardware flow control" — such as RS232 RTS/CTS.

Software Input Panel (SIP)
An on-screen keyboard that displays an image of a full keyboard on a mobile device with a small display (monitor/screen). Another input device, such as a mouse (finger or stylus on a touch screen) can be used to operate each virtual key to enter text, numbers and alternate keyboard characters.

Depending on the operating system, the SIP may also be termed a Software Keyboard or On-screen Keyboard.

software (S/W)
Collection of computer programs and related data that provide the instructions telling a computer what to do. Types of software include system software (operating system), device drivers, and application programs along with many other types of software.

Spanning Tree
An advanced Bridge Setup option for complex network topologies that enables the user to enhance data traffic efficiency and eliminate the possibility of data loops. With the spanning tree algorithm, all bridges on the LAN exchange special configuration messages that allow them to:

- Elect a single bridge among all bridges in the connected LAN segments to be the root bridge.
- Calculate the distance of the shortest path to the Root Bridge.
- Elect a 'Designated Bridge' in each LAN segment that will forward packets between that LAN segment and the Root Bridge.
- Select a 'Root Port' among all ports of the bridge unit.

The spanning tree algorithm enables bridges to calculate a loop-free subset of the LAN topology (a tree) that provides the most efficient level of connectivity between every pair of physically connected Local Area Network segments. If the 'shortest data path' fails, (for example as a result of a physical breakdown), the Spanning Tree will automatically rebuild the topology within the confines of the available bridged LAN components.

Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
See Spanning Tree.

SPP
Acronym for Standard Parallel Port.

Spread Spectrum
A radio data transmission modulation technique by which the transmitted signal is spread over a bandwidth wider than the information bandwidth. Spread spectrum bands are designated by government regulatory agencies and require no user license. The opposite approach is narrowband.

Spread Spectrum Direct Sequence (SSDS)
Present Day: Direct-sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) is a modulation technique. As with other spread spectrum technologies, the transmitted signal takes up more bandwidth than the information signal that is being modulated. The name 'spread spectrum' comes from the fact that the carrier signals occur over the full bandwidth (spectrum) of a device's transmitting frequency.

Legacy: Spread Spectrum Direct Sequence (SSDS).

Spread Spectrum Frequency Hopping (SSFH)
Present Day: Frequency-hopping spread spectrum (FHSS) is a method of transmitting radio signals by rapidly switching a carrier among many frequency channels, using a pseudorandom sequence known to both transmitter and receiver. It is utilized as a multiple access method in the frequency-hopping code division multiple access (FH-CDMA) scheme.

Legacy: Spread Spectrum Frequency Hopping (SSFH).

See Frequency Hopping (FH).

SPX
Acronym for Sequenced Packet Exchange.

SQE
Acronym for Signal Quality Error.

SQL
Acronym for Structured Query Language.

SRAM
Acronym for Static Random Access Memory.

SS
Acronym for Spread Spectrum.

SSDS
Acronym for Spread Spectrum Direct Sequence.

SSFH
Acronym for Spread Spectrum Frequency Hopping.

SSL
Acronym for Secure Sockets Layer.

SSLA
Acronym for Small Sealed Lead-Acid battery.

STA to SU

Standard Parallel Port (SPP)
The original configuration of the parallel port as opposed to Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) or Extended Capabilities Port (ECP) which provide faster transfers.

start bit
A data bit used in asynchronous transmission to signal the beginning of a character and indicate that the channel is in use. It is a space signal lasting only for the duration of 1 bit. See stop bit, parity.

start menu
See Windows Start Menu.

static memory
A computer memory entity that contains fixed information and retains its programmed state as long as the power is on.

Static Random Access Memory (SRAM)
SRAM is a high speed, special purpose memory device used to implement cache memory. These devices are generally much faster than the more common DRAM's and do not need a refresh cycle. They are also more bulky and expensive.

station address
Present Day: See MAC Address and SSID.

Legacy: The station address is a unique identification designator stored in each WaveLAN card and 6520. The addressing system used for station addresses conforms to the universal MAC addressing convention. The station address is a 12 digit, alphanumeric code, arranged as 6 digit pairs of hexadecimal numbers.

station name
Present Day: The station name is stored in the operating system control panel. In Honeywell mobile devices, see control panels About and Bluetooth. See Device Name (About), Computer Friendly Name (Bluetooth).

Legacy: The station name is an optional parameter that may be used to designate WaveLAN devices in the network. The name can help to identify a device in one of the WaveLAN diagnostic utilities. A station name can consist of up to 31 alphanumeric characters.

STN
Acronym for Super Twist Nematic. See also Color Super-Twist Nematic (CSTN) and Double-layer Super-Twist Nematic (DSTN).

stop bit
A data bit used in asynchronous transmission to signal the end of a character and indicate that the channel is idle. It is a mark signal lasting at least for the duration of 1 bit. See start bit, parity.

STP
Acronym for Shielded Twisted Pair or Spanning Tree Protocol.

strobe
In computer or memory technology, a strobe is a signal that is sent that validates data or other signals on adjacent parallel lines.

StrongARM
Present Day: Replaced by Intel XScale family of processors.

Legacy: An Intel family of processors aimed designed for handheld devices. StrongArm processors are designed for power, speed and reduced power consumption. Originally, this technology was developed by Digital Equipment Corporation (DEC) and Advanced RISC Machine. Intel later purchased DEC's chip manufacturing facilities.

strong password
A password that is harder to crack, either by human or computer attack. A longer password is stronger than a shorter password. Mixing numeric digits with upper and lower case letters and special characters (#, $, %, etc) makes the password stronger. Strong passwords help protect against dictionary attacks.

Structured Query Language (SQL)
A standard language for defining, accessing, manipulating and controlling relational databases. It offers program independence between databases and using clients.

stylus
A pen-shaped non-electronic pointer, used to input data to a touch sensitive screen (monitor) equipped mobile device. Plural: styli and styluses. Honeywell mobile devices have touch screens and require styli.

Legacy: An electronic pen-shaped device used to input data to a pen computer.

subdirectory
A directory within another directory, below the root directory. Directories are simulated file folders on a digital device.

Listing: A list of the files stored on a disk or part of a disk, below the root.

Windows: A portion of a drive or another directory, in other words, a simulated file folder on the disk, below the root. Windows device users use the term sub-folders. Windows has replaced the term subdirectory with the term sub-folder. The folder can also be referred to as the root. A folder contained inside another folder is called a subfolder or subdirectory. Together, the folders form a hierarchy, or tree structure.

DOS: A command (dir) that is used to query a disk or a part of a disk for a list of files, in directories below the root.

subnet
A subnet is a logically visible sub-division of an IP Network. The practice of dividing a network into subnetworks is called subnetting that has been divided by means of routers or gateways.

All computers that belong to a subnet are addressed with a common, identical, most-significant bit-group in their IP address. This results in the logical division of an IP address into two fields, a network or routing prefix and the rest field, which is a host number or interface identifier. The rest of the field is computer or network interface specific.

subnet mask
The netmask is a bitmask that can be used to separate the bits of the network identifier from the bits of the host identifier. It is often written in the same notation used to denote IP addresses. Subnet masking is a mask using IP addresses that enables a network to act as if it were multiple networks (or subnets) connected by a router. Each subnet has a range of IP addresses that identifies the messages meant for that subnet. When a router receives a message, it reads the IP address and sends the message to the subnet that has that range of IP addresses.

subpixel
Three elements, one red, one green, and one blue (RGB), that make up a pixel on a color LCD (display or monitor). The display driver in the computer sets subpixels independently; each may emit a different degree of brightness.

sulfation
Chemical reaction where lead sulfate in a lead acid battery converts to a more stable crystalline form, coating the battery's plates. Crystalline lead sulfate does not conduct electricity and cannot be converted back into lead and lead oxide under normal charging conditions.

Summit Client Utility (SCU)
Present Day: A software application that allows the user to configure parameters for the Summit radio installed in Honeywell mobile devices.

Legacy: Cisco radio, USB radio, Odyssey radio, OmniNet radio, Lucent radio, Proxim radio, plus many others designed for the 900MHz radio and Narrowband radios through the years.

Super Twist Nematic (STN)
A technique for improving LCD screens by twisting light rays. See also Color Super-Twist Nematic (CSTN) and Double-layer Super-Twist Nematic (DSTN).

Super VGA (SVGA)
A graphics standard offering greater resolution than Video Graphic Array (VGA) and 16 million colors, although the number of colors displayed may be limited by the amount or type of video memory installed.

supervisory frame
A frame that contains control information for an established communication link. An example of the control information in a supervisory frame is a busy channel message or an acknowledgment to an information frame. Also known as S Frame.

supplicant
The client-side (often third party) software package that communicates with an 802.1x server and a RADIUS server to confirm a user's identity.

suspend
The state a mobile device may enter after a certain period of time in order to conserve power. In the suspend state, the CPU may be stopped and features such as speakers and backlights are off, however, data is maintained. See also power management, critical suspend.

SV to SY

SVGA
Acronym for Super VGA.

S/W
Abbreviation for Software.

swap
To move one emulation or window to the foreground and another emulation or window to the background. See also toggle.

See hot-swap.

Switched Point to Point (SWPP)
Communication between two fixed points that must be established by dialing over a telephone line.

Switched Virtual Circuit (SVC)
A virtual circuit (VC) makes a logical connection between an X.25 DTE and an X.25 DCE. SVEs are analogous to dial-up lines; that is, they allow a particular X.25 DTE to establish a connection with different X.25 DTEs on a per-call basis.

SWPP
Abbreviation for Switched Point to Point.

synchronous
Having a constant time interval between successive bits, characters or events.

Synchronous Data Link Control (SDLC)
A discipline for the management of information transfer over a data communications link. A protocol that transports data and commands in order to control the flow of information between devices.

synchronous communication link
A medium where synchronization occurs on a character (or byte) basis with no precise time interval between bytes of information.

synchronous system
A system in which the sending and receiving instruments are operating continuously at substantially the same frequency, and are maintained in a desired phase relationship.

System Applications Architecture (SAA)
A set of specifications written by IBM describing how users, application programs, and communication programs interface. SAA represents an attempt to standardize the look and feel of applications and the methods they use to communicate.

System Configuration Utility (SCU)
Present Day: Replaced by many Windows or application-specific configuration utilities.

Legacy: A software application for DOS computers that allowed the user to set DOS operating parameters using manufacturer-defined boundaries.

system disk
A disk that contains the files that comprise the operating system and that are used to boot the computer. Any physical disk can be formatted as a system disk.

Most current PC firmware permits booting from a USB drive, allowing the launch of an operating system from a bootable flash drive. Such a configuration is known as a Live USB.

system manager

Present Day: A system administrator, systems administrator, or sysadmin, is a person employed to maintain and operate a computer system and/or network. System administrators may be members of an information technology (IT) or Electronics and Communication Engineering department.

The duties of a system administrator are wide-ranging, and vary widely from one organization to another. Sysadmins are usually charged with installing, supporting, and maintaining servers or other computer systems, and planning for and responding to service outages and other problems. Other duties may include scripting or light programming, project management for systems-related projects, supervising or training computer operators, and being the consultant for computer problems beyond the knowledge of technical support staff. To perform their job well, a system administrator must demonstrate a blend of technical skills and responsibility.

Legacy: A person responsible for configuring and monitoring the network.

System Network Architecture (SNA)
The description of the logical structure, formats, protocols, and operational sequences of transmitting information units through the communications system. A proprietary networking architecture used by IBM and IBM-compatible mainframe computers.

System Network Architecture Distribution Services (SNADS)
An IBM protocol that allows the distribution of electronic mail and attached documents through a System Network Architecture (SNA) network.

System Services Control Point (SSCP)
A central site that controls a System Network Architecture network.

T

TA to TF

tag
Legacy: A physical component of an RFID system affixed to an item (example: a pallet of goods) to provide information about the item (example: the contents of the pallet). The tag consists of a transmitter/receiver pair (or transceiver) plus the information storage system.

TCID
Acronym for Terminal Connect ID. See Terminal ID.

T-connector
Present Day: See CAT5 cable.

Legacy: A coaxial cable connector, shaped like a T, that connects two thin Ethernet cables while supplying an additional connector for a network interface card.

TCP
Acronym for Transmission Control Protocol.

TCP/IP
Acronym for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.

TCP/UDP
Acronym for Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol.

TE
Acronym for Terminal Emulation or Terminal Emulator.

Telnet
A TCP/IP application layer software that provides remote log-in services. A remote access terminal protocol that allows network users to log into and use a remote computer system as though they were directly connected to that system.

The term telnet may also refer to the software that implements the client part of the protocol. Telnet client applications are available for virtually all computer platforms.

Telnet is also used as a verb. To telnet means to establish a connection with the Telnet protocol, either with command line client or with a programmatic interface.

Telnet Client
Runs on the computer and converts characteristics of the real terminal to network virtual terminals.

Telnet Server
Runs on the host and interacts with the user application programs by acting as a surrogate terminal.

Temporal Key Integrity Protocol (TKIP)
TKIP scrambles the keys using a hashing algorithm and, by adding an integrity checking feature, ensures the keys have not been tampered with. TKIP can be used to enhance WEP by providing a method that securely alters the WEP key with every data packet. Designed to prevent WEP key attacks.

TKIP is currently being phased out in favor of stronger security methodologies.

terminal
A hardware device that lets a user interactively communicate with a network or networked computer.

Legacy: The word 'terminal' is used in this Glossary to separate obsolete equipment from Honeywell current equipment (computers, mobile devices, etc.).

See Legacy equipment.

Terminal Connect ID (TCID)
Present Day: See MAC Address and SSID.

Legacy: A computer generated identification code used in conjunction with the terminal ID that uniquely identifies a terminal from other terminals. The TCID is a safeguard to prevent the user from assigning the same terminal ID to two different terminals.

Terminal Emulation (TE)
Making a computer or workstation look like a terminal to the host. See RFTerm.

Terminal Emulator (TE)
A program that lets a computer or workstation emulate a terminal. The workstation looks like a terminal to the host. See RFTerm.

Terminal ID (TID)
Legacy: A user-defined identification code that uniquely identifies a terminal. The TID consists of four hex digits, however with normal addressing only the lower two digits can be changed by the user. Extended addressing gives the user access to all four digits. The terminal connect ID is used as a safeguard to prevent duplicate TIDs.

terminal model
Present Day: See Model Number.

Legacy: A manufacturer assigned model number of a terminal. Usually located on a manufacturer-generated label affixed to the device.

terminal parameter
Present Day: See Parameter.

Legacy: Terminal parameters are features including hardware and software setup, configuration and operation that may be set in the terminal emulation menus. Examples include beeper volume, bar code parameters, etc.

terminal response time
The time that elapses between the access point transmitting a message to a computer and receiving an acknowledgment for that message. See Ping.

Terminal Synchronous Input Output (TSIO)
Legacy: A resident input/output system contained in the terminal that communicates on an RF channel synchronously.

Terminate and Stay Resident (TSR)
Present Day: Multitasking operating systems, such as Windows, Mac and Linux provide the facilities for multiple programs and device drivers to run simultaneously without the need for special programming.

Legacy: A type of computer program call in DOS computer operating systems that returns control to the system as if the program has quit, but retains the program in memory.

terminator
A resistor (often called an RJ45 connector) used at each end of an Ethernet cable to ensure that signals do not reflect back or echo and cause errors. It is usually attached to an electrical ground at one end.

TFT display
Acronym for Thin Film Transistor display.

TFTP
Acronym for Trivial File Transfer Protocol.

TH to TO

thermistor
A resistor using a semiconductor whose resistance varies sharply with the temperature, used in a Lithium-Ion battery (Li-Ion) to prevent overheating while charging.

Thick Client
A computer where more processing occurs at the client level. Contrast this to a thin client where more processing is host based. Thick clients (or Fat clients) are used where bandwidth is a concern. Increased processing power encourages the use of thick clients.

thick Ethernet
A 10 megabits per second baseband medium whose maximum coaxial segment length is 500 meters (1,640 feet). Also know as 10Base5 or thicknet.

10BASE5 has been superseded due to the present demand for high speed networking, the low cost of Category 5 Ethernet cable, and the popularity of 802.11 wireless networks. Both 10BASE2 and 10BASE5 have become obsolete.

Thin Client
A computer where more processing occurs at the server level. Thin clients are used where bandwidth is available. A computer which depends heavily on some other computer (its server) to fulfill its traditional computational roles. The desire for smaller, more portable machines encourages the use of thin clients.

thin Ethernet
10BASE2 has been superseded due to the global demand for high speed networking, the low cost of Category 5 Ethernet cable, and the popularity of 802.11 wireless networks. Both 10BASE2 and 10BASE5 have become obsolete.

A 10 megabits per second baseband medium whose maximum segment length is 185 meters (606.8 feet). 10BASE2 (also known as cheapernet, thin Ethernet, thinnet, and thinwire) is a variant of Ethernet that uses thin coaxial cable (RG-58A/U or similar, as opposed to the thicker RG-8 cable used in 10BASE5 networks), terminated with BNC connectors.

Thin Film Transistor (TFT) display
A display screen made with TFT (thin film transistor) technology is a liquid crystal display (LCD), common in notebook and laptop computers, that has a transistor for each pixel. This means that the electric current that triggers pixel illumination can be smaller and therefore can be switched on and off more quickly. Also known as active matrix technology.

throughput
The amount of data processed or transferred in a given amount of time.

TID
Acronym for Terminal ID.

timeout
A signal generated by a device or program that an amount of time has elapsed without valid input. An If/Then action is usually initiated after the timeout signal is acknowledged by the computer or device operating system.

Time Zone (TZ)
A time zone is a region on Earth, more or less bounded by lines of longitude, that has a uniform, legally mandated standard time, usually referred to as the local time. The 24 main time zones on Earth compute their local time as an offset from UTC (see also Greenwich Mean Time). Local time in each time zone is UTC plus the current time zone offset for the location in question.

TTL (Time-To-Live)
Time to live (sometimes abbreviated TTL) is a limit on the period of time or number of iterations or transmissions in computer and computer network technology that a unit of data (e.g., a packet) can experience before it should be discarded.

TKIP
Acronym for Temporal Key Integrity Protocol.

TLS
Acronym for Transport Level Security.

TN3270
TN3270 (TELNET 3270) service utilizes the features of the NT/SNA Server to obtain mainframe access and address issues such as security and redundancy. TN3270 service supports the TN3270, TN3287 and TN3270E protocols providing terminal emulation and printing capabilities.

TN5250
TN5250 (TELNET 5250) acts as a gateway to allow AS/400 access to TN5250 clients providing 5250 terminal emulation.

toggle
Verb: To switch back and forth from one state to another.

Token
An object which represents the (often exclusive) right to perform some operation:

- Session token, a unique identifier which is generated and sent from a server to a software client to identify an interaction session and which the client usually stores as an HTTP cookie
- Security token (also known as a hardware token, authentication token or cryptographic token), a physical device that an authorized user of computer services is given to aid in authentication
- Access token, a system object representing the subject of access control operations

Token Ring
Legacy: A LAN that passes authority from station to station using a token access method to indicate which station is currently in control of the medium. The token is passed from station to station in sequential order. Stations wishing to send data must wait for the token before transmitting data. In a token ring, the next logical station is also the next physical station on the ring.

touch screen
A type of display screen that has a touch-sensitive transparent panel covering the screen. Instead of using a pointing device such as a mouse, common usage is to use a stylus to touch objects displayed on the screen.

TR to TW

trademark
A trademark is a word, name, symbol or device (or any combination) used in commerce to identify and distinguish a manufacturer's (or seller's) goods from goods manufactured or sold by others. The trademark indicates the source of the goods.

transceiver
A wireless or integrated (into a specific entity) device that both transmits and receives.

transflective LCD
Transflective LCDs are a mixture of the technology found in Reflective LCDs and Transmissive LCDs. The rear polarizer has partial reflectivity and is combined with a backlight for use in all types of lighting conditions. In sufficient lighting, the backlight can be left off to conserve power. The backlight can be turned on to provide a bright display in low-light areas. Transflective LCDs do not "wash out" when operated in direct sunlight.

See "Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)"

See "reflective LCD"

See "transmissive LCD"

Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
The Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) is a second-generation, connection-oriented protocol that basically corresponds to the Transport layer protocols described in OSI. TCP forms a connection between the workstation and the system with which it intends to communicate. In a network, several systems can communicate across the same network cabling or the same gateways. To ensure that each transmission shares the transmission media equally, transmitted data are broken into manageable pieces known as segments. TCP ensures that data is received in the same order in which it was sent.

Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)
A suite of protocols developed under DARPA sponsorship for internetworking, see also Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and Internet Protocol (IP).

Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol (TCP/UDP)
The TCP protocol ensures that data is sent accurately and entirely. UDP can be used in place of TCP when error correction is not necessary. See Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and User Datagram Packets (UDP).

transmissive LCD
A transmissive LCD uses a transparent rear polarizer and does not reflect ambient light. These LCDs require a backlight to be visible and work best in low light conditions with the backlight on continuously.

See "Liquid Crystal Display (LCD)"

See "reflective LCD"

See "transflective LCD"

Transmit Data (TD)
A serial (RS232) signal used to send data to another computer or device.

Transponder
An automatic device that transmits a predetermined message in response to a predefined received signal.

See tag.

See GPS.

Transport Level Security (TLS)
A protocol ensuring data integrity and privacy during client-server communications. TLS is an extension of SSL.

transport layer
The fourth layer of the OSI reference model. This is responsible for error checking, correction, and some message flow control.

trap
An asynchronous message from agent software informing the SNMP management application that an event has occurred. Unlike the responses to get and set messages, the trap message is generated by the agent without any prompting from the management application. Also see alarm.

Trivial File Transfer Protocol (TFTP)
A simplified version of FTP that transfers files but does not provide password protection or user-directory capability. It is associated with the TCP/IP family of protocols.

truncate
To drop characters of a string after a certain point has been reached. For example, if a field is only 10 spaces long and the bar code read is 14 characters long, the last four characters are dropped or truncated.

TSIO
Acronym for Terminal Synchronous Input Output.

TSR
Acronym for Terminate and Stay Resident.

twisted pair
A type of cable in which pairs of conductors are twisted together to produce certain electrical properties. See also Shielded Twisted Pair (STP) and Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP).

TX to TZ

Tx
Transmit.

Tx ACK
Abbreviation for Transmit Acknowledgment.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller sends an ACK message (A type) to the host.

Tx Busy
Abbreviation for Transmit Busy.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller sends a busy message (B type) to the host.

Tx CMD
Abbreviation for Transmit Command.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a command message.

Tx Cnf
Abbreviation for Transmit Confirm.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller sends a transport layer data confirmation to the host.

Tx Conn
Abbreviation for Transmit Connection.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller sends a transport layer connection request to the host.

Tx Data
Abbreviation for Transmit Data.

Legacy: LDS I: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller sends a data message (M type) to the host.

Legacy: LDS II: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller sends a transport layer data indicator to the host.

Tx Disc
Abbreviation for Transmit Disconnect.

Legacy: LDS II: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller sends a transport layer disconnect request to the host.

Legacy: NC and Terminals: A network controller and terminal message test counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a disconnecting message.

Tx Error Resp
Abbreviation for Transmit Error Response.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller sends an error response message (? type) to the host.

Tx Final
Abbreviation for Transmit Final.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a final type frame.

Tx Frmr
Abbreviation for Transmit Frame Reject.

Legacy: LDS II: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller receives a reject frame (an unnumbered frame) from the host computer.

Legacy: NC and Terminal: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a frame reject.

Tx I
Abbreviation for Transmit Information.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits an information frame.

Tx I Frame
Abbreviation for Transmit I Frames.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller sends an information frame (I type) to the host.

Tx I + S + U
Abbreviation for Transmit Information + Supervisory + Unnumbered.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller sends an information, supervisory, or unnumbered frame to the host.

Tx Nm Data
Abbreviation for Transmit Network Management Data.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller sends a transport layer network management data indication to the host. The system updates network management counters in response to certain activities, such as a request for counters or a change in the password.

Tx Other
Abbreviation for Transmit Other.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a message with an unknown format.

Tx Poll
Abbreviation for Transmit Poll.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a poll type frame.

Tx Rej
Abbreviation for Transmit Reject.

Legacy: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller sends a reject frame to the host computer.

Tx Retries
Abbreviation for Transmit Retries.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal retries a message.

Tx RNR
Abbreviation for Transmit Receive Not Ready.

Legacy: LDS II: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller sends a receive not ready frame (RNR type) to the host computer.

Legacy: NC and Terminals: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a receive not ready frame.

Tx RR
Abbreviation for Transmit Receive Ready.

Legacy: LDS II: An LDS II counter that increments when the network controller sends a receive ready frame (RR type) to the host.

Legacy: NC and Terminal: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a receive ready frame.

Tx RSP
Abbreviation for Transmit Response.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a response type frame.

Tx SABME
Abbreviation for Transmit Set Asynchronous Balance Mode Extended.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a set asynchronous balance mode extended frame.

Tx SREJ
Abbreviation for Transmit Selective Reject.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a selective reject frame.

Tx Test
Abbreviation for Transmit Test.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits a test message.

Tx T + P
Abbreviation for Transmit Text + Protocol.

Legacy: An LDS I counter that increments when the network controller sends a text (T) or protocol (P) message to the host.

Tx UA

Abbreviation for Transmit Unnumbered Acknowledgment.

Legacy: A network controller and terminal message counter that increments when the network controller or terminal transmits an unnumbered acknowledgment.

Tx Underruns

Abbreviation for Transmit Underruns.

Legacy: A 3270 and 5250 counter that increments when the network controller fails to supply the next character in time for transmission on the communication line to the host.

Tx Diversity

Acronym for Transmit Diversity. Applies to a mobile device with a main antenna and an auxiliary antenna. A parameter that can be set in the SCU that determines which antenna will be used to transmit packets to the Access Point.

Type I, Type II, Type III

Present Day: USB devices are available for almost all functions that the PCMCIA Card interface was originally used for. The ExpressCard which replaces the PC Card, contains a PCIe 1x and a USB 2.0 interface. Cardbus devices can be plugged into an ExpressCard adaptor having a PCI-to-PCI Bridge.

Legacy: Types of PCMCIA cards differ by the thickness of the card. Also refers to the PCMCIA slot designed for each type of card. Type I and Type II slots also accept some types of CompactFlash cards differing by the thickness of the card. There are no Type III CompactFlash cards.

TZ

Acronym for Time Zone.

U

UART
Acronym for Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter.

UDDI
Acronym for Universal Description, Discovery and Integration.

UDP
Acronym for User Datagram Protocol.

UL
Acronym for Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

UMA
Legacy: Acronym for Upper Memory Area.

UMB
Legacy: Acronym for Upper Memory Block.

Underwriters Laboratories, Inc. (UL)
A non-profit organization that was established by the insurance industry to test devices, materials and systems for safety, not satisfactory operation. Products that pass the UL tests can then add the UL Approved mark to the device label.

Unicast
Unicast transmission is the sending of messages to a single network destination host on a packet switching network. The term **unicast** is formed in analogy to the term broadcast which means transmitting the same data to all possible destinations. Another multi-destination distribution method, multicasting, sends data only to interested destinations by using special address assignments.

Unicast messaging is used for all network processes in which a private or unique resource is requested.

Uniform Resource Locator (URL)
A Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that specifies where an identified resource is available and the mechanism for retrieving it. The format is based on Unix file path syntax, where forward slashes are used to separate directory or folder and file or resource names.

The best-known example of the use of URLs is for the addresses of web pages on the World Wide Web, such as http://www.example.com/.

Uniform Symbology Specification (USS)
A set of specifications for bar code generation (using alphanumeric text, numbers, functions, extended non-English ASCII characters) and resulting in specific bar codes such as Code 128, GS1-128, ISBT 128.

Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (UART)
The component that handles asynchronous communications by converting parallel bits from the CPU to serial bits for transmission and vice versa. Many modern integrated circuits (ICs) now come with a UART that can also communicate synchronously; these devices are called USARTs (universal synchronous/asynchronous receiver/transmitter).

Universal Coordinated Time (UTC)
A time scale based on time measured by an atomic clock. Because coordinated universal time is unaffected by the gradual slowing of the Earth's rotation, leap seconds are added as needed to synchronize it with the rotation-based universal time. Used internationally for scientific and technical purposes. Also used in airplane and ship navigation where it is sometimes known as 'Zulu time'. 'Zulu' in the phonetic alphabet stands for 'Z' which stands for longitude zero.

It is often used in the same context as Greenwich Mean time.

Universal Coordinated Time may also be termed Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) and Universal Time (UT).

Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI)
Universal Description, Discovery and Integration (UDDI) is designed to allow software to automatically discover and integrate with services on the Web. Using a UDDI browser, humans can review the information in the registry, which is a network of servers similar to the Domain Name Server.

Universal Product Code (UPC)
Bar code: UPC is a bar code symbology used primarily in retail industries.

Legacy: The Legacy UPC parameter allows the user to activate the UPC decode algorithm so that UPC-A and UPC-E bar code labels can be read.

Universal Serial Bus (USB)
Universal Serial Bus (USB) is a specification to establish communication between devices and a host controller (usually personal computers). USB has effectively replaced a variety of interfaces such as serial and parallel ports.

USB can connect computer peripherals such as mice, keyboards, digital cameras, printers, personal media players, flash drives, network adapters, and external hard drives to a host. For many of those devices, USB has become the standard connection method.

See also Universal Serial Bus On-The-Go

Universal Serial Bus On-The-Go (USB OTG)
An extension of the USB specification for connecting peripheral devices to each other.

Standard USB uses a master/slave architecture; a USB host acts as the protocol master, and a USB 'Device' acts as the slave. Only the Host can schedule the configuration and data transfers over the link. The Devices cannot initiate data transfers, they only respond to requests given by a host. OTG introduces the concept that a 'Device' can perform both the master and slave roles, and so subtly changes the terminology. Now a 'Device' can be either a 'Host' (acting as the link master) or a 'Peripheral' (acting as the link slave). The Device connected to the 'A' end of the cable at start-up (known as the A-device) acts as the Default Host, while the 'B' end acts as the Default Peripheral (known as the B-device)

USB On-The-Go does not preclude using a USB hub, but it describes Host/Peripheral role swapping only for the case of a one-to-one connection where two OTG devices are directly connected. Role swapping does not work through a standard hub, and one device will act as the Host and the other as the Peripheral until the hub is disconnected.

Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter
Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter (USART) chips (or integrated circuit) have both synchronous and asynchronous modes. In synchronous transmission, the clock data is recovered separately from the data stream and no start/stop bits are used. This improves the efficiency of transmission on suitable channels since more of the bits sent are usable data and not character framing. An asynchronous transmission sends no characters over the interconnection when the transmitting device has nothing to send; but a synchronous interface must send "pad" characters to maintain synchronism between the receiver and transmitter.

See UART.

UNIX
A multi-user operating system, now widely used in servers, workstations, and mobile devices, was developed by AT&T Bell Laboratories. UNIX is not an acronym or abbreviation.

UNIX-to-UNIX Copy Program (UUCP)
Legacy: A standard DOS utility used for information exchange. The term generally refers to a suite of computer programs and protocols allowing remote execution of commands and transfer of files, email and netnews between computers.

UNIX-to-UNIX Encode (Uuencode)
Converts 8-bit characters into 7-bit ASCII text as a common method for transmitting non-text files via Internet e-mail.

Unlicensed National Information Infrastructure (U-NII)
U-NII is an FCC regulatory domain for 5 GHz wireless devices. Wireless ISPs generally use 5.725-5.825 GHZ. The European HiperLAN standard operates in the same frequency band as the U-NII.

UNMA
Acronym for Unified Network Management Architecture. AT&T's company specific architecture conforming to the ISO's Common Management Information Protocol (CMIP).

Unnumbered Acknowledgement (UA)
See High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC). The affirmative response to a SNRM (set normal response mode) command.

unnumbered frame
See High-Level Data Link Control (HDLC). A frame without sequence numbers used for housekeeping purposes.

Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP)
Cable that consists of two or more insulated conductors in which each pair of conductors are twisted around each other. There is no external protection and noise resistance comes solely from the twists.

UPC
General: An acronym for Universal Product Code.

Legacy: A parameter that allows the user to activate the UPC decode algorithm so that UPC-A and UPC-E bar code labels can be read.

UPC-A
A type of numeric bar code, first digit is a number system code identifying the type of product, a five digit manufacturer code, a five digit product code and a check digit. This is the most common type of bar code in the United States.

UPC-E
A type of numeric bar code. The UPC-E is a smaller bar code than a UPC-A because zeros are eliminated. This reduces the ten digits that compose the manufacturer and product codes to six digits. UPC-E is used on smaller packages where UPC-A would not fit.

upload, uploading
A client-initiated transfer of data or files to a server. Used generically to denote file transfers from one system to another.

Upper Memory Area (UMA)
Legacy: In DOS, the area of memory between 640KB and 1MB. This area, used mostly for video memory and other system functions, also contains small blocks of memory (upper memory blocks) that the computer can use for device drivers and other memory resident programs.

Upper Memory Block (UMB)
Legacy: In DOS, continuous regions of the upper memory area into which the computer may load programs and device drivers.

up time
The amount of time elapsed since the last time a network device or unit was powered on, warmbooted, coldbooted, or is running with a new configuration.

USART
Acronym for Universal Synchronous/Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter.

USB
Acronym for Universal Serial Bus.

USB OTG
Acronym for Universal Serial Bus On-The-Go

USB port
An external bus for connecting peripheral devices. A single USB port can connect up to 127 different devices one at a time. Provides faster data transfer than many other port types.

User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
A TCP/IP suite standard protocol used by applications to transfer datagrams between remote hosts on an internet, providing low overhead data communications. UDP provides un-sequenced, unreliable, connectionless service. It can act as an alternative to TCP for applications that do not require the same amount of control.

USS
Acronym for Uniform Symbology Specification.

UTP
Acronym for Unshielded Twisted Pair.

UUCP
Acronym for UNIX-to-UNIX Copy Program.

UUencode
Abbreviation for UNIX-to-UNIX Encode.

V

V.35
A communication interface standard. V.35 is an ITU-T standard located on layer 1 of the OSI model. Max speed is 2 Mbit/s over communication lines.

VAC
Acronym for volts in Alternating Current (AC). See also VDC.

Value Added Network (VAN)
A hosted service offering that acts as an intermediary between business partners sharing standards based or proprietary data via shared business processes.

Value Added Reseller (VAR)
An organization that adds to an item's value and then resells it.

VAN
Acronym for Value Added Network.

VAR
Legacy acronym for Value Added Reseller.

Variable
LXE MIB: A network management object and a particular value associated with that name. Name and value are linked in the MIB.

Computer Programming: A variable is a symbolic name given to some known or unknown quantity or value, for the purpose of allowing the name to be used independently of the value it represents. A variable name in computer source code is associated with a data storage location and thus also its contents, which generally change during the course of program execution.

VC
Acronym for Virtual Circuit.

VDC
Acronym for volts Direct Current (DC). See also VAC.

VDT
Legacy: Acronym for Video Display Terminal.

Vehicle-Mounted Computer (VMC)
A computer originally designed to be mounted on a vehicle and requiring an external cable to connect it to a vehicle battery (as opposed to a hand-held computer that has a self contained power supply). For example, the Legacy VXX series.

Vehicle-Mounted Terminal (VMT)
Legacy: A terminal originally designed to be mounted on a vehicle and requiring an external cable to connect it to the vehicle power supply (as opposed to a hand-held terminal that has a self contained power supply). For example, the Legacy 190 and 12XX series, now obsolete.

VESA
Acronym for Video Electronics Standards Association.

VGA
Acronym for Video Graphics Array, Video Graphics Adapter.

See SVGA.

VHHC
Acronym for Vertical Hand Held Computer. For example, the Legacy MXX series.

VHHT
Legacy: Acronym for Vertical Hand Held Terminal. For example, the Legacy MX7, now obsolete.

Video Display Terminal (VDT)
Legacy: A terminal with a keyboard and display screen. Most terminals were connected to mainframe computers and often had a green or amber screen. May also be called Video Display Unit (VDU).

Video Electronics Standards Association (VESA)
An organization producing standard specifications for video protocols. VESA has issued a number of standards, mostly relating to the function of video peripherals in personal computers.

Currently VESA is in a cooperative agreement with the Wireless Gigabit Alliance (WiGig) for sharing technology expertise and specifications to develop multi-gigabit wireless DisplayPort capabilities. DisplayPort is a VESA technology that provides digital display connectivity.

video adapter
A video card, video adapter, graphics accelerator card, display adapter, or graphics card is an expansion card whose function is to generate output images to a display (computer monitor).

Video Graphics Array (VGA)
Refers specifically to monitor display hardware. A display standard developed by IBM, VGA provides 640 x 480 resolution color display screens with a refresh rate of 60Hz and 16 colors displayed at a time. VGA capability is built into plug-in video cards, VGA chips, and monitors that can work with the VGA cards. Today, VGA has been replaced by SVGA.

virtual
Existing or resulting in essence or effect though not in actual fact, form, or name.

Virtual Circuit (VC)
An X.25 VC is a packet level procedure logical connection between an X.25 DTE and an X.25 DCE. X.25 supports both switched VCs (SVCs) and permanent VCs (PVCs).

Virtual Private Network (VPN)
A virtual private network (VPN) is a computer network that uses a public telecommunication infrastructure such as the Internet to provide remote offices or individual users with secure access to their organization's network.

Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM)
Present Day: Virtual Telecommunications Access Method (VTAM) is IBM's software package that provides communications via telecommunication devices for mainframe environments. It is the implementation of Systems Network Architecture (SNA) for mainframes. VTAM provides an API for communications applications, and controls communications equipment such as communications adapters and communications controllers.

Legacy: An IBM standard for software that runs on the host mainframe computer and works with the Network Control Program to establish communications between the host and the cluster controllers. Among other things, VTAM sets the pacing and logical unit (LU) characteristics.

virtual keyboard
A simulated, software keyboard displayed on the touch screen of Honeywell mobile devices. Tapping a letter key on the virtual keyboard, for example, provides the same input to the computer as tapping the same letter on a physical keyboard.

See also Software Input Panel.

virtual machine
A software implementation of a machine (i.e., a computer) that executes instructions like a physical machine.

virtual memory
Computer memory, separate from the main memory of a specific machine, that can be used as an extension of the machine's main memory.

VM
Acronym for Virtual Machine.

VMC
Acronym for Vehicle-Mounted Computer.

VMT
Acronym for Vehicle-Mounted Terminal.

voice grade
A communications access line suitable for voice, low-speed data, or facsimile service.

Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP)
Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP, Voice over IP) is a general term for a family of methodologies, communication protocols, and transmission technologies for delivery of voice communications and multimedia sessions over Internet Protocol (IP) networks, such as the Internet. Other terms frequently encountered and synonymous with VoIP are *IP telephony, Internet telephony, voice over broadband (VoBB), broadband telephony*, and *broadband phone.*

volatile memory
Random Access Memory (RAM) that is capable of storing information only as long as the computer is receiving power, or powered On.

VPN
Acronym for Virtual Private Network.

VTAM
Acronym for Virtual Telecommunications Access Method.

VU
Acronym for Virtual user, a term used in automated software.

W

WA to WI

wake
Verb: A term used for a mobile device action that represents exiting Suspend or Sleep mode and returning to On mode as a result of an operating system input signal.

WAN
Acronym for Wide Area Network.

warm boot
Restarting a computer with a reset operation such as a Ctrl-Alt-Del key press instead of cycling the power off then on. See also cold boot.

Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)
A European Union (EU) directive setting collection, recycling and recovery targets for all types of electrical goods.

WaveLAN
Legacy: A product family of network equipment that includes IEEE 802.11 PC cards for mobile computers, IEEE 802.11 network interface cards for desktop computers and 6520 access points. The wireless cards allow the mobile computers to function as if they are connected to the wired portion of the network. Management tools for the WaveLAN network: WaveMANAGER/CLIENT IEEE: Monitors communication between a WaveLAN client station and its access point. WaveMANAGER/AP: Used to configure access points and monitor performance of the wireless network.

wavelength
The distance between crests of a wave (radio wave). The higher the frequency the shorter the wavelength.

Web browser
A computer software application such as Microsoft Internet Explorer or Mozilla Firefox that is used to locate and display Web pages.

WEEE
Acronym for Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive.

WEP
Acronym for Wired Equivalency Privacy.

Wide Area Network (WAN)
A wide area network (WAN) is a computer network that covers a broad area (i.e., any network whose communications links cross metropolitan, regional, or national boundaries). This is in contrast with personal area networks (PANs), and local area networks (LANs). Most common connection option is Packet switching which uses X.25 or Frame Relay.

wideband
Refers to a channel or transmission medium capable of passing more frequencies than a standard 3 kHz voice channel. A system is typically described as wideband if the message bandwidth significantly exceeds the channel's coherence bandwidth.

Wi-Fi
Acronym for Wireless Fidelity. Products marked as "Wi-Fi Certified" are tested and approved by the Wi-Fi Alliance. Wi-Fi is also known as a wireless network connection. Using Wi_Fi is the use of the internet through a wireless router.

Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA)
A standard designed to improve upon the security of WEP by using TKIP and user authentication. WPA consists of three components: Encryption (TKIP), Authentication (either PSK or one of the 802.1x methods) and Data Validation (MIC).

WINDOW(S)

window
A portion of the screen that can display its own application or document. Often used to mean a computer graphical-user-interface (GUI) window.

An area of the screen set aside for a special purpose.

window manager
Window manager is system software that controls the placement and appearance of windows within a windowing system in a graphical user interface. Most window managers are designed to help provide a desktop environment. They work in conjunction with the underlying graphical system which provides required functionality such as support for graphics hardware, pointing devices, and a keyboard.

Windows
Currently, Honeywell supports the following Microsoft® Windows® operating systems running on specific Honeywell mobile devices: Windows® XP, Windows® Embedded® CE, Windows® Mobile®, and Windows® 7®. See Windows Operating System.

Windows workgroup
Legacy: A Windows workgroup® can consist of either wireless or wired network connections or a combination of the two. Usually a Windows workgroup consists of members who are related because of a shared function, e.g., members of the same department. For a Windows workgroup it is not relevant where the workgroup participants are located, since the members of a Windows workgroup are identified by their workgroup name only.

Windows 2000
Legacy: The update to Windows NT®, the most notable enhancement being Plug and Play support.

Windows 3.x
Legacy: The first widely used Microsoft Windows product, featuring 16-bit processing. The key features were a graphical user interface, memory management and multi-tasking. Many programs designed for Windows exclude Windows 3.x® since it does not use 32-bit processing.

Windows 95
Legacy: The major revision to Windows 3.x® which allows for 32-bit processing, allowing certain applications to run faster. An improved user interface over Windows 3.x and the inclusion of Plug and Play devices are significant improvements.   DOS limitations such as 640K of main memory and 8 character file names were eliminated with Windows 95®.

Windows 98, Windows 98 SE
Legacy: An upgrade to Windows 95®, Windows 98® integrates the browser with the operating system. Other improvements included are USB support, AGP video and FAT32. A series of enhancements to Windows 98 are included in Windows 98® SE® (Second Edition).

Windows CE .NET
Present Day: There are two Honeywell mobile devices currently running Windows® CE NET® 4.2:- the VX6 and VX7.

Legacy: The successor to Windows CE 3.0®, designed for faster performance and incorporating more features.

Windows NT®

Legacy: An advanced version of Windows, it is a self contained operating system which does not contain DOS, but will run 16 and 32-bit Windows applications and DOS programs. Features include multitasking and peer-to-peer networking. NT stands for New Technology.

Windows CE

A version of Windows designed for operation on hand held mobile devices. While designed for these smaller systems, Windows CE still uses a GUI similar to Windows 95.

Currently, all Honeywell mobile devices run an edition of Windows CE with the exception of the VX8 and VX9.

Windows Control Panel

A utility in Honeywell mobile devices running a Windows operating system that allows the user to change settings in the operating system, software applications or device. For example, display settings and mouse sensitivity settings can be viewed/changed using a control panel.

Windows Management Instrumentation (WMI)

An API in the Windows operating system that allows devices to be managed and controlled.

Windows Mobile

Originally appearing as the Pocket PC 2000 operating system, Windows Mobile (rebranded as Windows Phone with the launch of Windows Phone 7) is a mobile operating system developed by Microsoft for use in smartphones and mobile devices.

Windows Mobile is available as the operating system for several Honeywell hand held mobile devices. Windows Mobile is based on the Windows CE 5.2 kernel and features a suite of basic applications developed using the Microsoft Windows API. It is designed to be similar to desktop versions of Windows.

Windows Operating System

A Microsoft Corporation developed operating system used in Honeywell mobile devices.

Windows Product Activation (WPA)

The method used to activate Windows (XP and later). A unique ID is created from the Windows product ID and the hardware components in the digital device. The ID is transmitted to Microsoft and Microsoft returns an authorization code for the operating system. WPA applies only to single user licenses. Bulk licenses do not use WPA.

WPA is used to enforce the Windows End User License Agreement (EULA) by preventing or hampering the use of the operating system after a specific period of time until it is verified as genuine by Microsoft.

Windows Registry

In the Microsoft Windows operating systems the Registry is a single place for keeping such information as what hardware is attached, what system options have been selected, how computer memory is set up, and what application programs are to be present when the operating system is started. Most information in the Registry is automatically generated, such as when a program is installed or when application parameters are changed by the user.

However, the Registry can also be manually edited with the regedit.exe utility or alternative registry editing applications. Errors entered into the registry using any registry editing utility can make the operating system inoperative.

Windows Remote Desktop

A feature that allows certain Windows computers to be run remotely from another Windows computer, via dial-up or LAN TCP/IP connection.

Windows Start Menu

The launching pad for applications under Windows OS control. The start menu consists of shortcuts to applications. Most applications place an icon in the start menu upon installation.

Windows Update (WU)
Windows Update is a service provided by Microsoft that provides updates for the Microsoft Windows operating system and its installed components, including Internet Explorer. The service is installed, by default, on all Honeywell mobile devices with a current Windows operating system.

Windows XP
The successor to Windows 2000 and Windows ME. Both the "Home" and "Professional" versions are built from the Windows 2000 kernel. Previous versions of Windows aimed at home users were based on the Windows 95 kernel. XP stands for eXPerience.

WIR to WU

Wired Equivalency Privacy (WEP)
An 802.11 secured protocol for wireless networks. WEP provides security by encrypting data sent over radio waves. WEP was intended to provide privacy for wireless communication equivalent to that enjoyed by unencrypted wired line users. Currently being replaced by WPA and derivatives.

Wireless Local Area Network (WLAN)
The wireless local area network links two or more devices using a wireless distribution method (spread spectrum) and usually providing a connection through an access point to the wider internet. This gives users the mobility to move around within a local coverage area and remain connected to the network. See Wide Area Network and Wireless Wide Area Network.

Wireless Wide Area Network (WWAN)
WWAN is a form of wireless network that utilizes a cellular network instead of the spread spectrum network most used by Wireless Local Area Networks (WLAN).

WMI
Acronym for Windows Management Instrumentation.

Wi-fi Multimedia (WMM)
Wireless Multimedia Extensions (WME)**,** also known as Wi-Fi Multimedia (WMM) is a Wi-Fi Alliance interoperability certification. It provides basic Quality of Service (QoS) features to 802.11 networks.

WMM prioritizes traffic according to four Access Categories (AC) - voice, video, best effort, and background. However, it does not provide guaranteed throughput.

WMM replaces the use of distributed coordination function with EDCF for CSMA/CA wireless frame transmission, and is implemented for wireless QoS between an AP and a wireless client over RF media.

See also Summit.

workstation
Legacy: Another name for a computer or mobile device that is connected to a network.

World Wide Web (WWW)
A system comprised of Internet servers which support specially formatted documents. A Web browser allows for easy point and click navigation.

WPA
Acronym for Wi-Fi Protected Access or Windows Product Activation.

WPA-PSK
Acronym for Wi-Fi Protected Access, Pre Shared Key. A static key is set and used for initial communication, but TKIP is used to change the keys at preset intervals for greater security.

write protection

Hardware: A safeguard to prevent the accidental deletion of data on a solid state storage device. USB and flash drives sometimes have a small switch. SD cards have a write-protect tab.

Software: File system permission flag set on every file in the file system. Permission attributes are usually listed as a single letter code:

- r - read only
- a - archive
- s - system
- h - hidden

WU
Acronym for Windows Update.

X

X.25
X.25 is an ITU-T standard protocol suite for packet switched wide area network (WAN) communication.

X.400
X.400 is a suite of ITU-T Recommendations that define standards for Data Communication Networks for Message Handling Systems (MHS) — more commonly known as "e-mail". While X.400 never achieved the universal presence of Internet e-mail, it has seen use within organizations, and as part of proprietary e-mail products such as Microsoft Exchange.

X.500
X.500 is a series of computer networking standards covering electronic directory services. The X.500 series was developed by ITU-T. The directory services were developed in order to support the requirements of X.400 electronic mail exchange and name lookup.

X.86
The term x86 refers to a family of instruction set architectures based on the Intel 8086 CPU. The architecture has been implemented in processors from Intel, Cyrix, AMD, VIA, and many others. As the term became common after the introduction of the 80386, it usually implies binary compatibility with the 32-bit instruction set of the 80386. This may sometimes be emphasized as x86-32 to distinguish it either from the original 16-bit "x86-16" or from the 64-bit x86-64.

Xerox Network Services (XNS)
Xerox Network Services (XNS) is a protocol suite developed by Xerox within the Xerox Network Systems Architecture. It provided general purpose network communications, internetwork routing and packet delivery, including higher level functions such as a reliable stream, and remote procedure calls. XNS predated and influenced the development of the Open Systems Interconnect (OSI) networking model.

Legacy: XNS is one of the many distributed-file-system protocols that allow network stations to use other computers' files and peripherals as if they were local.

XID
Legacy: Abbreviation for Exchange Identification.

XML
Acronym for eXtensible Markup Language.

XMS
Acronym for Extended Memory Specifications. See extended memory.

XOFF
A code that turns off the transmission of data from a host to a mobile device (or one device to another).

See Software Flow Control.

XON
A code that turns on the transmission of data from a host to a mobile device (or one device to another).

See Software Flow Control.

Xscale
The XScale microprocessor core is used in a number of microcontroller families manufactured by Intel and Marvell.

XT
Abbreviation for crosstalk.

Y

Y cable
A self describing name of a type of cable containing three ends one of which is a common end that in turn leads to a split into the remaining two ends. Y-cables are typically short (less than 12 inches), and often the ends connect to other cables. A few Honeywell mobile computers have an accessory called a Y-cable or dongle. The base of the Y-cable is designed for a mobile computer port and the other two ends are manufactured with device specific connectors e.g., keyboard, monitor, UPS, etc.

yagi
A type of directional antenna.

Z

zero suppressed
A process for suppressing certain zeros in UPC bar code labels to provide a physically smaller label.

ZIF
Acronym for Zero Insertion Force. A type of connection designed for easy insertion and requiring no special tools. Term is commonly found in mobile device user or reference guides.

Chapter 4: Technical Assistance

If you need assistance installing or troubleshooting your device, please contact us by using one of the methods below:

Knowledge Base: www.hsmknowledgebase.com

Our Knowledge Base provides thousands of immediate solutions. If the Knowledge Base cannot help, our Technical Support Portal (see below) provides an easy way to report your problem or ask your question.

Technical Support Portal: www.hsmsupportportal.com

The Technical Support Portal not only allows you to report your problem, but it also provides immediate solutions to your technical issues by searching our Knowledge Base. With the Portal, you can submit and track your questions online and send and receive attachments.

Web form: www.hsmcontactsupport.com

You can contact our technical support team directly by filling out our online support form. Enter your contact details and the description of the question/problem.

Telephone: www.honeywellaidc.com/locations

For our latest contact information, please check our website at the link above.

Product Service and Repair

Honeywell International Inc. provides service for all of its products through service centers throughout the world. To obtain warranty or non-warranty service, please visit www.honeywellaidc.com and select **Support > Contact Service and Repair** to see your region's instructions on how to obtain a Return Material Authorization number (RMA #). You should do this prior to returning the product.

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