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TECHNICAL TERMINOLOGY

1. Troubleshooting is a form of problem solving, often applied to repair failed products or processes. It is a logical, systematic search for the source of a problem so that it can be solved, and so the product or process can be made operational again. Troubleshooting is needed to develop and maintain complex systems where the symptoms of a problem can have many possible causes.

2. URL: Uniform Resource Locator

In computing, a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) is a Uniform Resource Identifier (URI) that specifies where an identified resource is.

3. LASER : Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation

4. Tension is the magnitude of the pulling force exerted by a string, cable, chain, or similar object on another object. It is the opposite of compression. As tension is the magnitude of a force, it is measured in newtons (or sometimes pounds-force) and is always measured parallel to the string on which it applies.

5. Driver: Software used to interface a particular hardware device with an operating system

Eg: Device driver, general term for a software component used to interact with hardware devices.

6. Computer memory refers to the physical devices used to store data or programs (sequences of instructions) on a temporary or permanent basis for use in an electronic digital computer.

7. A sensor is a device that measures a physical quantity and converts it into a signal which can be read by an observer or by an instrument. For example, a mercury-in-glass thermometer converts the measured temperature into expansion and contraction of a liquid which can be read on a calibrated glass tube.

8. A coolant is a fluid which flows through a device to prevent its overheating, transferring the heat produced by the device to other devices that use or dissipate it. An ideal coolant has high thermal capacity, low viscosity, is low-cost, non-toxic, and chemically inert, neither causing nor promoting corrosion of the cooling system.

9. A boiler or steam generator is a device used to create steam by applying heat energy to water.

10. In electronics, an Integrated circuit (also known as IC, microcircuit, microchip, silicon chip, or chip) is a miniaturized electronic circuit (consisting mainly of semiconductor devices, as well as passive components) that has been manufactured in the surface of a thin substrate of semiconductor material. Integrated circuits are used in almost all electronic equipment in use today and have revolutionized the world of electronics.

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11. A microprocessor is a multipurpose, programmable, clock driven, register based device that takes input and provides output. A microprocessor incorporates most or all of the functions of a computer's central processing unit (CPU) on a single integrated circuit (IC, or microchip).
12. A computer virus is a computer program that can copy itself⁴¹ and infect a computer. The term "virus" is also commonly but erroneously used to refer to other types of malware, including but not limited to adware and spyware programs that do not have the reproductive ability. A true virus can spread from one computer to another (in some form of executable code) when its host is taken to the target computer; for instance because a user sent it over a network or the Internet, or carried it on a removable medium such as a floppy disk, CD, DVD, or USB drive.
13. A galaxy is a massive, gravitationally bound system that consists of stars and stellar remnants, an interstellar medium of gas and dust, and an important but poorly understood component tentatively dubbed dark matter.
14. Etymology is the study of the history of words and how their form and meaning have changed over time.
15. An alloy is a partial or complete solid solution of one or more elements in a metallic matrix.
16. Diaper or Diapering, a term in heraldry and in decorative art and architecture for a repeating pattern of squares or lozenges made in contrasting colours or textures, in brick, stone or flint flushwork.
17. Exponentiation is a mathematical operation, written as a^n , involving two numbers, the base a and the exponent n .
18. Microwaves are electromagnetic waves with wavelengths ranging from as long as one meter to as short as one millimeter, or equivalently, with frequencies between 300 MHz (0.3 GHz) and 300 GHz.
19. Stabilizer is a kind of voltage regulator in electronics.
20. A pallet (pronounced /ˈpælɪt/) (sometimes called a skid) is a flat transport structure that supports goods in a stable fashion while being lifted by a forklift, pallet jack, front loader or other jacking device. A pallet is the structural foundation of a unit load which allows handling and storage efficiencies. Goods or shipping containers are often placed on a pallet secured with strapping, stretch wrap or shrink wrap and shipped.
- 21) NEUTRON - Neutron is a subatomic particle with an electric charge of +1 elementary charge.
- 22) GRAVITY - Gravity is one of the four fundamental interactions of nature (along with strong force, electromagnetism, weak force) in which objects with mass attract each other.
- 23) DEMOCRACY - Democracy is a political form of government carried out either directly or by means of elected representatives.

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24)EVOLUTION - Evolution is the change in inherited traits of a population of organisms through successful generations.

25)COMPASS - Compass is a navigational instrument for determining direction relative to Earth's magnetic poles.

26)CYBERNATICS - Cybernetics is the interdisciplinary study of regulatory systems.

27)BLUE PRINT – Blue print is a type of paper based reproduction usually of a technical drawing documenting an architecture or an engineering design.

28)EPISTEMOLOGY - Epistemology is the branch of philosophy concerned with nature and scope of knowledge.

29)PHILATELY - Philately is the study of stamps and related items.

30)FIREWALL(contraction) - Firewall, a physical barrier inside a building or vehicle, designed to limit the spread of fire, heat and structural collapse.

FIREWALL(computing) - Firewall is a technological barrier designed to prevent unauthorized or unwanted communications between computer networks or hosts.

31)HTTP - Http is a request response protocol standard for client server computing.

32)WWW - WWW abbreviated as world wide web and commonly known as the web, is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via internet.

33)BLOG - Blog is a type of website or part of website usually maintained by an individual with regular entries.

34)TWITTER - Twitter is a social networking and micro logging service that enable its users to send and read messages known as tweets.

35) FREQUENCY – the rate per second of a vibration constituting a wave, either in a material (as in sound waves), or in an electromagnetic field (as in radio waves and light).

"different thicknesses of glass will absorb different frequencies of sound"

the particular waveband at which radio signals are broadcast or transmitted.

"a radio station on a single AM radio frequency" Origin

36) PAYLOAD - The header identifies the source and destination of the packet, while the actual data is referred to as the *payload*. Because header information, or overhead data, is only used in the transmission process, it is stripped from the packet when it reaches its destination.

37)TRAJECTORY – A *trajectory* or flight path is the path that a moving object follows through space as a function of time. The object might be a projectile or a satellite. For example. It can be an orbit—the path of a planet, an asteroid or a comet as it travels around a central mass.

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38) NOSE CONE - A *nose cone* that contained one of the Voyager spacecraft, mounted on top of a rocket, the aerodynamic design of the *nose cone* section of any vehicle or body.