

APP-6A

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

APP-6A, Military Symbols for Land Based Systems is the [NATO](#) standard for military map marking symbols. APP-6A was promulgated in December [1999](#). The NATO standardization agreement that covers APP-6A is [STANAG 2019](#) (edition 4), promulgated in December [2000](#). APP-6A replaced *APP-6* (last version, July 1986), which had been promulgated in November 1984. Edition 3 of STANAG 2019 covered APP-6. The US is the current custodian.

APP-6A's [American](#) sister standard is *MIL-STD-2525A, Common Warfighting Symbology*; the contents are essentially identical, but MIL-STD-2525 has been evolving faster than NATO's APP-6. MIL-STD-2525 was issued in September 1994, MIL-STD-2525A in December 1996, MIL-STD-2525A Change 1 in July 1997, MIL-STD-2525B in January 1999, MIL-STD-2525B Change 1 in July 2005, and MIL-STD-2525B Change 2 in March 2007. APP-6A is considerably different from APP-6, while the successive versions of MIL-STD-2525 more or less maintain continuity.

The APP-6A standard provides common operational symbology along with details on their display and plotting to ensure the compatibility, and to the greatest extent possible, the interoperability of NATO Land Component Command, Control, Communications, Computer, and Intelligence (C4I) systems, development, operations, and training. APP-6A addresses the efficient transmission of symbology information through the use of a standard methodology for symbol hierarchy, information taxonomy, and symbol identifiers.

These symbols are designed to enhance [NATO's](#) joint interoperability by providing a standard set of common symbols. APP-6A constitutes a single system of joint military symbology for land based formations and units, which can be displayed for either automated map display systems or for manual map marking. It covers all of the joint services and can be used by them.

Concurrent Versions System

Da Wikipedia, l'enciclopedia libera.

Il **Concurrent Versions System** (**CVS**), conosciuto anche come **Concurrent Versioning System**, implementa un sistema di [controllo versione](#): mantiene al corrente di tutto il lavoro e di tutti i cambiamenti in un insieme di file, tipicamente è l'implementazione di un [software](#) in via di sviluppo, in progetto, e permette a molti sviluppatori (potenzialmente distanti) di collaborare. CVS è divenuto popolare nel mondo del software libero ed è rilasciato sotto la [GNU General Public License](#).

Subversion

Da Wikipedia, l'enciclopedia libera.

Subversion (noto anche come **svn**, che è il nome del suo *client* a riga di comando) è un sistema di [controllo versione](#) progettato da CollabNet Inc. con lo scopo di essere il naturale successore di [CVS](#), oramai considerato superato.

DOD-STD-2167A

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

DOD-STD-2167A ([Department of Defense Standard 2167A](#)), titled "Defense Systems Software Development", was a United States [defense standard](#), published on [February 29, 1988](#). This document established "uniform requirements for the software development that are applicable throughout the system life cycle." It was designed to be used with [MIL-STD-2168](#), "Defense System Software Quality Program".

MIL-STD-498

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

MIL-STD-498 (Military-Standard-498) was a United States [military standard](#) whose purpose was to "establish uniform requirements for software development and documentation." It was released Nov. 8, 1994, and replaced [DOD-STD-2167A](#), [DOD-STD-7935A](#), and [DOD-STD-1703](#). It was meant as an interim standard, to be in effect for about two years until a commercial standard was developed.

Unlike previous efforts like the seminal "2167A" which was mainly focused on the risky new area of software development, "498" was the first attempt at a truly comprehensive description of the system level life-cycle. It was the baseline that all of the ISO, IEEE, and related efforts after it replaced. It also contains much of the material that the subsequent professionalization of Project Management covered in the PMBOK. The document "MIL-STD-498 Overview and Tailoring Guidebook" is 98 pages. The "MIL-STD-498 Application and Reference Guidebook" is 516 pages. And then there were the document templates or DIDs, bringing documentation and process order that could scale to projects of the size humans were then conducting (aircraft, battleships, canals, dams, factories, satellites, submarines, etc.).

It was one of the few military standards that survived the infamous "Perry Memo", then U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry's written command that, effectively, the U.S. military did not require special standards any more, from hammers to systems. However, it was cancelled on May 27, 1998 and replaced by [J-STD-016](#) and [IEEE 12207](#). Several programs outside of the U.S. military continued to use the standard, due to familiarity and perceived advantages over alternative standards, such as free availability of the standards documents.

Euro fighter aircraft Typhoon

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Eurofighter Typhoon** is a twin-engine [canard-delta wing multirole](#) aircraft. It is being designed and built by a consortium of three separate partner companies: [Alenia Aeronautica](#), [BAE Systems](#), and [EADS](#) working through a holding company [Eurofighter GmbH](#) which was formed in 1986. The project is managed by [NETMA](#) (NATO Eurofighter and Tornado Management Agency) which acts as the prime customer.

ISO 12207

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

ISO 12207 is an [ISO standard](#) for [software lifecycle processes](#).

It aims to be 'the' standard that defines all the tasks required for developing and maintaining software.

Standard ISO 12207 establishes a process of life cycle for software, including processes and activities applied during the acquisition and configuration of the services of the system. Each Process has a set of outcomes associated with it. There are 23 Processes, 95 Activities, 325 Tasks and 224 Outcomes.

The standard has the main objective of supplying a common structure so that the buyers, suppliers, developers, maintainers, operators, managers and technicians involved with the software development use a common language. This common language is established in the form of well defined processes. The structure of the standard was intended to be conceived in a flexible, modular way so as to be adaptable to the necessities of whoever uses it. The standard is based on two basic principles: modularity and responsibility. Modularity means processes with minimum **coupling** and maximum **cohesion**. Responsibility means to establish a responsibility for each process, facilitating the application of the standard in projects where many people can be legally involved.

The set of processes, activities and tasks can be adapted according to the software project. These processes are classified in three types: basic, for support and organizational. The support and organizational processes must exist independently of the organization and the project being executed. The basic processes are instantiated according to the situation.

CMMI

From www.sei.cmu.edu/cmmi/general/

Capability Maturity Model® Integration (CMMI) is a process improvement approach that provides organizations with the essential elements of effective processes. It can be used to guide process improvement across a project, a division, or an entire organization. CMMI helps integrate traditionally separate organizational functions, set process improvement goals and priorities, provide guidance for quality processes, and provide a point of reference for appraising current processes.

Data Flow Diagram

Da Wikipedia, l'enciclopedia libera.

Il **Data Flow Diagram** (abbreviato in **DFD**) è un tipo di diagramma definito nel 1978 da **Tom De Marco** nel testo *Structured Analysis and Systems Specification* per aiutare nella definizione delle **specifiche**.

É una notazione grafica molto usata per i **sistemi informativi** e per la descrizione del **flusso di dati** in quanto permette di descrivere un sistema per livelli di astrazione decrescenti con una notazione di specifica molto "intuitiva".

Attraverso i Data Flow Diagram si definiscono soprattutto come fluiscono (e vengono elaborate) le informazioni all'interno del sistema, quindi l'oggetto principale è il **flusso delle informazioni** o, per meglio dire, **dei dati**. Motivo per il quale diventa fondamentale capire dove sono immagazzinati i dati, da che fonte provengono, su quale fonte arrivano, quali componenti del sistema li elaborano.

Train Communication Network

Da Wikipedia, l'enciclopedia libera. Estratto dalla voce Locomotiva FS E.464 - Tecnologia

Il sistema TCN a 18 poli permette di accoppiare fino a 4 locomotive diverse per effettuare recuperi d'emergenza o treni particolarmente lunghi e pesanti, dando un'incredibile flessibilità di utilizzo a queste macchine: 4 motrici di questo tipo possono sviluppare fino a 14.000 kW, per una potenza totale superiore a quella di un **TGV-Eurostar**.

TCMS

Da Wikipedia, l'enciclopedia libera. Estratto dalla voce Ferrovia Centrale Umbra

Sistema di sicurezza elettronico per elettrotreni FS e in uso sui nuovi treni acquistati dalla Ferrovia Centrale Umbra e denominati "Pintoricchio" (marchio registrato "Minuetto", delle FS). Il sistema, per funzionare al 100 %, ha bisogno di trovare lungo la linea ferroviaria dei "transponder" con centraline di rilevamento dati collegate via radio.