COF - Glossary of Computer Terms

Glossary: (Jump to Update Section)

Jump by Letter: A B C D E F G H I J K L M
N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Item	Definition
(A) Add-ons	Add-ons, also known as; Browser extensions, Browser helper objects, or Toolbars, can improve your experience on a website. However, some add-ons can cause your computer to stop responding or display content that you don't want, such as pop-up ads. You might want to use Add-on Manager to disable all add-ons permanently and then turn on add-ons only as you need them.
Application	A program or programs and related files designed to perform a certain task like word processing, accounting, drawing, viewing pictures, playing music, etc
Adapter	A network adapter receives communication signals from a wireless router and transmits the signals through a USB or Ethernet cable to a computer or other device.
ANSI	American National Standards Institute: For computer terms it refers to ANSI code pages (officially called "Windows code pages"). The main difference between ASCII and ANSI are the upper 128 characters; the lower 128 characters are the same. The upper 128 characters are often referred to as extended characters. ANSI extended characters include international characters and publishing symbols.
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange: ASCII is a character-encoding scheme based on the ordering of the English alphabet. ASCII codes represent text in computers, communications equipment, and other devices that use text. Most modern character-encoding schemes are based on ASCII, though they support many more characters than ASCII does. The main difference between ASCII and ANSI are the upper 128 characters; the lower 128 characters are the same. The upper 128 characters are often referred to as extended characters. ASCII extended characters include line draw characters.
(B) Bandwidth	Bandwidth (computing) or digital bandwidth: a rate of data transfer, bit rate or throughput, measured in bits per second (bps) (see bps below).
Bit	Bit stands for Binary Digit. It is the smallest unit of data stored or transmitted in computers and other devices in a binary state (On/Off, High/Low, etched pits, etc.) using magnetism, electrical signals or optical markings. These states are commonly represented as binary code; that is the values of 0 or 1. There are 8 bits in one byte. (See "Byte" below.)
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Booting	**Turning your computer on and waiting while the operating system (Windows) loads the files it needs to run and goes through a long checklist.**
bps	**"bps" is an abbreviation for "bits-per-second". Therefore, 1 Mbps equals one million bits per second and 1 Gbps equals one billion bits per second.**
BPS	**"BPS" is an abbreviation for "bytes-per-second". To avoid confusion with the definition of "bits per second" it is common practice to spell out the definition rather than use the abbreviation. (See "Byte" below.)**
Browser	**A web browser (commonly referred to as a Browser) is a software program for presenting and displaying an Internet page from the World Wide Web. The major web browsers are Apple Safari, Firefox, Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Microsoft Internet Explorer and Opera.**
Button	**Is different from an icon. It has no image or picture with it. You click on it once to activate it.**
Byte	**Addressable unit of 8 bits, generally the smallest piece of information you can access in most applications. Each byte can represent 256 different values or characters. The prefix kilo- usually means 1000. But because bytes are addressed by binary numbers, a kilobyte (KB) is actually 1024 bytes. A megabyte (MB, one million bytes) is 1024 KB (= 1024 squared).**
Bytes per Second Calculation	**(See BPS above) Since there are 8 bits in a byte one would think the conversion from bits per second to bytes per second would be simply transmission bit rate divided by 8. In a perfect world that would be true. A closer approximation in the real world would be to divide the bit rate by 10 to get the byte rate.**
(C) Cache	**Browser Cache is a temporary storage location on your hard drive for files downloaded by your Browser (see definition of Browser above) to display websites. Files that are cached locally include any documents that make up a website, such as html files, graphic images and other multimedia content. The benefit of a cached document is faster web page display speed.**
Click	**Quickly depress and release the left mouse button once. Don't move the mouse or trackball.**
Clipboard	**The Clipboard is a temporary storage area in all versions of Windows used for storing various types of data (for example, text, graphics, sound, video and files or folders). The clipboard can hold one piece of information at a time for use in a program or to cut/copy and paste information between applications.**
Close a Window	**One way is to click on the X button on the right of Title Bar. When you close an application window you usually unload the application from the computer's memory.**
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Cloud	**What is the "cloud"?** **Once, you would do your work on your personal computer and save it onto your hard drive. And there it would sit, accessible only to you (and maybe a few other select users on a local network), and could only be manipulated (edited) if you had the right software on your device. The cloud overcomes this limitation – all you need is connectivity (pretty much universal, with the internet), and a cloud provider (a company that facilitates access to the cloud or their data servers). This means that any computer which is connected to the internet (including mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets) is connected to all the same applications and files. In terms of online storage, it creates better conditions for collaborative work; for example, a change made to a Word document would be available to users on different computers because the information is synchronized across all computers. The need for carrying around physical storage devices is eliminated. Hundreds of millions of us already use the cloud every day, to share photographs, music and video clips.**
.com **COM**	**Definition #1 .com describes that a web site has some kind of "commercial" intent. This is what we call a "top level domain" address, and it used to be a way for a web site to convey its publishing intent. When the World Wide Web was launched in 1989, these top level domains were used to help categorize the few hundred web sites at the time. Historically, .com web site addresses were for those publishers out to make some kind of profit through their Internet services. Today, having a .com domain name has no special significance, other than people perceive it to mean you are a serious Internet web site. Other than perception, .com has no technical difference from an .info or a .biz top level domain name.** **Definition #2 COM is the abbreviation for "Component Object Model".** **Purpose:** **COM is a platform-independent, distributed, object-oriented system for creating binary software components that can interact. COM is the foundation technology for Microsoft's OLE (Object Linking and Embedding) (compound documents) and ActiveX (Internet-enabled components) technologies.** **Where applicable:** **COM objects can be created with a variety of programming languages. Object-oriented languages, such as C++, provide programming mechanisms that simplify the implementation of COM objects. These objects can be within a single process, in other processes, even on remote computers.**
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CSV File	**Comma-Separated Values, a file format (usually with a .csv extension):** **The CSV file format is a set of file formats used to store tabular data in which numbers and text are stored in plain-text form that can be easily written and read in a text editor. In fact, because the goal of reading and writing the format take precedence over consistency, there effectively is no CSV standard: only the understanding that plain text is delimited by a symbol. Traditionally, lines in the text file represent rows in a table, and commas separate the columns.** **Example:** **Year, Make, Model, Color** **1997, Ford, F150, Blue** **2000, Mercury, Cougar, White** **CSV File Types:** **MS-DOS or Microsoft Windows** **You should make the decision to use the MS-DOS or Windows converter based on the text character set used in your data. ASCII is a character set used by many MS-DOS programs, and ANSI is a character set used by many Windows programs. The main difference between ASCII and ANSI are the upper 128 characters; the lower 128 characters are the same. The upper 128 characters are often referred to as extended characters. ASCII extended characters include line draw characters while ANSI extended characters include international characters and publishing symbols.**
(D) **dB**	**The decibel (dB) is a logarithmic unit that indicates the ratio of a physical quantity (usually power or intensity) relative to a specified or implied reference level. A ratio in decibels is ten times the logarithm to base 10 of the ratio of two power quantities.** **The decibel is used for a wide variety of measurements in science and engineering, most prominently in acoustics, electronics, and control theory. In electronics, the gains of amplifiers, attenuation of signals, and signal-to-noise ratios are often expressed in decibels. The decibel confers a number of advantages, such as the ability to conveniently represent very large or small numbers, and the ability to carry out multiplication of ratios by simple addition and subtraction.**
dBmV	**decibels relative to one millivolt (dBmV)** **dBmV is a measure of the signal strength in wires and cables. A millivolt is 1/1000 of a volt. The dBmV increment is based on the decibel, a logarithmic measure of relative signal strength. A 1-mV signal across a pure resistance has a level of 0 dBmV. Signals weaker than 1 mV have negative dBmV values; signals stronger than 1 mV have positive dBmV values.**
De-select	**Left click on an empty space in the window or press the ESC key.**
Desktop	**Work area on the screen on which icons and windows appear.**
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DHCP	**Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP):** **To make it easier to manage TCP/IP settings, we recommend using automated Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP). DHCP automatically assigns Internet Protocol (IP) addresses to the computers on your network, if your network supports it. If you use DHCP, then you don't have to change your TCP/IP settings if you move your computer to another location, and DHCP doesn't require you to manually configure TCP/IP settings.**
Dialog Box	**A box that appears on the screen and provides or asks for information or presents options to do a task.**
DOCSIS	**DOCSIS (Data Over Cable Service Interface Specification)** **A cable modem standard from the CableLabs research consortium (www.cablelabs.com), which provides equipment certification for interoperability. DOCSIS supports IP traffic (Internet traffic) over digital cable TV channels, and most cable modems are DOCSIS compliant.** **Originally formed by four major cable operators and managed by Multimedia Cable Network System, management of the project was later turned over to CableLabs.** **DOCSIS 1.x, 2.0 and 3.0:** **The first versions of DOCSIS (1.0, 1.1 and 2.0) provided a maximum downstream speed of approximately 40 Mbps with upstream speeds of 10 Mbps for Versions 1.x and 30 Mbps for DOCSIS 2.0. Introduced in 2006, DOCSIS 3.0 added channel bonding. The minimum number of channels that are coupled is four, providing maximum downstream/upstream speeds of 160/120 Mbps. In practice, all this bandwidth is shared among neighboring subscribers.**
Document	**A text file, spreadsheet, picture, sound file or other object created using an application.**
Double Click	**Depress and release the left mouse button quickly twice in succession. Don't move the mouse or the trackball. Opens a window or starts a program.**
Drag	**Put the mouse pointer on the object you want to move. Hold down the right (or the left) mouse button, move the pointer to the new location and release the button. Do not release the button until the new location is highlighted. Right dragging is safer because you can cancel it before it is done.**
Drive	**Drives keep information even when the computer is turned off (see Memory). They are named by capital letters followed by a colon (A:, C:, D:, etc.). Usually, A: is the floppy drive, C: the hard drive, and D: the CD ROM drive.**
Drop Down Menu	**A box showing choices of what you can do. To use an entry, it must be in black (not gray or shaded). To clear a drop down menu, click on an empty space or press the ESC key.**
DVI	**"DVI" = (Digital Visual Interface) A widely used digital interface between a computer and monitor, introduced in 1999. DVI supports high-bandwidth and was designed as a digital replacement for the analog VGA standard.**
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(E) Email	**Electronic mail, most commonly referred to as email, is a method of exchanging digital messages from an author to one or more recipients. Modern email operates across the Internet. Today's email systems are based on a store-and-forward model. Email servers accept, forward, deliver, and store messages. Neither the users nor their computers are required to be online simultaneously; they need connect only briefly, typically to a mail server, for as long as it takes to send or receive messages.** **Common header fields for email include:** **To: The email address(es), and optionally name(s) of the message's recipient(s). Indicates primary recipients (multiple allowed), for secondary recipients see Cc: and Bcc: below.** **Subject: A brief summary of the topic of the message.** **Cc: Carbon Copy; A list of one or more recipients receiving a message copy. The email address will appear in the header area.** **Bcc: Blind Carbon Copy; addresses are added to the delivery list but not listed in the message data, remaining invisible to other recipients. Some email clients will display "undisclosed recipients" in the recipient address field.**
Ethernet	**Ethernet is a standardized wiring system for connecting network hardware up to 1 Gbit per second using cables with RJ45 plugs.**
(F) File	**Data stored with a unique name on a drive. The file's name distinguishes it from other files.**
Folder	**A name under which related files (programs and documents) are held and organized. You can have a folder within a folder.**
FSB	**In personal computers, the front-side bus (FSB) is the bus that carries data between the CPU and the northbridge (memory controller hub).** **See the following for a detail explanation: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Front-side_bus** **See a FSB picture here: FSB-Motherboard-diagram.jpg**
(G) Google Chrome	**"Google Chrome" is a web browser software program for presenting and displaying an Internet page from the World Wide Web. It converts HTML code (Hyper Text Markup Language) to a readable format for display. This software is available for free download from web site: https://www.google.com/chrome/browser/desktop/index.html**
Google Search	**"Google Search", commonly referred to as Google Web Search or simply Google, is a web search engine developed by Google. It is the most-used search engine on the World Wide Web, handling more than three billion searches each day. As of February, 2016 it is the most used search engine in the US with 64.0% market share. For more information see the following web site: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google_Search You can use this link to perform a search: https://www.google.com**
(H) Highlight (Select)	**Click on an icon, or drag the Text Select cursor across the word or words you want to select. You have successfully selected something if the item takes on a dark shade.**
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Hourglass Pointer	**The pointer turns into an hourglass when the computer is busy doing something, such as loading a program or opening a file. You can move the pointer, but you should not do anything else while the hourglass is showing.**
HTML	**Short for ***HyperText Markup Language*****, the software language used to create documents on the World Wide Web (the Internet). HTML defines the structure and layout of a Web document by using a variety of tags and attributes. The correct structure for an HTML document starts with <HTML><HEAD>(enter here what document is about)<BODY> and ends with </BODY></HTML>. All the information you'd like to include in your Web page fits in between the <BODY> and </BODY> tags. There are hundreds of other tags used to format and layout the information in a Web page. Tags are also used to specify hypertext links. These allow Web developers to direct users to other Web pages with only a click of the mouse on either an image or word(s).**
HTTP and HTTPS	**HTTP is short for ***HyperText Transfer Protocol*****, the underlying protocol used by the World Wide Web. HTTP defines how messages are formatted and transmitted, and what actions Web servers and browsers should take in response to various commands. For example, when you enter a URL in your browser, this actually sends an HTTP command to the Web server directing it to fetch and transmit the requested Web page.** **HTTPS is a URL scheme that is syntactically identical to the HTTP scheme used for normal HTTP connections, but which signals the browser to use an added encryption layer to protect the traffic. HTTPS can provide some protection even if only one side of the communication is authenticated. This is the case with HTTP transactions over the Internet, where typically only the server is authenticated (by the client examining the server's certificate). The main idea of HTTPS is to create a secure channel over an insecure network. This ensures reasonable protection from eavesdroppers and man-in-the-middle attacks, provided that adequate cipher software is used.**
(I) **Icon**	**A graphic symbol or picture that represents a program, file, folder or other object. Below or beside each icon is a label that describes it. When you double click on it you activate the object that the icon represents. Also, there is a small icon on the left on a Title Bar. When you click on it, a drop-down menu appears.**
Inserting a Floppy Disk in Drive A:	**Insert it with the arrow at the top side and pointing forward. You should hear a click when it is seated correctly.**
Internet	**A network of computers that can communicate with each other.** **(See World Wide Web.)**
(J) **Java**	**Java is a programming language designed for use in Internet applications that may run on a single computer or be distributed among computers in a network. It can also be used to build a small application module or applet for use as part of a Web page. Applets make it possible for a Web page user to interact with the page.**
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(L) LDAP / LDIF	**Lightweight Directory Access Protocol: (LDAP) LDAP Data Interchange Format: (LDIF) The LDIF is a standard plain text data interchange format for representing LDAP directory content and update requests. LDIF conveys directory content as a set of records, one record for each object (or entry). It represents update requests, such as Add, Modify, Delete, and Rename, as a set of records, one record for each update request. Consider LDIF as a replacement for CSV applications.**
(M) Maximize Button	**A button with full square symbol (❐) in the right corner of the Title Bar. It appears when the window fills only part of the screen. Clicking on it expands the window to fill the screen. The full square then becomes a double square (❐). To restore (collapse) the window to its previous size, click on the double square.**
Memory	**All programs and data have to be placed in computer memory before the computer can work with them. Information in memory is lost when the *computer* is turned off.**
Minimize Button	**In the right corner of the Title bar as a minus sign (-). Clicking on it reduces the window to a button on the Taskbar. If it is a program, it remains active in memory. To restore the window, click on the button on the Taskbar.**
Menu	**A list of things that you can do.**
Menu Bar	**It is located below the Title Bar and displays the available command options or menu lists.**
Move a Window	**Place mouse pointer on the blue Title Bar at the top of the window, hold left mouse button down and drag the window to its new location. Also see Sizing Square.**
(N) Notepad	**A simple Accessory program that comes with the Windows Operating System that lets you view and edit text files.**
(O) Opening and Saving Files (Path)	**To manage your documents you must name them and store them in folders or in subfolders inside other folders. So that you can open a document or save it, you have to indicate where it is located. You specify a path to do this. An example: A:\My Notes\Letters 2001\Aunt Jane.doc. Note that there can be no blank spaces, except in the file and folder names.**
Operating System	**Windows is an operating system. It is a collection of programs that run the computer and help other programs to use it.**
(P) Pointer	**A small graphic on the screen, controlled by the mouse. You place it over the object that you want to work with. It assumes different shapes for different functions. Examples: arrow, hourglass, I, etc. When it is an arrow, concentrate on the tip of the arrow to point with.**
Print Screen Key	**Read this document to see what you can do with the "Print Screen Key". How-to-make-a-screen-print-and-save-to-a-file.doc**
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Print Spooler	**A "Print Spooler" is software that manages sending jobs to the printer. When an application prints a document, the formatted output is stored on disk, and the print spooler feeds the print images to the printer in the background at slower printing speeds. Storing the print jobs on disk allows multiple printing requests to be queued while the user continues printing from the same or other applications without waiting for the current document to be printed.** **Read this document to see how to correct your "Print Spooler" setup.** **How-to-correctly-setup-your-Print-Spooler.doc**
Program	**A set of coded instructions, stored in the computer, that control what the computer does. The operating system loads programs into memory, where the computer analyzes the instructions and carries them out.**
(R) **RAID**	**"RAID" = "Redundant Array of Independent Disks" The standard RAID levels are a basic set of RAID configurations and employ striping, mirroring, or parity. A RAID 0 (also known as a stripe set or striped volume) splits data evenly across two or more disks (striped) with no parity information for redundancy. RAID 0 is normally used to increase performance, although it can also be used as a way to create a small number of large virtual disks out of a large number of small physical ones.** **For more information go to the following link:** **http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raid_0#RAID_0**
Right Click	**Click the right mouse button once. Either a menu appears that tells you what you can possibly do with the object or you get a description of its properties.**
Router	**A device in a computer network that makes it possible for computers, printers and other devices to communicate with each other and to transfer data between them. Routers are used to set up home networks, particularly for homes with a high-speed cable modem or DSL Internet service.**
(S) **Service Pack**	**Often abbreviated as SP, a service pack is a collection of updates and fixes, called patches, for an operating system or a software program. Many of these patches are often released before the larger service pack, but the service pack allows for an easy, single installation. Service packs also often include new features in addition to fixes.**
Screen Saver	**A pattern that appears on the screen when the mouse and keyboard have been idle for a period of time. If you move the mouse or strike a key, the screen saver will disappear.**
Scroll Bar	**There are two. A vertical bar on the right side of the window lets you move the contents of a window up or down. A horizontal bar near the bottom of the window lets you move the contents of the window left or right. No scroll bars appear when all of the information is shown in the window. (See Scroll Button)**
Scroll Button(s)	**The buttons with an arrow and a rectangle on the Scroll Bar. Click the arrow to display the window's contents located in the direction the arrow is pointing. Hold the mouse pointer on the rectangular button and drag it up or down, or from side to side to show the window's contents located in that direction.**
Select	**Left click once to highlight.**
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Shortcut	**An icon (sometimes with a small arrow in the lower left corner). Double clicking on one activates an object located elsewhere. It makes it easy to open a folder from the Desktop or from another folder, or to execute a program.**
Signal to Noise Ratio "SNR"	**Signal-to-noise ratio (often abbreviated SNR) is a measure used in science and engineering that compares the level of a desired signal to the level of background noise. It is defined as the ratio of signal power to the noise power. A ratio higher than 1:1 indicates more signal than noise. SNR is commonly quoted for electrical signals.**
Silverlight	**Silverlight is a browser plug-in that supports video media programming. Silverlight is not supported by Microsoft Edge and the Google Chrome browsers. The number of applications using Silverlight is declining due to the lack of browser support.**
Sizing Corner	**It is located in the lower right corner of the window. It lets you change the size of the window. When you put the pointer over it, a diagonal double arrow appears (↘).**
Start Button	**It is located on the left side of the bottom of the screen on the Taskbar. Clicking on it produces a menu that lets you do many things on the computer. On this menu is the Control Panel through which you can affect system settings and accidentally damage your computer. Do not access the Control Panel in the Lab.**
(T) Taskbar	**An area across the bottom of the Desktop with the Start button on the left and the clock on the right. Buttons along the Taskbar represent the active open window, shown as a bright depressed button, and inactive open windows as raised buttons. Clicking on a raised button makes that window active and brings it to the top.**
Text Insertion Cursor	**A flashing vertical line indicating where text will be inserted when you type or paste text. You cannot enter any text without it. It is either put in place by the program you are using or you place it by pointing and clicking where you want it. See Text Selection Cursor, below. Once the cursor is placed, you can move it through text using the Arrow keys. You must have the Text Insertion cursor in place to type or paste text. When the vertical bar is blinking, it is waiting for you to enter something.**
Text Selection Cursor	**The Text Selection cursor is one of the several pointer shapes (see Pointer, above). It is an I beam (I shape). It appears wherever you can select (highlight) text. Hold the left mouse button and drag it across the text of interest. This cursor is different from the Text Insertion Cursor (see above). It is especially useful in copying text from one document to another.**
TCP/IP	**Short for Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol:** **(pronounced as separate letters)** **TCP/IP defines how your computer communicates with other computers. TCP/IP is a two-layer program. The higher layer, Transmission Control Protocol, manages the assembling of a message or file into smaller packets that are transmitted over the Internet and received by a TCP layer that reassembles the packets into the original message. The lower layer, Internet Protocol, handles the address part of each packet so that it gets to the right destination. Each gateway computer on the network checks this address to see where to forward the message. Even though some packets from the same message are routed differently than others, they'll be reassembled at the destination.**
Title Bar	**A blue bar at the top of the window that shows the title of the window and buttons to control the window.**
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Toolbar	**A bar below the Menu Bar with icons and sometimes with labeled buttons that activate common tasks. You can add or remove the buttons on it. Do not change the tool bars in the CG Lab. Anything you can do on the Tool Bar you can do through the Menu Bar.**
Turning Off Computer	**Close all open windows. Click Start, click Turn Off Computer. After this, most new computers, including the ones in the Lab, will then turn themselves off and the monitor screen goes blank. You should wait until the shutdown completes. Only then should you turn off the power switch on the surge protector.**
(U) Update And Upgrade	**The computer oriented words "Update" and "Upgrade" can be confusing and lead to problems.** **An update is new, improved, or fixed software, which replaces older versions of the same software. For example, updating your operating system brings it up-to-date with the latest drivers, system utilities, and security software. Updates are often provided by the software publisher free of additional charge.** **An upgrade is usually not free and a much larger size than an update. For example, if you have Windows 7 and want Windows 10 you would "upgrade" to Windows 10. However, if you had Windows 7 and needed to install fixes for security vulnerabilities or other problems you would "Update" Windows.** **Should you upgrade to a new computer? Check out this web site: https://www.computerhope.com/issues/ch000988.htm**
URL	**Short for *Uniform Resource Locator* (URL) is a specific character string that constitutes a reference to an Internet resource. Every URL consists of some of the following: the scheme name (commonly called protocol), followed by a colon, two slashes, then, depending on scheme, a domain name (alternatively, IP address), then, optionally a port number, the path of the resource to be fetched, a query string, and a fragment identifier.** **The example syntax is:** **scheme://domain:port/path?query_string#fragment_id** **An actual example from our website is:** **http://www.oakcg.org/Pg!Library.htm#bottom**
USB	**The initials USB stand for "Universal Serial Bus". USB is a specification to establish communication between devices. USB is used to connect peripherals such as mice, keyboards, digital cameras, printers, personal media players, flash drives, Network Adapters, and external hard drives.** **The current USB standard is version 2.0. It has a maximum speed rating of 480 Mbps. The new USB 3.0 version, just being implemented, has a maximum speed rating of 5 Gbps.**
(V) VGA	**"VGA" = (Video Graphics Array) A widely used analog interface between a computer and monitor that uses a 15-pin plug and socket (it was introduced in 1987). Older CRTs used VGA, and flat LCD panels typically have both analog VGA and digital DVI. However, newer PCs may have only DVI or DisplayPort outputs.**
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(W) Wi-Fi	**“Wi-Fi” describes a range of technologies for connecting computers and other devices in wireless networks based on the 802.11 standards for device to device connections.**
Wi-Fi Speeds	**Communication Standard: 802.11a: (20 Mbps bit rate) Communication Standard: 802.11b: (11 Mbps bit rate)) – 2.4 GHz Communication Standard: 802.11g: (22 Mbps bit rate) – 2.4 GHz Communication Standard: 802.11n: (450 Mbps bit rate) – 5 GHz Communication Standard: 802.11ac: (1300 Mbps bit rate) – 5 GHz The 802.11ac standard is the only one useful for displaying high definition video.**
Window	**A framed area on the Desktop that shows the currently active application, program, or the contents of a document or folder.**
World Wide Web	**A standard procedure shared by computers connected to the Internet for accessing text, graphics and sound. It processes specially designed Web pages using the “HyperText Transfer Protocol” (HTTP) while using a display language called “HyperText Markup Language” (HTML).**
X	**Closes a window. It is located at the upper right on the Title Bar.**
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Date New Item added to Glossary:

Item Number	Date Added	Word or Phrase
1	03/01/11	Router
2	03/17/11	Ethernet
3	03/17/11	Adapter
4	03/17/11	USB
5	03/18/11	Java
6	03/18/11	Wi-Fi, Speeds and Standards
7	03/18/11	Bits and Bytes
8	03/24/11	Bandwidth
9	05/09/11	RAID
10	05/15/11	FSB
11	05/15/11	VGA
12	05/15/11	DVI
13	06/05/11	Print Screen Key
14	06/12/11	Print Spooler
15	06/12/11	Clipboard
16	08/21/11	LDAP / LDIF
17	08/21/11	CSV File
18	09/05/11	ANSI
19	09/05/11	ASCII
20	11/03/11	The Cloud
21	11/14/11	HTML
22	11/19/11	HTTP and HTTPS
23	11/19/11	URL
24	01/13/12	.com
25	01/13/12	COM
26	02/10/12	DOCSIS
27	02/18/12	SNR – Signal to Noise Ratio
28	02/18/12	dB
29	02/18/12	dBmV
30	02/20/12	TCP/IP
31	02/20/12	DHCP
32	01/18/14	Service Pack
33	07/22/14	Email
34	05/18/15	Add-ons
35	10/11/16	Cache
36	10/11/16	Browser
37	11/18/16	Google Chrome
38	11/18/16	Google Search
39	05/29/17	Silverlight
40	05/20/19	Update or Upgrade

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