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tion of a controlled system that is directly measured or controlled. { kən'trōld 'ver-ē-ə-bəl }

controller *See* automatic controller. { kən'trōl-ər }

controller-structure interaction [CONT SYS] Feedback of an active control algorithm in the process of model reduction; this occurs through observation spillover and control spillover. { kən'trōl-ər ,strək-chər in-tər'ak-shən }

control limits [ELECTR] In radar evaluation, upper and lower control limits are established at those performance figures within which it is expected that 95% of quality-control samples will fall when the radar is performing normally. { kən'trōl ,lim-əts }

control logic [COMPUT SCI] The sequence of steps required to perform a specific function. { kən'trōl ,ləj-ik }

control mark *See* tape mark. { kən'trōl ,mārk }

control-message display [COMPUT SCI] A device, such as a console typewriter, on which control information, such as information on the progress of a running computer program, is displayed in ordinary language. { kən'trōl ,mes-ij di'splā }

control module [COMPUT SCI] The set of registers and circuitry required to carry out a specific function. { kən'trōl ,mä-jül }

control operation [COMPUT SCI] Any action that affects data processing but is not directly included, such as managing input/output operations or determining job sequence. { kən'trōl ,äp-ə,rā-shən }

control panel [COMPUT SCI] An array of jacks or sockets in which wires (or other elements) may be plugged to control the action of an electromechanical device in a data-processing system such as a printer. Also known as plugboard; wiring board. [ELEC] *See* control board; panel board. { kən'trōl ,pan-əl }

control point [COMPUT SCI] **1.** The numerical value of the controlled variable (speed, temperature, and so on) which, under any fixed set of operating conditions, an automatic controller operates to maintain. **2.** One of the hardware locations at which the output of the instruction decoder of the processor activates the input to and output from specific registers as well as operational resources of the system. { kən'trōl ,póint }

control program [COMPUT SCI] A program which carries on input/output operations, loading of programs, detection of errors, communication with the operator, and so forth. { kən'trōl ,prō-grám }

control record [COMPUT SCI] A special record added to the end of a file to provide information about the file and the records in it. { kən'trōl ,rek-ərd }

control section [COMPUT SCI] **1.** The smallest integral subsection of a program, that is, the smallest unit of code that can be separately relocated during loading. **2.** The part of a central processing unit that controls other sections of the unit. { kən'trōl ,sek-shən }

control sequence [COMPUT SCI] The order in which a set of executions are carried to perform a specific function. { kən'trōl ,sē-kwəns }

control signal [COMPUT SCI] A set of pulses used to identify the channels to be followed by transferred data. [CONT SYS] The signal applied to the device that makes corrective changes in a controlled process or machine. { kən'trōl ,sig-nəl }

control spillover [CONT SYS] The excitation by an active control system of modes of motion that have been omitted from the control algorithm in the process of model reduction. { kən'trōl 'spil ,ō-vər }

control state [COMPUT SCI] The operating mode of a system which permits it to override its normal sequence of operations. { kən'trōl ,stāt }

control statement [COMPUT SCI] A statement in a computer program that controls program execution, such as a GOTO statement, conditional jump, or a loop. { kən'trōl ,stāt-mənt }

control supervisor [COMPUT SCI] The computer software which controls the processing of the system. { kən'trōl 'sü-pər,vī-zər }

control switching point [COMMUN] A telephone office which is an important switching center in the routing of long-distance calls in the direct distance dialing system. Abbreviated CSP. { kən'trōl 'swich-ij ,póint }

control symbol [COMPUT SCI] A symbol which, coded into the machine memory, controls certain steps in the mechanical translation process; since control symbols are not contextual symbols, they appear neither in the input nor in the output. { kən'trōl ,sim-bəl }

control synchro *See* control transformer. { kən'trōl ,siŋ-krō }

control system [ENG] A system in which one or more outputs are forced to change in a desired manner as time progresses. { kən'trōl ,sis-təm }

control-system feedback [CONT SYS] A signal obtained by comparing the output of a control system with the input, which is used to diminish the difference between them. { kən'trōl ,sis-təm 'fēd,bak }

control systems equipment [COMPUT SCI] Computers which are an integral part of a total facility or larger complex of equipment and have the primary purpose of controlling, monitoring, analyzing, or measuring a process or other equipment. { kən'trōl ,sis-təmz i'kwip-mənt }



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