**DRM (Digital Rights Management)**

is a system for protecting the copyrights of data circulated via the internet or other digital media by enabling secure distribution and/or disabling illegal distribution of the data.

**LBS (Location Based Service)**

are a general class of computer program-level services that use location data to control features. GPS

**DDoS**

is an attack where multiple compromised are used to target a single system causing a Denial of Service Attack. attack occurs when multiple systems flood the bandwidth or resources of a targeted system.

**VoIP**

Is a category hardware and software that enables people to use the Internet as the Transmission medium for telephone calls by sending voice data in packets using IP rather than by traditional circuit transmissions of the PSTN

**Social web**

Is currently used to describe how people socialize or interact with each other throughout the WWW.

**KMS (Knowledge Management System)**

is the process of capturing, developing. sharing, and effectively using organizational knowledge....making the best use of knowledge.

**ISP (Internet Service Protocol)**

is a company that provides individuals and other companies access to the Internet and other related services such as Web site building and virtual hosting.

**VPN (Virtual Private Network)**

Is short for virtual private network dispersed LANs via internet.

Is a network that is constructed by using public wires to connect nodes.

**Webkit**

is a layout engine designed to allow web browser to render web pages.

**Mash up**

is a Web page or application that uses and combines data, presentation or functionality from two or more sources to create new services.

**RIA (Rich Internet Application)**

is a web application that has many of the characteristic of desktop applications, typically delivered either by way of a site-specific browser, via a browser plug-in, independent sandboxes….

**PAD**

Is a communications device which providers multiple asynchronous terminal connectivity to an X.25 network or host computer

**PET (Privacy Enhancing Technology)**

Is a general term for a set of computer tools.

Is a system of ICT measures protecting informational privacy by elimination or minimising data there by preventing unnecessary or unwanted processing of personal data. Without the loss of the functionality of the information system.

**Multicast**

In computer networking, Multicast is group communication where information is addressed to a group of destination computers simultaneously.

**MultiMedia**

is media and content that uses a combination of different content forms. Includes a combination of text, image, audio, animation.

MultiMedia is more than one concurrent presentation medium.

**Text**

Is a human-readable sequence of characters and the words they from that can be encode into computer-readable formats such as ASCII

**Image**

An ( ) can be described in terms of vector graphics or raster graphics.

An ( ) stored in raster form is sometimes called a bitmap.

**Audio**

Is a sound within the acoustic range available to humans.

**Animation**

Is a simulation of movement created by displaying a series of pictures, of frams.

**Cloud Computing**

is the use of computing resources that are delivered as a service over a network.

**NGN (Next Generation Network)**

is that one network transports all information and services by encapsulating these into packet, like it is on the internet. “all-IP”

**HDCP**

High-bandwidth Digital Content Protection DVI, DMI, code cryptographic protection signals are also sent together in addition to signals.

**Field**

is a physical unit of data that is one or more bytes

**DBMS**

is software that plays the role of an interface between the user and database.

The concept of ( ) was introduced to reduce data redundancy and dependency. Two of the most significant disadvantages of al file system.

is a collection of programs that enables you enter and organize data in a database.

**DBA**

Typically an DBA provides users the capabilities of controlling read/write access.

is an individual or group of individuals responsible for managing a database system.

is the title given to the person responsible for managing many aspects of a database including archiving performance, security, testing, and other tasks.

**Relational Database**

( ) is a database that has a collection of tables of data items, all of which is formally described and organized according to the relational model.

**SQL**

Is a standardized query language for requesting into-from a database.

is a language used to interrogate. be used to interactively work with a database.

( ) can update, insert, delete and select data in database.

**Expert System**

is a computer system that emulates the decision-making ability of a human experts

**CPU Scheduling**

Is the Task of selecting a waiting process from the ready queue and allocation the CPU do it.

**FCFS**

Is a service policy where by the request that CPU first is allocated the CPU first.

Is a service policy where by the requests customers or clients are attended to in the order that they arrived.

**SJF**

Is a scheduling policy that selects the waiting process with the smallest execution time to execute next.

**RR**

( ) Scheduling algorithm is designed especially for time sharing system.

( ) is one of the simplest scheduling algorithms for process in an operating system which assigns (Time Slice) to each process in equal portions and in order

**Multilevel Queue**

Time slice is defined (Multilevel Queue) scheduling algorithm partitions the ready queue into several separate queues the processes are permanently assigned to on queue generally based on some property of the process, such as memory size.

Each queue has its own scheduling algorithm ( ) is a queue with a predefined number of levels.

**Interrupt**

is a signal informing a program that an unexpected event has occurred.

**PNP**

refers to the ability of an operating system to automatically configure newly installed hardware

**Register**

is a special, high-speed storage area within the CPU which stores data to be processed or intermediate results of an operation.

**Kernel**

The term “UNIX operating system” usually refers to the Kernel, which is the heart of the operating system. People use a variety of shell to communicate with the kernel, which in turn, communicate with the hardware.

**AR (Augmented Reality)**

Is a live direct or indirect view of a physical, real-world environment whose elements are augmented or supplemented by computer-generated sensory input such as sound, video, graphics or GPS data. Replace the real world with a simulated on.

**AI**

Is the simulation of human intelligence processes by machines, especially computer system.

**DLP (Data Loss Prevention)**

is a computer security term referring to system that identify, monitor, and protect data in use actions, data in motion, and data at rest through...

is a new technology developed by Texas Instruments used to projecting images from a monitor onto a large screen for presentations.

**ECU**

is a generic term for any embedded system that controls one or more of the electrical systems or subsystems in a motor vehicle.

**Yotta Byte**

is a unit of information or compute storage equal to one septillion bytes as of 2010.

**HVC (High Performance Video Coding)**

is a proposed video compression standard, a successor to h.264/MPEG-4AVC, currently developed by the ISO/IEC Moving Picture Expert Group.

**MICS (Medical Implant Communication Service)**

... in communication with medical implants.

**SSL**

is a protocol developed by Netscape for transmitting private documents via the internet. ( ) uses a cryptographic system that uses two key to encrypt data a public key knows to everyone a private or secret key known only to the of the message.

**SSID (Service Set Identifier)**

is a 32-character unique identifier attached to the header of packets sent over a WLAN that acts as a password then a mobile device tries to connect to the Basic Service Set.

**DNS**

is an Internet service that translates domain names into IP addresses.

**Record**

is one completed of fields and a file is a collection of records.

**APPC (Advanced Program to Program Communication)**

Is a Protocol which computer programs can use to communicate over a network.

( ) is at the application layer in the OSI model.

**OS (Operating System)**

Is an interface between of a computer and the user(programs).

**Mashup**

In web development, a ( ) is a web page or application that uses and combines data.

**Transaction**

A ( ), by definition must be (atomicity), (consistency), (isolation) and (durability).

Database practitioners often refer is these properties of database ( ) using the acronym ACID.

**Atomicity**

Requires that database modifications must follow an “all or nothing” rule

**Consistency**

The ( ) property ensures that any (transaction) the database performs will take it from one consistent state to another.

**Isolation**

( ) refers to the requirement that other operations cannot access data that has been modified during a (transaction) that has not yet completed.

**Durability**

Is the ability of the DBMS to recover the (commit) (transaction) updates against any kind of system failure.

**OOP**

Is a programming language model organized around (object)s rather than “actions” and data rather than logic.

**Method**

Each distinct logic sequence is known as a ( ).

**Message**

One of the First ( ) oriented computer language was called small talk.

**MISC**

Is the name of a specification for using a frequency band between 402 and 405 MHZ communication with medical implants.

**Conceptual**

A ( ) schema defines the overall logical structure of the database.