c. The same basic technology (e.g., only NMOS or only CMOS).

"Fast select"

A facility applicable to virtual calls which allows a data terminal equipment to expand the possibility to transmit data in call set-up and clearing "packets" beyond the basic capabilities of a virtual call.

N.B.:

"Packet": a group of binary digits including data and call control signals which is switched as a composite whole. The data, call control signals and possibly error control information are arranged in a specified format.

"Fault tolerance"

The capability of a computer system, after any malfunction of any of its hardware or "software" components, to continue to operate without human intervention, at a given level of service that provides continuity of operation, data integrity and recovery of service within a given time.

"Fibrous or filamentary materials" Include:

a. Continuous monofilaments;
b. Continuous yarns and rovings;
c. Tapes, fabrics, random mats and braids;
d. Chopped fibres, staple fibres and coherent fibre blankets;
e. Whiskers, either monocrystalline or polycrystalline, of any length;
f. Aromatic polyamide pulp.

"Film type integrated circuit"

An array of "circuit elements" and metallic interconnections formed by deposition of a thick or thin film on an insulating "substrate".

N.B.:

"Circuit element": a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.

"Fixed"

The coding or compression algorithm cannot accept externally supplied parameters (e.g., cryptographic or key variables) and cannot be modified by the user.

"Flexible manufacturing unit" (FMU),

(sometimes also referred to as 'flexible manufacturing system' (FMS) or 'flexible manufacturing cell' (FMC)) An entity which includes a combination of at least:

a. A "digital computer" including its own "main storage" and its own related equipment; and
b. Two or more of the following:
   1. A machine tool described in 2.B.1.c.;
   2. A dimensional inspection machine described in 2., or another digitally controlled measuring machine embargoed by 2.;
   3. A "robot" embargoed by 2., 8. or Item 17 on the Munitions List;
   4. Digitally controlled equipment embargoed by 1.B.3., 2.B.3. or 9.B.1.;
   5. "Stored programme controlled" equipment embargoed by 3.B.1.a.;
   6. Digitally controlled equipment embargoed by 1.B.1.;
   7. Digitally controlled electronic equipment embargoed by 3.A.2.c.

"Fluoride fibres"

Fibres manufactured from bulk fluoride compounds.

"Frequency agility" (frequency hopping)

A form of "spread spectrum" in which the transmission frequency of a single communication channel is made to change by discrete steps.

"Frequency agility" (radar) - see "Radar frequency agility"

"Frequency switching time"

The maximum time (i.e., delay), taken by a signal, when switched from one selected output frequency to another selected output frequency, to reach:

a. A frequency within 100 Hz of the final frequency; or
b. An output level within 1 dB of the final output level.

"Frequency synthesiser"

Any kind of frequency source or signal generator, regardless of the actual technique used, providing a multiplicity of simultaneous or alternative output frequencies, from one or more outputs, controlled by, derived from or disciplined by a lesser number of standard (or master) frequencies.

"Gas Atomisation"

A process to reduce a molten stream of metal alloy to droplets of 500 micrometre diameter or less by a high pressure gas stream.

"Gateway"

The function, realised by any combination of equipment and "software", to carry out the conversion of conventions for representing, processing or communicating information used in one system into the corresponding but different conventions used in another system.

"Generic software"

A set of instructions for a "stored programme controlled" switching system that is the same for all switches using that type of switching system.

N.B.:

The data base portion is not considered to be part of the "generic software".

"Geographically dispersed"

Sensors are considered "geographically dispersed" when each location is distant from any other more than 1,500 m in any direction. Mobile sensors are always considered "geographically dispersed".

"Global interrupt latency time"

The time taken by the computer system to recognize an interrupt due to the event, service the interrupt and perform a context switch to an alternate memory-resident task waiting on the interrupt.

"Hot isostatic densification"

A process of pressurising a casting at temperatures exceeding 375 K (102°C) in a closed cavity through various media (gas, liquid, solid particles, etc.) to create equal force in all directions to reduce or eliminate internal voids in the casting.

"Hybrid computer"

Equipment which can:

a. Accept data;
b. Process data, in both analogue and digital representations; and
c. Provide output of data.

"Hybrid integrated circuit"

Any combination of integrated circuit(s), or integrated circuit with "circuit elements" or "discrete components" connected together to perform (a) specific function(s), and having all of the following characteristics:

a. Containing at least one unencapsulated device;
b. Connected together using typical IC production methods;
c. Replaceable as an entity; and
d. Not normally capable of being disassembled.

N.B.:

1. "Circuit element": a single active or passive functional part of an electronic circuit, such as one diode, one transistor, one resistor, one capacitor, etc.
2. "Discrete component": a separately packaged "circuit element" with its own external connections.

"Image enhancement"

The processing of externally derived information-bearing images by algorithms such as time compression, filtering, extraction, selection, correlation, convolution or transformations between domains (e.g., fast Fourier transform or Walsh transform). This does not include algorithms using only linear or rotational transformation of a single image, such as translation, feature extraction, registration or false coloration.

"Information security"

All the means and functions ensuring the accessibility, confidentiality or integrity of information or communications, excluding the means and functions intended to safeguard against malfunctions. This includes "cryptography", "cryptanalysis", protection against compromising emanations and computer security.

N.B.:

"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)

"Instantaneous bandwidth"

The bandwidth over which output power remains constant within 3 dB without adjustment of other operating parameters.

"Instrumented range"

The specified unambiguous display range of a radar.