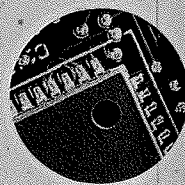
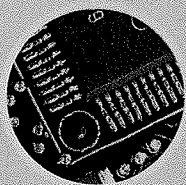
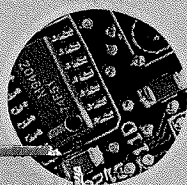
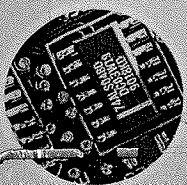




WILEY ELECTRICAL



ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING DICTIONARY



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data management The handling of data at all stages and levels, including input, coding, storage, processing, retrieval, and output. This includes the functions that the hardware, software, and users perform. For instance, a user can determine which data is to be acquired, an application program can manipulate and organize this information, while the operating system enables the hardware to process and store the data properly.

data management program A program, such as that used within a DBMS, that performs **data management** functions.

data management system Same as **DBMS**. Its abbreviation is **DMS**.

data manipulation Any of the various manners in which data is processed or organized, including sorting, editing, or merging.

data manipulation language In a DBMS, a language utilized to locate, retrieve, store, update, and delete data from a database. An example is a query language. Its abbreviation is **DML**.

data mart A smaller version of a **data warehouse**. It may be utilized, for instance, to store information for one of many departments. Also spelled **datamart**.

data medium Any physical material or medium which serves to store or otherwise contain data. For instance, optical discs, magnetic tapes and disks, microfilm, and paper. Also called **data-storage medium**, **medium (3)**, or **storage medium**.

data migration **1.** The process of moving data from one storage source or device, such as a database or tape, to another. **2.** The automatic transfer of information between storage media with different priorities. For example, the movement of data from a lower speed medium, such as an optical disk, to a hard disk when needed. This allows more data to be stored than if all was in the higher speed, and hence more expensive, medium. Also called **hierarchical storage management**.

data mining The process of analyzing data to identify relationships and patterns which may be useful. Such mining may be done manually or automatically, through the use of specialized programs. Also called **mining**.

data mirroring **1.** The duplication of stored data at a remote location, on another drive, another medium, or the like. Used, for instance, for backing-up, disaster recovery, or as a security measure. Also called **mirroring (2)**. **2.** The maintaining of identical copies of data and files at multiple network sites or servers. For example, an entity which receives many download requests from around the world may have many diversely located mirror sites to facilitate access. Also called **mirroring (3)**.

data model The structure or design, including the organization, data formats, and interrelations, of a database. Also, a graphical representation of such a model.

data modem A modem that does not support fax protocols, thus does not have fax capabilities.

data module A sealed unit which encloses one or more magnetic disks and their associated components, such as access arms.

data name A name used to designate a data field, data element, or data item.

data network A system of computers, transmission channels, and related resources which are interconnected for the exchange data. It is a type of communications network.

data organization The manner in which data is arranged in a database or storage medium. For instance, the sequential storage of data.

Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification Same as **DOCSIS**.

data packet Also called **packet**. **1.** A block of data transmitted between one location and another within a commu-

nications network. Also called **information packet**. **2.** A block of data of a specific size or of a maximum size, transmitted in a packet-switching network. In addition to the payload, a packet contains information such as the source and destination addresses. When used in the context of TCP/IP networks, also called **datagram**.

data parallel A computer architecture in which multiple processors simultaneously and independently execute the same instruction set on different sets of data. Also called **single instruction stream-multiple data stream**.

data port A jack or socket used for data communications, especially one to which a modem can be connected to. Also spelled **dataport**.

data processing Its abbreviation is **DP**. Also called **automatic data processing**, **electronic data processing**, or **information processing**. **1.** The processing of information by a computer. **2.** The processing of information within a specific application. For example, the manipulation of large amounts of numeric data in a program.

data-processing center Same as **datacenter**.

data-processing equipment Equipment used for **data processing**. Such equipment includes computers and any peripherals used in this process. Also called **data-processing system (1)**, or **electronic data-processing equipment**.

data-processing system Also called **electronic data-processing system**. **1.** Same as **data-processing equipment**. **2.** The resources and procedures utilized for **data processing**.

data processor A computer used for **data processing**.

data projector A device which projects the visual output of a computer onto a remote screen. Such a device may also accept inputs for DVDs, HDTVs, S-Videos, and so on. Examples include DLP projectors and LCD projectors.

data protection The safeguarding of data against loss, damage, unwanted modification, or unauthorized access. Such safeguards may be administrative, physical, or technical. Also called **data security**, **protection (2)**, or **information security**.

data rate Same as **data transfer rate**.

data receiver A point or device, within a communications network, that receives data.

data reception The reception of data over a communications network.

data record A group of related fields, each containing information. For instance, a group of fields, each containing one of the following items: a name, a corresponding address, and a contact number. A collection of data fields form a data record, and a collection of data records form a file. Also called **record (2)**. When used in the context of relational databases, also called **tuple**.

data recording **1.** The act of registering, retaining, or saving data. **2.** Data which has been registered, retained, or saved.

data recovery **1.** The salvaging of data stored on a medium, such as a disk or a tape, which has been damaged. Such damage may be a result of a hardware malfunction, a software failure, a power outage, a virus, or physical abuse such as the computer falling from a significant height. **2.** The techniques employed to achieve **data recovery (1)**.

data-recovery system Any system, such as that which includes preparing, storing, and accessing backup disks or tapes, utilized for **data recovery (1)**. Also called **recovery system**.

data reduction The conversion of data into a more useful form. For instance, through ordering or summarizing.

data redundancy The replication of a database, or of any portion of it. This may be done, for instance, when a backup is desired.