

Basic Computer Terminologies

1. Introduction

Computing has its own **language** made up of specialized terms and phrases. Learning these basic terms helps beginners understand how computers work and communicate effectively about technology.

2. Common Terms

- i. **Hardware** – The physical components of a computer (CPU, RAM, keyboard, monitor).
- ii. **Software** – Programs and instructions that tell the computer what to do.
- iii. **CPU (Central Processing Unit)** – The “brain” of the computer; it executes instructions.
- iv. **RAM (Random Access Memory)** – Temporary memory that stores data for active processes.
- v. **Storage** – Devices or media used to save data permanently, e.g., HDD, SSD.
- vi. **Input Device** – Tools used to enter data into a computer (keyboard, mouse, scanner).
- vii. **Output Device** – Devices that display or produce results (monitor, printer, speakers).
- viii. **Operating System (OS)** – Software that manages hardware and software resources (Windows, macOS, Linux).
- ix. **Network** – A group of connected computers that share resources and data.
- x. **Internet** – A global system of interconnected networks allowing data exchange.
- xi. **Browser** – Software used to access websites (Chrome, Firefox, Edge).
- xii. **File** – A collection of data stored on a computer (documents, images, videos).

- xiii. **Folder/Directory** – A container for organizing files on a computer.
- xiv. **URL (Uniform Resource Locator)** – The web address of a resource or page.

3. Why these Learning Terminology are Important

- Because it helps **understand instructions** when using computers.
- It makes it easier to **follow tutorials and guides**.
- It provides a foundation for learning **advanced computing concepts**.