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**International Edition**

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records or keys. Usually, it precedes a merge phase in which the sequences created are reduced to one by an external merge. (4) In VSAM, when building an alternate index, the sorting of the alternate keys into ascending sequence by using virtual storage obtained through a GETVIS. See also external sort.

**internal storage** (1) Storage that is accessible by a processor without the use of input/output channels. Internal storage may include other kinds of storage such as cache memory and registers. Synonymous with internal memory. (T) (2) Deprecated term for main storage. (3) Synonym for processor storage.

**Notes:**

1. *Internal storage usually refers to one or more storage devices that together provide the total program-addressable execution space of main storage.*
2. *Internal storage includes processor storage and may include other kinds of storage accessed by a processor, such as cache storage and special registers.*

**internal trace table** Synonym for CP trace table.

**internal writer** A facility in the job entry subsystem (JES2 or JES3) that allows user-written output writers to write data on devices not directly supported by the job control manager.

**international standard** A standards document that is given final approval by the International Organization for Standardization.

**International Telecommunication Union (ITU)** The specialized telecommunication agency of the United Nations, established to provide standardized communication procedures and practices, including frequency allocation and radio regulations worldwide.

**internet** A collection of packet-switching networks that are physically interconnected by Internet Protocol (IP) gateways. These networks use protocols that allow them to function as a large, composite network.

**Internet** A wide area network connecting thousands of disparate networks in industry, education, government, and research. The Internet network uses TCP/IP as the standard for transmitting information.

**Internet address** The numbering system used in TCP/IP Internetwork communications to specify a particular network or a particular host on that network with which to communicate. Internet addresses are commonly denoted in dotted decimal form.

**Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)** A protocol used by a gateway to communicate with a source

host, for example, to report an error in a datagram. It is an integral part of the Internet Protocol (IP).

**Internet Protocol (IP)** A protocol used to route data from its source to its destination in an Internet environment.

**Internet router** A device that enables an Internet Protocol host to act as a gateway for routing data between separate networks that use a specific adapter.

**internetwork** Any wide area network connecting more than one network.

**internetworking** Communication between two or more networks.

**internodal awareness** In an ACF/TCAM extended networking, a function used by TCAM systems to share information. This information includes the status of TCAM systems, the status of application programs in TCAM systems, and the contents of selected key-table entries. This function is provided by node path system service programs in the various TCAM systems that communicate with each other.

**internodal destination queue** In an ACF/TCAM extended networking, a destination queue for an external logical unit (LU) that is a partner in a utility session.

**internodal message handler (IMH)** In an ACF/TCAM extended networking, a message handler that processes messages flowing on utility sessions.

**internodal sequence number synchronization** In an ACF/TCAM extended networking, the function of a particular system service program that operates in conjunction with the internodal message handler. Internodal sequence number synchronization is used to request retransmission from any TCAM node of sequence-numbered messages not received in a utility session and to retransmit sequence-numbered messages flowing in a utility session when requested to do so by another TCAM node or an extended operator command.

**internodal sequence prefix** In an ACF/TCAM extended network, a control block that contains sequence-number information for messages flowing in utility sessions.

**internode routing** The capability of path control to route PIUs from half-sessions to data link control and from data link control to half-sessions for sessions between NAUs that reside in different nodes.

**intern procedure** In the AIX operating system, the procedure of defining an atom.

- Set transmit speed
- Commands to operate a contact that can control external devices.

See link problem determination aid (LPDA), Link Problem Determination Aid-1.

**link protocol** (1) The rules for sending and receiving data at the link level. (2) See protocol. (3) See also link level.

**link protocol converter (LPC)** A device that changes one type of link-level protocol information to another type of link-level protocol information for processing; for example, 5208 Link Protocol Converter, 5209 Link Protocol Converter, or ROLMbridge 5250 Link Protocol Converter. See also protocol converter.

**link segment** In an ESCON environment, any portion of an optical cable between connectors, including passive components.

**link station** (1) The hardware and software components within a node representing a connection to an adjacent node over a specific link. For example, if node A is the primary end of a multipoint line that connects to three adjacent nodes, node A will have three link stations representing the connections to the adjacent nodes. See also adjacent link station. (2) In VTAM, a named resource within an APPN or a subarea node that represents the connection to another APPN or subarea node that is attached by an APPN or a subarea link. In the resource hierarchy in a subarea network, the link station is subordinate to the subarea link.

**link status (LS)** Information maintained by local and remote modems.

**link test** In SNA, a test of the operation of a link in which one link station returns data received from another link station without changing the data.

**Note:** Three tests can be made. They differ in the resources that are dedicated during the test. A link test, level 0, requires a dedicated subarea node, link, and secondary link station. A link test, level 1, requires a dedicated link and secondary link station. A link test, level 2, requires only the dedicated link station.

**link trace** A sequential log of events that occur on a link. This log can help determine the source of a recurring error.

**link trailer** In SNA, control information for data link control at the end of a basic link unit (BLU).

**LIOCS** Logical IOCS.

**lip sync** The process by which the movements of a person's lips are made to match a recorded voice, either his own or someone else's.

**liquid crystal display (LCD)** A display device that creates characters by means of the action of reflected light on patterns formed by a liquid that becomes opaque when it is energized. (A)

**LISP** (1) List processing. A programming language designed for list processing and used extensively for artificial intelligence problems. (T) (2) An applicative programming language oriented to list processing, recursion, and character string manipulation and logic; it is widely used for artificial intelligence applications and is based on the lambda calculus of mathematical logic. (A)

**list** (1) An ordered set of data. (T) (2) A data object consisting of a collection of related records. See access control list, access list, address list, free list, idle list, i-list, pop-up list, property list, required list, routing list, system address list, user address list. (3) To print or otherwise display items of data that meet specified criteria. (A) (4) Deprecated term for chained list. (5) See pushdown list, pushup list.

**list-based access control** In computer security, access control in which all of the access rights of a subject occur in the subject's access control lists. See also ticket-based access control.

**list box** In SAA Advanced Common User Access architecture, a control that contains scrollable choices from which a user can select one choice. See also combination box, drop-down combination box.

**Note:** In CUA architecture, this is a programmer term. The end user term is selection list.

**list-directed** In XL FORTRAN, an input/output specification that uses a data list instead of a FORMAT specification.

**list-directed data** In FORTRAN, data that is transferred between main storage and an input/output device according to the length and type of variables in the input/output list. See also formatted data, unformatted data.

**list element** One of several values specified in a list parameter.

**listen** In the X.25 application program interface, to be prepared to receive incoming calls that satisfy criteria specified in an entry in the routing list, through a specified X.25 port.

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