

JIS

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JAPANESE INDUSTRIAL STANDARD

Glossary of Terms Used in Information Processing (Fundamental Terms)

JIS X 0001—1987



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Processing (Fundamental Terms)

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1. Scope

This Japanese Industrial Standard specifies fundamental terms in information processing field, and the reading, meaning and English equivalent thereof.

Remarks 1. This Standard is based on the International Standard ISO 2382/1-1984.

2. The English correspondence the number of which is asterisk * at the upper right is given simply as informative reference.

2. Entry Procedure

In this Standard each term is described in four columns for index number, term and its reading, meaning and English correspondence. The entry procedure of each column is stated below:

(1) Entry Procedure for Index Number

(1.1) The index number shall be expressed as a 6-digit number.

The first two-digit means the last two-digit of the number of this Standard, the second two-digit means the group classification in this Standard, and the last two-digit shall be a serial number in the same group classification.

(1.2) The asterisk * at upper right of index number denotes that the term is of JIS own.

(2) Entry Procedure for Term and Reading

(2.1) If there are two or more synonymous terms in an entry, the precedence in use is given in order.

(2.2) If a part of a term is parenthesized (), it means that such part may be omitted. In this case, there is no precedence between the term parenthesized part of which is omitted and that not omitted.

Examples 1. "JIDŌ (TEKI)" denotes "JIDŌ" or "JIDŌTEKI" (see 01.01.04).

2. "(KEISANKI) PUROGURAMU" denotes "KEISANKI PUROGURAMU" or "PUROGURAMU" (see 01.04.01).

Corresponding International Standard:

ISO 2382/1-1984 Data processing-Vocabulary-Part 01: Fundamental terms



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- (2.3) If a term has multiple meanings, each meaning is given a separate entry. The term shall follow (1), (2) and so on.

Example: "(1) HIKISŪ" (see 02.02.02), "(2) HIKISŪ" (see 02.02.03).

- (2.4) Two or more terms which have almost similar meaning and almost same description shall be grouped in a single entry by using brackets []. In this case, the description in the column of meaning corresponding to the description in [] in term shall be bracketed [].

Example 1. The following (a) and (b) are the same (see 02.10.05).

(a) Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition
2項[N項]演算	2 KŌ [N KO] ENZAN	An operation on two and only two [on <i>N</i> and only <i>N</i>] operands

(b) Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition
2項演算	2 KŌ ENZAN	An operation on two and only two operands
<i>N</i> 項演算	<i>N</i> KŌ ENZAN	An operation on <i>N</i> and only <i>N</i> operands

Example 2. The following (a) and (b) are the same (see 04.02.06):

(a) Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition
欧数字 [英数字] 集合 [部分集合]	Ō SŪJI [EISŪJI] SHŪGŌ [BUBUN SHŪGŌ]	A character set [a character subset] that contains both European letters [English letters] and digits, and may contain control characters, special characters and the space character.
(b) Term (Japanese character)	Reading	Definition
欧数字集合	Ō SŪJI SHŪGŌ	A character set that contains both European letters and digits and may contain control characters, special characters and the space character.
欧数字部分集合	Ō SŪJI BUBUN SHŪGŌ	A character subset that contains both European letters and digits and may contain control characters, special characters and the space character.
英数字集合	EI SŪJI SHŪGŌ	A character set that contains both English letters and digits and may contain control characters, special characters and the space character.
英数字部分集合	EI SŪJI BUBUN SHŪGŌ	A character subset that contains both English letters and digits and may contain control characters, special characters and the space character.

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- (2.5) When applicable area of a term is limited, the limitation shall be described in the parentheses () following the term.

- Examples 1. "JŌHŌ (DĒTA SHORI OYOBİ JIMUKIKAI NIOKERU)"
(see 01.01.02)
2. "YOBIDASHI (PUROGURAMINGU NIOKERU)" (see 07.09.04), "YOBIDASHI (DĒTAMŌ NIOKERU)" (see 09.06.08)

- (2.6) The grammatical use or abbreviation of a term or the like is expressed in the parentheses () following the term.

Example: "SYSGEN (TŌJIGO)" (see 10.02.18), "DP (SHŌRYAKU KEI)"
(see 01.01.03)

- (2.7) If a KANJI (Japanese ideogram) is not in usual use, it shall be expressed by KANA (Japanese phonetic character), and the KANJI shall be expressed in the brackets < > following the said KANA.

Example: "KAN GEKI (expressed in KANA) <GEKI (expressed in KANJI)>
MOJI" (see 04.10.09)

- (2.8) Reading of a term is shown by the pronunciation guide (KANA placed above the KANJI). However, if the term consists of English letters and the reading is the same as that of the English letters, no pronunciation guide is attached.

- Examples 1. (DĒTA) ^{KANA} SHORI (see 01.01.03))
2. ^{KANA} COBOL (see 07.02.22)
3. DP (see 01.01.03)

(3) Entry Procedure for Meanings

- (3.1) The words underlined in a sentence denote that the words are specified in a series of Standards for terms used in information processing area.

- (3.2) For use of brackets [], (2.4) shall be referred.

(4) Entry Procedure for English Correspondence

- (4.1) The English word(s) in the column of English correspondence is the term specified in the International Standard (ISO 2382/1), and corresponds to the meaning specified in this Standard. However, the terms of such index number that is asterisked * at its upper right are excluded as mentioned above.

- (4.2) If there is any precaution in use of English correspondence, such matters shall be described in the parentheses () following the English correspondence.

- (4.3) The note in the parentheses attached to an English correspondence shall be as follows: