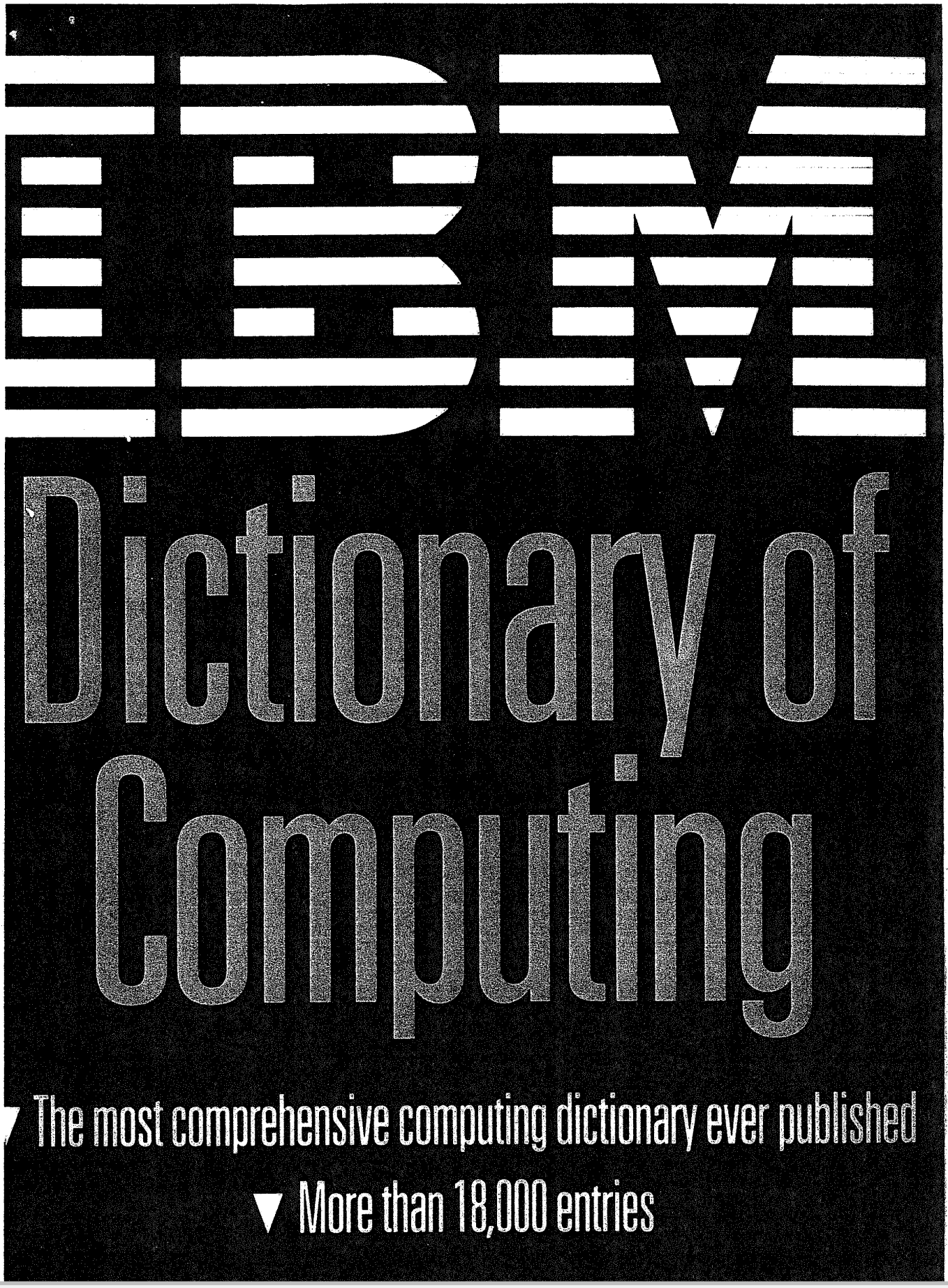

IBM DICTIONARY OF COMPUTING

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interoffice trunk A direct trunk between local central offices in the same exchange.

interoperability (1) The capability to communicate, execute programs, or transfer data among various functional units in a way that requires the user to have little or no knowledge of the unique characteristics of those units. (T) (2) In SAA usage, the ability to link SAA and non-SAA environments and use the combination for distributed processing.

interpret To analyze and execute each statement in a source program before translating and executing the next statement. (T)

INTERPRET AS Command (IAC) In Telnet, a character that identifies the character or characters following it as a command for Telnet to process.

interpreter (1) A computer program that can interpret. (T) (2) A program that translates and executes each instruction of a high-level programming language before it translates and executes the next instruction. (3) A device that prints on a punched card the characters corresponding to hole patterns punched in the card. (T) (4) Synonymous with interpretive program.

interpreting Translating and executing each source language statement of a computer program before translating and executing the next statement.

interpretive code The instruction repertoire for the source language input to an interpreter. (A)

interpretive execution (1) Execution of an instruction before the next instruction is interpreted and executed. (2) In DPCX, the execution of instructions by application function routines (AFRs).

interpretive program Synonym for interpreter. (T)

interpretive routine A routine that decodes instructions written as pseudocodes and immediately executes the instructions. Contrast with compile.

interpret table In VTAM, an installation-defined correlation list that translates an argument into a string of eight characters. Interpret tables can be used to translate logon data into the name of an application program for which the logon is intended.

interprocess communication (1) In the OS/2 operating system, the exchange of information between processes or threads through semaphores, queues, and shared memory. (2) In the AIX operating system, the process by which programs communicate data to each other and to synchronize their activities. Semaphores, signals, and internal message queues are common methods of inter-process communication. (3) In AIX Enhanced X-Windows, a communication path. See also client.

interrecord gap (1) The space between two consecutive records on a data medium. (I) (A) (2) Deprecated term for interblock gap.

interrecord-separator character (IRS) In BSC, a transmission control character used to separate records within a block of data.

interrogation The process whereby a master station requests a slave station to indicate its identity or its status. (T) (A)

interrupt (1) A suspension of a process, such as execution of a computer program caused by an external event, and performed in such a way that the process can be resumed. (A) (2) An instruction that directs the microprocessor to suspend what it is doing and run a specified routine. When the routine is complete, the microprocessor resumes its original work. See also routine. (3) To stop a process in such a way that it can be resumed. (4) In data communication, to take an action at a receiving station that causes the sending station to end a transmission. (5) To temporarily stop a process. (6) Synonymous with interruption. (7) See vectored interrupt. (8) Contrast with exception, signal.

interrupt confirmation packet In X.25 communications, a packet used to acknowledge the receipt of an interrupt packet.

interrupted isochronous transmission Synonym for burst transmission.

interrupt handler See first-level interrupt handler, second-level interrupt handler.

interruptible Synonym for enabled.

interruption Synonym for interrupt *(1)*. See also external interruption, I/O interruption, machine check interruption, program-controlled interruption, SVC interruption.

interruption network A network of circuits in a computing system that continuously monitors system operation. The network detects events that normally require intervention and direction by the supervisor, and it initiates interruptions.

interrupt packet In X.25 communications, an expedited packet that is allowed to overtake normal data packets, which are delivered in sequence.

interrupt register A special purpose register that holds data necessary for handling interrupts. (T)