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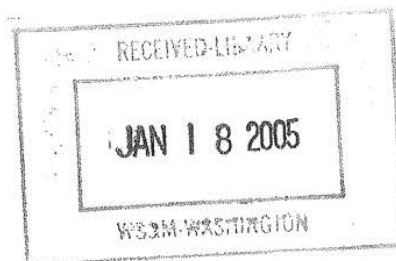
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computer control unit *See*: instruction control unit.

computer data (software) Data available for communication between or within computer equipment. Such data can be external (in computer-readable form) or resident within the computer equipment and can be in the form of analog or digital signals. *See also*: computer. (C/SE) 729-1983s

computer database *See*: database.

computer description language *See*: hardware description language.

Computer Design Language A design language for describing or designing computer architectures at the register level. (C) 610.13-1993w

computer diagram (analog computer) A functional drawing showing interconnections between computing elements, such as interconnections being specified for the solution of a particular set of equations. *See also*: computer program; problem board. (C) 165-1977w

computer equation (machine equation) (analog computer) An equation derived from a mathematical model for use on a computer which is equivalent or proportional to the original equation. *See also*: scale factor. (C) 165-1977w

computer generated force (CGF) Simulation of entities on the virtual battlefield. CGF entities may be fully autonomous (needing no human direction) or semi-autonomous (requiring some direction by a human controller who is not a participant in the virtual events). CGF entities represent friendly, opposing forces (OPFOR), and neutral battlefield participants not portrayed by manned simulators. (DIS/C) 1278.3-1996

computer graphics (A) The branch of computer science concerned with methods of creating, modifying, or analyzing pictorial data. **(B)** The use of a computer in any discipline to create, modify, or analyze images. (C) 610.6-1991

Computer Graphics Interface (CGI) (A) A computer graphics standard that provides a method for exchanging device-independent data between graphics systems or device-dependent parts of a graphics system. It is under development by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Standards Organization (ISO). **(B)** A method for exchanging device-independent data between graphics systems or device-dependent parts of a graphics system. (C) 610.6-1991

Computer Graphics Metafile (CGM) (A) A computer graphics standard that provides a method for recording graphical information in a metafile. It was developed by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Standards Organization (ISO). **(B)** A method for recording graphical information in a metafile. (C) 610.6-1991

computer hardware Devices capable of accepting and storing computer data, executing a systematic sequence of operations on computer data, or producing control outputs. Such devices can perform substantial interpretation, computation, communication, control, or other logical functions. (C/SE) J-STD-016-1995

computer hardware description language *See*: hardware description language.

computer input microfilm (CIM) The input to a process that converts data contained on microform into machine-readable data. (C) 610.2-1987

computer instruction A machine instruction for a specific computer. (C) [20], [85]

(2) (A) (software) A statement in a programming language, specifying an operation to be performed by a computer and the addresses or values of the associated operands; for example, Move A to B. *See also*: instruction set; instruction format. **(B) (software)** Loosely, any executable statement in a computer program. (C) 610.12-1990, 610.10-1994

(3) (A) A statement in a computer language; specifying an operation to be performed by a computer and the address or values of the associated operands; for example, MOVE A to B. *See also*: machine instruction; operation field; operand field; address field. **(B)** An instruction expressed in machine language. (C) 610.10-1994

computer instruction code A code used to represent the instruction within an instruction set. *See also*: machine code. (C) 610.10-1994w

computer instruction set The collection of computer instructions possible on a given computer. *Synonym*: machine instruction set. (C) 610.10-1994w

computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM) Use of an integrated system of computer-controlled manufacturing centers. The centers may use robotics, design automation, or CAD/CAM (computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing) technologies. *See also*: flexible manufacturing system. (C) 610.2-1987

computer interface equipment (1) (surge withstand capability) A device that interconnects a protective relay system to an independent computer, for example, an analog to digital converter, a scanner, a buffer amplifier. (PE/PSR) C37.90-1978s

(2) A device that interconnects a protective relay system to an independent computer, for example, a scanner or a buffer amplifier. (SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

computer interface unit A device used to connect peripheral devices with a computer. (C) 610.10-1994w

computerized axial tomography (CAT) *See*: computed tomography.

computerized healthcare information systems *See*: patient care information system.

computer language A language designed to enable humans to communicate with computers. *See also*: system profile; workload model; programming language; design language. (C) 610.12-1990

(2) (A) A language designed to enable humans to communicate with computers and computer systems. **(B)** A language that is used to control, design, or define a computer or computer program. (C) 610.13-1993, 610.10-1994

computer literacy An understanding of the capabilities, operation, and applications of computers. (C) 610.2-1987

computer-managed instruction (CMI) The use of computers for management of student progress. Activities may include record keeping, progress evaluation, and lesson assignment. *See also*: computer-based instruction. (C) 610.2-1987

computer network (1) (software) A complex consisting of two or more interconnected computers. *See also*: computer. (C/SE) [20], 729-1983s, [85]

(2) An interconnection of assemblies of computer systems, terminals and communications facilities. (LM/COM) 168-1956w

(3) A structured connection of computer systems and peripheral devices that exchange data as necessary to perform the specific function of the network. *See also*: hierarchical computer network; homogeneous computer network; heterogeneous computer network; centralized computer network; decentralized computer network; distributed computer network. (C) 610.7-1995, 610.10-1994w

computer network architecture The logical structure and the operating principles, including those concerning services, functions, and protocols, of a computer network. *Contrast*: computer architecture. (C) 610.7-1995, 610.10-1994w

computer numerical control (CNC) Numerical control in which one or more machines that produce manufactured parts are linked together via a single computer. (C) 610.2-1987

computer operation (A) An operation which can be performed by a computer with a single instruction. **(B)** An operation performed by a functional unit within a computer. For example: an instruction fetch, or an addition. *Synonym*: machine operation. (C) 610.10-1994

computer output microfilm (COM) The end result of a process that converts and records data from a computer directly to a microform. (C) 610.2-1987

computer output microfilmer A device for producing computer output microfilm. *Synonym*: COM device.