

# IBM DICTIONARY OF COMPUTING

*Compiled and edited by*  
**GEORGE McDANIEL**

**McGRAW-HILL, INC.**  
New York San Francisco Washington, D.C. Auckland Bogotá  
Caracas Lisbon London Madrid Mexico City Milan  
Montreal New Delhi San Juan Singapore  
Sydney Tokyo Toronto

### **Limitation of Liability**

While the Editor and Publisher of this book have made reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy and timeliness of the information contained herein, neither the Editor nor the Publisher shall have any liability with respect to loss or damage caused or alleged to be caused by reliance on any information contained herein.

Copyright © 1994 by International Business Machines Corporation. All rights reserved. Printed in the United States of America. Except as permitted under the United States Copyright Act of 1976, no part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, or stored in a data base or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 DOC/DOC 9 9 8 7 6 5 4 3

ISBN 0-07-031488-8 (HC)  
ISBN 0-07-031489-6 (PBK)

*The sponsoring editor for this book was Daniel A. Gonneau and the production supervisor was Thomas G. Kowalczyk.*

*Printed and bound by R. R. Donnelley & Sons Company.*

### **Tenth Edition (August 1993)**

This is a major revision of the *IBM Dictionary of Computing*, SC20-1699-8, which is made obsolete by this edition. Changes are made periodically to the information provided herein.

It is possible that this material may contain reference to, or information about, IBM products (machines and programs), programming, or services that are not announced in your country. Such references or information must not be construed to mean that IBM intends to announce such IBM products, programming, or services in your country. Comments may be addressed to IBM Corporation, Department E37/656, P. O. Box 12195, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

### **International Edition**

Copyright © 1994 by International Business Machines Corporation. Exclusive rights by McGraw-Hill, Inc. for manufacture and export. This book cannot be re-exported from the country to which it is consigned by McGraw-Hill. The International Edition is not available in North America.

When ordering this title, use ISBN 0-07-113383-6.

This book is printed on acid-free paper.

**NMVT** Network management vector transport.

**NN** Network node.

**NNCP** Network node control point.

**NNT** NetView-NetView task.

**No** In SAA Advanced Common User Access architecture, a push button that is used in messages to provide a negative response to a question.

**no-buffer queue** In ACF/TCAM, the chain of CPBs for read operations when no buffers are in the buffer pool.

**no-consoles condition** In systems with multiple console support, a condition in which the system is unable to access any full-capability console device.

**no-CPB queue** In ACF/TCAM, the chain of elements to be processed by the CPB initialization routine.

**node** (1) In a network, a point at which one or more functional units connect channels or data circuits. (I) (2) In network topology, the point at an end of a branch. (T) (3) The representation of a state or an event by means of a point on a diagram. (A) (4) In a tree structure, a point at which subordinate items of data originate. (A) (5) An endpoint of a link or a junction common to two or more links in a network. Nodes can be processors, communication controllers, cluster controllers, or terminals. Nodes can vary in routing and other functional capabilities. (6) In VTAM, a point in a network defined by a symbolic name. See major node, minor node. (7) In the IBM 8100 Information System, a junction point in a network represented by one or more physical units. (8) In NETDA/2, a combination of hardware, software, and microcode that can generate message traffic, receive and process message traffic, or receive and relay message traffic. (9) See Figure 100.

**node identification** A unique string of characters that identifies a node.

**node identifier** In ACF/TCAM, the portion of the network address of a resource that indicates which TCAM node provides message queuing for that resource. See resource identifier.

**node initialization block (NIB)** In VTAM, a control block associated with a particular node or session that contains information used by the application program to identify the node or session and to indicate how communication requests on a session are to be handled by VTAM.

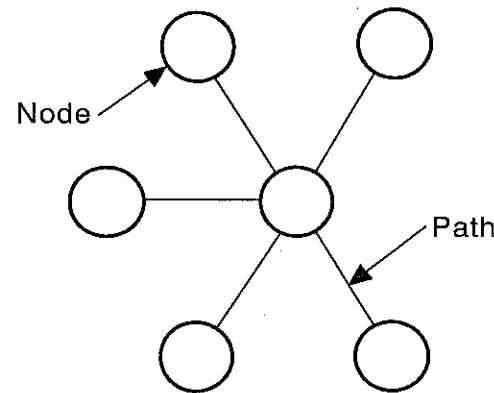


Figure 100. Node

**node name** In VTAM, the symbolic name assigned to a specific major or minor node during network definition.

**node operator** In SNA, a person or program responsible for controlling the operation of a node via the physical unit control point (PUCP). See also domain operator, network operator.

**node table** For ACF/TCAM extended networking, a main storage table that associates each node identifier with internodal destination queues.

**node type** A designation of a node according to the protocols it supports or the role it plays in a network. Node type was originally denoted numerically (as 1, 2.0, 2.1, 4, and 5) but is now characterized more specifically by protocol type (APPN network node, LEN node, subarea node, and interchange node, for example) because type 2.1 nodes and type 5 nodes support multiple protocol types and roles.

**node verification** An additional level of security beyond that provided by the network addressing scheme. Node verification helps to ensure that a connection reaches the correct remote station. It is available on LU-LU 6.2 connections only. See also BIND password.

**no-input zone** Synonym for dead zone.

**noise** (1) A disturbance that affects a signal and that can distort the information carried by the signal. (T) (2) Random variations of one or more characteristics of any entity such as voltage, current, or data. (A) (3) A random signal of known statistical properties of amplitude, distribution, and spectral density. (A) (4) Loosely, any disturbance tending to interfere with normal operation of a device or system. (A) (5) In acoustics, any undesired sound. See ambient noise, background noise, burst noise, impulsive noise. (6) See reference noise.