

:: GLOSSARY ::

- **8 Bit** : A term used to describe the size of the data bus; for e.g. an 8-bit data bus; indicating that the bus can transfer 8-bits of data at any one time.
- **8 Bit** : A term used to describe processing capability; for e.g. the Intel 8080 is an 8-bit microprocessor. 8-bit microprocessors first came on the market in early 1970s and paved the way for the personal computer to become an accepted business and scientific tool.
- **16 Bit** : A term used to describe the size of the data bus, for e.g. a 16-bit data bus indicating that the bus can transfer 16-bits of data at any one time.
- **16 Bit** : A term used to describe processing capability, for e.g. the Intel 80286 is a 16-bit microprocessor indicating that it can accept two 8-bit words at the same time and therefore is inherently faster than a 8-bit microprocessor. 16-Bit microprocessors first came into use in the mid-1970s and were significant factor in increasing the processing power of the personal computers.
- **32 Bit** : A term used to describe the size of the data bus, for e.g. a 32-bit data bus, indicating that the bus can transfer 32-bits of data at any one time.
- **32 Bit** : A term used to describe processing capability, for e.g. the Motorola 68020 is a 32-bit microprocessor indicating that it can accept four 8-bit words at the same time and therefore is inherently faster than a 8-bit microprocessor.
- **Access Arm** : Mechanical device in a disk file storage unit that positions read/write mechanisms.
- **Access Time** : Time a computer takes to locate and transfer data to or from storage. Composed of seek time and transfer rate.
- **Access Time** : The period of time that elapses between a request for information from disk or memory, and the information arriving at the requesting device. Memory access time refers to the time it takes to transfer a character from a memory to or from the processor, while disk access time refers to the time it takes to place the read/write heads over the requested data.
- **Access Time** : Time required to retrieve the specified data from a computer's memory.
- **Accuracy** : A measure of the closeness of a calculation to the real situation, that is the truth, often a difficult item to define.
- **Accuracy** : Degree of exactness of an approximation or measurement. Accuracy normally denotes absolute quality of computer results; precision usually refers to the amount of detail used in representing those results.
- **Algorithm** : A finite sequence of precise and unambiguous instructions to solve a problem. A set of instructions that provide a solution to the given problem.
- **Algorithm** : Prescribed set of well-defined, unambiguous rules or processes for the solution of a problem in a finite number of steps commonly used as the integral parts of computer programs.
- **Algorithm** : A formal set of instructions that can be followed to perform a specific task, such as a mathematical formula or a set of instructions in a computer program.
- **Alignment** : Adjustment of tolerances within the mechanism of a device so it will operate properly.
- **ALU ( Arithmetic & Logic Unit )** : Arithmetic and Logic Unit of the computer that is used to perform arithmetic and logic operations.

- **ALU ( Arithmetic & Logic Unit )** : The portion of the Central Processing Unit where arithmetic and logical operations are performed.
- **Analog Computer** : A computer designed to respond to an infinite number of variations in signal, compared to a digital computer that responds to discrete off and on (binary 0 and 1) signals.
- **Analog Computer** : Computer that measures continuously changing conditions, such as temperature and pressure, and converts them into quantities.
- **Analog Signals** : The signal that varies continuously in wave form, such as the human voice.
- **Analog-To-Digital Converter** : Mechanical or electrical device used to convert continuous analog signals to discrete digital numbers.
- **Application Software** : Programs normally written by programmers within an organisation that enable the computer to produce useful work, such as specific inventory control, attendance accounting, linear programming or medical accounting tasks.
- **Array** : A dataset that is arranged, by necessity, into rows and columns. Also known as matrix (plural matrices). Most programming languages will allow arrays to be declared and processed as a single unit.
- **Array** :
  - (1) Series of related items.
  - (2) Ordered arrangement or pattern of items or numbers, such as a determinant, matrix, vector or table of numbers.
- **ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)** : A 7-bit standard code adopted to facilitate interchange of data among types of data processing and data communication equipment.
- **ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)** : This is a 7/8 bit code widely used in computers for transfer of data via the data bus and is one of two popular codes (the other is EB IC). A standard coding scheme that assigns numeric values to letters, numbers, punctuation marks, and control characters to achieve compatibility among different computers and peripherals.
- **ATM (Automatic Teller Machine)** : Banking terminal that provides customers with 24-hours deposit and withdrawal service. Special purpose device connected to bank's computer system. To use the automatic teller, the customer inserts a plastic identification card, enters a special password code, and communicates with the system by using a numeric key-pad and visual display.
- **Backup** :
  - (1) Pertaining to procedures or stand-by equipment available for use in the event of failure or overloading of the normally used procedures or equipment.
  - (2) To make a copy of a program or data in case the original is lost, damaged, or otherwise inaccessible.
- **Band Printer** : Impact printing device that uses a steel band to carry the character set. Can produce multiple carbon copies at speeds ranging from 300 to 2000 lpm.
- **Band Printer** : A line printer that has its character set embedded on a metal band. The band is moved horizontally at high speed whilst the series of hammers make contact with the band, transferring the image onto the paper. Characters are printed seemingly at random across the paper, the printer detects when a particular character is at the right position, at the right time, and words are not necessarily (in fact rarely) printed consecutively from left to right.

- **Bar Code** : Code used on labels to be read by a scanner. Bar codes are used to identify retail sales items, library books, and railroad cars.
- **BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code)** : An easy to learn, easy to use, algebraic programming language with a small repertory of commands and simple statement formats. Widely used in programming instructions, in personal computing, and in business and industries.
- **Batch Processing** : (1) Technique by which the programs to be executed are coded and collected together for processing in groups or batches. The user gives the job to a computer center where it is put into a batch of programs and processed, and then returned. The user has no direct access to the machine.  
(2) Processing as a group data that has been accumulated over a period of time or must be done periodically, as in payroll and billing applications.
- **Batch Processing** : A method of processing data as mass rather than an individual transaction. Batch processing is used extensively in mainframe computer applications, for e.g., generating pay-slips once a month, updating stock control records once a week, etc. Batch processing is also known as off-line processing, since it is not interactive with an external information source.
- **Bit** : A short form of Binary Digit. A bit is capable of recording 0 (off) or 1(on) conditions. A group of binary digits is referred as a byte, whereas a large run of bits is referred to as a bit stream.
- **Bit** : Smallest unit of information recognized by a computer and its associated equipments. Several bits make up a byte or a computer word.
- **Bits Per Second** : The rate of data transmission measured in number of bits per second. BPS is sometimes used interchangeably with baud rate, however the two measures of transmission speed are not necessarily equal.
- **Blocking Factor** : Number of logical records per physical records on a magnetic tape or a disk.
- **Blocking Factor** : On a computer tape records may be grouped together (blocked) so as to allow faster access (tape transport) times. The block is selected first and then the record within the block. The number of data records in a block is referred to as the blocking factor.
- **Buffer** : A temporary storage location for data used by many software applications to improve file handling capabilities. Buffers are also used where there is a vast distance in processing capability between one device and another.
- **Buffer** : Temporary storage area used to equalize or balance different operating speeds. Can be used between a slow input device, such as a terminal keyboard and the main computer that operates at a very high speed.
- **Bus** : Channel or path for transmitting data and electrical signals. It is also used for addressing particular parts of memory (address bus) and for control functions (control bus).
- **Byte** : (1) Grouping of adjacent binary digits operated on by the computer as a unit. The most common sized byte contains 8 binary digits.  
(2) Group of binary digits used to encode a single character. Sometimes abbreviated as B.

- **Byte** : This a unit of data storage that is roughly synonymous with one character of data storage (each character stored in memory will take up one byte of storage). A byte is 8-bits (binary digits) of information. On most computers a byte is the smallest amount of memory that can be reached via the address bus.
- **C** : A high-level programming language whose features allow one to write efficient programs.
- **C** : A high-level programming language that is a very powerful language, being versatile, efficient and productive.
- **C** : Full name of a programming language designed for use on microcomputers. Combines high-level statements with low-level machine control to deliver software that is both easy to use and highly efficient.
- **CD-ROM (Compact Disk - Read Only Memory)** : This is secondary storage that uses optical (laser) techniques to read and write data. ROM has a reasonably fast access time and vast storage capability.
- **Chain Printer** : A line printer has its character set embedded on a metal chain. The chain is moved horizontally at high speed whilst a series of hammers makes contact with the band, transferring the image onto the paper. Characters are printed seemingly at random across the paper, the printer detects when a particular character is at the right position, at the right time, and words are not necessarily (infact rarely) printed consecutively from left to right.
- **Chain Printer** : Impact line printer that has its character set assembled on a chain revolving horizontally past all print positions ; it prints when a print hammer (one for each column on the paper) presses the paper against an inked ribbon that inturn presses against the appropriate characters on the align print chain.
- **Character Printer** : Printer in which only a single character is composed and determined with in the device prior to printing. Also called serial printer.
- **Chip** : Small component that contains a large amount an electronic circuitry. Thin silicon wafer on which electronic components are deposited in the form of integrated circuits. Chips are the building blocks of the computer and perform various functions, such as doing arithmetic, serving as the computer's memory, or controlling other chips.
- **Clock** : The timing device found in many computers, providing time and date on demand via the operating system. Most uses small battery to keep running when power is removed from the computer. The clock is often located on a small circuit board or directly on the mother board. Utility software provides a means of updating the clock, either for times or dates.
- **COBOL (C)OMMON Business Oriented Language** : A high-level used for business data processing.
- **Command** : An instruction given to the CPU either by a software application, for e.g. a database package initiating the creation of a new file, or directly by the computer operator via the operating system.
- **Command** :
  - (1) Control signal.
  - (2) Loosely a mathematical or logical operator.
  - (3) Loosely the computer instruction.
- **Compiler** : Computer program whose purpose is that of translating high-level language statements into a form that can be directly activate the computer hardware. Translates a complete program before any execution.

- **Compiler** : A part of the operating system or programming environment that reads instructions from the source code, typically a high-level language such as FORTRAN or PASCAL, and translates this source code into an object file. Compiler usually "compiles" the whole program, from first to last line, before attempting to link and run the program.
- **Computer** : A device capable of solving problems or manipulating data by accepting data, performing prescribed operations (mathematical or logical) on the data, and supplying the results of these operations.
- **Control Panel** :(1) That part of a computer console that contains manual controls.  
(2) Hard-wire plug board used to control the operations of unit record devices.
- **CPU (Central Processing Unit)** : Major component of a computer system with the circuitry to control the interpretation and execution of instructions. Includes the arithmetic logic unit and control unit.
- **CPU (Central Processing Unit)** : It is the main brain of any computer. The CPU provides the fundamental command and instruction environment for the computer and contains a processor, registers, a control unit that controls the execution of a program, a clock and ALU which performs mathematical operations and comparisons. A CPU that is contained on a single chip that is called a microprocessor.
- **CRT (Cathode Ray Tube)** : Electronic tube with a screen upon which information may be displayed.
- **CRT (Cathode Ray Tube)** : The technical name for the screen of a computer monitor. This name oriented through the use of "cathode rays" (electron beams) in the monitor. Cathode rays strike phosphor beads on the monitor screen, thereby producing the appropriate image.
- **CU (Control Unit)** : A part of the CPU that provides sequential control over the execution of the program.
- **Cursor** : (1) Moving, sliding or blinking symbol on a CRT screen that indicates where the next character will appear.  
(2) Position indicator used on a video display terminal to indicate a character to be corrected or a position in which data is to be entered.
- **Cursor** : The character used on a computer monitor to indicate where the next piece of the data entry will occur. Different software applications and operating systems use different shapes and sizes of cursor. Common ones are a flashing underline and a small box (flashing or static).
- **Cylinder** : As related to magnetic disks, a vertical column of tracks on a magnetic disk pack. The corresponding tracks on each surface of a disk pack.
- **Cylinder** : The set of tracks on a multiplatter hard disk, or double-sided floppy disk, that can be read without physical movement of the read/write head to another. However, this does not involve any mechanical process and is a very fast operation.
- **Daisy Wheel Printer** : Printer that uses a metal or plastic disk with printed characters along its edge. The disk rotates until the required character is brought before a hammer that strikes it against a ribbon. Popular letter quality printer used with personal computers.
- **Data** : Formalized representation of facts or concepts suitable for communication, interpretation or processing by people or by automatic means. Raw material of information. Individual pieces of quantitative information, such as dollar sales of carpets, numbers of building per minute issued, units of raw material on hand.

- **Data** : Information in a form suitable for processing by a computer, such as the digital representation of text, number, graphic images, or sounds. Strictly speaking, "data" is the plural of the Latin word "datum", meaning an item of information; but it is commonly used in both plural and singular constructions.
- **Data** : Any computer usable information. This may be numerical, for e.g. the depth of snow at a ski resort over the past 50 years in numerical data; it may be textual, for e.g. a list of customers; or it may be graphical, for e.g. the input from a graphic scanner.
- **Database** : A collection of related objects, including tables, forms, reports, queries and scripts, created and organized by a database management system. A database can contain information of almost any type, from a magazine subscription list, to personal data on the space shuttle astronauts, even collections of graphical images and pieces of video.
- **Database** : Most generally, any clearly identified collection of data, such as a telephone book or the card catalog at a library. In theory, a database should contain all its information in one central store or file, each record in the file containing roughly the same type of the information.
- **Databus** : A set of wires or printed circuit tracks that is used for transferring data within the computer and its peripherals.
- **Databus** : Bus system that interconnects the CPU, storage, and all the input/output devices of a computer system for the purpose of exchanging data.
- **Data Processing** :
  - (1) One or more operations performed on a data to achieve a desired objective.
  - (2) All functions of a computer center.
  - (3) Operations performed by dataprocessing equipment.
  - (4) Operations performed on data to provide useful information to users.
- **Data Processing** : The manipulation of data to produce usable information (a finished product) for e.g., the processing time sheet information to produce a list of payroll bank transfers.
- **Decoder** :(1) device that decodes
  - (2) Matrix of switching elements that selects one or more output channels according to the combination of input signals present.
- **Dialog Box** : A menu that posses a number of equations or alternatives to the users, the user responds to all or some of the equations (hence the word "dialog") and then returns to the main menu previous/next task.
- **Direct Access Storage Device** : Basic type of storage medium that allows information to be accessed by positioning the medium or accessing mechanism directly to the information required, thus permitting direct addressing of data location.
- **Disk** : Magnetic device for storing information and programs accessible by a computer. Can be either rigid platter (hard disk) or a sheet of flexible plastic (floppy disk). Disks have tracks where data is stored.
- **Disk** : A generic name for magnetic storage media, using flat, circular platters.
- **Disk Drive** : Device that reads data from a magnetic disk and copies it into the computer's memory so it can be used by the computer, and that writes data from the computer's memory on to a disk on it can be stored.

- **Disk Drive** : An electro-mechanical device that reads and writes data to a floppy or hard disk. In mainframe computers disk drives are located extremely far from the central processor cabinet, in personal computers they may share the same "can". The disk itself may form an integral part of the disk drive. These are often called "fixed disks" or "non-removable disks".
- **Disk Operating System** : Operating system in which the programs are stored on magnetic disks. Typically, it keeps track of files, saves and retrieves files, allocates storage space, and manages other control functions associated with the disk storage.
- **Disk Operating System** : A method of computer operation where the computer does not have a permanent record of operating system instructions. The operating system is loaded every time power is turned on (from secondary storage, floppy disk or hard disk). Such computers are said to have a "disk operating system".
- **Dot Matrix Printer** : Printer that creates text characters and graphs with a series of closely spaced dots. Uses tiny hammers to strike a needle mechanism against the paper at precise moments as the print head moves across the page. Some produce dot patterns fine enough to approach the print quality of a daisy wheel printer.
- **Dot Matrix Printer** : A generic name given to any printer that produces text (images) by combinations of dots. Most PC printers are dot matrix printers of one sort or another.
- **DRAM (Dynamic Random Access Memory)** : This is computer memory (RAM) that loses its memory capability once the power source is removed. Most computer RAM is in fact DRAM, however it is usually described as being RAM.
- **Drum Plotter** : Output device that draws schematics, graphs, pictures, and so forth on paper with automatically controlled pens. The paper is wrapped around a cylindrical drum that turns forward and backward at various speeds under one or more pens that slide to and fro, marking the paper.
- **Drum Printer** : Printing device that uses a drum embossed with alphanumeric characters. Type of line printers, that can print several thousand lines per minute.
- **EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code)** : An 8-bit code used to represent data in modern computers. EBCDIC can represent up to 256 distinct characters and is the principal code used in many of the current computers.
- **EEPROM (Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory)** : Storage device that can be erased electrically and is reprogrammable.
- **E-mail (Electronic Mail)** : Process of sending, receiving, storing, and forwarding messages in digital form over telecommunication facilities.
- **E-mail (Electronic Mail)** : Any information (usually a memo or message) that is transmitted via a computer system or communication network.
- **Endless Loop** : Endless repetition of a series of instructions with no exit from the loop possible.
- **Executable Files** : This is computer software that contains instructions for the CPU and computer peripherals. Executable files can be "run", that is they produce tangible events via the CPU instructions set. Conversely, data files are passive and are only useful in conjunction with an executable file. Executable files are generally referred to simply as "software" or "programs".
- **Expert Systems** : A specialized computer system, usually dealing with a narrow range of expertise, for e.g., land management, scientific analysis. Expert systems are designed to act as a "consultant" or "troubleshooter" for the management of an organization.

- **FAT (File Allocation Table)** : A data file, on a floppy disk or hard disk, detailing the location of each file that has been written on the disk. This enables the operating system to locate and read or write each file whenever necessary. The FAT is stored in duplicate because of the possibility of bad sectors making the FAT unreadable and the disk therefore useless.
- **Fetch** : A step in a machine cycle where the next instruction or the batch of required data is retrieved from RAM or secondary memory.
- **Fetch** : To locate and load a quantity of instructions or data from storage.
- **Firmware** : Program permanently held in a ROM cartridge, as compared to a software program held outside a computer, such as on disk or tape.
- **Flat Bed Plotter** : Digital plotter using plotting heads that move over a flat surface in both vertical and horizontal directions.
- **Flat Panel Display** : Computer displays whose thickness is smaller than VDU (Visual Display Unit). Normally used in lap-top computers. They use Liquid Crystal Display technology. Emerging flat panel displays are plasma displays and field emission displays.
- **Floppy Disk** : A magnetic storage area using flat, circular platters. Floppy disks are primarily used on PCs. Physical size and storage capabilities vary.
- **Floppy Disk** : Flexible disk of oxide coated mylar stored in paper or plastic envelopes. The entire envelop is inserted in the disk unit. Used widely with micro computers and minicomputers, provides comparatively low capacity storage at low cost and with relatively low data transfer rates.
- **Floppy Disk Drive** : An electro-mechanical device that can perform read/write operations on a floppy disk. The disk drive has a read/write head which accesses and, if necessary, writes datafiles on disk.
- **FORTRAN (FORmula TRANslator)** : A widely used programming language used to perform mathematical, scientific, and engineering computations. Has been approved as an American Standard Programming Language in two versions, FORTRAN and Basic FORTRAN.
- **GUI (Graphical User Interface)** : This is an adjunct to a computer operating system which provides an enhanced environment for the computer user. Since a GUI uses graphics based (pixel based) images, rather than text based images, it provides for on-screen integration of several different software applications.
- **Hard Copy** : Printed copy of machine output in readable form, such as reports, listings, documents, or summaries. A generic term used to describe any form of computer output that produces a permanent record, for e.g., on paper, transparency, microfiche, etc.
- **Hard Disk** : Fast auxiliary storage device either mounted in its own case or permanently mounted inside the computer. A single hard disk has storage capacity several million characters or bytes of information.
- **Hard Disk Drive** : An electro-mechanical device that performs read/write operations to a hard disk. The disk drive has atleast one read/write head which accesses and, if necessary, writes data files on disk.
- **Hardware** : Physical equipment, such as electronic, magnetic, and mechanical devices. A generic term used for all of the electronic and electro-mechanical devices associated with a computer. This includes the computer cabinet itself, disk and tape drives, monitors, mouse, etc.
- **HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language)** : A notation which locates key words in web pages and thereby indexes the page for easy location and retrieval.

- **IBG (Inter Block Gap)** : The space between a group (block) of records on a computer tape. Distance on a magnetic tape, disk or drum between the end of one block of records and the beginning of the next block of records.
- **Icon** : Graphic image on a display that represents a message, an object, a file or a concept. Pictorial abbreviation, such as a sketch of a trash can to depict the delete function. Used to select a program, document or command function.
- **Icon** : An on-screen symbol that is used to represent a menu choice or a task being processed. For e.g. a caricature (symbol) of a printer may be used to indicate the menu choice "Print a file".
- **Impact Printer** : Data printout device that imprints by momentary pressure of raised type against paper, using ink or ribbon as a color medium.
- **Index Hole** : Hole punched through a floppy disk that can be read by the electro-optical system in the disk drive to locate accurately the beginning of sector zero on the disk.
- **Infinite loop** : Set of instructions that continuously repeat in a program. Loop with no exit condition. Also called endless loop.
- **Inkjet Printer** : Output device that prints by spraying a thin stream of ink on to the paper.
- **Inkjet Printer** : A non-impact printer that shoots minute bubbles of ink on to the print surface to form the image. This is a very quiet printer that lends itself to color output since it is easy to have more than one source of ink.
- **Input** : Introduction of data from an external storage medium into a computer's internal storage unit.
- **Input** : The process of entering data into a computer. Traditionally this has been a manual process, performed by computer operators, but much of this work is now automated.
- **Input Device** : Unit used to get data from the human user into the central processing unit, such as a card reader, cassette recorder, disk drive, keyboard, magnetic tape unit, MICR, etc.
- **Input Device** : Any hardware, such as a keyboard, scanner, digitiser, barcode reader, light-pen, mouse, ATM, remote sensing equipment, etc. that generates computer compatible input.
- **Integer** : A number that does not have any decimal points, also known as a whole number. Integers are typically used to represent a telephone number, a postcode, the number of people in an organisation, etc.
- **Indirect Address** : Using an address that specifies a storage location that contains either a direct address or another indirect address. Also called multilevel addressing.
- **Instruction** : A command that is recognized by the CPU (processor). Commands are usually generated by a single step in a computer program, often several instructions may be generated per line of code. Each processor has its own instruction set and these may not necessarily be compatible with other processors.
- **Instruction** : Group of characters, bytes or bits that defines an operation to be performed by the computer. Usually made up of an operation code and one or more operands.
- **Integrated Circuits** : An electronic assembly that contains many hundreds, if not thousands/hundreds of thousands, of individual electronic components (transistors, diodes, etc.) integrated circuit technology has had a major impact on the evolution of computers, enabling them to become both smaller and faster. ICs are also known as silicon chips.
- **Integrated Circuits** : Miniature circuit on a single semiconductor chip. Also, the functionally ready chip after it has been mounted in its package.

- **Internal Commands** : In MS-DOS this is a command that is available via the generic command processor (COMMAND.COM) and does not require the loading of any executable file.
- **Internet** : A worldwide network of computers. Several thousands of individual computer networks are interconnected to form the internet. Internet provides electronic mail, telnet (remote login to computer), file transfer services and enormous amount of information through various discussion groups and information retrieval facilities.
- **Interpreter** : Software that reads each line of program code and converts it on a line by line basis into machine code.
- **Interpreter** : Language translator that converts each source-language statement into machine code and executes it immediately, statement by statement. Program that performs interpretation.
- **IRG (Inter Record Gap)** : The space between records on the magnetic disk and tape. Used to signal that the end of a record has been reached.
- **Iteration** : The repetition of several lines of code until a particular result or value is achieved. For e.g. a program may repetitively calculate a certain value, checking between calculations for a narrowing of the difference between successive calculations.
- **Job Control Language** : A batch oriented control language used on mainframe and mini computers. It identifies data files to be used for processing, storage locations to be used and the sequence of each job.
- **Job Control Language** : Language that defines a job and the resources it requires from the computer system, including constraints on the job, such as time limits. The language is more often interpreted than compiled.
- **Joystick** : Electromechanical lever that, when manipulated, moves the cursor. Primarily used to play video games, it is attached to the computer by a cable.
- **Keyboard** : Input device used to key programs and data into the computer's storage.
- **Language** : Set of rules, representations and conventions used to convey information.
- **Laser Printer** : Nonimpact printer that places images on a rotating drum by using a laser beam. The drum picks up a toner powder on the laser-exposed areas. These areas on the drum are pressed and fused into the paper, forming the characters.
- **Latency Time** : Rotational delay in reading or writing a record to a direct access auxiliary storage device, such as a disk.
- **L (Liquid Crystal Display)** : A way to make letters and numbers appear by reflecting light on a special crystalline substance. Because of its thin profile, L technology is often used in pocket calculators, pocket computers, briefcase computers, keyboards, watches and other devices.
- **Light Pen** : Electronic device that resembles a pen and can be used to write or sketch on the screen of a cathode ray tube to provide input to the computer. Tool for display terminal operators, connected to the computer by a cable.
- **Light Pen** : A hand held device, used as a pointing device in conjunction with a computer monitor. The pen is pointed at an object, for e.g. a menu choice, on the monitor screen in order to make a selection.
- **Line Printer** : Peripheral device that prints output one line at a time.

- **Line Printer** : A fast moving printer, used on mainframes and minicomputers only. Line printers are also known as "line-at-a-time-printers" as they assemble the characters on a line by line basis, not on a character basis as do most other printers. Types of line printer include a band printer, a chain printer and a drum printer.
- **Linker** : Program that links other programs or sections of programs. Combines separate program modules into one executable program. A software application that links object files, library routines, procedures and variables into a form ready for execution as a program. Some compilers are also linkers, they take source code and produce an executable file, bypassing a separate linking process.
- **Looping** : Executing the same instruction or series of instructions over and over again.
- **Low Level Language** : Machine dependent programming language translated by an assembler into instructions and data formats for a given machine.
- **Low Level Language** : A programming language that is fairly close to the machine code used by the processor. Low level languages are often hardware specific and are not necessarily portable between computers.
- **Magnetic Disk** : Disk made of rigid material (hard disk) or heavy Mylar (floppy disk). The disk surface is used to hold magnetized data, which is written on the disk and retrieved from the disk by a disk drive.
- **Magnetic Disk** : A disk that is coated with iron oxide, thereby enabling the introduction (writing), retention (memory) and reading of magnetically recorded information. The absence or presence of magnetism is interpreted during read operations as a binary 0 or 1. Magnetic disks are sensitive to environmental conditions (humidity and temperature) as well as external magnetic fields and need to be stored carefully.
- **Mail Merge** : Process of automatically printing form letters with names and addresses from a mailing list file. A mail-merge program merges address information from one file with textual information from another file.
- **Mail Merge** : A facility provided on most word processors, where, for e.g., a pre-designed form (a proforma) is merged with a database of customer addresses. The proforma may be a standardised letter, for e.g., a letter of reminder about outstanding accounts, or a memo, for example, a notice of a meeting.
- **Mainframe** : A generic name for a large computer installation. A mainframe computer used to be distinguished from other computers, such as PCs, by superior processing speed, but this is not so today. Distinguishing features of mainframe computers are vast amounts of memory, typically several hard disks in the gigabyte range, one or more tape drives, cassettes, several line printers, a separate computer operator's room, a false floor (for under-floor cabling) and tight security.
- **Mainframe** : Large, expensive computer generally used for information processing in large businesses, colleges and organizations. Mainframes and occupy an entire room and have very large data-handling capacities. Far more costly than microcomputers or minicomputers, mainframes are the largest, fastest and most expensive class of computers after the super computers.
- **Memory** : Storage facilities of the computer, capable of storing vast amounts of data.
- **Memory** : An organized collection of cells used to store data and programs in a computer.
- **Menu** : List of options within a program that allows the user to choose which part to interact with. Allows computer users a facility for using programs without knowing any technical methods. Usually an on-screen series of program options.

- **Menu** : An on-screen display where the computer user can make selections of different programs, software tasks or options. Selections can be made either by highlighting the desired item via the cursor controlled keys, by using a pointing device, such as a mouse, or by typing the first, or other designated letter of the menu selection.
- **MICR (Magnetic Ink Character Recognition)** : Recognition by machines, of characters printed with a special magnetic ink. Used primarily in the banking, credit card and public utility industries.
- **Microcomputer** : Analogous to personal computer, the term microcomputer is generally only used in educational situations, giving three categories of computers, micro, mini, and mainframe. The dividing line between the three categories is by no means clear. Boundaries have blurred over the past few years as personal computers (micros) have become so powerful.
- **Microcomputer** : (1) Smallest and least expensive class of computers. They are fully operational computers that use microprocessors as their CPU. Used in the home as personal computers; also widely used in schools and businesses. ◆  
 (2) Any small, low-cost computer that performs input, processing, storage, and output operations following a set of instructions.
- **Microprocessor** : Basic arithmetic, logic, and control elements required for processing, generally contain on one integrated circuit chip. Widely used as the control devices for microcomputers, household appliances, business machines, calculating devices, toys, videogame machines and thousands of other devices.
- **Microprocessor** : The main brain of most modern computers, providing the fundamental command and instruction environment for the computer. The microprocessor contains a processor, registers, a control unit (controls the execution of a program and provides housekeeping functions), a clock and an arithmetic logic unit (performs mathematics operations, comparisons). A microprocessor is contained on a single chip, hence the name "microprocessor".
- **Minicomputer** : A small mainframe computer, typically used in business with less than 100 employees and in small academic institutions. The boundary between a mini and an actual mainframe is blurred.
- **Minicomputer** : Digital computer distinguished from a microcomputer by higher performance, more powerful instruction sets, a higher price, and a wider selection of available programming languages and operating systems. Distinguished from a mainframe by smaller size, lower cost and less data handling capacity. Minicomputer systems are divided into four operational classes : mini-, midi-, maxi-, and superminicomputers.
- **Mnemonic Code** : Easy-to-remember assembly-language code; for e.g., a code that uses an abbreviation such as MPY for "multiply".
- **MODEM (Modulator DEModulator)** : A device that translates digital pulses from a computer into analog signals for telephone transmission and analog signals from the telephone into digital pulses the computer can understand. Provides communication capabilities between computer equipment over common telephone facilities.
- **MODEM (MODulator DEModulator)** : The telecommunication device used to convert digital signals, typically the output from a computer, into a form (analog signals) suitable for transmission over a communications channel (often part of the telephone network). Two modems are required for each channel as the analog signals must be converted back to digital at the receiving end.

- **Monitor** : A computer peripheral that provides the user with an instant status and update of computer activities. Monitors used similar, but for many reasons different, technology to a television screen. On some "homecomputers" a monitor is not supplied and user must plug the computer into a TV set. There are many different monitor technologies in use.
- **Motherboard** : The main printed circuit board of a computer. The motherboard usually houses the microprocessor, ROM, RAM and many other devices. These items are said to be "on-board". Additional circuitry may be mounted on the "daughterboards" which plug into the motherboard.
- **Mouse** : An electro-mechanical device used as a pointer to select items from an on-screen menu. Mice were originally designed with the idea of reducing the number of keystrokes required for a particular task. The most common mouse uses an internal, magnetically coated ball to detect movement of the mouse across a flat surface, usually a desktop. The mouse's main advantage is that it can move a cursor around on the screen, including diagonally, with great precision.
- **Network** : (1) system of interconnected computer systems and terminals. Like Local Area Network, Ring and Star network.  
(2) Series of points connected by communications channels.  
(3) Structure of relationships among a project's activities, tasks and events.
- **Nibble** : Half of a byte, namely, four adjacent bits.
- **NLQ (Near Letter Quality)** : Pertaining to output produced by some printers (dot-matrix) that does not look as readable as that produced by a letter quality printer.
- **Nonimpact Printer** : A printer that does not use direct mechanical contact with the print medium (usually paper) to create an image. Laser printers and inkjet printers are nonimpact printers.
  
- **Nonprocedural Language** : Computer language for interacting with a database. It specifies what the user wants to know rather than the steps needed to produce the information, which are worked out by the computer.
- **Nonvolatile Storage** : Storage medium that retains its data in the absence of power, such as magnetic bubble memory and magnetic core storage.
- **Object File** : Lines of code that are to be linked into machine code, or into a stand-alone executable file.
- **OCR (Optical Character Reader)** : Information processing technology that converts human-readable data in a special OCR font into another medium for computer input. Light reflected from characters is recognized by OCR equipment.
- **OMR (Optical Mark Recognition)** : Information processing technology that converts data into another medium for a computer input by the presence of a mark in a given position, each position having a value known to the computer that may or may not be understandable to humans.
- **Operating System** : Software that controls the execution of computer programs and that may provide scheduling, debugging, input/output control, accounting, compilation, storage assignment, data management and related services.
- **Optical Disk** : High-density storage device that uses a laser to burn a pattern of holes into a tellurium film on a disk surface. A single optical disk can hold billions of bytes of data. In fact, one optical disk storage system can store the entire encyclopedia britannica if necessary.

- **Output** : Final result of data that have been processed by the computer. Any form of data is generated by a computer. It may be in the form of on-screen images, printed material or write operations to disk or tape. It is a hard copy or soft copy.
- **Output Device** : Unit used for taking out data values from a computer and presenting them in the desired form to the user, such as a computer output microfilm recorder, digital plotter, printer and video display terminal.
- **Page Printer** : Printer in which an entire page of characters is composed and determined within the device prior to printing.
- **Parity Bit** : Extra bit added to a byte, character, or word to ensure that there is always either an even number or an odd number of bits, according to the logic of the system. If, through a hardware failure, a bit should be lost in transmission, its loss can be detected by checking the parity. The same bit pattern remains as long as the contents of the byte, character, or word remain unchanged.
- **Parity Checking** : Automatic error detection by using checking bits along with the data bits.
- **PASCAL** : A high-level programming language that has gained wide acceptance as a tool for both applications programming and system development. Has been implemented for computer systems ranging from microcomputers to mainframes. Relatively easy to use, yet more powerful than assembly language, FORTRAN and Basic. Provides a flexible set of control structures and data types to permit orderly, top-down program design and development.
- **Password** : A code used to identify a particular user and to control access to particular programs or datafiles.
- **Path** : Hierarchy of files through which control passes to find a particular file.
- **Peripheral Device** : Any hardware that is external to the CPU and its associated hardware. E.g., printers, disk drives, ROM, scanners, code readers, visual display units, etc.
- **Personal Computers** : Moderately priced microcomputer system intended for personal use rather than commercial purposes.
- **Plasma Display** : A type of visual data terminal, utilizing trapped neon/argon gas. The image is created by turning on points in the matrix (energized grid of wires) comprising the display surface. The high-resolution image is steady, long-lasting, bright and flicker-free; selective erasing is possible.
- **Platter** : That part of a hard disk drive that actually stores the information. A round, flat, metallic plate covered on both surfaces with a brown magnetic substance.
- **Plotter** : Output unit that graphs data by automatically controlled pens. Data are normally plotted as a series of incremental steps, which can be so tiny as to constitute smooth lines, such as isobars. Primary plotter types include drum, pen, flat-bed and electro-static. Also called digital plotter.
- **Pointer** :
  - (1) Address or other indication of one storage location as held in another storage location. Used in a network database to point to related records in the same or different files.
  - (2) With some computer systems, the shape on the display screen that marks the relative location of the mouse.
- **Point-Of-Sale Terminal** : A computer peripheral that provides on-site input of items sold and immediate debiting of the customer's account. These terminals are common in retail outlets and are very useful for stock control.

- **Primary Memory** : This is computer memory (RAM) that is directly associated with the CPU. It is usually volatile, that is, it does not retain memory capability without power. On a byte for dollar basis primary memory is expensive in comparison to secondary memory.
- **Printer** : Output device that produces hard copy output. Or we can say a hardware device that produces text or graphics output.
- **Printout** : Any hard copy produced as output from a software application.
- **Procedure** : (1) Course of action taken for the solution of the problem.  
(2) Portion of a high-level language program that performs a specific task necessary for the program.  
(3) Another name for a computer program.
- **PROM (Programmable Read Only Memory)** : Memory that can be programmed by electrical pulses. Once programmed, it is read-only. A special machine (called a PROM programmer) is used to write in the new program on blank PROM chip.
- **Pull-Down Menu** : Menu that can be displayed by moving the mouse pointer to a title, then pressing the mouse button.
- **Query** : To ask for information. To make a request for information from a database system. It is a group of conditions.
- **RAM (Random Access Memory)** : A memory into which the user can enter information and instructions (write) and from which the user can call up data (read). Working memory of a computer, into which applications programs can be loaded from outside and then executed.
- **RAM Chip** : This is an integrated circuit containing many thousands of memory addresses.
- **Read/Write Head** : Small electro-magnet used to read, write or erase data on a magnetic storage device, such as a disk, tape, drum or magnetic card.
- **Reboot** : To reset a computer after a hardware/software failure. A "warm boot" is where the computer is re-booted without turning the power off. A "cold boot" involves turning the power off, or on for the first time in the morning.
- **Refresh** : This is the process of renewing the images on a computer monitor. The monitor image must be completely replaced many times per second.
- **Response Time** : The time delay between a request for the data and the arrival of that data. Also the transmission delay in a data communications circuit.
- **ROM (Read Only Memory)** : Generally a solid state storage chip programmed at the time of its manufacture and they cannot be reprogrammed by the computer user. Also called firmware, since this implies software that is permanent or firmly in place on a chip.
- **Root Directory** : The directory structure of a hard disk usually resembles the outline of a tree, having a main stem form which directories and if necessary, sub-directories, branch out from. This gives rise to the phrase "root directory" for the main directory of the hard disk.
- **Scanner** : Any optical device that can recognize a specific set of visual symbols.
- **Secondary Storage** : Memory device that supplements the primary internal memory of a computer. Same as auxiliary storage.
- **Sector** : One of the peripheral elements into which each track of a disk surface is divided.
- **Seek Time** : The amount of time taken for the read/write head to get to the required track.

- **Sequential Access** : A method of data storage in which each data entry is stored in a sequential manner, one after the other. A computer tape is an example of a sequential storage medium as is a home video tape.
- **Serial Printer** : Printer that receives information from the computer one bit at a time through a single wire. (One character equals 8-bits). One or more additional wires may be necessary to exchange control signals.
- **Shut Down** : Termination of electrical power to all or parts of the computer system components, whether intentional or inadvertent.
- **Silicon Chip** : Tiny portion of silicon wafer with thousands of electronic components and circuit patterns etched on the surface.
- **Soft Copy** : Data presented as a video image, in audio format, or in any other form that is not hard copy. Generally the output received on the monitor.
- **Software** : A set of instructions that direct the computer (CPU) to perform a particular set of tasks in a particular order, using specified hardware devices, memory locations etc. Software for a computer system may be classified as application software and systems software.
- **Source File** : Computer program written in a source language, such as BASIC, FORTRAN, COBOL, PASCAL or assembly language. It is converted to the machine code object program by a special processing program, such as a compiler or assembler.
- **Speech Recognition** : Ability of a computer to match the pattern of signals coming into it from a "microphone" with stored voiced patterns held in its memory and thus recognize spoken words.
- **Spooling** :
  - (1) Process by which various input/output devices appear to be operating simultaneously, when actually the system is inputting or outputting data via buffers.
  - (2) Temporarily storing data on disk or tape files until another part of the system is ready to process it.
- **SSI (Small Scale Integration)** : Class of integrated circuits that has the fewest number of functions per chip.
- **SRAM (Static Random Access Memory)** : Memory that doesn't need to be refreshed many times a second, as is required with dynamic RAM. Does not lose its contents as long as power of the computer is on. Once the computer puts a value into a static memory location, it remains there.
- **Subscript** :
  - (1) A number and/or letter used to identify an item of an array or matrix.
  - (2) A character inserted slightly below the text base line to indicate an on going reference, for example designing databases.
- **Supercomputer** : Largest, fastest and most expensive mainframe computer available. Used by business and organizations that require extraordinary amounts of computing power. Sometimes called "number crunchers" because they perform hundreds of millions of operations per second. Such as computer used where there is a very dataset to process and for scientific research.
- **Superscript** : This is the opposite of subscript. The qualifying character in this case is inserted slightly above the other characters.
- **Syntax** : Rules governing the structure of a language and its expressions. All assembly and high-level programming languages possess a formal syntax.

- **System Software** : Programs that run the computer system and aid the applications programmer in doing his/her task. Typically developed by a vendor and sold to a computer user. The vendor who sells systems software may be the same vendor who sold the user the computer. (Still the most common case) or may be an independent software vendor.
- **Tape** : Strip of material that may be punched or coated with a magnetically sensitive substance and used for data input, storage or output. Data are usually stored serially in several channels across the tape, transversely to the reading or writing motion.
- **Touch Screen** : (1) A computer screen which allows the user to select the item (task) they want by touching the screen at the appropriate spot.  
(2) Display screen on which the user can enter commands by pressing designated areas with a finger or other object.
- **Track** : (1) The path along which the data are recorded on continuous or rational media, such as magnetic tape or magnetic disk.  
(2) To follow or record the moving position of a video display cursor, stylus, mouse or other input device.
- **Track Ball** : A hand operated pointing device, used with PCs. Basically a track ball is a mouse lying on its back.
- **Transfer Rate** : Speed at which accessed data can be moved from one device to another.
- **Translator** : Computer program that performs translations from one language or code to another.
- **Tool** : In some computer systems, an application program.
- **UNIX** : Operating system designed by AT & T Bell Laboratories. Originally intended for use on microcomputers; later adapted for microcomputers.
- **UPC (Universal Product Code)** : Ten digit computer readable code developed by the supermarket industry for identifying products and manufacturers on product tags. A variety of manufacturers produce printers to print ten digit bar symbols and optical scanning devices to read the code during supermarket checkout.'
- **Vacuum Tube** : Device for controlling flow of electrical current. Dominant electronic element found in the computers prior to the advent of the transistors. Those computers using vacuum tubes are referred to as first generation computers.
- **Virus** : A software program that affects the integrity of the operating system and/or data files. Viruses are usually capable of reproducing themselves and can spread rapidly throughout an organization's computer system.
- **VLSI (Very Large Scale Integration)** : Process of placing a large number (usually between 1000 and 1 million) of components on one chip.
- **Volatile Memory** : Storage medium whose contents are lost if the power removed from the system.
- **Wild Card** : A character inserted into an operating system command that is interpreted as having several meanings. A method of file naming conventions that permits an operating system to perform utility functions on multiple files with related names, without the programmer or user having to specify each file by its full unique name.
- **Word Processor** : Computer program that provides for manipulation of text. Can be used for writing documents; inserting or changing words, paragraphs or pages; and printing documents.

- **WORM Drive (Write Once Read Many Drive)** : A write-once-read-many times optical disk drive which can be of varying size and which is an increasingly important form of secondary memory.
- **Write Head** : Magnetic head designed to write data on to the media.
- **Write Protect Notch** : Floppy disks may be protected from the possibility of undesired recording of data by application of a gummed tape over the write-protect notch. An uncovered write-protect notch will allow writing to the disks.

**:: ACRONYMS AND FULL FORMS ::**

No.	Acronym	Full Form
1.	2GL	Second Generation Language
2.	3GL	Third Generation Language
3.	4GL	Forth Generation Language
4.	5GL	Fifth Generation Language
5.	AGP	Advanced Graphics Port
6.	AI	Artificial Intelligence
7.	ALU	Arithmetic & Logic Unit
8.	ANSI	American National Standards Institute
9.	ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
10.	ATM	Automated Teller-Machine
11.	AX	Accumulator Register
12.	BASIC	Beginner All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
13.	BCD	Binary Coded Decimal
14.	BD	Blu Ray Disk / Disc
15.	Bit	Binary Digit
16.	CAD	Computer Added Designing
17.	CAM	Computer Aided Manufacturing
18.	CamCorder	Camera Recorder
19.	CCFL	Cold Cathode Fluorescent Lamp
20.	CCTV	Close Circuit Television
21.	CD	Compact Disk / Disc
22.	CDMA	Code Division Multiple Access
23.	CD-ROM	Compact Disk / Disc – Read Only Memory
24.	CFU	Call Forwarding Unconditional
25.	CLI	Command Line Interface
26.	COBOL	Common Business Oriented Language
27.	CPM	Character Per Minute
28.	CPS	Character Per Second
29.	CPU	Central Processing Unit
30.	CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
31.	CU	Control Unit
32.	CUG	Closed User Group
33.	DBMS	Database Management System
34.	DDR RM	Double Data Rate Random Access Memory
35.	DLP	Digital Light Processing
36.	DOS	Disk Operating System
37.	DPI	Dots Per Inch
38.	DRAM	Dynamic Random Access Memory
39.	DSS	Decision Support System
40.	DVD	Digital Versatile Disk / Disc
41.	EB	Exa Byte
42.	EBCDIC	Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
43.	EDGE	Enhanced Data GSM Environment
44.	EDO RAM	Extended Data Out Random Access Memory
45.	EDSAC	Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator

No.	Acronym	Full Form
46.	EEPROM	Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
47.	EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer
48.	E-Mail	Electronic Mail
49.	ENIAC	Electronic Numeric Integer And Calculator
50.	EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
51.	ES	Expert Systems
52.	e-SATA	External Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
53.	FAT	File Allocation Table
54.	FD	Floppy Disk
55.	FDD	Floppy Disk Drive
56.	FDMA	Frequency Division Multiple Access
57.	FORTAN	Formula Translation
58.	FPD	Flat Panel Display
59.	FPM RAM	Fast Page Mode Random Access Memory
60.	GB	Giga Byte ( $2^{30}$ Bytes)
61.	GHz	Gigahertz
62.	GIS	Geographic Information System
63.	GPRS	General Packet Radio System
64.	GPS	Global Position System
65.	GSM	Global System for Mobile (Mobile Communication)
66.	GUI	Graphical User Interface
67.	HD	Hard Disk
68.	HDD	Hard Disk Drive
69.	HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface
70.	HMD	Head Mounted Display
71.	HSCSD	High-Speed Circuit-Switched Data
72.	IAS	Immediate Access Storage
73.	IBG	Inter Block Gap
74.	IBM	International Business Machines
75.	IBM PC	IBM Personal Computer
76.	IBM PC-AT	IBM Personal Computer – Advanced Technology
77.	IBM PC-XT	IBM Personal Computer – Extended Technology
78.	IC	Integrated Circuit
79.	IDE	Integrated Drive Electronics
80.	IRG	Inter Record Gap
81.	ISAM	Indexed Sequential Access Method
82.	ISO	Indian Standard Organization
83.	ISP	Internet Service Provider
84.	JCL	Job Control Language
85.	KB	Kilo Byte ( $2^{10}$ Bytes)
86.	KIPS	Knowledge Information Processing System
87.	LAN	Local Area Network
88.	LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
89.	LED	Light Emitting Diode
90.	LPM	Lines Per Minute
91.	LSI	Large Scale Integration
92.	MAN	Metropolitan Area Network

No.	Acronym	Full Form
93.	MB	Mega Byte ( $2^{20}$ Bytes)
94.	MHz	Megahertz
95.	MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
96.	MIS	Management Information System
97.	MODEM	Modulator – Demodulator
98.	MSI	Medium Scale Integration
99.	NLQ	Near Letter Quality
100.	OCR	Optical Character Reader
101.	OHP	Over Head Projector / Projection
102.	OMR	Optical Mark Reader
103.	OODBMS	Object Oriented DataBase Management System
104.	OOP	Object Oriented Programming
105.	OS	Operating System
106.	PATA	Parallel Advanced Technology Attachment
107.	PB	Peta Byte
108.	PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect
109.	PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
110.	PDF	Portable Data File
111.	PIN	Personal Identification Number
112.	PIXEL	Picture Element
113.	PL/1	Programming Language – 1
114.	PMT	Photo Multiplier Tubes
115.	POP	Procedure Oriented Programming
116.	POS	Point-of-Sale
117.	POS	Point Of Sale
118.	POST	Power On Self Test
119.	PPM	Pages Per Minute
120.	PRN	Printer
121.	PROM	Programmable Read Only Memory
122.	RAM	Random Access Memory
123.	RDBMS	Relational Database Management System
124.	RF	Radio Frequency
125.	RJE	Remote Job Entry
126.	ROM	Read Only Memory
127.	ROM-BIOS	Read Only Memory – Basic Input Output System
128.	RPG	Report Program Generator
129.	RTOS	Real Time Operating System
130.	SAM	Serial Access Memory
131.	SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
132.	SDR RAM	Single Data Rate Random Access Memory
133.	SEAC	Standard Eastern Automatic Computer
134.	SIM Card	Subscriber Identity Module Card
135.	SPOOL	Simultaneous Peripheral Operations On-Line
136.	SPS	Standby Power Systems / Supply
137.	SQL	Structured Query Language
138.	SRAM	Static Random Access Memory
139.	SSD	Secondary Storage Device

No.	Acronym	Full Form
140.	SSI	Small Scale Integration
141.	TB	Tera Byte ( $2^{40}$ Bytes)
142.	TDMA	Time Division Multiple Access
143.	TFT	Thin Film Transistor
144.	UMTS	Universal Mobile Telecommunication Service
145.	UPC	Universal Product Code
146.	UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
147.	VCD	Video Compact Disk / Disc
148.	VDE	Voice Data Entry
149.	VDU	Visual Display Unit
150.	VLSI	Very Large Scale Integration
151.	VPN	Virtual Private Network
152.	WAN	Wide Area Network
153.	Wi-Fi	Wireless Fidelity
154.	WORM	Write Once Read Many
155.	WYSIWYG	What You See Is What You Get
156.	YB	Yotta Byte
157.	ZB	Zetta Byte