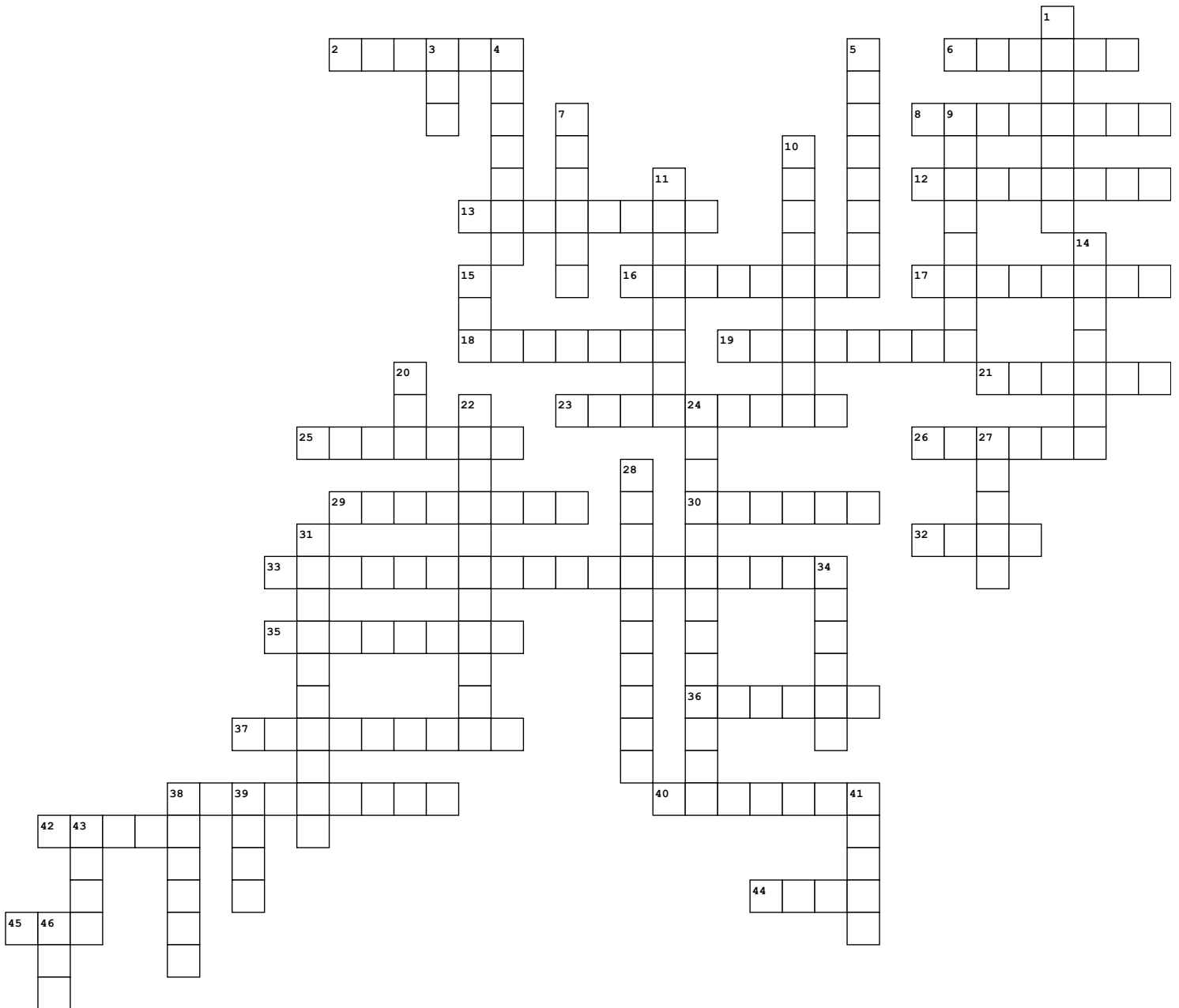# Computer Hardware : Important Words

Across

2. unit A part of the whole "computer" which contains the key parts of the computer. The system unit is usually a metal box holding amongst other parts the CPU, RAM, ROM, connecting cables and power source. (motherboard contains the CPU, RAM and ROM). The system unit contains most of the parts that store and analyze the information put into or given to a computer.

6. a system or a computer's program that wants access to or can gain data information that is on a

Down

1. a connection between several devices (more than 1) which have an IP address which can transmit and receive (sharing) data

3. stands for Transmission Control Protocol is the division of a file into packets and transferring of such divisions by the internet to be received by another layer which joins all packets together to create the original creation. (Gateways decide in which direction to send the message).

server or a "data protocol". The client does not really need to be on the same computer as the server as they may be connected over by a network.

8. The name given by Apple to the IEEE 1394 High Speed Serial Bus; it is called i. LINK by Sony and Lynx by Texas Instruments.

12. a method of connecting several computers to make a LAN (Local Area Network) in order to handle how the information is passed on.

13. A electronic device with many parts to it that can process and output information. (System unit, monitor)

16. All the physical parts of the computer (any part that could be touched in real life by the human hand) (not including applications which go under software)

17. a private network for means of communicating (internally) usually belonging to a specific business

18. storage The storage that is temporary. This includes the RAM. It is really fast and helps in booting up the computer.

19. a private network by an enterprise that can be somewhat accessed by "other" yet authorized users due to the businesses having the want to transfer information securely

21. code A way for encoding data using only the digits 0 and 1. Binary code can encode text, images, sounds, and programs, and any other data!

23. A group of files, logically organized, stored under a single name. (Many of my directories can be found by using file explorer)

25. The procedure in which the System Unit loads its operating system into its main memory (primary storage) from its non-volatile storage (secondary storage) by following the instructions within the "Read Only Memory".

26. collection of data which is part of a larger item (such as an e-mail). Packets are made up of sender's network address, and a recipient's network address

29. a standardized method procedure of exchanging data (gopher, newsgroup, telnet)

30. The commonly used term for "electronic mail". This is done by various people registered on the same network. One types up a message targeted for another on the same network (the recipient) and when the "e-mail" is sent, the messages are distributed.

4. An output device which displays information to us. It shows us pictures and all of the information that the computer gives us as words, pictures (and all the media) through various electrons firing with phosphorous

5. Although, mistakenly thought of as a 1000 bytes, it is 2^{10} or 1024 bytes.

7. devices Devices of a computer which convey information back to the user (such as the monitor)

9. largest publicly used internet

10. A single letter, digit space, or special symbol. (@, , a,1 are all characters)

11. 2^{20} bytes (not 10^6 bytes)

14. messaging a way of communicating where the people communicating can see what the others type within a few nanoseconds or milliseconds

15. stands for Post-Office Protocol is a protocol which allows a computer to receive emails from the server (POP server)

20. A term which was contracted from the words "binary digit" by taking the first letter of binary and the last two letters of digit. (though not very important). The smallest unit of data, a binary digit. A bit can either as be a 0 or a 1 as it is after all a single binary digit.

22. Any form of data that have meaning words, pictures, sounds,

24. paradigm a means of considering the association between a network device which is willing to provide and gain access to certain privileges (services)

27. a length of strong cord made by placing an insulator (plastic usually) over various wires (of circular diameter) that is used for transfers data (usually stored as binary bytes) from peripherals the power source to the computer and vice versa, as well as connecting to a network via devices that have "IP" addresses

28. (of information) The procedure of taking in the information give to the computer and analyzing it. Manipulating the data given to the computer such as converting raw data to machine readable form, reading the data via the lasers, on the disk are all processing of information.

31. Any device that is part of the computer including both the input and output devices. Any device that is closely linked with the main parts of the computer the RAM, ROM and CPU.

34. a computer program that controls the access abilities for a resource or service

32. Information that is logically contained under a single name.

33. Means of long distance communication via cable, telegraph, telephone, or broadcasting

35. Although generally confused to be known as 10^9 bytes, accurately, 2^30 bytes.

36. device which takes and sends packets from one network to another (usually one LAN to another LAN)

37. system Groups of programs which tell the system unit how to perform some tasks taking in the information that we give to the computer through its input devices, showing data through the output devices, launching applications (application software) and executing other such directions commands instructions

38. media an audio or video file that is first compressed then shared over the Internet by usage of protocol which enables the receiver to play it before the transmission is fully loaded (full transmission received) ← such as for live stream

40. Instructions telling the computer the process of a task and the time the task is to be done. These instructions are written in a language in which the computer is able to comprehend, which in sum is called a program. (the whole language)

42. devices Devices used to put information into the computer keyboard, mouse, disc drives)

44. a "a binary term"; it is the smallest unit of information which can be read by a computer. It is 8 bits.

45. Internet (a specific internet network, via a password) without the need of wires and to communicate in such way without wires as well

38. groups of the same types of units (information) a string of characters, a string of bits, a string of decimal numbers

39. The main directory which contains all the other "sub"- directories

41. "a "modulator-demodulator" which enables communication between analogue and digital devices (output signals from computer modulated and input signals are demodulated)

43. a device with an IP address that can be communicated with through a network

46. An interconnection point used to connect parts of a local area network