**Glossary**

**Presentation**

**Brought** **up** – Reared or raised.

**To** **estimate** – Checked ad given an assessment or judged.

**Entrepreneur** – A person who creates and manages a business, typically taking on financial risks in order to do so.

**To** **borrow** – To obtain something from someone with the intention of returning it later (To take for a period of time).

**Resign** – To formally give up one's position or job.

**Unit I**

**Digital Age**

**Digital age** – Is the period of time in which digital technology is the dominant form of technology. It began in the late 20th century and continues to the present day.

**Database** – An organized collection of data.

**Word processor** – Soft, created for editing text documents.

**Cashpoint** – (Synonym is automated teller machine) Cashpoints are devices that allow people to withdraw cash from their bank accounts, deposit money, and check their balances.

**Control Towers** -Structures that are used to control and coordinate different activities such as air traffic.

**The Importance of Computer Literacy**

**Trainable -** Able to be trained or taught.

**Adaptable -** Able to adjust to new conditions or situations.

**Maintenance -** The process of keeping something in a good condition.

**Sprinklers – Devices for spraying water.**

**Indulge -** To give oneself pleasure.

**Social Networking Site**

**Ring a Bell -** To remind something familiar.

**Social Networking -** The use of social media websites to stay connected with friends and family.

**Web 1.0 -** The first generation of the World Wide Web, which was characterized by static and non-interactive content.

**Web 2.0 -** The second generation of the World Wide Web, which is characterized by interactive and user-generated content.

**To browse -** To serf through the internet in search of some content.

**HTML -** The HyperText Markup Language, which is the standard language for creating web pages.

**Blog -** A website or web page that is regularly updated with new content.

**Content -** The information that is contained in a document, website, or other medium.

**To take by storm -** To surprise someone or something.

**Unit II**

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**Webpage -** A single HyperText page on a website. It contains images, text, videos and e.t.c.

**Expert System -** A computer program that is designed to simulate the expertise of a human expert.

**Information Superhighway -** A metaphor for the internet, which is seen as a vast network of information that can be accessed by anyone.

**Multi-purpose -** Having more than one purpose or use.

**Virus -** A computer program creating for damaging data and harming the user.

**Search Engine -** A software for searching information in the internet.

**SpreadSheet -** A computer program that is used to store and manipulate data in a tabular format.

**Website -** A collection of web pages that are related to a particular topic or organization.

**Anti-virus Program -** A computer program that is designed to detect and protect computer from viruses.

**Unit III**

**The different types of computers**

**Supercomputer -** A very powerful computer that is used for scientific research.

**Mainframe -** A large, powerful computer that is typically used by businesses and organizations.

**Minicomputer -** A smaller, less powerful computer than a mainframe that is typically used by small businesses and departments.

**Workstation -** A powerful personal computer that is typically used by professionals who need high performance.

**Personal computers -** Small, portable computers that are typically used by individuals.

**Microcomputers -** Personal computers that are based on a microprocessor.

**Desktop Computer -** A personal computer that is designed to be used on a desk.

**Laptop -** A portable personal computer that is designed to be used on the go.

**Tablet PC -** A portable computer that uses a touch screen instead of a keyboard and mouse.

**Netbook -** A small, lightweight laptop computer that is designed for portability and affordability.

**Smartphones -** Mobile phones that have advanced features, such as internet access and apps.

**Wearable Computers -** Computers that are worn on the body, such as smartwatches and fitness trackers.

**Computer architecture**

**Processor -** The central processing unit (CPU) of a computer, which is responsible for executing instructions and tasks.

**Hardware -** The physical components of a computer, such as the processor, memory, and storage devices.

**Software -** The instructions that tell a computer what to do, such as operating systems and applications.

**RAM -** Random access memory, which is used by computer to store data that it is currently working on.

**ROM -** Read-only memory, which stores data that cannot be changed.

**CPU -** Central processing unit, the brain of the computer that executes instructions.

**Peripherals –** Additional devices that are connected to a computer, such as printers, scanners, and keyboards.

**Input device -** A device that allows a user to input data into a computer, such as a keyboard or mouse.

**Output device -** A device that allows a user to output data from a computer, such as a monitor or printer.

**Storage device -** A device that stores data, such as a hard disk or flash drive.

**Communication device -** A device that allows a computer to communicate with other computers, such as a modem or router.

**Plotters -** Devices that create high-quality output, such as graphs and charts.

**Loudspeakers -** Devices that output sound.

**Magnetic tape -** A type of storage media that uses magnetized material to store data.

**Floppy disk -** A type of magnetic storage media from early computer age.

**Hard disk -** A type of magnetic storage media that can store big amount of information.

**SSD -** A type of storage media that uses solid-state memory to store data.

**CD-ROM –** Compact Disc Read-Only Memory. It is a type of optical disc typically used to store software, music, and video.

**M0 disks** - High-capacity removable storage devices that use magneto-optical technology.

**Bus -** A communication channel that allows data to be transferred between different parts of a computer system. Buses can be internal, connecting components within a computer, or external, connecting computers to peripheral devices.

**Electronic clock – A timing device in a computer that regulates the timing of operations.**

**Cache -** A small, high-speed memory that holds the most frequently used data.

**Expansion card -** A circuit board that can be inserted into a computer to add new features or capabilities. Expansion cards are commonly used to add memory, storage, or graphics processing capabilities to a computer.

**RAID -** Redundant Array of Independent Disks. A storage technology that combines multiple disks into a single logical unit.

**Unit IV**

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**Default level -** The level of something that is set automatically if a user does not make a specific choice.

**Misbehaving Applications -** Applications that are not working properly. Misbehaving applications can cause a variety of problems, such as crashes, freezes, and errors.

**Market Share -** A measure of a company's total sales within a market that a specific product or company holds.

**Brand New –** Completely new.

**Dual Booting -** The ability to boot a computer into two different operating systems.

**Diehard -** refers to software, hardware, or a system that is exceptionally robust, reliable, or resistant to failure.

**Geek -** A person who is highly enthusiastic and knowledgeable about a particular subject, often related to technology or computers.

**Definitely -** Without doubt or hesitation.

**To Master -** To become highly skilled or proficient in a particular subject or activity.

**By Default -** Automatically chosen setting.

**Up and Comin -** Likely to become successful or important in the future.

**To Ship – To release a program or update for program.**

**Power User -** A user of a computer or other device who is very knowledgeable and experienced.

**Notepad -** A simple text editor. Notepads are typically used to take notes or write short documents.

**Convergence -** The integration of different technologies into a single device or platform or system.

**Graphical User Interface Vs Command Line Interface**

**GUI -** Graphical User Interface. A type of user interface that uses graphical elements, such as icons, windows, and menus, to provide a more intuitive way for users to interact with a computer.

**CLI -** Command Line Interface. A type of user interface that uses text commands to provide a more basic way for users to interact with a computer.

**Interface -** A point of interaction between user computer.

**Desktop -** The main screen of a computer, where users can interact with applications and files.

**Icons -** Small pictures that represent objects or actions on a computer screen.

**Menus -** Lists of options and actions for user to select.

**Prompt -** A symbol or message in CLI that indicates user what to do next.