N.B.:
"Computer operating area": the immediate contiguous and accessible area around the electronic computer, where the normal operating, support and service functions take place.

"Computing element" (CE)
The smallest computational unit that produces an arithmetic or logic result.

"Contouring control"
Two or more "numerically controlled" motions operating in accordance with instructions that specify the next required position and the required feed rates to that position. These feed rates are varied in relation to each other so that a desired contour is generated (Ref. ISO/DIS 2806-1980).

"Conventional unguided projectiles"
Are those which do not incorporate:
a. Directional warheads, including warheads employing multipoint initiation to achieve focused blast/fragmentation characteristics;
b. Sub-munitions or sub-munition capacity;
c. Fuel/air explosives;
d. Provisions for increasing the range or impact velocity;
e. Kinetic energy armour penetration capability;
f. Mid-flight guidance;
g. Terminal guidance.

"Critical temperature"
(Sometimes referred to as the transition temperature) of a specific "superconductive" material is the temperature at which the material loses all resistance to the flow of direct electrical current.

"Cryptanalysis"
The analysis of a cryptographic system or its inputs and outputs to derive confidential variables or sensitive data, including clear text (ISO 7498-2-1988(E), paragraph 3.3.18).

"Cryptography"
The discipline which embodies principles, means and methods for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, prevent its undetected modification or prevent its unauthorized use. "Cryptography" is limited to the transformation of information using one or more "secret parameters" (e.g., crypto variables) or associated key management.
N.B.:
"Secret parameter": a constant or key kept from the knowledge of others or shared only within a group.

"Datagram"
A self-contained, independent entity of data carrying sufficient information to be routed from the source to the destination data terminal equipment without reliance on earlier exchanges between this source or destination data terminal equipment and the transporting network.

"Data signalling rate"
The rate, as defined in ITU Recommendation 53-36, taking into account that, for non-binary modulation, baud and bit per second are not equal. Bits for coding, checking and synchronisation functions are to be included.
N.B.:
1. When determining the "data signalling rate", servicing and administrative channels shall be excluded.
N.B.:
2. It is the maximum one-way rate, i.e., the maximum rate in either transmission or reception.

"Deformable Mirrors"
Mirrors capable of having their optical surface dynamically deformed by individual torques or forces.

"Development"
Is related to all stages prior to serial production, such as design, design research, design analyses, design concepts, assembly and testing of prototypes, pilot production schemes, design data, process of transforming design data into a product, configuration design, integration design, layouts.

"Diffusion bonding"
A solid state molecular joining of at least two separate metals into a single piece with a joint strength equivalent to that of the weakest material.

"Digital computer"
Equipment which can, in the form of one or more discrete variables:
a. Accept data;
b. Store data or instructions in fixed or alterable (writable) storage devices;
c. Process data by means of a stored sequence of instructions which is modifiable; *and*
d. Provide output of data.
N.B.:
Modifications of a stored sequence of instructions include replacement of fixed storage devices, but not a physical change in wiring or interconnections.

"Digital transfer rate"
The total bit rate of the information that is directly transferred on any type of medium.
(See also "total digital transfer rate".)

"Direct-acting hydraulic pressing"
A deformation process which uses a fluid-filled flexible bladder in direct contact with the workpiece.

"Drift rate" (gyro)
The time rate of output deviation from the desired output. It consists of random and systematic components and is expressed as an equivalent input angular displacement per unit time with respect to inertial space.

"Dynamic adaptive routing"
Automatic rerouting of traffic based on sensing and analysis of current actual network conditions.
N.B.:
This does not include cases of routing decisions taken on predefined information.

"Dynamic signal analysers"
"Signal analysers" which use digital sampling and tranformation techniques to form a Fourier spectrum display of the given waveform including amplitude and phase information. (See also "signal analysers".)

"Effective gramme"
Of special or other fissile material is defined as follows:
a. For plutonium isotopes and uranium-233, the isotope weight in grammes;
b. For uranium enriched 1% or greater in the isotope U-235, the element weight in grammes multiplied by the square of its enrichment expressed as a decimal weight fraction;
c. For uranium enriched below 1% in the isotope U-235, the element weight in grammes multiplied by 0.0001;
d. For americium-242m, curium-245 and -247, and californium-249 and -251, the isotope weight in grammes multiplied by 10.

"Electronically steerable phased array antenna"
An antenna which forms a beam by means of phase coupling, i.e., the beam direction is controlled by the complex excitation coefficients of the radiating elements and the direction of that beam can be varied in azimuth or in elevation, or both, by application, both in transmission and reception, of an electrical signal.

"End-effectors"
"End-effectors" include grippers, "active tooling units" and any other tooling that is attached to the baseplate on the end of a "robot" manipulator arm.
N.B.:
"Active tooling unit": a device for applying motive power, process energy or sensing to the workpiece.

"Equivalent Density"
The mass of an optic per unit optical area projected onto the optical surface.

"Expert systems"
Systems providing results by application of rules to data which are stored independently of the "programme" and capable of any of the following:
a. Modifying automatically the "source code" introduced by the user;
b. Providing knowledge linked to a class of problems in quasi-natural language; or
c. Acquiring the knowledge required for their development (symbolic training).

"Expression Vectors"
Carriers (e.g., plasmid or virus) used to introduce genetic material into host cells.

"Family"
Consists of microprocessor or microcomputer microcircuits with:
a. The same architecture;
b. The same basic instruction set; *and*
c. The same basic technology (e.g., only NMOS or only CMOS).