English Vocabulary – Computers

app/application – a self-contained program or piece of software

backup – a copy of files from a computer

bit – the smallest piece of information that computers use (a ‘0’ or ‘1’)

byte – 1 byte = 8 bits (8 zeroes and ones)

1024 bytes	10^3 bytes	1 KB / kilobyte
1024 KB	10^6 bytes	1 MB / megabyte
1024 MB	10^9 bytes	1 GB / gigabyte
1024 GB	10^{12} bytes	1 TB / terabyte
1024 TB	10^{15} bytes	1 PB / petabyte
1024 PB	10^{18} bytes	1 EB / exabyte
1024 EB	10^{21} bytes	1 ZB / zettabyte
1024 ZB	10^{24} bytes	1 YB / yottabyte
1024 YB	10^{27} bytes	1 RB / ronnabyte
1024 RB	10^{30} bytes	1 QB / quettabyte

For more information click here:

https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/understanding-file-sizes-bytes-kb-mb-gb-tb-pb-eb-zb-yb/

Bluetooth – short distance wireless communication between electronic devices

boot/boot up – to switch on your computer (**reboot** – restart your computer)
(cold boot – boot from “switched off”, hard reboot – boot using button, soft reboot – boot from menu)

browser – a program like Firefox, Chrome or Opera used to “**browse**” (navigate) the Internet

bug – a small defect or fault in a program

cache – a kind of memory used to make a computer work faster

data – information (text, pictures, audio, etc.) that you create or store on a computer

driver – a small program that allows a PC to communicate with a peripheral

email – a message sent from one computer to another using an “email client” like GMail, YahooMail, Outlook or Thunderbird

extension – the letters in the name of a file after the dot, like ‘docx’, ‘xlsx’, ‘txt’, ‘mp3’, ‘pdf’

file – a computer record of data

folder/directory – a sub-division of a computer's hard disk where you store files

font – a particular type of letters, for example ‘Arial’ or ‘Times New Roman’

format – a specific layout or style of a document, for example ‘PDF format’

to format – a process to empty and prepare a storage device (like a hard disk or pen drive)

graphics card – the circuit board inside a computer that processes images on the screen

hardware – physical devices, like mother board, hard disk, keyboard, screen, etc.

hotspot – an area that has an available Wi-Fi signal for internet access

hub – the central point of a network, usually a computer server or router

icon – a small image on a computer screen that is a symbol for a folder, device or app.

internet – worldwide network of computers (often called the 'web', 'worldwide web' or 'www')

iPad – a computer tablet computer created by Apple

Kindle – a device for downloading and reading ebooks

memory – for the temporary storage of information while a computer is being used (or 'RAM')

motherboard – the principal circuit board of a computer

notebook – a portable computer (also known as a '**laptop**')

pen drive/flash drive/USB drive – a small portable memory device (connects to a USB port)

peripheral – equipment that is connected to a computer (screen, keyboard, mouse, printer, etc.)

pixel – the smallest part of an image on your screen (a **dot**, **point** or **pixel**)

port – a socket on a computer for connecting peripherals

program – software that operates a PC for a specific task, like writing text (word-processing program), keeping accounts (spreadsheet) or drawing pictures (graphics program)

resolution – the number of 'pixels per inch' used on your screen to create an image (the more pixels you have, the higher the resolution, and the sharper the image is)

router – equipment connected to a computer for sending/receiving information via the internet (when telephone lines were used, it was called a 'modem')

scanner – equipment for converting a paper document to an electronic document

server – a powerful computer used in a network to serve other computers

software – the programs and apps that you use on your computer (intangible)

spreadsheet – an electronic accounts file

tablet – a small mobile computer consisting of only a screen and is controlled by touch

virus – a small, unauthorized program that can damage a computer (**anti-virus** - a program that finds and removes viruses from a computer)

IT Acronyms

AI: Artificial Intelligence
The simulation of human intelligence in machines.

BIOS: Basic Input/Output System
Firmware that initializes hardware during the booting process and provides runtime services for the OS.

CD: Compact Disc
This is an optical disc used for storing digital data, typically audio. The use of CDs declined rapidly after the introduction of pen drives (or flash drives or USB drives).

CPU: Central Processing Unit
The "brain" of the computer that performs instructions from programs.

DNS: **Domain Name System**
Translates domain names into IP addresses.

DVD: Digital Versatile Disc or **Digital Video Disc**
This is an optical disc used for storing video, audio, or data.

GPU: **Graphics Processing Unit**
A specialized processor designed for rendering graphics, used in gaming and video editing.

HD: High Definition
This refers to TVs and monitors with high-resolution capabilities (HD display, HD video, etc.)

HD: Hard Drive or Hard Disk
This refers to the primary data storage device in a computer, where files, applications, and the operating system are stored.

HTTP: **HyperText Transfer Protocol**
The protocol used for transmitting web pages over the internet. Not secure. Becoming rare.

HTTPS: **HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure**
An extension of HTTP that includes encryption for secure communication using **SSL/TLS (Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security)** to encrypt the data exchanged between a browser and a web server, ensuring confidentiality, integrity, and authentication.

IP: Internet Protocol
A set of rules for routing and addressing data to ensure it reaches the correct destination.

IT: Information Technology
This refers to computers and other electronic devices associated with computers.

LAN: **Local Area Network**
A network that connects computers in a limited area like a home or office.

OCR: Optical Character Recognition
Software that converts images to text.

OS: Operating system
The software that manages a computer, for example Android, Windows, Linux or iOS.

PDF: Portable Document Format
This is a file format developed by Adobe to present documents in a consistent manner across all devices and platforms, preserving the layout, fonts, and images as intended by the creator.

PWA: Progressive Web App
A link to a website that behaves like an app installed on your computer.

QR code: Quick Response code
QR codes were designed to be quickly scanned and interpreted, allowing users to access information quickly. They were first developed in 1994 by the Japanese company *Denso Wave* for easily tracking parts in automotive manufacturing.

QWERTY
The name for an English-language keyboard (other languages sometimes have different keyboard layouts).

RAM: Random Access Memory
Computer working memory, the more you have, the faster your PC works.

SSD: Solid State Drive
A type of storage medium that contains no moving parts (a modern alternative to a hard disk, since it is smaller, lighter, faster, more reliable and is not prone to failure).

USB: Universal Serial Bus
A type of connection for attaching peripherals or other devices to a computer.

VPN: **Virtual Private Network**
A secure connection that protects data and privacy by routing traffic through an encrypted server.

WAN: **Wide Area Network**
A network that spans a large geographical area, like the internet.

WiFi: Wireless Fidelity
This term was created as a marketing term to make wireless networking more attractive for consumers. It was developed by the **Wi-Fi Alliance** in 1999 to brand the **IEEE 802.11** wireless standard. The term was chosen as a play on the term **Hi-Fi** (High Fidelity), which was familiar to people from the audio industry.

Exercise: https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/computer-quiz.php