

security management information base (SMIB) A management information base (MIB) that stores security-relevant objects. (C/LM) 802.10a-1999, 802.10-1998

security policy The objectives and mandates for protecting information, services, and other resources in a system, and the philosophy of protection for meeting those objectives. (C/BA) 896.3-1993w

security service (1) A service, provided by a layer of communicating open systems, that ensures adequate security of the systems or of data transfers. Note that these security services need not be directly requested at the (N)- and (N+)-layer boundary as is required for an OSI (N)-service. (LM/C) 802.10-1992

(2) The capability of the system to ensure the security of system resources or data transfers. Access controls, authentication, data confidentiality, data integrity, and nonrepudiation are traditional data communications security services. (C/BA) 896.3-1993w

security system The aggregate assemblage of hardware and associated software that includes all components, equipment, barriers, etc., necessary for the physical protection of nuclear power generating stations against the design basis threat of radiological sabotage. (PE/NP) 692-1997

security tag An information unit containing a representation of certain security-related information (e.g., a restrictive attribute bit map). (C/LM) 802.10g-1995, 802.10-1998

security threat A potential violation of security. (LM/C) 802.10-1992, 802.10g-1995

SED Static Electric Discharge; an alternate name for ESD. (SPD/PE) C62.47-1992r

sedimentation potential (electrobiolgy) The electrokinetic potential gradient resulting from unity velocity of a colloidal or suspended material forced to move by gravitational or centrifugal forces through a liquid electrolyte. *See also:* electrobiology. (EMB) [47]

sediment separator (rotating machinery) Any device, used to collect foreign material in the lubricating oil. *See also:* oil cup. (IA/APP) [90]

Seebeck coefficient (for homogeneous conductors) (of a couple) The limit of the quotient of: the Seebeck electromotive force by the temperature difference between the junctions as the temperature difference approaches zero: by convention, the Seebeck coefficient of a couple is positive if the first-named conductor has a positive potential with respect to the second conductor at the cold junction. *Note:* The Seebeck coefficient of a couple is the algebraic difference of either the relative or absolute Seebeck coefficients of the two conductors. *See also:* thermoelectric device. (ED) [46]

Seebeck coefficient, absolute *See:* absolute Seebeck coefficient.

Seebeck coefficient, relative *See:* relative Seebeck coefficient.

Seebeck effect The generation of an electromotive force by a temperature difference between the junctions in a circuit composed of two homogeneous electric conductors of dissimilar composition: or, in a nonhomogeneous conductor, the electromotive force produced by a temperature gradient in a nonhomogeneous region. *See also:* thermoelectric device; thermoelectric effect. (ED) [46]

Seebeck electromotive force The electromotive force resulting from the Seebeck effect. *See also:* thermoelectric device. (ED) [46]

Seed In 10BROAD36, the 23 bits residing in the scrambler shift register prior to the transmission of a packet. (C/LM) 802.3-1998

seeding *See:* fault seeding.

SEE-IN *See:* Significant Event Evaluation and Information Network.

seek (1) To position the head or access mechanism of a direct-access device to a specified location. *Synonym:* position. (C) 610.10-1994w

(2) An activity that positions a pointer at a specific location within a data file. (C/MM) 855-1990

(3) (data management) *See also:* search; search cycle.

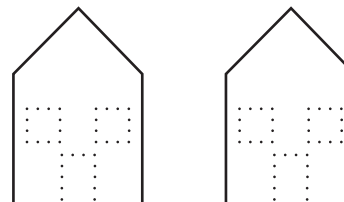
(C) 610.5-1990w

seek key *See:* search key.

seek time The time it takes to position the head or access mechanism of a rotating storage device to a specified location. *Synonym:* positioning time. *See also:* access time; search time. (C) 610.10-1994w

segment (1) (A) (data management) (software) One of the subsystems or combinations of subsystems that make up an overall system; for example, the accounts payable segment of a financial system. **(B) (data management) (software)** In storage allocation, a self-contained portion of a computer program that can be executed without maintaining the entire program in main storage. *See also:* page. **(C) (data management) (software)** A collection of data that is stored or transferred as a unit. **(D) (software) (data management)** In path analysis, a sequence of computer program statements between two consecutive branch points. **(E) (data management) (software)** To divide a system, computer program, or data file into segments as in (A), (B), or (C). **(F) (data management) (software)** A fixed-length unit of data that contains one or more data items. **(G) (software) (data management)** In some databases, the smallest unit of data that can be retrieved or stored. *Synonym:* database segment. *See also:* twin segment; parent segment; dependent segment; logical segment; child segment; physical segment; root segment. (C) 610.5-1990, 610.12-1990

(2) (computer graphics) A logically related collection of display elements with their associated attributes such that the collection can be manipulated as a unit. (See corresponding figure.) *Synonym:* display group; entity; display segment. *See also:* segment attribute.



Segment 1 —————

Segment 2 ········

segment

(C) 610.6-1991w

(3) The medium connection, including connectors, between medium dependent interfaces in a LAN. (C/LM) 802.9a-1995w

(4) The portion of a ringlet between the producer and consumer along which a packet is sent. The segment traversed by a send packet is the send segment, and the segment traversed by an echo is the echo segment. (C/MM) 1596-1992

(5) A specific transmission medium that supports the FAST-BUS protocol and to which FASTBUS devices may attach. A segment is capable of supporting autonomous operation and communicating with other segments via segment interconnects. (NID) 960-1993

(6) The protocol data unit (PDU) of 52 octets transferred between peer DQDB Layer entities as the information payload of a slot. It contains a segment header of 4 octets and a segment payload of 48 octets. There are two types of segments: Pre-Arbitrated (PA) segments and Queued Arbitrated (QA) segments. (LM/C) 8802-6-1994

(7) One or more sections of coaxial cable that form the transmission medium for a network. (C) 610.7-1995

(8) A portion of a session that is contiguous in simulation time and in wall clock (sidereal) time. (DIS/C) 1278.3-1996

(9) On a magnetic drum or disk, one of a series of addressable segments within a track or a band on which information is stored. *See also:* cluster; storage element. (C) 610.10-1994w

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