

COMPUTER TERMINOLOGIES

- Bit – binary digit (1/0)
- Byte – group of 8 bits
- OS – Operating System
- USB – Universal Serial Bus
- IT – Information Technology
- ICT – Information and Communication Technology
- DOS – Disk Operating System
- NOS – Network Operating System
- AGP – advanced/accelerated graphics port
- WORM – write once read many
- Hardcopy – print out on paper
- Softcopy – print out on screen / file saved on disk
- CPU – Central Processing Unit
- GUI – Graphics User Interface / enables the clicking of icons
- ASCII – American Standard Code for Information Interchange
- PCI – Peripheral Component Interconnect
- ISA – Industry Standard Architecture
- OOP – Object Oriented Programming
- RAD – Rapid Application Design/Development
- MHz – MegaHertz
- GIGO – garbage in garbage out
- CRT – Cathode Ray Tube
- DTP – Desk Top Publishing
- CAD – Computer Aided Design
- CAM – Computer Aided Manufacturing
- CAI – Computer Aided Instruction
- SOHO – Small Office Home Office
- VGA – Video Graphics Array
- SVGA – Super Video Graphics Array

TYPES OF PRIMARY MEMORY

- ROM – Read Only Memory (permanent and non-volatile)
- RAM – Random Access Memory

TYPES OF SECONDARY MEMORY

- CD-ROM – Compact Disk-Read Only Memory
- Stiffy
- DVD – Digital Versatile/Video Disk
- HDD – Hard Disk Drive
- MB – MegaBytes
- HD – High Density (1.44MB)

- DD – Double Density (720KB or 0.720MB)
- IDE – Integrated/Intelligent Drive Electronics
- SCSI – Small Computer Systems Interface

INTERNET or NETWORKS

- MODEM – Modulator Demulator
- URL – Uniform Resource Locator (the unique address of each webpage)
- IRC – Internet Relay Chat
- ISP – Internet Service Provider
- WWW – World Wide Web
- LAN – Land Area Network (network set up in a single building or campus)
- MAN – Metropolitan Area Network (network covering an entire city)
- WAN – Wide Area Network (network spread over a wide area such as over provinces or within a whole country)
- GAN – Global Area Network (network covering several countries/continents like Internet)
- NODE – describes any device connected to a network (like a computer or printer)
- NIC – Network Interface Card
- Email – electronic mail
- E-commerce – electronic business
- Netiquette – refers to the use of good manners when using the net
- Protocol – means the rules pertaining to something
- IP – Internet Protocol
- HTTP – Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
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- FTP – File Transfer Protocol
- HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language (an authoring language used to create documents on the web)

FILE TYPES

- Executable Files:
 - exe (executable)
 - com (command)
- Examples of Graphic Files
 - jpg (Joint Photographic Experts Group)
 - bmp (bit mapped)
 - gif (Graphical Interchange Format)
 - mpg (Motion Picture Group)
- Word Processing Package: MS Word (doc)
- Spreadsheet Package: MS Excel (xls)
- Database: MS Access (mdb)

COMPUTER PORTS AND THEIR FUNCTIONS

- A Computer Port is an interface or a point of connection between the computer and its peripheral devices.
- The main function of a computer port is to act as a point of attachment, where the cable from the peripheral can be plugged in and allows data to flow from and to the device.
- A computer port is also called as a Communication Port as it is responsible for communication between the computer and its peripheral device. This can be divided into two types based on the type or protocol used for communication. They are Serial Ports and Parallel Ports.
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