

1. **Data Projector**: A device that projects computer output onto a white or silver fabric screen that is wall, ceiling or tripod mounted. It is widely used in classrooms and auditoriums for instruction and slide presentations. For projectors designed primarily to display movies, see front-projection TV
2. **CPU**: (pronounced as separate letters) is the abbreviation for central processing unit. Sometimes referred to simply as the central processor, but more commonly called a processor, the CPU is the brains of the computer where most calculations take place.
3. **Download**: copy (data) from one computer system to another, typically over the Internet. "It would be wise to download your program to another computer before testing it" *Noun*
In computer networks, download means to receive data from a remote system, typically a server such as a web server, an FTP server, an email server, or other similar systems. This contrasts with uploading, where data is sent to a remote server
4. **IMPACT** (sometimes spelled Impact) is a computer graphics architecture for Silicon Graphics **computer** workstations. IMPACT Graphics was developed in 1995 and was available as a high-end graphics option on workstations released during the mid-1990s. ... IMPACT uses Rambus RDRAM for texture memory.
5. **An interrupt** is a signal from a device attached to a computer or from a program within the computer that requires the operating system to stop and figure out what to do next. ... The computer simply takes turns managing the programs that the user starts.
6. **ANSI**: Acronym for the American National Standards Institute. Founded in 1918, ANSI is a voluntary organization composed of over 1,300 members (including all the large computer companies) that creates standards for the computer industry.
7. **BPS**: Stands for "Bits Per Second." Bps is a standard way to measure data transfer rates, such as network connection and Internet download speeds. ... As Internet connection speeds increased, a variation of **bps** – Kbps (1,000 bps) – became more common. Today, Internet connections speeds are often measured in Mbps (1,000,000 bps).
8. **Filter**: A device that allows some signals to pass through but absorbs, attenuates, blocks, rejects, or removes all other signals, depending on their frequency (electrical) or wavelength (optical). ... A low-pass **filter** passes all frequencies below a certain value, but blocks all others.
9. **Folder**: From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. When talking about file systems, a folder (also called directory, or catalog) is a way to organize computer files. A folder is a storage space where many files can be placed into groups and organize the computer. A folder can also contain other folders.
10. **Database**: A database is an organized collection of data, generally stored and accessed electronically from a computer system. ... The database management system (DBMS) is the software that interacts with end users, applications, and the database itself to capture and analyze the data.
11. **Clickable Image**: A clickable image on a computer screen is one that you can point the cursor at and **click** on, in order to make something happen.
12. **Icon**: An **icon** is a small graphical representation of a program or file. ... For example, if you were to double-click on the **My Computer icon**, it would open Windows Explorer. **Icons** are a component of GUI operating systems
13. **IP address**: An Internet Protocol address (IP address) is a numerical label assigned to each device connected to a computer network that uses the Internet Protocol for communication.

- 14. Firewall:** A firewall is a system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network. You can implement a firewall in either hardware or software form, or a combination of both. Firewalls prevent unauthorized internet users from accessing private networks connected to the internet, especially intranets
- 15. Bit:** A bit (short for binary digit) is the smallest unit of data in a computer. A bit has a single binary value, either 0 or 1. ... Half a byte (four bits) is called a nibble. In some systems, the term octet is used for an eight-bit unit instead of byte. In many systems, four eight-bit bytes or octets form a 32-bit word.
- 16. ISO:** ISO image. ... ISO file) is a computer file that is an exact copy of an existing file system. An ISO can contain the entire contents of a CD-ROM disc or CD medium.
- 17. DOS:** The term DOS can refer to any operating system, but it is most often used as a shorthand for MS-DOS (Microsoft disk operating system). Originally developed by Microsoft for IBM, MS-DOS was the standard operating system for IBM-compatible personal computers
- 18. Sources of networking:** The place from which the data is moved is called the source, whereas the place it is moved to is called the destination or target. ... The source and destination can be files, directories, or devices (that is, printers or storage devices). (2) The node on a network from which data is sent to its destination.
- 19. Binary File:** A binary file is a computer file that is not a text file. The term "binary file" is often used as a term ... Binary itself is meaningless, until such time as an executed algorithm defines what should be done with each bit, byte, word or block.
- 20. Finger:** Finger is a networking tool and one of the earliest computer networking programs that enabled a user to view another user's basic information when using the same computer system or logged on in the same network.
- 21. Configuration:** In communications or computer systems, a configuration of a system refers to the arrangement of each of its functional units, according to their nature, number and chief characteristics. Often, configuration pertains to the choice of hardware, software, firmware, and documentation.
- 22. GUI:** The graphical user interface (GUI /'gu:ai/ gee-you-eye) is a form of user interface that allows users to interact with electronic devices through graphical icons and audio indicator such as primary notation, instead of text-based user interfaces, typed command labels or text navigation.
- 23. Byte:** Abbreviation for binary term, a unit of storage capable of holding a single character. On almost all modern computers, a byte is equal to 8 bits. Large amounts of memory are indicated in terms of kilobytes (1,024 bytes), megabytes (1,048,576 bytes), and gigabytes (1,073,741,824
- 24. Karaoke Microphone:** Karaoke is a form of video game and interactive entertainment developed in Japan. It starts when an amateur singer uses a microphone to sing along to recorded music. Usually, the music is made from a popular song. The lyrics are displayed on a moving video screen, changing colors, and music video images.
- 25. Inactive window:** An inactive window is any window that is not being used or in the background of the active window. The picture illustrates the difference between an active (text document) and inactive (web page) window. Active window, Background, Multitask, Operating system terms, Window.

26. **ERIC:** The Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) is an online digital library of education research and information. ERIC is sponsored by the Institute of Education Sciences of the United States Department of Education.
27. **Teaching is noble Profession:** Teaching is the noblest among all the professions since all professionals underwent education with a teacher. ... In this noble profession not only the students learn but the teacher also learns the lessons of life from the innocent students also. So it is beneficial to both of the sides.
28. **Interface:** In computing, an interface is a shared boundary across which two or more separate components of a computer system exchange information. The exchange can be between software, computer hardware, peripheral devices, humans, and combinations of these.
29. **Bootting:** Bootting a computer refers to the process of powering on the computer and starting the operating system. ... The boot process loads the operating system into main memory or the random access memory (RAM) installed on your computer
30. **Drive:** A drive is a location (medium) that is capable of storing and reading information that is not easily removed, like a disk or disc. All drives store files and programs that are used by your computer. ... The picture is an example of different drives listed in Microsoft Windows My Computer.
31. **Workstation:** A **workstation** is a special **computer** designed for technical or scientific applications. Intended primarily to be used by one person at a time, they are commonly connected to a local area network and run multi-user operating systems.
32. **Desktop, laptop, and tablet:** A laptop (notebook) is portable and has a keyboard. A tablet is portable but is usable “screen only”. i.e. it has a touchscreen and no keyboard. ... A desktop is non-portable, it consists of a tower and a separate monitor, keyboard, and mouse.
33. **Cursor:** A cursor is the position indicator on a computer display screen where a user can enter text. In an operating system with a graphical user interface (GUI), the cursor is also a visible and moving pointer that the user controls with a mouse, touch pad, or similar input device.
34. **Hard Drive:** A hard disk drive (HDD) is a non-volatile computer storage device containing magnetic disks or platters rotating at high speeds. It is a secondary storage device used to store data permanently, random access memory (RAM) being the primary memory device.
35. **Binary System:** Binary (or base-2) a numeric system that only uses two digits — 0 and 1. Computers operate in binary, meaning they store data and perform calculations using only zeros and ones. A single binary digit can only represent True (1) or False (0) in Boolean logic
36. **Direct Connection:** A direct connection is where one computer is linked to another by a single cable. For example, a person could connect a crossover network cable from one **computer** to another and transfer data without having to set up a network.
37. **Importance of ICT:** ICT is one of the economic development pillars to gain national competitive advantage. It can improve the quality of human life because it can be used as a learning and education media, the mass communication media in promoting and campaigning practical and important issues, such as the health and social area

- 38. Clipboard:** A reserved section of memory that is used as a temporary, behind-the-scenes staging area for data that are copied or moved from one application to another using the copy and paste (duplicate) and cut and paste (move) menu functions.
- 39. Cache:** (1) to store data locally in order to speed up subsequent retrievals. Pronounced "cash." See Web cache and browser cache. (2) Reserved areas of memory (RAM) in every computer that are used to speed up processing.
- 40. Decompression:** Uncompressing (or decompressing) is the act of expanding a compression file back into its original form. Software that you download from the Internet often comes in a compressed package that can uncompress itself when you click on it.
- 41. Internet:** The Internet is not synonymous with World Wide Web. The Internet is a massive network of networks, a networking infrastructure. It connects millions of computers together globally, forming a network in which any computer can communicate with any other computer as long as they are both connected to the Internet.
- 42. Hand held Devices:** A piece of computing equipment that can be used in the hand, such as a smartphone or tablet computer.
- 43. Homepage:** A home page is a webpage that serves as the starting point of website. It is the default webpage that loads when you visit a web address that only contains a domain name. ... The home page is located in the root directory of a website. Most web server allow the **home page** to have one of several different filenames
- 44. Descreening:** A software routine that removes dots in newspaper and magazine scans. See image filter. Computer Desktop Encyclopedia THIS DEFINITION IS FOR PERSONAL USE ONLY all other reproduction is strictly prohibited without permission from the publisher.
- 45. Methods of Formative Assessment:** Definition. Formative assessment or assessment for learning involves a continuous way of checks and balances in the teaching learning processes (Jeri, 2018). The method allows teachers to check their learners' progress as well as the effectiveness of their own practice, thus allowing for self-assessment of the student.