#	Term	Definition
1	**ad hoc**	when used to describe programming, it means a quick fix for a problem, not usually the best example that will sustain an issue.
2	**AES**	advanced encryption standard, a symmetric 128-bit block data encryption technique
3	**algorithm**	a formula or set of steps for solving a particular problem.
4	**analog**	a device or system that represents changing values as continuously variable physical quantities
5	**ASCII**	a code for representing English characters as numbers, with each letter assigned a number from 0 to 127
6	**background**	multitasking computers are capable of executing several tasks, or programs, at the same time
7	**binary**	pertaining to a number system that has just two unique digits
8	**bit**	short for binary digit
9	**blacklist**	in internet terminology, a generic term for a list of email addresses or IP addresses that are origination with known spammers
10	**bot**	short for robot, a computer program that runs automatically.
11	**cache**	a special high-speed storage mechanism
12	**centralized systems**	collect files at a central computer for people to download
13	**certification authority**	(CA), a trusted organization or company that issues digital certificates used to create digital signatures and public-private key pairs
14	**character**	any symbol that requires one byte of storage
15	**cipher text**	data that has been encrypted
16	**cloud computing**	comparable to grid computing, cloud computing relies on sharing resources rather than having local servers handle applications.
17	**commons**	a system of sharing that minimizes the need for fine-grained property restrictions
18	**cryptography**	the art of protecting information by transforming it into an unreadable format, called cipher text
19	**cyberspace**	a metaphor for describing the non-physical terrain created by computer systems
20	**data**	data is distinct information that is formatted in a special way. Data exists in a variety of forms, like text on paper or bytes stored in electronic memory
21	**data abstraction**	In a computer program a variable is named section of memory, e.g., 'X', that can store a piece of data - i.e., a number or a word or a list of objects. When we want to manipulate the data, we can use its name rather than the data itself.
22	**data aggregation**	process in which information is gathered and expressed in a summary form for purposes such as statistical analysis
23	**database**	a collection of information organized in such a way that a computer program can quickly selected the desired pieces of data. Often abbreviated DB
24	**data center**	are physical or virtual infrastructures used by enterprises to house computer, server and networking systems and components for the company's IT (information technology) needs
25	**data mining**	a class of database applications that look for hidden patterns in a group of data that could be used to predict future behavior
26	**data network**	a telecommunications network which allows computers to exchange data
27	**data repository**	generically refers to a general place where data is stored and maintained
28	**data sources**	name given to the connection setup from a database to a server. The name is commonly used when creating a query to the database
29	**decryption**	the process of decoding data that has been encrypted into a secret format
30	**DES**	data encryption standard, a popular symmetric-key encryption method that uses a 56-bit key and uses a block cipher method which breaks text into 64-bit blocks and then encrypts them
31	**digital**	any system based on discontinuous data or events. Computers are digital machines because at the basic level they can distinguish between just two values, 0 and 1.
32	**digital detritus**	term used to describe unsightly debris that accrues as the result of the experience of digital living
33	**digital signal processing**	(DSP) refers to manipulating analog information
34	**disk drive**	a randomly addressable and rewritable storage device
35	**dossier**	a collection of documents about a person, event, or subject

36 **download**	to copy data (usually an entire file) from a main source to a peripheral device		57 **OCR**	optical character recognition, the branch of computer science that involves reading text from paper and translating the images into a form that the computer can manipulate
37 **DRAM**	dynamic random access memory			
38 **DRM**	digital rights management		58 **packet**	a piece of message transmitted over a packet-switching network
39 **EDR**	event data recorder			
40 **encode**	the phrase used to describe the method of preparing data for storage or transmission		59 **peer-to-peer architecture**	a type of network in which each workstation has equivalent capabilities and responsibilities
41 **encryption**	the translation of data into secret code			
42 **firewall**	prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network		60 **piracy**	the unauthorized use or reproduction of another's work
43 **flooding**	each computer in a file-sharing network maintains a list of other computers in the network.		61 **pixel**	short for a picture element, a single point in a graphic image
			62 **plain text**	refers to textual data in ASCII format. Plain text is the most portable format because it is supported by nearly every application on every machine
44 **foreground**	in multiprocessing systems, the process that is currently accepting input from the keyboard or other input device			
45 **gigabyte**	1,024 megabytes or 1,073,741,824 bytes		63 **procedural abstraction**	An example might be the square root procedure, which calculates the square root of X, sqrt(X). The nice thing about procedures is that they hide the details of how they carry out their task.
46 **HTML**	hypertext markup language, a standardized system for tagging text files to achieve font, color, graphic, and hyperlink effects on World Wide Web pages			
47 **intellectual property**	refers to any property that is created using original thought. Traditional intellectual property include patents, copyrights, and trademarks.		64 **processor**	short for microprocessor or CPU
			65 **query**	a request for information from a database
			66 **raster**	the rectangular area of a display screen actually being used to display images
48 **IP address**	an identifier for devices on a TCP/IP network		67 **render**	refers to the process of adding realism to a computer graphics by adding 3-D qualities, such as shadows and variations in color and shade.
49 **lossless compression**	data compression techniques in which no data is lost.			
50 **lossy compression**	data compression techniques in which some amount of data is lost. This technique attempts to eliminate redundant information.		68 **RFID**	radio frequency identification, similar to barcodes
			69 **router**	a device that forwards data packets along networks. A router is connected to at least two networks are located at gateways
51 **megabyte**	used to describe data storage, 1,048,576 bytes (abbreviated MB)			
52 **megapixel**	one million pixels, used in reference to the resolution of a graphics device		70 **sealed storage**	an application that lets you encrypt files in such a way that they can be decrypted only on particular computers that you specify.
53 **metadata**	data about data; describes how and when and by whom a particular set of data was collected, and how data is formatted		71 **social networking**	a social structure made of nodes that are generally individuals or organizations. A social network represents relationships and flows between people, groups, organizations, animals, computers, or other information/knowledge processing entities
54 **modeling**	process of representing a real-world object of phenomenon as a set of mathematical equations.			
55 **Moore's Law**	The number of transistors per square inch on integrated circuits has doubled every year since the integrated circuit was invented.		72 **spam**	spam is electronic junk mail or junk newsgroup postings
56 **network**	a group of two or more computer systems linked together		73 **steganography**	the art and science of hiding information by embedding messages within other, seemingly harmless messages
			74 **TPM**	trusted platform module

75. **upload**   to transmit data from a computer to a bulletin board service, mainframe, or network.

76. **URL**   abbreviation of uniform resource locator it is the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web

77. **whitelist**   a generic name for a list of email address or IP addresses that are considered to be spam free