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# IBM DICTIONARY OF COMPUTING

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**application load list (ALL)**

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**application program output limits**

**application load list (ALL)** In SPPS II, a list of application definition records (ADRs) that are grouped for a particular application load.

**application management** Functions in the application layer related to the management of Open System Interconnection application processes. (T)

**application message handler (AMH)** In ACF/TCAM, a user-defined routine that processes messages received by the message control program (MCP) from an application program or sent by the MCP to an application program. See device message handler, internodal message handler, message handler.

**application mode** In DPPX, the privilege mode that allows processing of all instructions, except supervisor-privileged or I/O-privileged instructions. See also I/O mode, master mode, supervisor mode.

**application object** In SAA Advanced Common User Access architecture, a form that an application provides for a user; for example, a spreadsheet form. Contrast with user object.

**application object name** In the IBM ImagePlus system, the name by which the application host knows the object. The name provided by the application host when an object is stored. See also object name.

**application option** In SAA Common User Access architecture, a choice programmers may implement in their applications. See also user option.

**application-oriented language** (1) A programming language that has facilities or notations useful for solving problems in one or more specific classes of applications, such as numerical scientific, business data processing, civil engineering, simulation; for example, FORTRAN, COBOL, COGO, SIMSCRIPT. Synonymous with problem-oriented language. (T) (2) A problem-oriented language whose statements contain or resemble the terminology of the occupation or profession of the user. (A)

**application plan** The control structure produced during the bind process and used by the DB2 program to process SQL statements during application execution.

**application problem** A problem submitted by an end user and requiring information processing for its solution. (T)

**application profile** In VSE, a control block in which the system stores the characteristics of one or more application programs.

**application program** (1) A program that is specific to the solution of an application problem. Synony-

mous with application software. (T) (2) A program written for or by a user that applies to the user's work, such as a program that does inventory control or payroll. (3) A program used to connect and communicate with stations in a network, enabling users to perform application-oriented activities. (4) In SDF/CICS, the program using the physical maps and symbolic description maps generated from a source map set.

**application program exit routine** In VTAM programs, a user-written exit routine that performs functions for a particular application program and is run as part of the application program; for example, the RPL exit routine, the EXLST exit routine, and the TESTCB exit routine. Contrast with installation exit routine.

**application program identification** The symbolic name by which an application program is identified to VTAM programs. It is specified in the APPLID parameter of the ACB macroinstruction.

**application program image** In the IBM 3601 Finance Communication System, an application program that has been processed by the finance image processor and ready to be inserted into a load image or transmitted to the 3601 Finance Communication Controller.

**application program interface (API)** (1) A functional interface supplied by the operating system or by a separately orderable licensed program that allows an application program written in a high-level language to use specific data or functions of the operating system or the licensed program. (2) The interface through which an application program interacts with an access method. In VTAM programs, it is the language structure used in control blocks so that application programs can reference them and be identified to VTAM.

**application program major node** In VTAM programs, a group of application program minor nodes. In the VTAM definition library, it is a member, book, or file that contains one or more APPL statements, which represent application programs. In MVS, it is a member of the library; in VSE, it is a book; and in VM, it is a CMS file of filetype VTAMLIST.

**application programmer** A programmer who designs programming systems and other applications for a user that applies to the user's work.

**Application Programming Interface** In System/38, the Control Program Facility (CPF) graphics routines that perform basic graphics tasks when called by high-level language application programs.

**application program output limits** In IMS/VS, an option that allows users to limit the size and number of output segments produced by an application

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**clipping plane**

[108]

**closed shop**

**clipping plane** In AIX graphics, primitive space that is mapped to normalized viewing coordinates in homogeneous coordinates. The clipping planes  $x=+w$ ,  $y=+w$ , or  $z=+w$  correspond to the left, right, top, bottom, near, and far planes bounding the viewing frustum.

**clipping region** In AIX Enhanced X-Windows, a type of graphics output. In a graphics context, the image defined by the bitmap or rectangles used to restrict output to a particular region of a window.

**CLK** Clock.

**clock (CLK)** (1) A device that generates periodic, accurately spaced signals used for purposes such as timing, regulation of the operations of a processor or generation of interrupts. (T) (A) (2) In data communication, equipment that provides a time base used in a transmission system to control the timing of certain functions such as sampling, and to control the duration of signal elements. (I) (A) (3) See master clock. (4) See also time-of-day clock.

**clock/calendar** In personal computers, a function provided by several software applications and multifunction boards that keeps track of the time and date regardless of whether the computer is on or off; it replaces a desktop clock and calendar and allows recording of appointments such as meeting dates and travel arrangements.

**clock comparator** A System/370 hardware feature that causes an interruption when the time-of-day clock has equaled or exceeded the value specified by a program or virtual machine.

**clocking** (1) In binary synchronous communication, the use of clock pulses to control synchronization of data and control characters. (2) A method of controlling the number of data bits sent on a telecommunication line in a given time. (3) See bit clocking, external clocking, internal clocking.

**clocking bits** Magnetically encoded signals, usually zeros, that precede the data and that are used for establishing timing intervals on an identification card. (T) (A)

**clock pointer** In the OS/2 operating system, a visual cue in the shape of a clock that indicates that the computer is performing operations. The mouse pointer changes to this shape while the computer is processing.

**clock pulse** (1) A synchronization signal provided by a clock. (A) (2) Synonym for clock signal.

**clock register** Synonym for timer.

**clock signal** (1) A periodic signal used for synchronization and for measuring intervals of time. (T) (2) Synonymous with clock pulse.

**clock track** A track on which a pattern of signals is recorded to provide a timing reference. (I) (A)

**close** (1) The function that ends the connection between a file and a program, and ends the processing. Contrast with open. (2) A data manipulation function that ends the connection between a file and a program. Contrast with open. (3) To end the processing of a file. (4) In the AIX operating system, to end an activity and remove that window from the display.

**Close** In SAA Advanced Common User Access architecture, a choice that removes a window and all its associated windows from the screen.

**closed circuit** In multimedia applications, a system of transmitting television signals from a point of origin to one or many restricted destination points specially equipped to receive the signals.

**closed fix package** In the IBM 8100 Information System, the last fix package that applies to a given service level. A closed fix package is always numbered 99.

**closed loop** (1) A loop whose execution can be interrupted only by intervention from outside the program in which the loop is included. (A) (2) Synonym for infinite loop. (T)

**close dot** In some graphical user interfaces, the small rectangle in the upper left corner of dialog boxes, messages, and selection boxes used to close the message or box.

**closedown** (1) The deactivation of a device, program, or system. (2) In ACF/TCAM, the orderly deactivation of the message control program (MCP). (3) See also cancel closedown, flush closedown, orderly closedown, quick closedown.

**closed security environment** In computer security, an environment in which authentications, clearances, and configuration controls provide a sufficient presumption that malicious logic has not been introduced and provide sufficient assurance that malicious logic will not be introduced prior to or during the operation of the system. Contrast with open security environment.

**closed shop** Pertaining to the operation of a computer facility in which most productive problem programming is performed by a group of programming specialists rather than by the problem originators. The use of the computer itself may also be described as closed shop if full-time trained operators, rather than

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