Glossary

<INTERRUPT>	The interrupt key, usually specified by $\boxed{\text{CONTROL-c}}$.
account name	See *login name*.
address	A number that uniquely identifies each host on a network. The Internet address families are the only address families that UNICOS currently recognizes.
ASCII	An acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange, an industry-wide standard for coding characters.
authorization files	Files that contain host and user information that is verified by the system before user privileges are granted on a remote system.
autologin	A feature that lets a user log in to a file that belongs to another user. The user logging in is not required to enter a login name or password because the system verifies the information automatically.
BSD	Berkeley Software Distribution; a version of the UNIX operating system developed at the University of California at Berkeley.
computer network	A system of computers and terminals linked together for the purpose of moving data from one machine to another.
connection	The establishment of a temporary link between two communication endpoints for the purpose of transmitting data between them.
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Administration (DARPA). An agency of the U.S. Department of Defense, originally defined TCP/IP.
DAP	Data access protocol, a Digital Equipment Corporation proprietary protocol used for file transfer.

DoD   The U.S. Department of Defense.

domain name   The logical location of a system in a tree-structured organization
                                    of available systems.

escape character   A character reserved for `telnet`(1B) and `rlogin`(1B) utilities
                                    and used to invoke command mode. When you enter the escape
                                    character with a command, the command is interpreted by the
                                    `telnet`, `rlogin`, or `vt` utilities and not by the shell of the
                                    remote host. The default is: `telnet`, CONTROL-] (control
                                    right-bracket); `rlogin`, ~(tilde); or `vt`, CONTROL--
                                    (control-underscore).

/etc/hosts   A file on the Cray Research system that contains the official host
                                    name, Internet address, and valid aliases for each host on the
                                    network.

/etc/hosts.equiv   A file set up on each host by the system or network
                                    administrator; this file contains the names of other network
                                    hosts granted access to the host. The system uses this file to
                                    authorize autologin from a remote host.

FEI-3   Front-end interface. A line of interface products for
                                    interconnecting a Cray low-speed channel into a system with a
                                    VME backplane.

file transfer service   A UNICOS utility that performs file transfer operations for a
                                    particular domain.

FTP   Abbreviation for file transfer protocol. The `ftp`(1) program is a
                                    TCP/IP utility that copies files between a local and remote host.

gateway   A computer or router that has connections to more than one
                                    network.

globbing   Globbing enables the expansion of shell metacharacters (`*`, `?`,
                                    `[...]`) within file and path names.

host   An individual computer on a network.

host   Domain name server host name look-up command.

host.equiv	See `/etc/hosts.equiv`.
hostid	A command that prints the identifier of the current host in hexadecimal. The administrator also uses it to set the ID.
hostname	A command that prints the name of the current host system. The system administrator also uses the `hostname` command to set the name of the host system.
hosts	See `/etc/hosts`.
HSX	High-speed external communications channel. A Cray Research proprietary, 64-bit, parallel data channel that operates at speeds of up to 100 Mbyte/s.
HYPERchannel	A networking medium connected by Network Systems Corporation (NSC) HYPERchannel hardware.
immediate mode	Mode in which file transfer is executed immediately after a file transfer command is typed.
internet	Abbreviation for an internetwork, an interconnected set of local area networks.
Internet dot notation	A 32-bit logical address usually expressed as four 8-bit integers separated by periods (dots).
LAN	Local area network. A LAN is a computer network that covers a relatively small (or local) area.
local host	The computer from which you are originating a networking command.
login name	The brief, unique name chosen by a user for identification at login time. The user's account on a computer system is usually set up under the user's login name, so the login name also is referred to as the *account name*.
mail	A utility for sending mail on the network by using TCP/IP's `sendmail`(8) daemon.

mailx	Same as `mail`.
network	Two or more computers that are connected by wires, satellite, or other media. The connection between the computers lets individual computers share and exchange information.
node	Device that can connect to a network.
packet	A single unit of information that is transmitted over the network. The length of a packet varies. A single message can be carried by one packet or by a series of packets.
path name	The name that specifies the directory location of a file.
protocol	A standardized set of rules for transmission of data that allows communication between different types of hosts on a network.
rcp	A file transfer utility used to copy files between hosts over a TCP/IP network.
remote host	Any host computer system, other than the local host, on a network.
remsh	A synonym for `rsh`.
.rhosts	A file in a user's home directory that controls autologin to the user's account.
rlogin	A remote login utility that lets you connect to a remote host on a TCP/IP network.
router	Network hardware that has connections to more than one network.
rsh	A command that provides automatic login to a remote host over a TCP/IP network and execution of a single command, then automatically returns you to the current environment of your local host.
standard output	The place to which program output is directed. The default standard output device is the terminal screen.

TCP/IP   Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol; a set of
                                    computer networking protocols that allow two or more hosts to
                                    communicate.

telnet   A TCP/IP utility that provides remote login between hosts on a
                                    network. This command invokes no operating system
                                    requirement.

TFTP   Abbreviation for trivial file transfer protocol. The `tftp`(1B)
                                    program is a TCP/IP utility that copies files between a local and
                                    remote host.

virtual connection   A connection in which you can use the resources of the remote
                                    host as though you were directly connected to it.

WAN   A wide-area network. A WAN is a computer network located
                                    over a large geographic area.