

Australian Standard[®]

Data processing—Vocabulary

Part 19: Analog computing

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee IT/9, Information Systems—Vocabulary and Software. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 12 December 1990 and published on 28 March 1991.

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Information Technology—Vocabulary and Software. It is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 2382-19: 1989—*Information processing systems — Vocabulary—Part 19: Analog computing*.

The complete Standard comprises the following parts:

- Part 0: Consolidated index
- Part 1: Fundamental terms
- Part 2: Arithmetic and logic operations
- Part 3: Equipment technology
- Part 4: Organization of data
- Part 5: Representation of data
- Part 6: Preparation and handling of data
- Part 7: Digital computer programming
- Part 9: Data communication
- Part 10: Operating techniques and facilities
- Part 11: Control, input-output and arithmetic equipment
- Part 12: Data media, storage and related equipment
- Part 13: Computer graphics
- Part 14: Reliability, maintenance and availability
- Part 15: Programming languages
- Part 16: Information theory
- Part 19: Analog computing
- Part 21: Interfaces between process computer systems and technical processes
- Part 22: Calculators
- Part 24: Numerical control of machines

Other parts of this Standard will be published when completed.

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- (ii) *References* The references to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian Standards as follows:

<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO	AS
639 Codes for the representation of names of languages	—
1087 Terminology—Vocabulary	—

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Section 1: General

1.1 Scope

This International Standard is intended to facilitate international communication in information processing. It presents terms and definitions of selected concepts relevant to the field of information processing and identifies relationships between the entries.

In order to facilitate their translation into other languages, the definitions are drafted so as to avoid, as far as possible, any peculiarity attached to a language.

ISO 2382 (which will comprise some twenty-eight parts) defines concepts relating to analog and hybrid arithmetic units, function generators, converters, and modes of operation of such components.

1.2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 2382. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 2382 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 639: 1988, *Code for the representation of names of languages*.

ISO 1087: —¹⁾, *Terminology—Vocabulary*.

1.3 Principles and rules followed

1.3.1 Definition of an entry

Section 2 comprises a number of entries. Each entry consists of a set of essential elements that includes an index number, one term or several synonymous terms, and a phrase defining one concept. In addition, an entry may include examples, notes or illustrations to facilitate understanding of the concept.

Occasionally, the same term may be defined in different entries, or two or more concepts may be covered by one entry, as described in 1.3.5 and 1.3.8 respectively.

Other terms such as **vocabulary**, **concept**, **term** and **definition**, are used in this part of ISO 2382 with the meaning defined in ISO 1087.

1.3.2 Organization of an entry

Each entry contains the essential elements defined in 1.3.1 and, if necessary, additional elements. The entry may contain the following elements in the following order:

- a) an index number (common for all languages in which this part of ISO 2382 is published);
- b) the term or the generally preferred term in the language. The absence of a generally accepted term for the concept in the language is indicated by a symbol consisting of five points (.....); a row of dots may be used to indicate, in a term, a word to be chosen in each particular case;
- c) the preferred term in a particular country (identified according to the rules of ISO 639);
- d) the abbreviation for the term;
- e) permitted synonymous term(s);
- f) the text of the definition (see 1.3.4);
- g) one or more examples with the heading "Example(s)";
- h) one or more notes specifying particular cases in the field of application of the concepts, with the heading "NOTE(S)";
- i) a picture, a diagram, or a table which could be common to several entries.

1.3.3 Classification of entries

A two-digit serial number is assigned to each part of this International Standard, beginning with **01** for "**fundamental terms**".

The entries are classified in groups to each of which is assigned a four-digit serial number; the first two digits being those of the part of this International Standard.

1) To be published.