*Blown to Bits*

**Chapter 3:**

algorithm download pixels

analog lossless compression raster

ASCII lossy compression render

cloud computing megabyte spam

cryptography megapixels steganography

digital modeling upload

digital signal processing OCR

**algorithm**: a formula or set of steps for solving a particular problem.

**analog**: a device or system that represents changing values as continuously variable  
 physical quantities

**ASCII**: a code for representing English characters as numbers, with each letter  
 assigned a number from 0 to 127

**cloud computing**: comparable to grid computing, cloud computing relies on sharing   
 resources rather than having local servers handle applications.

**cryptography**: the art of protecting information by transforming it into an unreadable   
 format, called cipher text

**digital**: any system based on discontinuous data or events. Computers are digital  
 machines because at the basic level they can distinguish between just two

values, 0 and 1.

**digital signal processing**: (DSP) refers to manipulating analog information

**download**: to copy data (usually an entire file) from a main source to a peripheral   
 device

**lossless compression**: data compression techniques in which no data is lost.

**lossy compression**: data compression techniques in which some amount of data is

lost. This technique attempts to eliminate redundant information.

**megabyte**: used to describe data storage, 1,048,576 bytes (abbreviated MB)

**megapixel**: one million pixels, used in reference to the resolution of a graphics device

**modeling**: process of representing a real-world object of phenomenon as a set of

mathematical equations.

**OCR**: optical character recognition, the branch of computer science that involves   
 reading text from paper and translating the images into a form that the computer   
 can manipulate

**pixel**: short for a picture element, a single point in a graphic image

**raster**: the rectangular area of a display screen actually being used to display images

**render**: refers to the process of adding realism to a computer graphics by adding 3-D

qualities, such as shadows and variations in color and shade.

**spam**: spam is electronic junk mail or junk newsgroup postings

**steganography**: the art and science of hiding information by embedding messages

within other, seemingly harmless messages

**upload**: to transmit data from a computer to a bulletin board service, mainframe, or   
 network.