Vocabulary #1

**Computer Enginner**: engineers that use their extensive knowledge of hardware and software design and computer programming to make computing platforms and applications more efficient and effective.

**Computer science:** is the study of computers and computational systems. Deal more with software and software systems.

**Mathematical analysis:** is the analysis of numbers, their uses and concepts through applications.

**Develop:** work on a system by a determined design.

**Software:** part of the computer that analyses, solves and gathers data. It’s not physical.

**Design:** to structure something, in this case, a software.

**Investigate:** to research or gather information.

**Hardware:** physical components of a computer.

**Evaluate:** to test a software and its functionality.

**Computers/PCs:** devices that are used in many applications, mostly on gathering data through a software and analyzing it to solve a problem.

**Desktops:** computers that can be visually separated by components. Used for more demandant wok.

**Laptops:** computers that are integrated with a system, lightweight, and can be carried from one place to another.

**Notebooks:** like laptops, just more lighter.

**Tablet:** integrated computer with a different interface that most PCs, with a interactive touchscreen. Movable and lightweight.

**Servers:** arrays of computers that are integrated onto a network (local or international) in which processes information or do requests for responses on different behavior the user needs.

**Workstations:** computers that are suitable for people that their work usage is very high and demandant.

**Computer cluster:** arrays of servers by a network of high velocity and behaves like one server.

**Embedded Computers:** computers with limited functionalities that are determined by their use.

**Monitor:** output device in which outputs image.

**Component:** term to refer to a piece of a structure of something.

**Display:** term to generalize devices that can display a visual perception of information.

**Screens:** device that outputs image from the computer.

**Flat-panel:** re a class of solid-state x-ray digital radiography devices similar in principle to the image sensors used in digital photography and video.

**LCDs:** is a flat-panel display or other electronically modulated optical device that uses the light-modulating properties of liquid crystals combined with polarizers.

**CRTs:** is a vacuum tube that contains one or more electron guns and a phosphorescent screen and is used to display images.

**HD:** term referred to a display of high definition, means, more pixels, on a image in a monitor.

**Active matrices:** is a type of addressing scheme used in flat panel displays.

**Pixels:** a point, in which displays a certain color by a little led.

**Bitmap:** is a mapping from some domain.

**Frame Buffer:** is a portion of random-access memory (RAM) containing a bitmap that drives a video display.

**QWERTY keyboard:** the standard convention for characters positions in keypads.

**Electromechanical mouse:** a mouse similarly to a optical mouse, but uses a electromechanical sensor.

**Scroll:** action triggered by the mouse from the user that means to move the page down.

**Scroll wheel:** component in a mouse similarly like a donut, which the user triggers the scroll event.

**Click:** action triggered by the mouse from the user that means to have pointed and selected an element.

**Buttons:** component in a mouse where the user triggers the click event.

**Optical mouse:** mouse that records the movement of the device by optical cameras.

**LEDs:** is a semiconductor light source that emits light when current flows through it.

**Pointers:** is a programming language object that stores a memory address.

**GUIs:** graphic user interface in which the user interacts with.

**Capacity:** property in which a component can store data within it.

**Storage:** amount of data that the component can store.

**Hard drives:** is an electro-mechanical data storage device that uses magnetic storage to store and retrieve digital data using one or more rigid rapidly rotating platters coated with magnetic material.

**Magnetic tape:** is a system for storing digital information on magnetic tape using digital recording.

**Floppy disks:** is a type of disk storage composed of a disk of thin and flexible magnetic storage medium, sealed in a rectangular plastic enclosure lined with fabric that removes dust particles.

**Zip drives:** are portable storage devices that allow you to save your files and bring them with you wherever you need to go.

**CDs:** a molded plastic disc containing digital data that is scanned by a laser beam for the reproduction of recorded sound and other information.

**DVDs:** is a digital optical disc storage format.

**Flash memory:** is a non-volatile memory chip used for storage and for transfering data between a personal computer (PC) and digital devices.

**Flash drives:** is a data storage device that includes flash memory with an integrated USB interface.