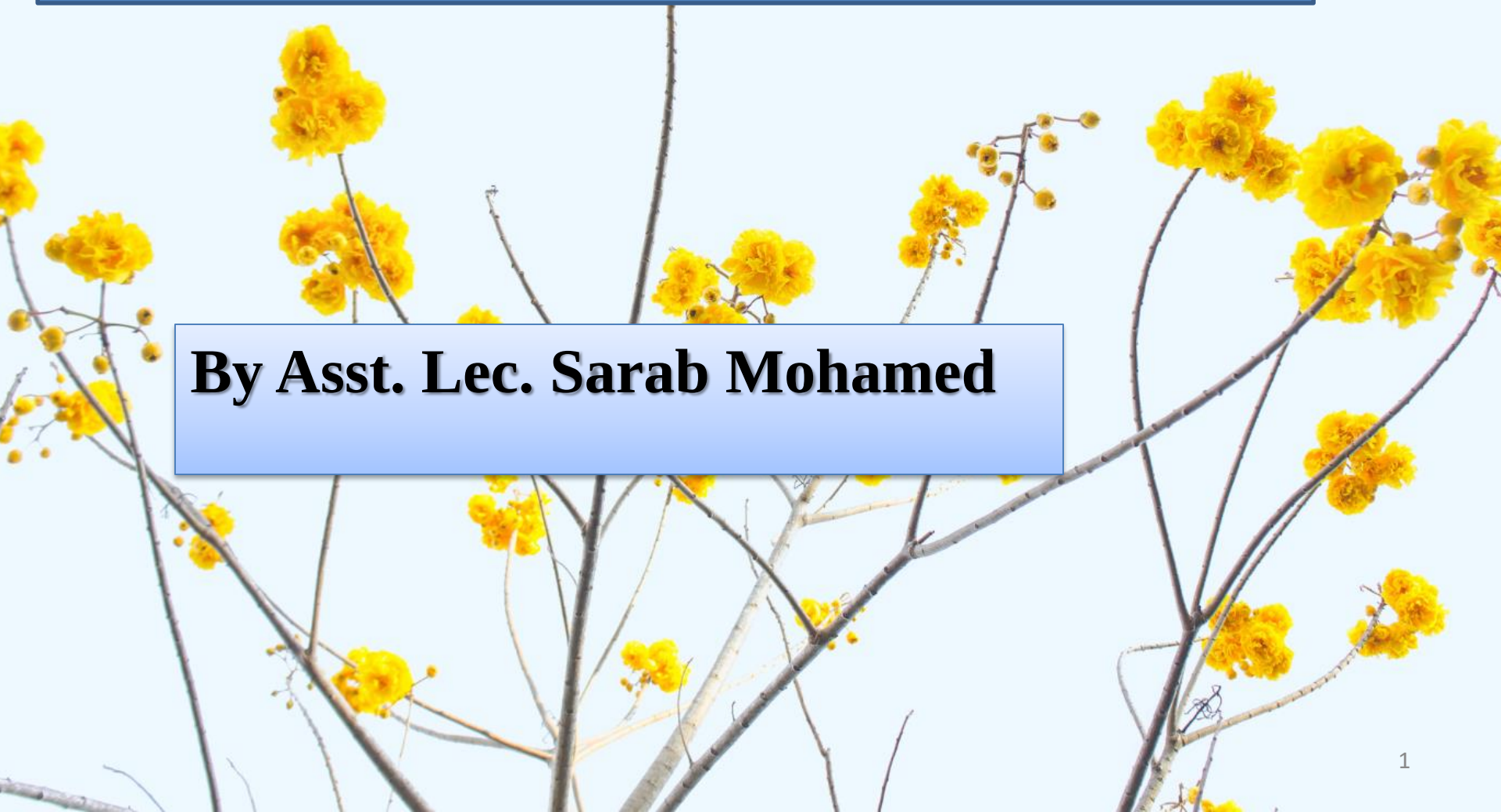
TERMINOLOGY



By Asst. Lec. Sarab Mohamed

Outlines

- Definition Terminology
- The Computer Terminology

Definition of Terminology

- **Terminology** is a general word for the group of specialized words or meanings relating to a particular field, and also the study of such terms and their use. This is also known as terminology science.

The Computer Terminology

- **Bit** – Represents a binary digit which is the amount of information obtained by asking a ‘yes’ or ‘no’ question. This is also the smallest unit of information stored on a computer as a 0 or 1.

- **Byte** – Data is stored on a computer in Bytes. A byte is one character, which may be a number or letter. A byte is composed of 8 consecutive bits.

1,000 bytes = 1 kilobytes (K or KB)

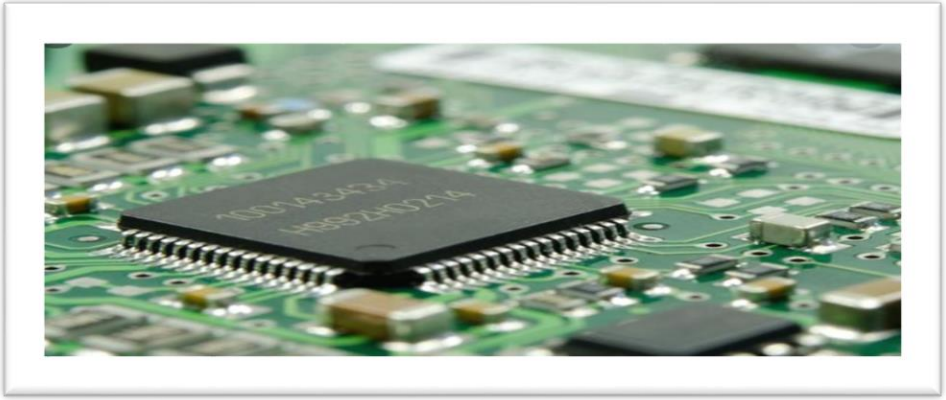
1,000 KB = 1 megabyte (MB)

1,000 MB = 1 gigabyte (GB)

1,000 GB = 1 Terabyte (TB)

Cont.

- **Cache:** This is a type of memory and is similar to RAM. Cache is used by the computer to move data between the RAM and CPU.

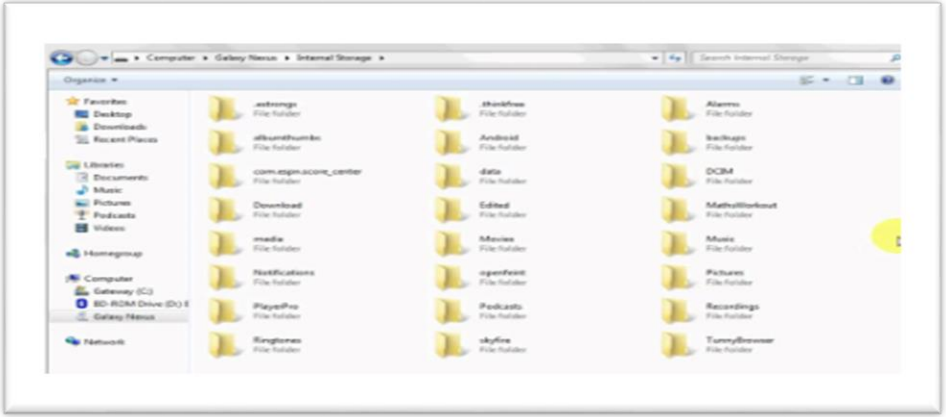


- **Cursor:** A synonym for the pointer, which is controlled by the mouse. The cursor may take different shapes.



Cont.

- **File** – A collection of data with a name.



- **Graphical User Interface (GUI):** A program that helps you more easily work with you operating system and application programs by providing pictures and visual clues to help you work. Windows is the GUI on PCs.



Cont.

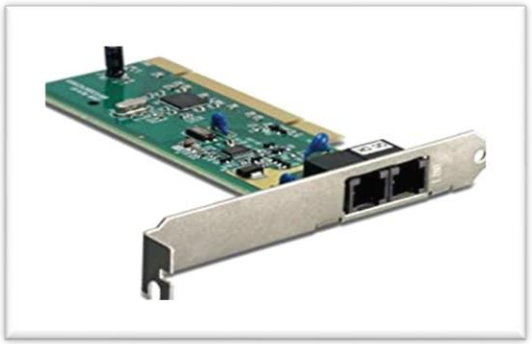
- **Hand Pointer:** The cursor changes into a pointing hand when it passes over a hypertext link. This allows connecting directly to the link.



- **Modem:** This is a way to transfer data through a telephone or cable line generally by the Internet. It may be internal or external.



external



internal

- **Motherboard:** The circuit board that functioning parts of the computer connect to is the motherboard. The CPU, RAM and cache all plug into the motherboard.

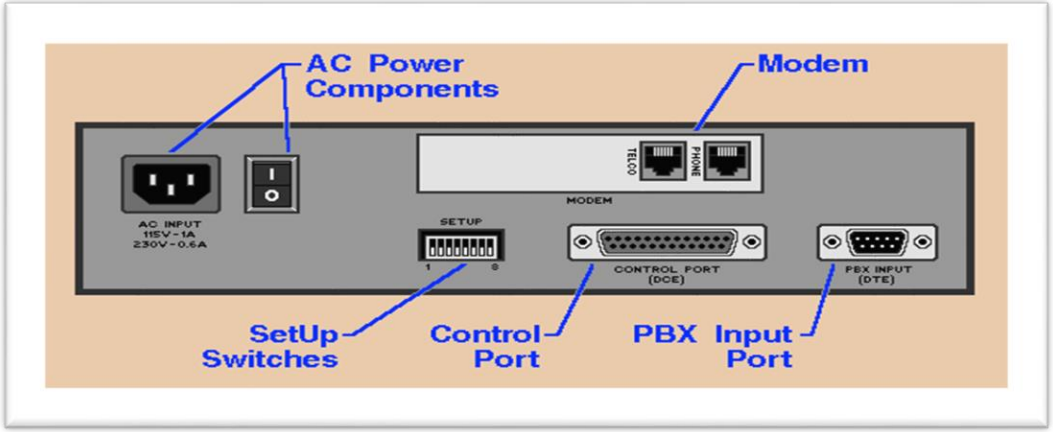


- **NIC (Network Interface Card)**: A card is put in the computer allowing connection to a network.



Cont.

- **Port:** Connection on the computer that allows input devices like monitors, disk drives, the mouse, or keyboards. Common ports are serial for connecting a modem or a mouse, USB for connecting a scanner, digital camera, Ethernet ports for connecting to a network, and audio in/out ports for connecting to headphones or a microphone.



Cont.

- **Sound Card:** This device allows the computer to reproduce music, sounds and voices. The computer needs a sound card to hear the audio portion of web sites or often to play multimedia games.



- **Video Card:** This allows images to be sent to the monitor.

