

 SPERRY RAND

# UNIVAC

**FUNDAMENTALS  
OF COBOL**

**GLOSSARY**

PROGRAMMERS  
REFERENCE

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## PREFACE

This manual is another in the series of manuals entitled "Fundamentals of COBOL." All of these manuals are based upon the USA Standard COBOL X3.23-1968 developed by the United States of America Standards Institute (USASI).

The purpose of this manual is to present USASI definitions of COBOL terms in a manner consistent with their usage in this series, and where it may be helpful to the reader, clarify and expand upon complex definitions.

Terms followed by an asterisk are peculiar to random (asynchronous) processing. Although the Random Processing Module is not a part of USA Standard COBOL, these terms have been included here for the convenience of the COBOL programmer.



**A****access, random**

An access mode in which a logical record is accessed by a reference to its physical location, without any reference (implicit or explicit) to its logical predecessors or successors; also known as direct access.

**access, sequential**

An access mode in which any logical record in a file (except the first record) can be accessed only after its logical predecessor has been accessed. The first access to a file after an OPEN statement makes the first logical record in that file available.

**actual decimal point**

See decimal point, actual.

**actual key**

See key, actual.

**alphabetic character**

See character, alphabetic.

**alphanumeric character**

See character, alphanumeric.

**area, saved\***

A storage area, specified in the Data Division, that is composed of one or more data records.

**area-name\***

A data-name that names a saved area.

**arithmetic expression**

See expression, arithmetic.

**arithmetic expression character**

See operator, arithmetic.

**arithmetic operator**

See operator, arithmetic.

**ascending key**

See key, ascending.

**assumed decimal point**

See decimal point, assumed.

**asynchronous control system\***

See control system, asynchronous.

**asynchronous processing\***

See processing, asynchronous.

**B****block**

A physical unit of data, the size of which is dependent upon the characteristics of the computer system. The term is synonymous with physical record. A block is composed of one or more logical records, or a portion of a logical record. The size of a block has no direct relationship to the size of the file within which the block is contained or to the size of the logical records that are either contained within the block or that overlap the block.

**C****character**

The basic indivisible unit of the language.

**character, alphabetic**

A character from the set: A through Z, and the space.

**character, alphanumeric**

Any character in the computer's character set.

**character, arithmetic expression**

See operator, arithmetic.

**character, editing**

A single character or a fixed two-character combination belonging to the set:

| Character | Meaning                |
|-----------|------------------------|
| B         | space                  |
| 0         | zero                   |
| +         | plus                   |
| -         | minus                  |
| CR        | credit                 |
| DB        | debit                  |
| Z         | zero suppress          |
| *         | check protect          |
| \$        | currency sign          |
| ,         | comma (decimal point)  |
| .         | period (decimal point) |

**character, numeric**

A character from the set: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

**character, punctuation**

A character from the set:

| Character | Meaning           |
|-----------|-------------------|
| ,         | comma             |
| ;         | semicolon         |
| .         | period            |
| ''        | quotation mark    |
| (         | left parenthesis  |
| )         | right parenthesis |
|           | space             |

**character, relation**

A character from the set:

| Character | Meaning      |
|-----------|--------------|
| >         | greater than |
| <         | less than    |
| =         | equal        |

**character, special**

A character from the set:

| Character | Meaning                 |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| +         | plus                    |
| -         | minus                   |
| *         | asterisk                |
| /         | stroke (virgule, slash) |
| =         | equal to                |
| \$        | currency sign           |
| ,         | comma (decimal point)   |
| ;         | semicolon               |
| .         | period (decimal point)  |
| ''        | quotation mark          |
| (         | left parenthesis        |
| )         | right parenthesis       |
| >         | greater than            |
| <         | less than               |

**character set**

The complete COBOL character set consists of the following 51 characters:

| Character | Meaning                 |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| 0,1,...,9 | digit                   |
| A,B,...,Z | letter                  |
|           | space (blank)           |
| +         | plus                    |
| -         | minus                   |
| *         | asterisk                |
| /         | stroke (virgule, slash) |
| =         | equal to                |
| \$        | currency sign           |
| ,         | comma (decimal point)   |
| ;         | semicolon               |
| .         | period (decimal point)  |
| ''        | quotation mark          |
| (         | left parenthesis        |
| )         | right parenthesis       |
| >         | greater than            |
| <         | less than               |

**character-string**

Contiguous characters that form a literal, a word, a PICTURE in the Data Division, or a NOTE in the Procedure Division.

**characters, standard**

A character-string that comprises a data item whose size is measured in accordance with standard data format.

**class condition**

See condition, class.



**clause**

An ordered set of COBOL words that specifies an attribute of an entry.

**clause, data**

A clause within a data description entry in the Data Division that describes an attribute of a data item.

**clause, environment**

A clause within an Environment Division entry.

**clause, file**

A clause within any of the following Data Division entries:

|                       |      |
|-----------------------|------|
| File Description      | (FD) |
| Sort File Description | (SD) |
| Report Description    | (RD) |

**COBOL object program**

See object program, COBOL.

**COBOL source program**

See source program, COBOL.

**collating sequence**

See sequence, collating.

**column**

A position within a report line.

**comment**

An annotation in the Identification Division or Procedure Division of a source program.

**compile time**

See time, compile.

**compiler directing statement**

See statement, compiler directing.

**condition**

The status of one or more variables or statements within a program for which a truth value can be determined; a simple condition, or a syntactically correct combination of simple conditions and logical operators, for which a truth value can be determined.

**condition, class**

The proposition, for which a truth value can be determined, that the content of an item is wholly alphabetic or is wholly numeric.

**condition, condition-name**

The proposition, for which a truth value can be determined, that the value of a conditional variable is a member of the set of values attributed to a condition-name associated with the conditional variable.

**condition, invalid key**

A condition at object time where the value of the actual key associated with a mass storage file is determined to lie outside the limits of the file being accessed.

**condition, relation**

The proposition, for which a truth value can be determined, that the value of an arithmetic expression or data item has a specific relationship to the value of another arithmetic expression or data item. See operator, relational.

**condition, sign**

The proposition, for which a truth value can be determined, that the algebraic value of a data item or an arithmetic expression is either less than, greater than, or equal to zero.

**condition, simple**

Any condition from the set:

relation condition  
class condition  
condition-name condition  
switch status condition  
sign condition  
NOT condition

**condition, switch status**

The proposition, for which a truth value can be determined, that a hardware switch has been set to a specific status (ON or OFF).

**conditional statement**

See statement, conditional.

**conditional variable**

See variable, conditional.

**condition-name**

The data-name assigned to a value, set of values, or range of values, within the complete set of values that a conditional variable may possess; or the name assigned to a status of a hardware device.

**condition-name condition**

See condition, condition-name

**CONFIGURATION SECTION.**

See section, configuration

**connective**

A word, or a punctuation character that:

- (a) associates a data-name or a paragraph-name with its qualifier;
- (b) links two or more operands written in a series; or
- (c) forms conditional expressions (logical connectives). See operator, logical.

**constant, figurative**

A reserved word that represents a numeric value, a character, or a string of characters.

**constant, literal**

See literal.

**contiguous items**

See items, contiguous.

**control break**

The recognition of a change in the contents of a control data item resulting in specific actions taken in respect to presentation of a report group.

**control data item**

See data item, control.

**control footing**

See footing, control.

**control group**

See group, control.

**control heading**

See heading, control.

**control hierarchy**

A designated order of control data items.

**control system, asynchronous\***

An operating system that directs or schedules the execution of asynchronous processing cycles.

**control system, mass storage**

An input/output control system that directs or schedules the processing of mass storage files.

**counter**

A data item used to store numbers that may be incremented, decremented, or set to zero or to any positive or negative value.

**cycle, processing\***

See processing cycle.

**D****data clause**

See clause, data.

**data description entry**

See entry, data description.

**data item**

Any elementary item, a named group of elementary items within a record, or a record.

**data item, control**

A data item associated with a control hierarchy which initiates a control break when a change in its contents is detected. This data item is defined in the File Section or Working-Storage Section of the source program and referenced in the CONTROLS clause of the Report Section.

**data item, index**

A data item in which the value associated with an index-name can be stored in a form specified by the implementor.

**data-name**

A word that names an entry in the Data Division. It must contain at least one alphabetic character. When used in the general formats (options), data-name represents a word which can neither be subscripted, indexed, nor qualified unless specifically permitted by the rules for that option.

**data-name, indexed**

An identifier composed of a data-name followed by one or more index-names enclosed in parentheses.

**data-name, qualified**

An identifier composed of a data-name followed by one or more sets of either of the connectives OF and IN followed by a data-name qualifier.

**data-name, subscripted**

An identifier composed of a data-name followed by one or more subscripts enclosed in parentheses.

**decimal point, actual**

The physical representation of the decimal point position in a data item using either of the decimal point characters, period (.) or comma (,).

**decimal point, assumed**

A decimal point position which does not exist as an actual character in a data item. Rather, it is an assumed decimal point which has logical meaning but no physical representation.

**DECLARATIVES.**

A set of one or more special purpose sections, written at the beginning of the Procedure Division, the first of which is preceded by the header DECLARATIVES and the last of which is followed by the header END DECLARATIVES. Each declarative operates under the control of either the inline procedure, the implementor's input/output system, or the Report Writer. It is composed of a section header, followed by a COPY or a USE compiler-directing sentence, followed by a set of one or more associated paragraphs.

**descending key**

See key, descending.

**division**

One or more sections or paragraphs formed and combined in accordance with a specific set of rules. There are four divisions in a COBOL program:

IDENTIFICATION  
ENVIRONMENT  
DATA  
PROCEDURE

**division header**

See header, division.

**E****editing character**

See character, editing.

**element, table**

A data item within the set of repeated items comprising a table.

**elementary item**

See item, elementary.

**end of procedure division**

The physical position in a source program after which no further procedures appear.

**entry**

Any descriptive set of consecutive clauses terminated by a period and written in the Identification Division, Environment Division, or Data Division.

**entry, data description**

An entry in the Data Division that contains a level number and a data-name (if required) followed by a set of data clauses.

**entry, file description**

An entry in the File Section of the Data Division that contains the level-indicator FD, followed by a file-name, followed by a set of file clauses.

**entry, object of**

A set of operands and reserved words, in a Data Division entry, that immediately follows the subject of the entry.

**entry, report description**

An entry in the Report Section of the Data Division that contains the level-indicator RD, followed by a report-name (if required) followed by a set of report clauses as required.

**entry, saved area description\***

An entry in the File Section of the Data Division that contains the level indicator SA, followed by the data-name assigned to a particular saved area, followed by a set of file clauses as required.

**entry, sort file description**

An entry in the File Section of the Data Division composed of the level-indicator SD, followed by a file-name, followed by a set of file clauses as required.

**entry, subject of**

An operand or reserved word immediately following the level indicator or the level-number in a Data Division entry.

**environment clause**

See clause, environment.

**execution time**

See time, object.

**expression, arithmetic**

An identifier of a numeric elementary item, a numeric literal, such identifiers and literals separated by binary arithmetic operators, an arithmetic expression in parentheses, or an arithmetic expression preceded by the unary arithmetic operator.

**F****figurative constant**

See constant, figurative.

**file**

A collection of logical records.

**file, mass storage**

A file assigned to a mass storage medium.

**file, report**

An output file used by the Report Writer to present a report.

**file, sort**

A collection of records to be sorted by a SORT statement. The sort file is an intermediate, internal representation of an initial input of unsorted records that precedes the final output of sorted records.

**file clause**

See clause, file.

**file description entry**

See entry, file description.

**file limit**

A set of logical boundary locations for a mass storage file that are within the physical boundary locations of a mass storage medium.

**FILE SECTION.**

See section, file.

**FILE-CONTROL.**

The name of an Environment Division paragraph in which data files for a given source program are declared.

**file-name**

A word, containing at least one alphabetic character, that names a file described in the Data Division.

**footing, control**

A report group that is produced at the end of the control group to which it belongs.

**footing, page**

A report group that is produced at or near the end of a report page upon encountering a page break.

**footing, report**

A report group that is produced at the end of a report; it is produced only when the report is terminated.



**format**

A specific arrangement of a set of data.

**format, reference**

A format that provides a standard method for describing COBOL source programs.

**format, report**

The format of a report defined in the Report Section and produced by the Report Writer.

**format, standard data**

The concept used to describe data in the Data Division. The characteristics of the data are expressed as they would appear on a printed page of infinite size.

**G****group, control**

A set of report groups produced for a given value of a control identifier. Each control group may begin with a control heading, end with a control footing, and contain detail report groups as well as control heading and control footing report groups.

**group, footing**

A report group defined as control footing, page footing, or report footing.

**group, heading**

A report group defined as control heading, report heading, or page heading.

**group, print**

See group, report.

**group, report**

The set of related data described by a report group description.

**group item**

See item, group.

**H****header, division**

COBOL words that indicate the beginning of a particular division. Division headers are:

IDENTIFICATION DIVISION.  
ENVIRONMENT DIVISION.  
DATA DIVISION.  
PROCEDURE DIVISION.

**header, paragraph**

A reserved word, immediately followed by a period, that identifies and precedes each entry in the Identification and Environment Divisions. Permissible paragraph headers are:

In the Identification Division:

PROGRAM-ID.  
AUTHOR.  
INSTALLATION.  
DATE-WRITTEN.  
DATE-COMPILED.  
SECURITY.  
REMARKS.

In the Environment Division:

SOURCE-COMPUTER.  
OBJECT-COMPUTER.  
SPECIAL-NAMES.  
FILE-CONTROL.  
I-O-CONTROL.

**header, section**

A combination of reserved words that identifies and precedes each section in the Environment, Data, and Procedure Divisions. Permissible section headers are:

In the Environment Division:

CONFIGURATION SECTION.  
INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.

In the Data Division:

FILE SECTION.  
WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.  
REPORT SECTION.

In the Procedure Division:

DECLARATIVES.

The section header is composed of a section-name, followed by the reserved word SECTION, followed by a priority number (optional), followed by a period.

**heading, control**

A report group that is produced at the beginning of a control group; if required, it is produced each time the control group is produced.

**heading, page**

A report group that is produced at the beginning of a report page; it is produced during page break execution.

**heading, report**

A report group that is produced at the beginning of a report; it is produced only once when the report is initiated.

**high order end**

The leftmost character of a string of characters.

**identifier**

A data-name followed by a combination of qualifiers, subscripts, and indexes necessary to make unique reference to a data item.

**imperative statement**

See statement, imperative.

**implementor-name**

A word, specified by the implementor, that refers to a particular feature available on that implementor's computing system.

**index**

A computer storage position or register, the contents of which represent identification of a particular element in a table.

**index data item**

See data item, index.

**index-name**

A word with at least one alphabetic character, that names an index associated with a table.

**indexed data-name**

See data-name, indexed.

**inline procedure\***

See procedure, inline.

**input procedure**

See procedure, input.

**INPUT-OUTPUT SECTION.**

See section, input-output.

**integer**

A numeric literal or a numeric data item with no character positions to the right of the assumed decimal point. Where the term integer appears in general formats (options), integer must not be defined elsewhere in the program as a numeric data item, and must be unsigned.

**invalid key condition**

See condition, invalid key.

**I-O-CONTROL.**

The name of an Environment Division paragraph in which object program requirements for rerun points, sharing of same areas by several data files, and multiple files storage on a single input-output device are specified.

**item, elementary**

A data item that is not further logically subdivided.

**item, group**

A named contiguous set of elementary or group items.

**item, noncontiguous**

A data item, in the Working-Storage Section, that bears no hierarchic relationship to other noncontiguous items.

**item, nonnumeric**

A data item whose description permits its contents to be composed of any combination of characters from the computer's character set. Certain categories of nonnumeric items may be formed from more restricted character sets.

**item, numeric**

A data item whose description restricts its contents to a value represented by characters chosen from the digits 0 through 9, with or without an operational sign.

**items, contiguous**

Data items that are described by consecutive entries in the Data Division, and that bear a definite hierarchic relationship to each other.

**K****key**

One or more data items the contents of which identify the location of a record or the ordering of data.

**key, actual**

A key that directly expresses the physical location of a logical record on a mass storage medium.

**key, ascending**

A key on which data is ordered starting with the lowest value of key up to the highest value of key.

**key, descending**

A key on which data is ordered starting with the highest value of key down to the lowest value of key.

**key word**

See word, key.

**L****level indicator**

Two alphabetic characters that identify a specific type of file or a position in a hierarchy.

**level-number**

A number from the set 1 (or 01) to 49 used to indicate the hierarchical structure of a logical record, or one of the numbers 66, 77, or 88, used to identify special properties of a data description entry.

**library-name**

A word that identifies a library entry which consists of a set of COBOL entries and/or procedures. The library-name must conform to the rules for formation of a procedure-name. The portion of the library-name actually used to interact with the COBOL library is specified by the implementor.

**line, report**

A division of a page representing one row of characters.

**literal**

A string of characters whose value is that of the characters comprising the string.

**literal, nonnumeric**

A string of characters bounded by quotation marks. The string of characters may include any character in the computer's character set, with the exception of the quotation mark.

**literal, numeric**

A literal composed of one or more numeric characters that may contain either a decimal point (except as the rightmost character) or an algebraic sign (as the leftmost character), or both.

**literal constant**

See literal.

**logical operator**

See operator, logical.

**logical record**

See record, logical.

**low order end**

The rightmost character of a string of characters.



**M****mass storage**

A storage medium on which data may be organized and maintained for either sequential or random access modes.

**mass storage control system**

See control system, mass storage.

**mass storage file**

See file, mass storage.

**mass storage file segment**

A part of a mass storage file whose beginning and end are defined by the FILE-LIMITS clause in the Environment Division.

**mnemonic-name**

A word, supplied by the programmer, that is associated in the Environment Division with a specific implementor-name.

**N****noncontiguous item**

See item, noncontiguous.

**nonnumeric item**

See item, nonnumeric.

**nonnumeric literal**

See literal, nonnumeric.

**numeric character**

See character, numeric.

**numeric item**

See item, numeric.

**numeric literal**

See literal, numeric.

**object of entry**

See entry, object of.

**object program, COBOL**

The set of computer instructions created by a compilation of a COBOL source program.

**object time**

See time, object.

**OBJECT-COMPUTER.**

The name of an Environment Division paragraph in which the computer environment for object program execution is described.

**operand**

Any lower case word that appears in a statement or entry format.

**operational sign**

See sign, operational.

**operator, arithmetic**

A single character, or a fixed two-character combination, that belongs to the set:

| Binary Arithmetic<br>Operators | Meaning        |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| +                              | addition       |
| -                              | subtraction    |
| *                              | multiplication |
| /                              | division       |
| **                             | exponentiation |

| Unary Arithmetic<br>Operator | Meaning  |
|------------------------------|--|
| -                            | same effect as if<br>multiplied by numeric<br>literal -1 |

**operator, logical**

One of the reserved words AND, OR, or NOT. In the formation of a condition, AND and OR are logical connectives. NOT is used for logical negation.

**operator, relational**

A reserved word, a relation character, a group of consecutive reserved words, or a group of consecutive reserved words and relation characters used in the construction of a relation condition. The permissible operators and their meaning are:

| <b>Relational Operator</b>            | <b>Meaning</b>                   |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| IS [NOT] GREATER THAN }<br>IS [NOT] > | greater than or not greater than |
| IS [NOT] LESS THAN }<br>IS [NOT] <    | less than or not less than       |
| IS [NOT] EQUAL TO }<br>IS [NOT] =     | equal to or not equal to         |

**operator, unary**

See operator, arithmetic.

**optional word**

See word, optional.

**out-of-line procedure\***

See procedure, out-of-line.

**output procedure**

See procedure, output.

**P****page**

A vertical division of a report representing a physical separation of report data, the separation being based on internal reporting requirements and/or external characteristics of the reporting medium.

**page footing**

See footing, page.

**page heading**

See heading, page.

**paragraph**

A paragraph-name (in the Procedure Division) followed by one or more sentences, or a paragraph header (in the Identification or Environment Divisions) followed by one or more entries.

**paragraph header**

See header, paragraph.

**paragraph-name**

A word that identifies and begins a paragraph in the Procedure Division.

**physical record**

See block.

**print group**

See group, report.

**priority-number**

A number, ranging in value from 0 to 99, that classifies a source program section in the Procedure Division, to guide object program segmentation.

**procedure**

A paragraph or group of logically successive paragraphs, or a section or group of logically successive sections, in the Procedure Division.

**procedure, inline\***

The set of statements that constitutes the main or controlling flow of the program, excluding statements executed under control of the asynchronous control system.

**procedure, input**

A set of statements executed each time a record is released to the sort file.

**procedure, out-of-line\***

A set of statements not included in the main or controlling flow of the run-unit.

**procedure, output**

A set of statements executed each time a sorted record is returned from the sort file.

**procedure-name**

A word used to refer to a paragraph or section in the source program in which it occurs. It may be a paragraph-name (which may be qualified) or a section-name.

**processing, asynchronous\***

The processing of logical records within consecutively initiated out-of-line procedures which are not necessarily executed or completed in that order.

**processing, synchronous\***

The processing of logical records within inline procedures in the order in which the records are made available.

**processing cycle\***

A single execution of a defined out-of-line procedure.

**program-name**

A word that identifies a COBOL source program.

**punctuation character**

See character, punctuation.

**qualified data-name**

See data-name, qualified.

**qualifier**

A data-name appended to a nonunique data-name or a section-name appended to a non-unique paragraph-name, for the purpose of making the nonunique data-name or paragraph-name unique.

**R****random access**

See access, random.

**record**

See record, logical.

**record, logical**

A group of related information, uniquely identifiable, and treated as a unit.

**record, physical**

See block.

**record description**

The total set of data description entries associated with a particular record.

**record-name**

A data-name that names a record.

**reference format**

See format, reference.

**registers, special**

Compiler-generated storage areas, the primary use of which is to store information produced in conjunction with the use of specific COBOL features.

**relation**

See operator, relational.

**relation character**

See character, relation.

**relation condition**

See condition, relation.

**relational operator**

See operator, relational.

**report**

A presentation of a set of data described in a report file.

**report description entry**

See entry, report description.

**report file**

See file, report.

**report footing**

See footing, report.



**report format**

See format, report.

**report group**

See group, report.

**report heading**

See heading, report.

**report line**

See line, report.

**REPORT SECTION.**

See section, report.

**report-name**

A data-name that names a report.

**reserved word**

See word, reserved.

**S****saved area\***

See area, saved.

**saved area description entry\***

See entry, saved area description.

**section**

A set of one or more paragraphs or entries, the first of which is preceded by a section header.

**section, configuration**

A section of the Environment Division that describes overall specifications of source and object computers.

**section, file**

A section of the Data Division that contains file description entries.

**section, input-output**

The section of the Environment Division that names the files and external media required by an object program, and provides information required for transmission and handling of data during execution of the object program.

**section, report**

The section of the Data Division that contains one or more report description entries.

**section, working-storage**

The section of the Data Division that describes working-storage data items, composed either of noncontiguous items or of working-storage records or of both.

**section header**

See header, section.

**section-name**

A word that identifies a section written in the Procedure Division.

**sentence**

A sequence of one or more statements, the last of which is terminated by a period followed by a space.

**separator**

An optional character that enhances readability.

**sequence, collating**

The implementor-defined sequence in which the characters acceptable to a computer are ordered for purposes of comparison.

**sequential access**

See access, sequential.

**sign, operational**

An algebraic sign in a numeric literal or data item that indicates whether the number is positive or negative.

**sign condition**

See condition, sign.

**simple condition**

See condition, simple.

**sort file**

See file, sort.

**sort file description entry**

See entry, sort file description.

**source program, COBOL**

A representation of the solution of a processing problem that uses the language, format, and syntax of COBOL.

**SOURCE-COMPUTER.**

The name of an Environment Division paragraph in which the computer environment for compiling the source program is described.

**special character**

See character, special.

**special registers**

See registers, special.

**SPECIAL-NAMES.**

The name of an Environment Division paragraph that relates implementor-names to user-specified mnemonic-names.

**standard characters**

See characters, standard.

**standard data format**

See format, standard data.

**statement**

A syntactically valid combination of words and symbols beginning with a verb in the Procedure Division.

**statement, compiler directing**

A statement, beginning with a compiler directing verb, that causes the compiler to take a specific action during compilation.

**statement, conditional**

A statement that tests the truth value of a condition and directs the object program accordingly.

**statement, imperative**

A statement that begins with an imperative verb and specifies an unconditional action to be taken. An imperative statement may consist of a sequence of imperative statements.

**subject of entry**

See entry, subject of.

**subscript**

An integer whose value identifies a particular element in a table.

**subscripted data-name**

See data-name, subscripted.

**switch status condition**

See condition, switch status.

**synchronous processing\***

See processing, synchronous.

**T****table**

A set of logically consecutive items of data defined in the Data Division by the OCCURS clause.

**table element**

See element, table.

**time, compile**

The time at which a COBOL source program is translated by a COBOL compiler into a COBOL object program.

**time, execution**

See time, object.

**time, object**

The time at which an object program is executed.

**truth value**

The representation of the result of the evaluation of a condition in terms of one of two values: true or false.

**U****unary operator**

See operator, arithmetic.

**unit**

A module of mass storage the dimensions of which are determined by each implementor.

**V****variable**

A data item whose value may be changed by execution of the object program. A variable used in an arithmetic expression must be a numeric elementary item.

**variable, conditional**

A data item which has a condition-name assigned to it.

**verb**

A word that expresses an action to be taken by a COBOL compiler or object program.

**W****word**

A sequence of not more than 30 characters from the set A, B, C,...,Z; 0,...,9; and -. The - may not appear as the first or last character in a word. A word is delimited by separators.

**word, key**

A reserved word that is required when the format option in which the word appears is used in a source program.

**word, optional**

A reserved word included in a format only to improve readability of the language. Its use is optional when the format in which the word appears is used in a source program.

**word, reserved**

One of a specified list of words which may be used in a COBOL source program, but which must not appear in a program as a user-defined word.

**WORKING-STORAGE SECTION.**

See section, working-storage.



UPDATING PACKAGE "A"

UNIVAC General P.I.E. Bulletin 13, UP-3910.13, announces the release and availability of Updating Package "A" to the "UNIVAC Fundamentals of COBOL Programmers Reference Manual," UP-7503, 28 pages plus 1 Updating Summary Sheet.

| <u>SECTION</u>                   | <u>DESTROY FORMER<br/>PAGES NUMBERED</u> | <u>FILE NEW<br/>PAGES NUMBERED</u>                         |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| COBOL Contents<br>UP-7503 Series | N. A.                                    | 7  |
| Mass Storage                     | N. A.                                    | Entire Section<br>(File after Index Tab -<br>MASS STORAGE) |



UPDATING PACKAGE "B"

UNIVAC General P.I.E. Bulletin 14, UP-3910.14, announces the release and availability of Updating Package "B" to the "UNIVAC Fundamentals of COBOL Programmers Reference Manual," UP-7503, 43 pages plus 1 Updating Summary Sheet.

| <u>SECTION</u>                   | <u>DESTROY FORMER<br/>PAGES NUMBERED</u> | <u>FILE NEW<br/>PAGES NUMBERED</u>                     |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| COBOL Contents<br>UP-7503 Rev. 1 | N.A.                                     | 9<br>(After page 7)                                    |
| Glossary<br>UP-7503.6            | N.A.                                     | Entire Section<br>(File after Index Tab -<br>Glossary) |



December 29, 1970

UPDATING PACKAGE "C"

UNIVAC General P.I.E. Bulletin 18, UP-3910.18, announces the release and availability of Updating Package "C" to the "UNIVAC Fundamentals of COBOL - Series," UP-7503 Rev. 1, 5 pages, cover, page i and 1 Updating Summary Sheet.

| <u>SECTION</u>           | <u>DESTROY FORMER<br/>PAGES NUMBERED</u> | <u>FILE NEW<br/>PAGES NUMBERED</u> |
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†Destroy old cover and file new cover.

\*This page is the backup of a new page and is unchanged.

\*\*This is a new page.





