

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.

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

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

	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.

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).

	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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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).

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.

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).

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.

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.

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

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.

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.

- 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.