

Xerox DocuPrint NPS/ IPS

Glossary

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Glossary

This glossary contains a list of acronyms and terms for use with the Xerox DocuColor NPS/IPS.

List of acronyms

This section contains a list of acronyms you may need while working with the NPS/IPS.

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| AFP | Advanced Function Presentation |
| ASCII | American Standard Code for Information Interchange |
| bpi | bits per inch |
| CCU | customer changeable unit; used for highlight color printers |
| CIU | channel interface unit |
| CLI | command line interface |
| CMYK | cyan, magenta, yellow, black |
| CRD | color rendering dictionary; used for PostScript jobs |
| CSI | command status interface |
| CSR | customer support representative |
| DC | data center |
| DCE | data communications equipment |
| DCIM | data control interface module |
| DFA | Document Feeding and Finishing Architecture |
| DOS | Disk Operating System |
| dpi | dots per inch |
| ENET | Ethernet network |
| EP | electronic publishing |
| EPS | Enterprise Printing System |
| ftp | file transfer protocol |
| GUI | graphical user interface |

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| HCF | high-capacity feeder |
| HCU | Host Channel Unit |
| hpos | horizontal positioning |
| ICC | International Color Consortium |
| IOT | image output terminal; printer engine |
| IPDS | Intelligent Printer Data Stream |
| JCB | job control block |
| JID | job identifier |
| JPM | Job Pool Manager |
| LAN | Local Area Network |
| LEF | long-edge feed |
| LF | line feed character |
| lpi | lines per inch |
| LUN | logical unit number |
| NPS/IPS | Network Printing System/IPDS Printing System |
| OCR | optical character recognition |
| PC | Personal Computer |
| PCL | Printer Command Language |
| PDF | Portable Document Format |
| PDL | page description language |
| ppm | pages per minute |
| PQA | print quality adjustment |
| PSF | Print Services Facility |
| pt | point |
| PWBA | printed wiring board assembly |
| RAM | random access memory |
| RGB | red, green, blue |
| SEF | short-edge feed |
| SNMP | Simple Network Management Protocol |
| spi | spots per inch |
| UI | user interface |
| VM | virtual memory |
| vpos | vertical positioning |

List of terms

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| | This section contains a list of terms you may need while working with the DocuPrint NPS/IPS, and a definition of each. |
| A3 | Paper size measuring 297 by 420 mm. |
| A4 | Paper size measuring 210 by 297 mm. |
| American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) | Standard 7-bit code which represents alphanumeric information. Each alphanumeric character and several nonprinting characters are assigned a binary number, covering 128 possible characters. It is used for information interchange among data processing systems, data communication systems, and associated equipment. |
| AppleTalk | Network communication protocol inherent to the Apple Macintosh operating system and supported by the DocuPrint NPS. |
| application software | Software resident on the host or client workstation used to create print documents. |
| abort | To terminate printing, program, or nonprinting execution before it completes. |
| alignment | The positioning of an image on a page for printing. |
| alphanumeric | Set of characters including the letters A through Z, numerals 0 through 9, and all printable special symbols. |
| American Standard Code for Information Interchange (ASCII) | Standardized code that represents letters, numbers, and other characters established by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to achieve compatibility between data processing and data communications equipment. |
| AppleTalk | Network communication protocol suite inherent to the Apple Macintosh operating system and supported by the DocuPrint NPS/IPS. |
| application software | Software resident on the client workstation used to create print documents. |
| argument | Any word (string of characters separated by spaces or tabs) after the command in a command line. |
| attribute | Set of attributes available for controlling the processing of a print job. Print attributes include simplex or duplex printing, media selection, collating, stitching, and so on. Print attributes can be sent to the Printer Controller as part of the job, providing automatic job processing. They also may be associated with virtual printers, which may then assign the attribute to the job. |

- B4** Paper size measuring 250 by 353 mm.
- background job** Low-priority job, usually batched, which is executed automatically as system resources become available.
- batch** Method by which bodies of data are accumulated and grouped by kind before processing.
- batch processing** Allows for repetitive operations to be performed sequentially on batched data without much involvement of the computer operator.
- baud** Measurement of data rate in bits per second. This term is used to describe information flow between two devices. Unit of data transmitting/receiving speed is roughly equal to a single bit per second. Common baud rates are 110, 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, and 9600.
- binary** Numbering system based on 2 rather than 10 and containing only the symbols 0 and 1. Binary is especially well suited for use in computers and related devices since information can be represented with electric pulses (0=off, 1=on). Most computer calculations are binary.
- bit** In the binary numbering system, either of the characters 0 or 1. The bit is the basic unit of information with which a computer works. It can take the form of a magnetized spot, an electric pulse, a positive or negative charge, etc. A number of bits strung together represents a character to a computer.
- Multipliers are:**
- 1 byte = 8 bits
 - 1 kilobyte (KB) or 1,024 bytes = 8,192 bits
 - 1 megabyte (MB) or 1,048,576 bytes = 8,388,608 bits.
- Computer space equivalents are:**
- 1.5 KB = about 1 single-spaced typed page
 - 30 KB = about 20 typed pages
 - 150 KB = about 100 typed pages
- bitmap** Electronic definition of an image, comprised of a matrix of picture elements (pixels or dots), where a bit value of one means that the picture element is imaged, and a bit value of zero means that the picture element is not imaged. The number of picture elements in a square area is a function of the display device resolution.

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| bitmapped | Display image generated bit by bit for each point or dot. A software-driven scanner is used to create characters and/or graphics. |
| bits per second (bps) | In serial communication, the instantaneous bit speed with which a device or channel transmits a character. |
| blocking | Process of combining two or more records into a single block of data which can then be moved, operated upon, stored, etc., as a single unit by the computer. |
| block length | Number of characters or bytes contained in a block of data (the block is treated as a unit within the computer). Block length is usually invariable within a system and may be specified in units such as records, words, computer words, or characters. |
| boot | To load a program's initial instructions of a program into the computer's memory. These instructions then direct the loading of the rest of the program. Booting may require entry of a few commands at the keyboard or the flip of a switch to begin the process. |
| break page | See header page. |
| buffer | Compartment of memory in which data is stored during transfer from one device to another. Useful for (1) accumulating data into blocks before storage or processing, and (2) for adjusting differences of speed between devices, or between a device and a communicating facility. |
| bypass transport | Optional module that moves paper from the printer to a finishing device. |
| byte | Fixed number of bits (in data processing, usually 8) operated upon as a unit. A byte may represent a character, a machine instruction, or some other logical unit of information. |
| CCU | Customer changeable unit. In the 4850, 4890, and 92C, the unit removed to change the color of the dry ink installed in the printer. Consists of the color developer housing and the dry ink bottle. |
| CCU changeout cart | Cart used to remove and install the customer changeable unit for changing the color dry ink installed in the printer. |
| carriage return | Control character that (unless set to be interpreted as a line end) causes the printing system to start printing at the left margin of the current line. |
| case-sensitive | Treating lowercase and uppercase characters differently. |
| channel | 1. In data communications, a path or line that enables two or more devices to communicate (sometimes called a circuit, facility, or link). |

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| | 2. In computers, a path for communication between the central processing unit (CPU) and input/output units, or between the CPU and peripheral devices. |
| character | Single printable letter (A-Z), numeral (0-9), symbol (& % #), or punctuation mark (, . ! ?) used to represent data. Characters can also be nonprinting, such as space, tab, or carriage return. |
| character cell | Digitized space containing a single character within a font set. |
| character code | Code representing alphanumeric information, for example, ASCII. |
| character set | Number of different characters used by a particular device, including alphabetic, numeric, and special characters such as symbols. |
| characters per inch (cpi) | Designates the number of characters per inch for a particular typeface. Refer to pitch. |
| client software | Software that manages the submission of print jobs to the Printer Controller. |
| client workstation | Workstation connected to the network used to create print jobs (documents) and submit them to the Printer Controller. |
| CMYK | An industry standard color definition model in which all colors are defined in terms of values for the four-color process primary colors: cyan, magenta, yellow, and black. Refer to color definition model. |
| collate | To arrange or assemble into ordered sets. |
| color definition model | A standardized format for defining colors using quantifiable values. The most popular such models are RGB, CMYK, and HSB. |
| color substitution | The use of an algorithm to translate a color specified in an industry standard color definition model (e.g., RGB, CMYK, HSB) to a tone of a highlight primary color. |
| command | User instruction to a computer, input through the system controller keyboard. Commands are words, mnemonics, or characters that cause a computer to perform predefined operations. |
| communication line | Telecommunication line connecting devices at one location with devices at other locations in order to transmit and receive information. |
| communication link | Physical means (i.e., data link) connecting one location to another to transmit and receive information. |

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| compatibility | Characteristic of computer equipment permitting one device to use the same information or programs as another device without conversion or code modification. |
| compile | To translate instructions written in high-level language into machine language for execution by a system. |
| concatenate | To connect or link in a series, as when files are grouped together for faster processing. Refer to job concatenation mode. |
| console | Functional unit containing devices used by an operator to communicate with a print engine (IOT). It may consist of a display, keyboard, and certain switches or other controls. |
| consumable supplies | Supplies such as paper and dry ink that are depleted during the course of normal printer operation. |
| control program | An operating system program that manages job flow, input/output processing, and other overall system functions and resources. |
| copy-sensitive | Term used to indicate jobs in which multiple copies of a report will contain different data, as with paychecks and banking statements. |
| CPU | Central processing unit. Interprets and executes instructions, performs all operations and calculations, and controls input and output units and auxiliary attachments. |
| customer changeable unit | See CCU. |
| daemon | A task that runs continually in conjunction with the UNIX operating system that periodically checks for specific conditions or logical events and performs some action if the conditions are met. The task can be used to display and notify the operator of such conditions. |
| database | Information to meet specific processing and retrieval needs. Generally applies to integrated file of data, arranged for access by many subsystems. |
| data communications | Transmission and reception of encoded information over telecommunication lines. |
| data file | Collection of related data records organized in a specific manner so that each record is similarly structured, e.g., a payroll file set up with one record for each employee, last name first, indicating the rate of pay and all deductions. |
| data link | Physical means of connecting one location with another for communication, i.e., the communications lines, modems, and controls which transmit information between two or more stations. |

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| data rate | In data communications, the rate at which a channel carries data, measured in bps (bits per second). |
| data storage | Preservation of data on various media (e.g., tape, disks, CD, magnetic bubble memory, etc.). |
| data stream | Format of data passed from one device to another. |
| data transmission | Transmission of coded data over telephone or other telecommunication lines. |
| DCIM | Data Control Interface Module. The video interface hardware which resides in the printer controller for communication with the printer. |
| decomposer | Printer controller task that translates print data from the PDL command file into a bitmap image of the page to be printed. |
| default | Predefined value the system uses when another value is not provided. |
| device | Any piece of hardware other than the CPU (Central Processing Unit). |
| DFA | Document Feeding and Finishing Architecture. Software that enables third-party feeding and finishing devices to be attached to a Xerox printer to perform pre- and post-processing functions (such as roll-feeding, saddle-stitching, booklet-making, etc.) |
| diagnostics | Programs used to diagnose problems within the system or to help service personnel pinpoint the source of such problems. |
| digitize | To express or represent data in digital (binary) form so that it can be processed electronically. |
| directory | Logical grouping of files and subdirectories that are identified by name. The directory helps organize data on large storage media. |
| dithering | The process in laser printing which uses dot patterns to simulate shades of gray or tones of a color. |
| DOS | Disk Operating System. Operating system commonly used on personal computers. See also operating system. |
| dot | Unit of measurement representing a fraction of an inch, for example, 300 dots per inch (dpi). May also be referred to as a picture element (pixel) or spot. |
| dpi | Dots per inch. The resolution of the printer image as represented by the density of the dots. |
| dry ink | Minute particles of resin and carbon black or color pigment toner deposited and fused onto the page to create images. Toner is combined with developer to form the dry ink. |
| duplex | Ability to send and receive information simultaneously. |

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| duplex printing | Printing on both sides (front and back) of a page. <i>See also</i> simplex printing. |
| enabler | Hardware devices or software packages that allow the printer to perform as specified. |
| error message | Message displayed by the system or printed on a Job Messages sheet, informing you of an error or a fault that occurred. |
| Ethernet | Network standard consisting of a coaxial cable or twisted pair and associated components for connecting workstations to each other, to file servers, and to peripherals. This communication system enables workstation users to share information and services. |
| EtherTalk | Hardware interface and network software for Apple Macintosh computers that provides connection to an Ethernet network. |
| Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code (EBCDIC) | Coded character set consisting of 8-bit coded characters. It can accommodate 256 characters. |
| extension | Portion of a filename that follows a period. In some instances it identifies the file type. For example, .ps specifies a PostScript file. |
| fault | Condition which prevents proper processing of a print job and requires the intervention of an operator. For example, a paper jam is a fault. |
| field | Preset place for entering information. |
| file | Set of records or text that can be stored and retrieved. Organized, named collection of records treated as a unit. For offline, it is the data between the two tape marks. For online, it is the data between banner pages. |
| filename | Name of a file or directory in a command line. |
| finisher | Any optional output finishing solution, for example, the stitcher/stacker. |
| firmware | Permanent programs stored in read-only memory (ROM). |
| fixed disk | Disk drive that is mounted within a computer and is not removable. |
| fixed font | Font containing characters with fixed spacing. |
| fixed pitch | Font set in which every character cell has the same width. In reference to character sets, this term describes typefaces in which all character cells are of equal width. Monospaced as opposed to proportional spaced. |

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| fixed spacing | Arrangement of characters on a line so that all characters occupy the same amount of horizontal space. |
| flag | Small indicator marking the occurrence of an event or the existence of a certain condition while the program is executing. |
| font | Complete set of alphanumeric characters and symbols having common characteristics such as style (typeface), point size, weight, and stress. Computers store font images in data files, defined in either bitmap or contour format. |
| form | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Printed or typed document with blank spaces for inserting information.2. Page(s) of data stored on the controller that may be merged with variable data. |
| format | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Layout of a document, including margins, page length, line spacing, typeface, etc.2. In data storage, the way the surface of a disk is organized to store data.3. To prepare the disk to accept data. |
| form feed | Keyboard/printer control character that causes the printer to skip the top of the next page. |
| ftp | File transfer protocol used for transferring files from one workstation to another across a network. |
| fuse | To affix dry ink to paper by heat or pressure or a combination of both. |
| halftone screen | A tool used in offset printing, typesetting, and laser printing to convert a continuous tone (i.e., photographic) image to dots, which allows the image to be rendered accurately in these printing processes. |
| hard disk | See fixed disk. |
| HCF | High-capacity feeder. An optional feeder module containing two feeder trays which work independently with the standard feeder trays 1 and 2. The HCF increases the feeder capacity by approximately 2,000 sheets and allows automatic tray switching and increased uninterrupted printing time. |
| HCS | High capacity stacker; used on the DocuColor 2060. An optional finishing device that provides stacking and offsetting capabilities for output into a stacker tray. |
| HCSS | High capacity stacker stapler; used on the DocuColor 2060. An optional finishing device that provides stacking, stapling, and offsetting capabilities for output into a stacker tray. |

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| HCU | Host Channel Unit. A component of the channel-attached system, which provides the interface between the host channel controller. Used for IPDS printing only. |
| hardware | Physical components (mechanical, magnetic, electronic, etc.) of a system, as opposed to programs, procedures, rules, and associated documentation. The hardware is operated by software and firmware. |
| header page | Page printed at the beginning of a job that provides information about the print job, such as the name of the document and the job sender. |
| hexadecimal | Numbering system with a base of 16. In this system, 10 through 15 represented by A through F, respectively. |
| hierarchy | Relative priority assigned to arithmetic or logical operations that must be performed. |
| highlight color | Printing with black plus one other color in a single pass. In models 4850, 4890, and 92C, a range of shades and tints is printed by varying the percentage of black dots, color dots, and white space between the dots within a given square area of the page. |
| host | Computer accessed by users which serves as a source of high-speed data processing for workstations with less computer power. Commonly referred to as mainframe. |
| host interface | Connection between network and host computer. |
| HSB | A printing industry standard color definition model in which all colors are defined in terms of values for hue, saturation, and brightness. Refer to color definition model. |
| identifier (id) | Characters used to identify or name data and possibly to indicate certain properties of that data. |
| image area | Area on a physical page that may contain text or graphics. |
| implementation | Process of installing system hardware and software. Also the process of converting a design into an actual working system. |
| impressions per minute (ipm) | The number of pages (one side) a printer can print during the space of one minute. Used interchangeably with pages per minute (ppm). |
| in-front page | A term that refers to the top page of a double-sided sheet. |
| initialize | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To prepare the magnetic surface of a blank diskette so that it can accept data.2. To set all information in a computer system to its starting values (usually the first step is accomplished when a program is booted). |

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| interface | Hardware that provides physical connection and electronic communication between two hardware devices. |
| Internet Protocol (IP) address | Refers to an address of any host that uses TCP/IP network protocol. |
| IOT | The Image Output Terminal, also known as the print engine. |
| IPDS | Intelligent Printer Data Stream. |
| IPS | IPDS Printing System. |
| job | Print data and attributes required for processing and printing a document. |
| Job Messages sheet | Page printed at the end of a print job that includes information about the job or error messages if any errors occurred. The format of the Job Messages sheet can be configured by the user. |
| Job Pool Manager (JPM) | Printer Controller task which provides intelligent management and processing of unprinted jobs from the time they are received at the Printer Controller to the time they are printed. |
| job size | Size of the print master data file measured in bytes. |
| landscape page orientation | Orientation of print lines or top of an illustration parallel to the long edge of the paper. |
| language | Defined set of characters and symbols combined together by specific rules. |
| laser printing | Technology that uses a laser to transfer character forms to a page by direct or indirect means. |
| latent image | Static charge present on the photoconductor before contact with dry ink particles. |
| leading | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Pronounced ledding.2. Vertical distance between lines (also called line space), measured from a baseline of one line to the baseline of the next.3. Extra spacing between lines of type.4. In typography, spacing between lines and paragraphs. |
| legal size | Sheet the standard size of legal briefs, 8.5 by 14 inches / 216 by 352 mm. |
| letter size | Paper sized 8.5 by 11 inches / 216 by 279 mm. |
| library | In data storage, a collection of related files or programs. |
| light emitting diode (LED) | Solid substance that glows when a current is passed through it. Often used for indicator lights on disk drives or modems, as well as for displays on other electronic equipment. |

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| line feed | Control character that (unless set to be interpreted as a line end) causes the printing system to begin printing in the current character position of the next line. |
| load | To enter data into storage or working registers. |
| Local Area Network (LAN) | Network connecting computer and peripheral devices through cables. |
| log | File that contains a record of events, such as messages, errors, jobs and their accounting information, and so on. |
| logical page | A logical page is defined by an origin location, thus allowing more than one logical page to be placed on a physical page. |
| long-edge feed (LEF) | The movement of paper through the printer in the direction of the paper length (the longer side of a sheet of paper). <i>See also</i> short-edge feed. |
| mainframe | Central processing unit (CPU) and memory of a large computer. More often used to denote any large computer of the type that might be used to control a group of smaller computers, terminals, or other devices. Refer to host. |
| markform | A parameter name for an end-of-job marker in the IPDS data stream. |
| media | Describes size, type, color, and weight. |
| medium | Object or material on which data is stored (e.g., magnetic tape or floppy disk). |
| megabyte (MB) | A unit of approximately one million bytes. |
| megahertz (MHz) | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Unit of cycling speed (one million cycles per second) for an electromagnetic wave (in particular, a radio wave).2. The sending and receiving stations of a radio wave transmission must be tuned in to the same unit of megahertz. |
| message | The information passed to the user or to a task within the system. The information is usually associated with an error, fault, or system condition. The standard message format consists of a header (containing identifying and control information), followed by the actual message content, followed by a trailer (indicating that the message is completed). |

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| MICR | Functionality that produces a Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR) line on negotiable and turnaround documents such as checks and bills. The MICR printing system prints documents using magnetic ink and special fonts to create machine readable information that allows for quick document processing. In general, MICR is used to print accounting and routing information on blank checks and other negotiable documents. |
| mixed environment | Group of different printing systems at the same location. |
| modem | Device that converts digital information into an analog signal suitable for sending over analog telecommunication lines. Also converts an analog signal from telecommunication lines into digital information. |
| module | Cohesive unit within a program. It is consistent in its level and identifiable in terms of loading or with other units. |
| network | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. System of geographically separate computers, linked to one another over transmission lines.2. Communication lines connecting a computer to its remote terminals. |
| network communications protocol | Defined standard for the communication of data over a network. |
| node | Station, terminal, or computer that performs some control operation and influences the operation of the network as a whole. |
| nonimpact printer | Printer that forms characters without any strikes of a key or element against the paper. |
| Novell | Commonly used network communications protocol supported by the DocuPrint NPS/IPS. |
| NPS/IPS | Network Printing System/IPDS Printing System |
| object file | Source file converted into machine language (binary code). |
| offline | Devices not under the active control of a central processing unit. For example, a computer makes output to a magnetic tape. The tape is then used by an offline printing system to produce printed data. Offline operations are much slower than online operations. Refer to online. |
| offset | To place pages currently being printed in slightly different positions from previous pages. |

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| offset printing | A widely-used method of commercial and corporate printing, where ink is picked up by a metal or paper plate, passed to an offset drum, and then passed to the paper. |
| online | Devices under the direct control of a central processing unit, e.g., a printing system in interactive communication with a mainframe. Refer to offline. |
| operating system | Basic host- controlling program that governs the operations of a computer, such as job entry, input/output, and data management. The operating system is always running when the computer is active. Unlike other types of programs, it does not run to an end point and stop. |
| option | A portion of the command line that modifies the command. |
| orientation | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In reference to image area, orientation describes whether the printed lines are parallel to the long edge of the paper or the short edge of the paper.2. Choice of printing portrait (vertically) or landscape (horizontally). |
| page orientation | Direction in which data is printed on a report. Refer to landscape page orientation and portrait page orientation. |
| pagination | Process of separating text into pages. |
| pathname | An identifier for the position of a file or directory within the file system. |
| PC | Personal Computer. Family of computers that most commonly run a version of DOS. |
| Page Description Language (PDL) | Page description language used to describe the printing of jobs to a laser printing system. PDL describes the input (type, format, characteristics), performs the processing functions (logical processing), and describes the output (type, format, font selection, accounting options) of a print job. Examples are PostScript or PCL. |
| PDF | Portable Document Format. A document format for distributing documents for viewing and printing on a wide variety of platforms. Often used with Adobe Reader or Adobe Acrobat. |
| pel | Equivalent of dots per inch. |
| peripheral | Device used with a computer or workstation, usually for input or output. Printers, modems, and the cartridge tape drives are examples of peripherals. |
| physical page | Sheet of paper on which printing is done. |

- pica** 1. Unit of measurement equal to 0.166 inch. Picas are often used to express line measure or column width. There are about 6 picas to an inch. Refer to point.
2. A 10-pitch typeface.
- pitch** 1. Horizontal character spacing; 10-pitch (10 characters per inch) spacing is called pica, and 12-pitch (12 characters per inch) spacing is called elite.
2. The number of page images placed on the xerographic belt during one revolution.
- pixel** Short for picture element. Smallest identifiable point of a bitmapped screen that can be independently assigned color and intensity. Pixels are definable locations on a display used to form images. For graphic displays, more pixels generally provide higher resolution. Spots, dots, and pixels are used interchangeably.
- point** Unit of measurement equal to 0.0139 inch. Points are always used to express type size and leading. There are 12 points to a pica and about 72 points to every inch. Refer to pica.
- point size** Height of character set from the top of its ascenders to the bottom of its descenders in units called points. Point size does not always include leading.
- portrait page orientation** Orientation of print lines or the top of an illustration parallel to the short edge of the paper.
- PostScript** Page description language developed by Adobe Systems, Incorporated. PostScript describes the input (type, format, characteristics), performs the processing functions (logical processing), and describes the output (type, format, font selection, accounting options) of a print job.
- ppm** Pages per minute.
- primary color** A color that, when combined with one or more other primary colors in a color model system in varying quantities, produces the palette of colors described by that model.
- printer** Component of the DocuPrint NPS/IPS that accepts data from the Printer Controller and prints the document according to the print attributes specified by the user. The printer also provides paper stacking, collating, and optional finishing. "DocuPrint printer" or "printer" refers to the base printer engine (IOT) only, without the Printer Controller and interface.

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| Printer Control Language (PCL) | Printer description language defined by Hewlett–Packard Company. PCL describes the input (type, format, characteristics), performs the processing functions (logical processing), and describes the output (type, format, font selection, accounting options) of a print job. |
| Printer Controller | Component of the DocuPrint NPS/IPS that manages the spooling and processing of print jobs. |
| print quality adjustment (PQA) | The process by which the NPS/IPS maintains the electrostatic state of the xerographic subsystem to ensure optimal print quality. |
| print queue | Temporarily stores print jobs that have been sent over the network but that have not yet been forwarded to the printer. |
| process color printing | In process color printing, every color in the spectrum is printed by combining various percentages of the four-color process primary colors—cyan, magenta, yellow, and black. |
| queue | List of documents waiting to be processed. |
| random access memory (RAM) | Storage that allows data (such as documents) to be stored and retrieved directly by address location without reading through any other data. |
| raster data | Binary data, usually consisting of dots arranged in scan lines, according to the print order. |
| rasterization | The creation of a bitmap image of a page for printing. |
| resolution | The number of picture elements (pixels or dots) per square area unit. An imaging system converts a character from digitized data into a printed image composed of these tiny dots. The greater the number of dots per inch (i.e., higher the resolution), the clearer the image produced. |
| RGB | A printing industry standard color definition model in which all colors are defined in terms of values for the three additive primary colors: red, green, and blue. Refer to color definition model. |
| scale | To adjust font or image size according to given proportions. |
| shade | Color resulting from adding black to a pure hue. |
| short-edge feed (SEF) | Laser printing in which the paper is fed through the imaging system short-edge first. The movement of paper through the printer in the direction of the paper width (the shorter side of a sheet of paper). <i>See also</i> long-edge feed. |
| simplex printing | Printing on one side of the page. Contrast with duplex printing. |
| SNMP | Simple Network Management Protocol |

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| Solaris | Operating System developed primarily by Sun Microsystems for use on Sun computers and workstations. Provides inherent support for UNIX and for TCP/IP. |
| software application | See application software. |
| space | Blank area between words, recognized as a character by word and data processing systems. |
| special processing | Commands allowing the user to process special reports (i.e., printing certain records, printing on special paper). |
| spectrophotometer | Device used to calibrate color on the DocuColor NPS/IPS. |
| spi | spots per inch. |
| spooling | Process of releasing data from main memory and storing it temporarily until a peripheral device is ready to accept it, e.g., storing text before sending it to a printer. |
| spot | Unit of measurement representing a fraction of an inch, for example, 300 spots per inch (spi). May also be referred to as a picture element (pixel) or dot. |
| stock | A certain type of paper for printing a job. |
| stockset | Collection of stocks to be used on a print job. Refer to stock. |
| string | Connected sequence of alphanumeric characters treated as one unit of data by a program. |
| SunOS | Operating System developed primarily by Sun Microsystems for use on Sun computers and workstations. SunOS provides inherent support for UNIX and for TCP/IP. |
| syntax | Rules governing the structure and format of expressions in a programming language. |
| syntax error | System response to a mistake in the entry of a command. |
| system administrator | Person responsible for configuring, operating, and maintaining the DocuPrint system, and also for installing client software on network workstations. |
| system controller | The Sun workstation controller for the NPS/IPS. Usually called printer controller. |
| system page | Maximum area in which text and graphics can be imaged on a printing system. |
| TCP/IP | Commonly used network communications protocol supported by the DocuPrint NPS/IPS. |

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| telnet | Terminal emulation program for TCP/IP networks. Connects a workstation to a server (or other workstation) on the network and allows you to enter commands that will be executed as if you were entering them directly at the server. |
| throughput | Measurement of the speed of a printer, expressed in pages per minute. |
| tint | Color resulting from adding white to a pure hue. |
| token ring | Network topology in which a control packet or token is passed from station to station in sequential order. Stations needing access must wait for the token before transmitting data. In a token ring, the next logical station receiving the token is also the next physical station. |
| tone | A primary color in its pure form, or mixed with black or white to create a lighter tint or darker shade of the primary color. |
| tray grouping | A group or cluster of related feeder trays. |
| tri-level xerography | Feature of the 4850, 4890, and 92C that enables the imaging of both the black and the color portions of the page in a single pass through the creation of a third charge state. |
| truncated | Cut off before completion, as when data transfer from a host to a printer is cut off before all data has been transmitted. |
| two-up | Application that prints two logical pages on one side of a physical page. |
| ULTRIX | Operating system that runs on DECStations. It consists of a hierarchical system of commands, shells, files, and directories. <i>See also</i> operating system. |
| UNIX | Operating system for computers, usually working in a network environment. UNIX consists of a hierarchical system of commands, shells, files, and directories. <i>See also</i> operating system. |
| user interface (UI) | System for gathering input from a user and presenting data to the user. |
| virtual page | Page area selected by a forms designer for printing. |
| virtual printers | Alternate names for the printer which allow different sets of attribute values to be applied to submitted jobs. The operator and system administrator define virtual printer names and the associated set of attributes and values. |
| window | Area of a desktop associated with a task. |
| workstation | <i>See</i> client workstation. |
| x axis | Horizontal axis on a forms grid. |

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| xdot | Unit of measurement representing a fraction of an inch. May also be referred to as a picture element (pixel) or spot; for example, 300 spots per inch (spi). |
| xerographic engine | Component of a printer that develops an image, transfers it to paper, and fuses it for output as hardcopy. |
| xerographic mode | There are two xerographic modes (for highlight color systems): black mode or highlight mode. Black mode allows printing with black dry ink only, while the highlight mode enables highlight color printing. |
| y axis | Vertical axis on a forms grid. |