**GLOSSARY for IBM COBOL COURSE w/ JON SAYLES  
Compiled by JoJo Zawawi**

**THIS IS A WORK-IN-PROGRESS** and will be updated regularly until it’s done!  
(Let me know of any terms you might like to find here.)

abend: An AbEnd is an abnormal termination of software, or a program crash. This usage derives from an error message from the IBM OS/360, IBM zOS operating systems. Usually capitalized, but may appear as “abend”. (Wikipedia)  
Abnormal End.

algorithm: A programming algorithm is a computer procedure that is a lot like a recipe (called a procedure) and tells your computer precisely what steps to take to solve a problem or reach a goal.  
<https://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-an-algorithm-in-programming-definition-examples-analysis.html>  
EXCELLENT examples:  
<https://computer.howstuffworks.com/what-is-a-computer-algorithm.htm>

ANSI: American National Standards Institute.

API: An application programming interface is a computing interface which defines interactions between multiple software intermediaries. It defines the kinds of calls or requests that can be made, how to make them, the data formats that should be used, the conventions to follow, etc. (Wikipedia)

AppDev: Application Development.

Application Server: An application server is a server that hosts applications. Application server frameworks are software frameworks for building application servers. An application server framework provides both facilities to create web applications and a server environment to run them. (Wikipedia)  
FOR A GREAT TUTORIAL, see:  
<https://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks.nsf/redbookabstracts/crse0303.html?Open>

ASCII: ASCII, abbreviated from American Standard Code for Information Interchange, is a character encoding standard for electronic communication. ASCII codes represent text in computers, telecommunications equipment, and other devices. (Wikipedia)  
See also: EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code), Unicode.

Assembler, Assembly: When used as nouns, **assembler** means a program that reads source code written in assembly language and produces executable machine code, possibly together with information needed by linkers, debuggers and other tools, whereas **assembly** **language** means a programming language in which the source code of programs is composed of mnemonic instructions, each of which corresponds directly to a machine instruction for a particular processor. (<https://diffsense.com/diff/assembler/assembly%20language>)

binary: A binary code represents text, computer processor instructions, or any other data using a two-symbol system. The two-symbol system used is often "0" and "1" from the binary number system. The binary code assigns a pattern of binary digits, also known as bits, to each character, instruction, etc. (Wikipedia)  
A numeric encoding scheme used on a mainframe. The mainframe is a half-word, full-word and double-word centric system. Binary fields are 2, 4 or 8 bytes. For example, the number 10 would normally be stored in memory as x'F1F0'. If the number 10 is defined as BINARY (or COMP for COMPUTATIONAL) it will be stored in memory as x'000A' or 0000 0000 0000 1010. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)  
Binary–Hex–Decimal converters:  
<https://www.mathsisfun.com/binary-decimal-hexadecimal-converter.html>  
<https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/number/hex-dec-bin-converter.html>  
See also: COMP.

BSAM: Basic Sequential Access Method. The simplest data set on an IBM mainframe. A sequential file access method for reading, writing and updating sequential data sets and partitioned data set members. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)  
See also: VSAM.

build (verb): Compile & link. (Course PDF)

business rules: How business a company's business is transacted. (Course PDF)  
Business rules can apply to many aspects of an organization and can be expressed in a variety of ways. In general, business rules define specific instructions or constraints on how certain day-to-day actions should be performed.  
For example, business rules can include:  
A decision-making approval structure for invoice processing where only certain managers can sign off on invoices totaling a specific amount  
Calculations in which a formula may be used to calculate revenue or expenses  
Policies where an organization requires its employees to work with a preferred list of vendors  
<https://www.laserfiche.com/ecmblog/what-are-business-rules/>

CICS: Customer Information Control System (CICS) is a family of mixed language application servers that provide online transaction management and connectivity for applications on IBM mainframe systems under z/OS and z/VSE. (Wikipedia)  
FOR A GREAT TUTORIAL, see:  
<https://www.redbooks.ibm.com/redbooks.nsf/redbookabstracts/crse0303.html?Open>

CLIST: CLIST is a procedural programming language for TSO in MVS systems. It originated in OS/360 Release 20 and has assumed a secondary role since the availability of Rexx in TSO/E Version 2. The term CLIST is also used for command lists written by users of NetView. (Wikipedia)

COBOL: COmmon Business-Oriented Language. (Course PDF)

COMP: This is also referred to as BINARY or COMPUTATIONAL. Computers perform arithmetic computations most efficiently using native binary numbers. Also, it is usually more efficient to store numeric values in their native binary format rather than to store them in human readable base ten format. If the number is stored in its native binary format it can be input from a file and used directly. If it is stored in a base ten format it will need to be converted to a binary format before performing arithmetic computations. It will then be necessary to convert it back to base ten for storage to a file(most COBOL compilers will generate the code to do this conversion based on the field definitions so it is not necessary for the programmer to explicitly write code to do format conversion). (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)  
See also: Binary.

COMP-3: This is also referred to as PACKED-DECIMAL or COMPUTATIONAL-3. A numeric encoding scheme used on a mainframe where each byte contains two digits with the exception of the sign byte that contains one digit and the sign. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)  
See also: Packed.

compiler: The COBOL Compiler converts programs written in COBOL into machine language instructions—literally 1s and 0s: 101101000110111011110010111000101010110101100101110100101011  
The Link Editor converts the output from the Compiler into an executable format called a "Load Module". (Course PDF)

data mining: Data mining is the process of finding anomalies, patterns and correlations within large data sets to predict outcomes. Using a broad range of techniques, you can use this information to increase revenues, cut costs, improve customer relationships, reduce risks and more.  
<https://www.sas.com/en_us/insights/analytics/data-mining.html>

data warehouse: In computing, a data warehouse, also known as an enterprise data warehouse, is a system used for reporting and data analysis, and is considered a core component of business intelligence. DWs are central repositories of integrated data from one or more disparate sources. (Wikipedia)

Db2: Db2 is a family of data management products, including database servers, developed by IBM. (Wikipedia)

DB2I: DB2I is a series of ISPF panels and CLISTs that can increase the TSO DB2 developer's productivity. DB2I provides many features that can be exploited by the TSO user to query and administer DB2 data.  
<https://www.wisdomjobs.com/e-university/ibm-mainframe-tutorial-464/db2i-14035.html>

DD: Output DD Statement. Data Definition statement. Use the DD (data definition) statement to describe a data set and to specify the input and output resources needed for the data set. The parameters you can specify for data set definition are arranged alphabetically in the topic of "DD Statement".

decimal: Relating to or denoting a system of numbers and arithmetic based on the number ten, tenth parts, and powers of ten. (Oxford Languages)

DevOps: DevOps is a set of practices that combines software development and IT operations. It aims to shorten the systems development life cycle and provide continuous delivery with high software quality. DevOps is complementary with Agile software development; several DevOps aspects came from Agile methodology. (Wikipedia)

DISP: Disposition (JCL).

DL/1: Data Language Interface is the language system used to access IBM’s IMS databases, and its data communication system. (Wikipedia)  
A hierarchical database. (Course PDF)  
Business data accessed according to information rules that mirror a hierarchy. (Course PDF)

DSN: Data Set Name. (Also means Data Source Name.)

EBCDIC Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code is an eight-bit character encoding used mainly on IBM mainframe and IBM midrange computer operating systems. (Wikipedia)  
Pronounced "Ebb-See-Dick"—Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code. The EBCDIC character encoding set is used by IBM mainframes. Most other computer systems use a variant of ASCII, IBM mainframes and midrange systems such as the AS/400 use EBCDIC and were designed for ease of use or back level compatibility with punched cards. For additional information refer to ASCII. For a table of ASCII and EBCDIC values refer to the following URL. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)  
See also: ASCII, Unicode.

Enterprise: Enterprise software, also known as Enterprise Application software, is computer software used to satisfy the needs of an organization rather than individual users. Such organizations include businesses, schools, interest-based user groups, clubs, charities, and governments. (Wikipedia)

FD: File Description. File Descriptor.

flat file: A flat-file database is a database stored in a file called a flat file. Records follow a uniform format, and there are no structures for indexing or recognizing relationships between records. The file is simple. A flat file can be a plain text file, or a binary file. (Wikipedia) (A type of sequential file.)  
Typically hold large amounts of business data in records that are read and written consecutively. (Course PDF)  
(AKA “Sequential Data Set”, “Sequential File”)

FTP: File Transfer Protocol. A standard Internet protocol that is the common methodology used to exchange files between computers on the Internet. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

GDG: Generation Data Group is a group of related files that can be referenced individually or as a group. The files within a GDG are assigned names derived from the name of the GDG base. The individual files within a group have a generation number added to the end of the name to make each file name uique. For example, if the GDG base is called PROD.WORKFILE.TEMP then the first file created within the GDG will be given the name PROD.WORKFILE.TEMP.G0001V00. Subsequent files are then named by incrementing the generation number resulting in filenames ending in G0002V00 through G9999V00. Once the G9999V00 is reached the numbering will start again from G0001V00. The two zeroes on the end of the name are used to represent a volume number that is used when the file is stored on media requiring the use of multiple volumes. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

Git: Git is a distributed version-control system for tracking changes in source code during software development. It is designed for coordinating work among programmers, but it can be used to track changes in any set of files. Its goals include speed, data integrity, and support for distributed, non-linear workflows. (Wikipedia)

hex, hexadecimal: In mathematics and computing, hexadecimal is a positional system that represents numbers using a base of 16. Unlike the common way of representing numbers with ten symbols, it uses sixteen distinct symbols, most often the symbols "0"–"9" to represent values zero to nine, and "A"–"F" to represent values ten to fifteen. (Wikipedia)  
Binary–Hex–Decimal converters:  
<https://www.mathsisfun.com/binary-decimal-hexadecimal-converter.html>  
<https://www.rapidtables.com/convert/number/hex-dec-bin-converter.html>

hierarchical database: A hierarchical database model is a data model in which the data are organized into a tree-like structure. The data are stored as records which are connected to one another through links. A record is a collection of fields, with each field containing only one value. (Wikipedia)  
Business data accessed according to information rules that mirror a hierarchy. (Course PDF)

HLASM: High Level ASseMbler or HLASM is the assembler language that is currently available for an IBM Mainframe. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

IDCAM: IDC Access Method Services. The ``IDC'' is the IBM product code for VSAM. This utility is used to manage VSAM data sets. The REPRO function is commonly used to copy data from or to a VSAM Data Set. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

IDE: Integrated Development Environment.

IDMS: IDMS, short for Integrated Database Management System, is primarily a network model database management system for mainframes. (Wikipedia)  
A hierarchical database. (Course PDF)  
Business data accessed according to information rules that mirror a hierarchy. (Course PDF)

IDz: IBM Developer for z/OS Enterprise Edition is a comprehensive solution for creating and maintaining z/OS applications efficiently.  
<https://developer.ibm.com/mainframe/products/ibm-developer-for-z-systems-enterprise-edition/>

IEFBR14 This is a utility program that does very little. It sets the return code to zero and returns to the caller. Its purpose is to provide a program that can be specified on the EXEC statement within a JCL member. The subsequent DD statements that are associated with the EXEC statement (i.e. job step) will then be processed. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

IMS: IBM Information Management System is a joint hierarchical database and information management system with extensive transaction processing capabilities. (Wikipedia)  
Business data accessed according to information rules that mirror a hierarchy. (Course PDF)

IMS/TM IMS TM (Transaction Manager) is a message-based transaction processor. Definitions: A transaction is a specific set of input data that triggers the execution of a specific business application program (a process or job).  
<https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/zosbasics/com.ibm.imsintro.doc.intro/ip0ind0011003634.htm#:~:text=Introduction%20to%20IMS,(a%20process%20or%20job)>.

indexed file: Files that can be accessed thru key value lookups—Dewey Decimal System. (Course PDF) (See also “VSAM”.)

ISAM: Indexed Sequential Access Method. This was originally a method of creating and accessing indexed files that allowed record storage and retrieval by a key value within each record. The term has become generic and is commonly used to refer to any method of storing and retrieving keyed or indexed records. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

ISPF: Interactive System Productivity Facility (ISPF) is a software product for many historic IBM mainframe operating systems and currently the z/OS and z/VM operating systems that run on IBM mainframes. (Wikipedia)  
TSO also provides users with a limited set of basic commands; using this set is sometimes called using TSO in its native mode. ISPF is a menu-driven interface for user interaction with a z/OS system. The ISPF environment is executed from native TSO. ISPF provides utilities, an editor and ISPF applications to the user.  
<https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/zosbasics/com.ibm.zos.zconcepts/zconc_zosinterfaces.htm>

JCL: Job Control Language is a name for scripting languages used on IBM mainframe operating systems to instruct the system on how to run a batch job or start a subsystem.  
(Wikipedia) <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Job_Control_Language>  
<https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/zosbasics/com.ibm.zos.zconcepts/zconc_whatisjcl.htm>

JES: The Job Entry Subsystem is a component of IBM's mainframe operating systems that is responsible for managing batch workloads. (Wikipedia)

jobs: Also known as “units of work”, those things that JCL describes to the operating system.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LNFqR2MWOxg&list=PLnJzIOiv6cVTEMMtbyo_UnQQ_JHCA9FqM&index=17>

kernel: A kernel is the central part of an operating system. It manages the operations of the computer and the hardware, most notably memory and CPU time. (Wikipedia)

KSDS: Keyed Sequential Data Set. This is a type of VSAM (Virtual Sequential Access Method) data set. Records are in collating sequence by a key field and alternate indexes are allowed.  
Note: If the key field is alpha-numeric the collating sequence will be different between the EBCDIC-encoded and ASCII-encoded environments. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)  
See also: VSAM.

library: In computer science, a library is a collection of non-volatile resources used by computer programs, often for software development. These may include configuration data, documentation, help data, message templates, pre-written code and subroutines, classes, values or type specifications. (Wikipedia)  
A collection of sequential files, all of the same type—contained in a single file for convenient access—similar to a Windows folder: Your COBOL programs; Your Compiled/Linked Load Modules. (Course PDF)

link editor: The COBOL Compiler converts programs written in COBOL into machine language instructions—literally 1s and 0s: 101101000110111011110010111000101010110101100101110100101011  
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load module: The COBOL Compiler converts programs written in COBOL into machine language instructions—literally 1s and 0s: 101101000110111011110010111000101010110101100101110100101011  
The Link Editor converts the output from the Compiler into an executable format called a "Load Module". (Course PDF)

LOC: Lines of code.

LPAR: Logical partition (i.e., a Mainframe computer). A logical partition is a subset of a computer's hardware resources, virtualized as a separate computer. In effect, a physical machine can be partitioned into multiple logical partitions, each hosting a separate instance of an operating system. (Mostly Wikipedia)

Mainframe: Mainframe computers or mainframes are computers used primarily by large organizations for critical applications; bulk data processing, such as census, industry and consumer statistics, and enterprise resource planning; and transaction processing. (Wikipedia)

MFA: MainFrame Access. This technology is provided by Micro Focus and has a client and a mainframe server component. It has the capability of transferring source code, sequential files and VSAM data sets between a Mainframe (running MVS, OS/390 or ZOS) and a WinTel environment. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

mnemonic: Pronounced “ni-mon-ic.” A memory aid. In programming, it is a name assigned to a machine function. For example, COM1 is the mnemonic assigned to serial port #1 on a PC. Programming languages are almost entirely mnemonics. For example, in x86 assembly language, CMP is used to represent the “compare” instruction and JE for “jump if equal.” (<https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/mnemonic>)  
Machine codes are in binary, mnemonic codes are in shorthand English. (<https://www.indiabix.com/digital-electronics/microprocessor-fundamentals/333005>)

MQ: IBM MQ is a family of message-oriented middleware products that IBM launched in December 1993. It was originally called MQSeries, and was renamed WebSphere MQ in 2002 to join the suite of WebSphere products. In April 2014, it was renamed IBM MQ. (Wikipedia)

MVS: Multiple Virtual Storage, more commonly called MVS, was the most commonly used operating system on the System/370 and System/390 IBM mainframe computers. IBM developed MVS ... a successor to OS/360. It is unrelated to IBM's other mainframe operating system lines.... (Wikipedia)

NetView IBM Z® NetView®, a core component of IBM Z Service Management Suite and IBM Z Service Automation Suite, provides automation and network and systems management to address your requirements for business agility on IBM Z systems. ... System and Network Automation addresses the continued drive for increased IT availability.  
<https://www.ibm.com/us-en/marketplace/ibm-tivoli-netview-for-zos>

OS: An operating system (OS) is system software that manages computer hardware, software resources, and provides common services for computer programs. (Wikipedia)

packed: This is also referred to as PACKED-DECIMAL or COMPUTATIONAL-3 or COMP-3. A numeric encoding scheme used on a mainframe. For example, an unsigned number of 12345 would be stored in memory on the mainframe system as x'F1F2F3F4F5' (EBCDIC-encoded, zoned-decimal format).  
If the same number was defined as PACKED (or COMP-3) it would be stored in memory as x'12345F'. In this example the packing of the number reduces the size from five (5) bytes to three (3) bytes. The low-order nibble of the low-order byte is used as the sign. If an arithmetic operation is attempted on a field defined as COMP-3 and the field contains non-numeric characters then a data exception error (S0C7) will ABEND the attempt. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)  
See also: COMP-3.

Partitioned Data Set: A partitioned data set (PDS) is a data set containing multiple members, each of which holds a separate sub-data set, similar to a directory in other types of file systems. (Wikipedia)  
A collection of sequential files, all of the same type—contained in a single file for convenient access—similar to a Windows folder: Your COBOL programs; Your Compiled/Linked Load Modules. (Course PDF)  
Source code library. (Course PDF)

PDS: Partitioned Data Set.  
A collection of sequential files, all of the same type—contained in a single file for convenient access—similar to a Windows folder: Your COBOL programs; Your Compiled/Linked Load Modules. (Course PDF)  
Source code library. (Course PDF)

PDSE: z/OS concepts. The acronym PDSE stands for partitioned data set extended. A PDSE consists of a directory and zero or more members, just like a PDS... But there are some differences between the two. A PDSE can be created with JCL, TSO/E, and ISPF, just like a PDS, and can be processed with the same access methods.  
<https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/zosbasics/com.ibm.zos.zconcepts/zconcepts_166.htm>  
Difference between PDS & PDSE:  
<https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSLTBW_2.3.0/com.ibm.zos.v2r3.idad400/d4289.htm>  
A collection of sequential files, all of the same type—contained in a single file for convenient access—similar to a Windows folder: Your COBOL programs; Your Compiled/Linked Load Modules. (Course PDF)

PF Key: Program Function Key (function key, i.e., F5, etc.).

PL/I: PL/I is a procedural, imperative computer programming language developed and published by IBM. It is designed for scientific, engineering, business and system programming. It has been used by academic, commercial and industrial organizations since it was introduced in the 1960s, and is still used. (Wikipedia)

QSAM: Queued Sequential Access Method. In IBM mainframe operating systems, queued sequential access method is an access method to read and write datasets sequentially. (Wikipedia) (A type of sequential file.)  
Typically hold large amounts of business data in records that are read and written consecutively. (Course PDF)

RDMS: Relational Data Based Management Systems (DB2, Oracle, Teradata, etc.): SQL Databases; Data Warehouses, Data mining, Analytics. (Course PDF)

REXX: REstructured eXtended eXecutor ... origanally a scripting language for the IBM Mainframe. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)  
Rexx is an interpreted programming language developed at IBM by Mike Cowlishaw. It is a structured, high-level programming language designed for ease of learning and reading. Proprietary and open source Rexx interpreters exist for a wide range of computing platforms; compilers exist for IBM mainframe computers. (Wikipedia)

RSE: This plug-in allows you to interact with z/OS by using IBM Remote System Explorer API (RSE API), which now comes packaged with IBM Explorer for z/OS.  
<https://developer.ibm.com/mainframe/2020/04/10/20994/>

SCM Repository: Source code management. Source code management (SCM) is used to track modifications to a source code repository. ... SCM is also synonymous with Version control. As software projects grow in lines of code and contributor head count, the costs of communication overhead and management complexity also grow.  
<https://www.atlassian.com/git/tutorials/source-code-management>  
Also Source control management system.

SDSF: The System Display and Search Facility (SDSF) component of IBM's mainframe operating system, z/OS, is an interactive user interface that allows users and administrators to view and control various aspects of the mainframe's operation and system resources. (Wikipedia)

sequential file: A file that contains records or other elements that are stored in a chronological order based on account number or some other identifying data. In order to locate the desired data, sequential files must be read starting at the beginning of the file.  
<https://www.pcmag.com/encyclopedia/term/sequential-file>  
Typically hold large amounts of business data in records that are read and written consecutively. (Course PDF)  
AKA “Flat File”. (Course PDF)  
AKA “Sequential Data Set”. (Course PDF)

SHR: Share (JCL).

SLOC: Source lines of code.

S0C7: An S0C7 is commonly referred to as a "Sock-Seven" error. This is a mainframe term used when a program check interrupt is caused by a non-numeric value in a numeric field that is defined as packed-decimal (i.e. "USAGE IS COMP-3" for COBOL) or zoned-decimal (i.e. "USAGE IS DISPLAY" for COBOL). For the Micro Focus environment this would be error message 163 (non-numeric value in a numeric field). For additional information about S0C7 and other ABENDS refer to <http://www.simotime.com/abtest01.htm>. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

SPOOL: Simultaneous periopheral operations on-line. (Course PDF)

SPUFI: SQL Processor Using File Input is a database facility invented by IBM for interfacing with their DB2 system. It is accessed from within TSO ISPF from the DB2I Primary Option menu. SPUFI allows direct input of SQL commands in the TSO environment, rather than having them embedded within a program. (Wikipedia)

SQL: SQL ... stands for Structured Query Language. ... SQL statements are used to perform tasks such as update data on a database, or retrieve data from a database. Some common relational database management systems that use SQL are: Oracle, Sybase, Microsoft SQL Server, Access, Ingres, etc.  
<http://www.sqlcourse.com/intro.html>

terabyte: The terabyte is a multiple of the unit byte for digital information. The prefix tera represents the fourth power of 1000, and means 10¹² in the International System of Units, and therefore one terabyte is one trillion bytes. The unit symbol for the terabyte is TB. 1 TB = 1000000000000bytes = 10¹²bytes = 1000gigabytes. (Wikipedia)

TM: Transaction Manager. See: “IMS/TM”.

TSO, TSO/E: Time Sharing Option/Extensions (TSO/E) allows users to create an interactive session with the z/OS® system. TSO provides a single-user logon capability and a basic command prompt interface to z/OS.  
<https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/zosbasics/com.ibm.zos.zconcepts/zconc_whatistso.htm>  
TSO also provides users with a limited set of basic commands; using this set is sometimes called using TSO in its native mode. ISPF is a menu-driven interface for user interaction with a z/OS system. The ISPF environment is executed from native TSO. ISPF provides utilities, an editor and ISPF applications to the user.  
<https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/zosbasics/com.ibm.zos.zconcepts/zconc_zosinterfaces.htm>

unicode: Unicode is a universal character encoding standard that assigns a code to every character and symbol in every language in the world. Since no other encoding standard supports all languages, Unicode is the only encoding standard that ensures that you can retrieve or combine data using any combination of languages. Unicode is required with XML, Java, JavaScript, LDAP, and other web-based technologies.  
The two common Unicode implementations for computer systems are UTF-8, a variable length encoding scheme in which each written symbol is represented by a one- to four-byte code, and UTF-16, a fixed width encoding scheme in which each written symbol is represented by a two-byte code.  
(<https://webfocusinfocenter.informationbuilders.com/wfappent/TL3s/TL_nls/source/01_nls_7720.htm>)  
See also: ASCII, EBCDIC.

units of work: Another name for “Jobs”, those things that JCL describes to the operating system.  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LNFqR2MWOxg&list=PLnJzIOiv6cVTEMMtbyo_UnQQ_JHCA9FqM&index=17>

vertical market: A vertical market is a market in which vendors offer goods and services specific to an industry, trade, profession, or other group of customers with specialized needs. An example could be software that manages services in hotels—amenities solutions. (Wikipedia)

VSAM: VSAM (Virtual Storage Access Method ) is a file management system for IBM's larger operating systems....  
<https://searchdatacenter.techtarget.com/definition/VSAM>  
An indexed file. Files that can be accessed thru key value lookups—Dewey Decimal System. (Course PDF)  
See also: BSAM.

VS Code: Visual Studio Code is a free source-code editor made by Microsoft for Windows, Linux and macOS. Features include support for debugging, syntax highlighting, intelligent code completion, snippets, code refactoring, and embedded Git. (Wikipedia)

VTOC: In the IBM mainframe storage architecture, Volume Table of Contents, or VTOC, is a data structure that provides a way of locating the data sets that reside on a particular disk volume. (Wikipedia)

Wazi VTP: IBM Wazi Virtual Test Platform: Advanced application Integration Testing early in the software development lifecycle.  
<https://www.ibm.com/products/wazi-virtual-test-platform>

WinTel: Wintel is the partnership of Microsoft Windows and Intel producing personal computers using Intel x86-compatible processors running Microsoft Windows. (Wikipedia)  
This term is used to refer to a system that is intel-based hardware running Microsoft Windows. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

ZOD: IBM® Z Open Development is a modern, lean integrated development environment with program understanding, edit, debug, and build automation capabilities.  
<https://www.ibm.com/support/knowledgecenter/SSUFAU_2.0.0/com.ibm.zod.navigation.doc/topics/kc_product_welcome_zod.html>

zone decimal: This is a type of numeric field that is used on an IBM Mainframe and with Micro Focus COBOL. (<http://www.simotime.com/glossary.htm>)

z/OS z/OS is a 64-bit operating system for IBM mainframes, produced by IBM. (Wikipedia)

ZOWE: Zowe is an open source project created to host technologies that benefit the Z platform from all members of the Z community (Integrated Software Vendors, System Integrators and z/OS consumers). Zowe, like Mac OS or Windows, comes with a set of APIs and OS capabilities that applications build on and also includes some applications out of the box.  
Zowe offers modern interfaces to interact with z/OS and allows you to work with z/OS in a way that is similar to what you experience on cloud platforms today. You can use these interfaces as delivered or through plug-ins and extensions that are created by clients or third-party vendors.  
<https://www.zowe.org/>

z/VM z/VM is the current version in IBM's VM family of virtual machine operating systems. (Wikipedia)

z/VSE z/VSE (Virtual Storage Extended) is an operating system for IBM mainframe computers, the latest one in the DOS/360 lineage, which originated in 1965. (Wikipedia)

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