

X

- X.25 (ITU-TSS)** A CCITT family of recommendations describing packet-switching protocols. (C) 610.7-1995
- X.75 (ITU-TSS)** A CCITT family of recommendations specifying interconnections between public data networks, including signaling, satellite usage, and multiple physical circuits of different nations. (C) 610.7-1995
- X.200 (ITU-TSS)** A CCITT family of recommendations describing OSI protocols and service definitions. (C) 610.7-1995
- X.400 (ITU-TSS) (1)** A CCITT family of recommendations describing message handling systems. (C) 610.7-1995
- (2)** The set of CCITT Recommendations on message handling systems. This term covers both the X.400 (1984) and X.400 (1988) recommendations. (PA/C) 1224.1-1993w
- X.400 (1984)** The set of CCITT Recommendations on message handling systems approved in 1984. (C/PA) 1224.1-1993w
- X.400 (1988)** The set of CCITT Recommendations on message handling systems approved in 1988. (C/PA) 1224.1-1993w
- X.400 Application API** The interface that makes the functionality of the MTS accessible to an MS or a UA, or the functionality of a simple MS accessible to a UA. (C/PA) 1224.1-1993w
- X.400 Gateway API** The interface that divides an MTA into two software components, a mail system gateway and an X.400 gateway service. (C/PA) 1224.1-1993w
- X.400 gateway service** Software that implements the MT interface (the service). (C/PA) 1224.1-1993w
- X-address (test pattern language)** The coordinates by which a row of a memory is specified. (TT/C) 660-1986w
- X-axis amplifier** *See:* horizontal amplifier.
- X-band** A radar-frequency band between 8 GHz and 12 GHz, usually in the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) allocated band 8.5–10.68 GHz. (AES) 686-1997
- X-band radar (radar)** A radar operating at frequencies between 8 and 12 GHz, usually in the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) assigned band 8.5 to 10.68 GHz. (AES/RS) 686-1982s
- X-datum line** An imaginary line along the top edge of a punch card, used as a reference edge for mark sensing or scanning. (C) 610.2-1987
- xerographic printer** A page printer used to print optical images using electrostatic technology. *See also:* laser printer. (C) 610.10-1994w
- xerography** The branch of electrostatic electrophotography that employs a photoconductive insulating medium to form, with the aid of infrared, visible, or ultraviolet radiation, latent electrostatic-charge patterns for producing a viewable record. *See also:* electrostatography. (ED) [46]
- xeroprinting** The branch of electrostatic electrophotography that employs a pattern of insulating material on a conductive medium to form electrostatic-charge patterns for duplicating purposes. *See also:* electrostatography. (ED) [46]
- xeroradiography** The branch of electrostatic electrophotography that employs a photoconductive insulating medium to form, with the aid of x rays or gamma rays, latent electrostatic-charge patterns for producing a viewable record. *See also:* electrostatography. (ED) [46]
- XID** *See:* eXchange IDentification.
- Xmodem** A protocol used for file transfer employing an eight-bit error checking protocol with a block size of 128 B. *Note:* Xmodem was developed by Ward Christensen. (C) 610.7-1995
- XNOR** *See:* exclusive NOR.
- X-on/X-off** *See:* transmitter on/transmitter off.
- XOR** *See:* exclusive OR.
- x percent disruptive discharge voltage (high voltage testing)** The *x* percent disruptive discharge voltage is the prospective voltage value which has *x* percent probability of producing a disruptive discharge. (PE/PSIM) 4-1978s
- x-position register** A register within a display controller which controls the position of the electron beam in the *x*, or horizontal, direction on the display device. (C) 610.10-1994w
- X punch** *See:* eleven punch.
- x-ray tube** A vacuum tube designed for producing x-rays by accelerating electrons to a high velocity by means of an electrostatic field and then suddenly stopping them by collision with a target. (ED) [45]
- X/R ratio (1)** The ratio of the system inductive reactance to resistance. It is proportional to the time constant *L/R* and is, therefore, indicative of the rate of decay of any dc offset. A large X/R ratio corresponds to a large time constant and a slow rate of decay, whereas a small X/R ratio indicates a small time constant and a fast rate of decay of the dc offset. (PE/PSC) 367-1996
- (2)** Ratio of the system reactance to resistance. It is indicative of the rate of decay of any dc offset. A large X/R ratio corresponds to a large time constant and a slow rate of decay. (PE/SUB) 80-2000
- X-series (ITU-TSS)** A CCITT family of recommendations describing public digital data networks. (C) 610.7-1995, 610.10-1994w
- X server** *See:* server.
- X wave** *See:* extraordinary wave.
- X-Y display** A rectilinear coordinate plot of two variables. *See also:* oscillograph. (IM/HFIM) [40]
- X-Y plotter** A plotter used to plot coordinate points in the form of a graph. (C) 610.10-1994w
- x-y recorder (plotting board) (analog computer)** A recorder that makes a record of any one voltage with respect to another. (C) 165-1977w
- XY switch** A remotely controlled bank-and-wiper switch arranged in a flat manner, in which the wipers are moved in a horizontal plane, first in one direction and then in another. (EEC/PE) [119]