iBEX

Glossary

Version 2.0

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Revision History

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Date** | **Version** | **Description** | **Author** |
| 24/04/2014 | 2.0 | Terms and definitions used in iBEX project | Altay Brusan |
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Glossary

# Introduction

[The introduction of the **Glossary** provides an overview of the entire document. Present any information the reader might need to understand the document in this section. This document is used to define terminology specific to the problem domain, explaining terms that may be unfamiliar to the reader of the use-case descriptions or other project documents. Often, this document can be used as an informal data dictionary, capturing data definitions so that use-case descriptions and other project documents can focus on what the system must do with the information. This document should be saved in a file called Glossary.]

## Purpose

[Specify the purpose of this **Glossary.**]

Unify the definitions, terms and vocabulary used in the iBEX project.

## Scope

[A brief description of the scope of this **Glossary**; what Project(s) it is associated with and anything else that is affected or influenced by this document.]

This document contains stuffs related to both iBEX (the software platform) and the syncBox (hardware platform) of the project under going in Durmaz Tek.

## References

[This subsection provides a complete list of all documents referenced elsewhere in the **Glossary**. Identify each document by title, report number (if applicable), date, and publishing organization. Specify the sources from which the references can be obtained. This information may be provided by reference to an appendix or to another document.]

## Overview

[This subsection describes what the rest of the **Glossary** contains and explains how the document is organized.]

In the iBEX project three terms user, system and peripherals are major parts. The figure 1 defines them pictorially.



* DAP-meter
* AEC
* cooler
* ventilator
* x-ray tube
* machinery
* collimator
* grid
* alarm
* camera
* cables & connections
* data capture card
* safety lock
* object interance trigger
* exposure trigger
* Barcode reader
* Emergency stop
* Power Source

Detector

**User**

**System**

**Peripherals**

# Definitions

[The terms defined here form the essential substance of the document. They can be defined in any order desired, but generally alphabetical order provides the greatest accessibility.]

## Unit

[The definition for <aTerm> is presented here. As much information as the reader needs to understand the concept should be presented.]

The term unit is developed to describe two things.

### A subsystem within iBEX, for example Artificial Intelligence (AI) unit, user interface unit, database unit, debug unit, Image Viewer unit. The details of each unit is described in architecture, analysis and design documents

### Each Peripheral device, by itself is a passive device. In order to have a role in the system we have to have software interface inside the system. For example, detector by itself is a device which usually comes with driver. This driver is also wrapped around by some interfaces and adapter such that the rest of the system could communicate with that. In this case, the detector pluse all softwares related to that is called a unit. In the same way we can list:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Software interface + detector | Software interface + machinery |
| Software interface + power source | Software interface + collimator |
| Software interface + DAP-meter | Software interface + Grid |
| Software interface + AEC | Software interface + Alarm |
| Software interface + cooler/ventilation | Software interface + Barcode reader |

## Study

The definition for <anotherTerm> is presented here. As much information as the reader needs to understand the concept should be presented

Standard DICONDE comes with a specific set of terminologies. The following is tree of terms that we use in this project.

Student

Series : Date and time

Series

Instance 1: Image, technique, view, KVP, mA, sec.

Instance 2: Image, ...

This figure shows single DICONDE documents tags. It ıs not complete list. It ıs just scerpt that we may see in the following.

DICOM is well-known medical repository standard. DICONDE is its industrial version. In terminology, both have great amount of similarity but with some little amount of change. For example:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DICOM | DICONDE |
| Patient | Component (in some cases object) |
| General study | Component study |
| General series | Component series |
| General equipment | NDE equipment |
| U.S. image | NDE U.S. image |

## Protocol

[Sometimes it is useful to organize terms into groups to improve readability. For example, if the problem domain contains terms related to both accounting and building construction (as would be the case if we were developing a system to manage construction projects), presenting the terms from the two different sub-domains might prove confusing to the reader. To solve this problem, we use groupings of terms. In presenting the grouping of terms, provide a short description that helps the reader understand what <aGroupofTerms> represents. Terms presented within the group should be organized alphabetically for easy access.]

This term is little ambiguous.

### Communication Protocol

[The definition for <aGroupTerm> is presented here. Present as much information as the reader needs to understand the concept.]

When we are in iBEX most of the time, we refer to communication standard. For example RS-232, USB,CAN, etc. all of them are communication protocol which we abrivate to protocol.

### Imaging protocol

[The definition for <anotherGroupTerm> is presented here. Present as much information as the reader needs to understand the concept.]

In medical x-ray literature the term protocol has special meaning. In that contex, the combination of mA, time (exposure duration), KVP and the view of imaging defines an imageing protocol. Which we also abrivate into protocol. The reader may guess the meaning based on the contex.

## <aSecondGroupofTerms>

### <yetAnotherGroupTerm>

[The definition for the term is presented here. Present as much information as the reader needs to understand the concept.]

### <andAnotherGroupTerm>

[The definition for the term is presented here. Present as much information as the reader needs to understand the concept.]

# UML Stereotypes

[This section contains or references specifications of Unified Modeling Language (UML) stereotypes and their semantic implications—a textual description of the meaning and significance of the stereotype and any limitations on its use—for stereotypes already known or discovered to be important for the system being modeled. The use of these stereotypes may be simply recommended or perhaps even made mandatory; for example, when their use is required by an imposed standard or when it is felt that their use makes models significantly easier to understand. This section may be empty if no additional stereotypes, other than those predefined by the UML and the Rational Unified Process, are considered necessary.]