



BASIC KNOWLEDGE OF COMPUTER

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We cannot imagine life without computers. Especially in Pakistan basic computer knowledge helped lakhs of students to build their beautiful career. Today computers have many features because of huge research.

Basic computer knowledge provides the required knowledge for any student to understand many computer based languages and other. Computer awareness programs easily. School and college going students must have effective computer skills to make their career bright.

WHAT IS COMPUTER

TYPES OF COMPUTERS

TYPES OF PERSONAL
COMPUTERS

INPUT/OUTPUT DEVICES

WHAT IS MONITOR

WHAT IS CPU

WHAT IS KEYBOARD

WHAT IS MOUSE

WHAT IS HDD

WHAT IS RAM/FLASH
DRIVE

WHAT IS MOTHERBOARD

WHAT IS CENTRAL
PROCESSING

WHAT IS OS
(OPERATING SYSTEM)

LIST OF WINDOWS OS &
HISTORY

WHAT IS COMPUTER
NETWORKING

CONTROL PANEL

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What is Computer?

Computers are machines that perform tasks or calculations according to a set of instructions, or programs. The first fully electronic computers, introduced in the 1940s, were huge machines that required teams of people to operate. Compared to those early machines, today's computers are amazing. Not only are they thousands of times faster, they can fit on your desk, on your lap, or even in your pocket

Computers work through an interaction of hardware and software. Hardware refers to the parts of a computer that you can see and touch, including the case and everything inside it. The most important piece of hardware is a tiny rectangular chip inside your computer called the central processing unit (CPU), or microprocessor. It's the "brain" of your computer—the part that translates instructions and performs calculations. Hardware items such as your monitor, keyboard, mouse, printer, and other components are often called hardware devices, or devices.

Meaning of “Computer” Word

Computer is Latin word, which is taken from compute, which means calculation.

Types of Computers?

- **Supercomputers**...are used to process very large amounts of information including processing information to predict hurricanes, satellite images and navigation, and process military war scenarios.



- **Mini-Computers**...are similar to mainframes...they are used by business and government to process large amounts of information.



- **Personal Computers (PC)**...also known as PC's...are smaller and less powerful than the others. They are used in homes, schools, and small businesses.



Types of Personal Computers?



- **Desktops:** A desktop is intended to be used on a single location. The spare parts of a desktop computer are readily available at relative lower costs. Power consumption is not as critical as that in laptops. Desktops are widely popular for daily use in workplaces and households.



- **Laptops:** Similar in operation to desktops, laptop computers are miniaturized and optimized for mobile use. Laptops run on a single battery or an external adapter that charges the computer batteries. They are enabled with an inbuilt keyboard, touch pad acting as a mouse and a liquid crystal display. Its portability and capacity to operate on battery power have served as a boon for mobile users.

Input / Output Devices:

Input Devices: An input device is any hardware device that sends data to a computer, allowing you to interact with and control it. The most commonly used or primary input devices on a computer are the keyboard and mouse. However, there are dozens of other devices that can also be used to input data into the computer. Below is a list of input devices that can be utilized with a computer or a computing device.

Following are some of the important input devices which are used in a computer –

- Keyboard
- Mouse
- Joy Stick
- Scanner
- Microphone
- Card Reader
- Bar Code Reader

Output Devices: An output device is any peripheral that receives data from a computer, usually for display, projection, or physical reproduction, an output device that can make a hard copy of any information shown on your monitor, which is another example of an output device. Monitors and printers are two of the most common output devices used with a computer.

Following are some of the important output devices used in a computer.

- Monitors
- Printer
- Speakers
- Headphones
- Modem
- Fax

Parts of Computer:

There are two basic parts that make up a computer.

Hardware: Hardware refers to the physical elements of a computer. This is also sometime called the machinery or the equipment of the computer. Examples of hardware in a computer are the keyboard, the monitor, the mouse and the central processing unit. However, most of a computer's hardware cannot be seen; in other words, it is not an external element of the computer, but rather an internal one, surrounded by the computer's casing (tower). A computer's hardware is comprised of many different parts, but perhaps the most important of these is the motherboard. The motherboard is made up of even more parts that power and control the computer.

In contrast to software, hardware is a physical entity. Hardware and software are interconnected, without software, the hardware of a computer would have no function. However, without the creation of hardware to perform tasks directed by software via the central processing unit, software would be useless.

Hardware is limited to specifically designed tasks that are, taken independently, very simple. Software implements algorithms (problem solutions) that allow the computer to complete much more complex tasks.

Hardware is basically anything that you can touch with your fingers.

- Computer Case
- CPU (central processing unit...Pentium chip)
- Monitor
- Keyboard & Mouse
- Disk Drive, CD-ROM, DVD,
- Hard Drive
- Memory (RAM)
- Speakers
- Printer



Software: commonly known as programs or apps, consists of all the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task. These instructions come from a software developer in the form that will be accepted by the platform (operating system + CPU) that they are based on. For example, a program that is designed for the Windows operating system will only work for that specific operating system. Compatibility of software will vary as the design of the software and the operating system differ. Software that is designed for Windows XP may experience a compatibility issue when running under Windows 2000 or NT.

Software is capable of performing many tasks, as opposed to hardware which can only perform mechanical tasks that they are designed for. Software provides the means for accomplishing many different tasks with the same basic hardware. Practical computer systems divide software systems into two major classes:

System software: Helps run the computer hardware and computer system itself. System software includes operating systems, device drivers, diagnostic tools and more. System software is almost always pre-installed on your computer.

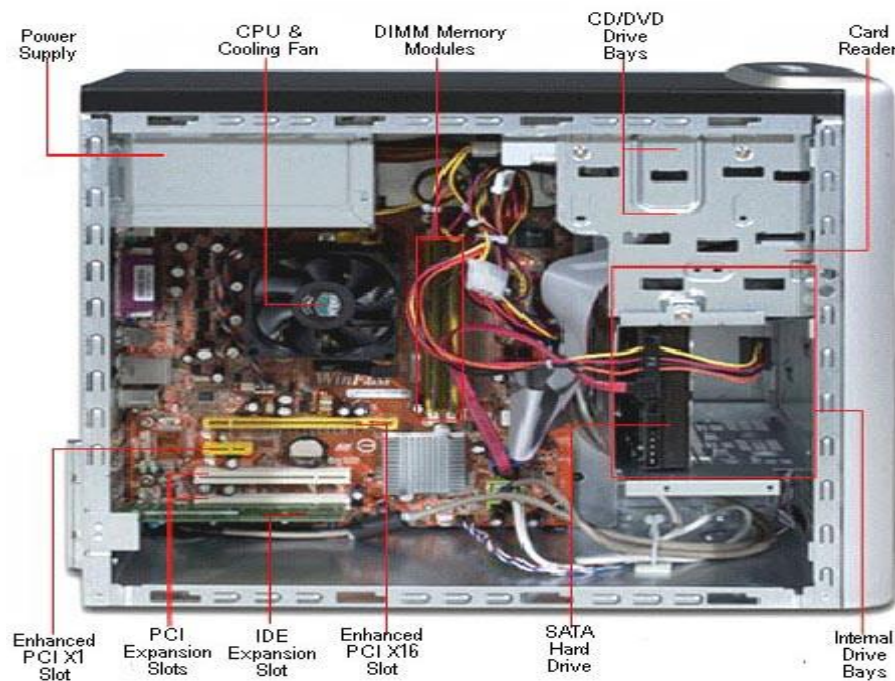
Application software: Allows users to accomplish one or more tasks. It includes word processing, web browsing and almost any other task for which you might install software. (Some application software is pre-installed on most computer systems.)

Software is generally created (written) in a high-level programming language, one that is (more or less) readable by people. These high-level instructions are converted into "machine language" instructions, represented in binary code, before the hardware can "run the code". When you install software, it is generally already in this machine language, binary, form.



What is CPU?

CPU stands for **Central Processing Unit**. This is the brain of the computer and is often referred to as the "processor" or the "chip". It is found under a heat sink and fan and sits directly on the motherboard. The CPU directs, coordinates and communicates with the other components and performs all of the "thinking". It's not really thinking, what a CPU actually does is perform mathematical calculations. It is the software that people write that translates those calculations into useful functions for us.



What is Monitor?

The monitor is the piece of computer hardware that displays the video and graphics information generated by the computer through the video card. Monitors are very similar to televisions but usually display information at a much higher resolution. Also unlike televisions, monitors are not usually mounted on a wall but instead sit atop a desk.



What is Keyboard?

Keyboard is the most common and very popular input device which helps to input data to the computer. The layout of the keyboard is like that of traditional typewriter, although there are some additional keys provided for performing additional functions.

Keyboards are of two sizes 84 keys or 101/102 keys, but now keyboards with 104 keys or 108 keys are also available for Windows and Internet.



What is Computer Mouse?

A computer mouse is a handheld hardware input device that controls a cursor in a GUI and can move and select text, icons, files, and folders. For desktop computers, the mouse is placed on a flat surface such as a mouse

pad or a desk and is placed in front of your computer. The picture to the right is an example of a desktop computer mouse with two buttons and a wheel.



What is HDD?

The hard disk drive is the main, and usually largest, data storage hardware device in a computer. The operating system, software titles, and most other files are stored in the hard disk drive.

The hard drive is sometimes referred to as the "C drive" due to the fact that Microsoft Windows designates the "C" drive letter to the primary partition on the primary hard drive in a computer by default.

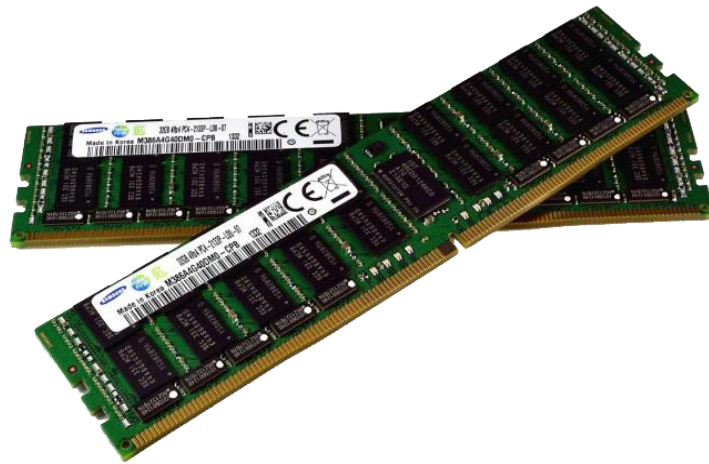
While this is not a technically correct term to use, it is still common.

For example, some computers have multiple drive letters (e.g., C, D, and E) representing areas across one or more hard drives. The hard disk drive also goes by the name HDD (its abbreviation), hard drive, hard disk, fixed drive, fixed disk, and fixed disk drive.



What is RAM (Random Access Memory)?

Alternatively referred to as main memory, primary memory, or system memory, Random Access Memory (RAM) is a hardware device that allows information to be stored and retrieved on a computer. RAM is usually associated with DRAM, which is a type of memory module. Because information is accessed randomly instead of sequentially like it is on a CD or hard drive, the computer can access the data much faster. However, unlike ROM or the hard drive, RAM is a volatile memory and requires power to keep the data accessible. If the computer is turned off, all data contained in RAM is lost.



What is Flash Drive?

A Flash Drive is a relatively new storage device. It's like a mini, portable hard drive! You plug it into the USB (Universal Serial Bus) port on the front of newer computers and you can save to it!

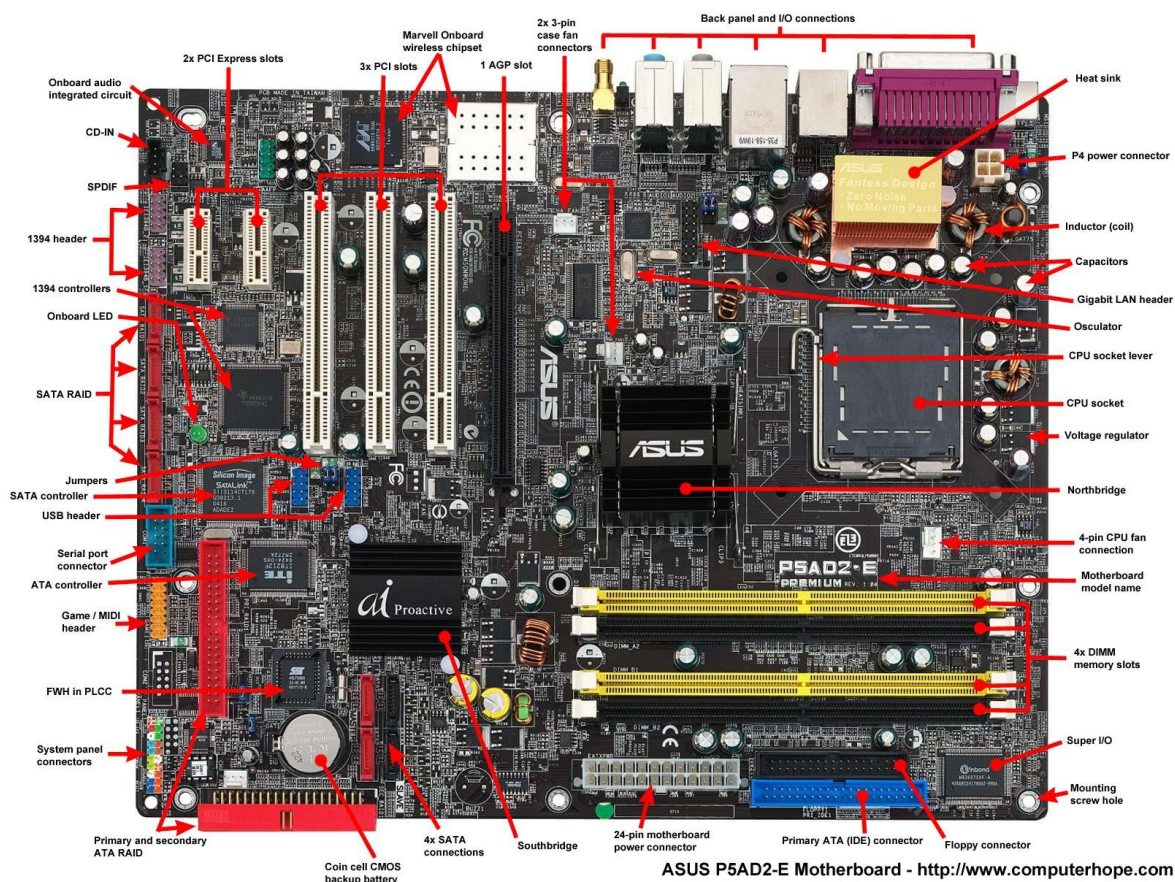


What is Motherboard?

Alternatively referred to as the mb, mainboard, mboard, mobo, mobd, backplane board, base board, main circuit board, planar board, system board, or a logic board on Apple computers. The motherboard is a printed circuit board that is the foundation of a computer, located on the back side or at the bottom of the computer chassis. It allocates power and allows communication to the CPU, RAM, and all other computer hardware components.

Motherboard overview

Below is a picture of the ASUS P5AD2-E motherboard with labels next to each of its major components. Clicking on the image directs you to a larger and more detailed version.



What is a CPU (Central Processing/Processor Unit)?

The CPU (Central Processing Unit or processor) is responsible for processing all information from programs run by your computer. The 'clock speed', or the speed at which the processor processes information, is measured in gigahertz (GHz). This means that a processor advertising a high GHz rating will likely perform faster than a similarly specified processor of the same brand and age.



What is a Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)?

Especially important for 3D rendering, the GPU does exactly what its name suggests and processes huge batches of graphic data. You will find that your computer's graphics card has at least one GPU. As opposed to the basic on-board graphic capabilities that PC motherboards supply, dedicated graphics cards interface with the motherboard via an expansion slot to work almost exclusively on graphic rendering. This also means you can upgrade your graphics card if you want to get a bit more performance from your PC.

Not only this, but modern GPUs fulfil a broad computational workload beyond just rendering, making them an extension to the central processing unit.



What is OS (Operating System)?

A Flash Drive is a relatively new storage device. It's like a mini, portable hard drive! You plug it into the USB (Universal Serial Bus) port on the front of newer computers and you can save to it!

An operating system or OS is a software program that enables the computer hardware to communicate and operate with the computer software. Without a computer operating system, a computer and software programs would be useless. The picture is an example of Microsoft Windows XP, a popular operating system and what the box may look like if you were to visit a local retail store to purchase it.

When computers were first introduced, the user interacted with them using a command line interface, which required commands. Today, almost every computer is using a Graphical User Interface (GUI) operating system that is much easier to use and operate.

Examples of computer operating systems

Microsoft Windows 10 - PC and IBM compatible operating system. Microsoft Windows is the most common and used operating system.

Apple macOS - Apple Mac operating system. Today, the only Apple computer operating system is macOS.

Ubuntu Linux - A popular variant of Linux used with PC and IBM compatible computers.

Google Android - Operating system used with Android compatible phones and tablets.

iOS - Operating system used with the Apple iPhone and iPads.

Chromium - Google operating system used with Chromebooks.



List of Windows OS and History

On November 10, 1983, Microsoft Windows was announced by Bill Gates. Microsoft introduced Windows as a graphical user interface for MS-DOS, which was introduced two years ago. Microsoft Windows is an operating system with a graphical interface. Microsoft Windows is a very user-friendly, popular and highly used operating system. So in this post we will know when Microsoft introduced various different versions of Windows.



Windows name	Release Date	Release version
Windows 10	29 July 2015	NT 10.0
Windows 8.1	17 October 2013	NT 6.3
Windows 8	26 October 2012	NT 6.2
Windows 7	22 October 2009	NT 6.1
Windows Vista	30 January 2007	NT 6.0
Windows XP Professional x64	25 April 2005	NT 5.2
Windows XP	25 October 2001	NT 5.1
Windows ME	14 September 2000	4.90
Windows 2000	17 February 2000	NT 5.0
Windows 98	25 June 1998	4.10
Windows NT 4.0	24 August 1996	NT 4.0
Windows 95	24 August 1995	4.00
Windows NT 3.51	30 May 1995	NT 3.51
Windows NT 3.5	21 September 1994	NT 3.50
Windows 3.2	22 November 1993	3.2
Windows for Workgroups 3.11	November 1993	3.11
Windows NT 3.1	27 July 1993	NT 3.10
Windows 3.1	April 1992	3.10
Windows 3.0	22 May 1990	3.00
Windows 2.11	13 March 1989	2.11
Windows 2.10	27 May 1988	2.10
Windows 2.03	9 December 1987	2.03
Windows 1.04	April 1987	1.04
Windows 1.03	August 1986	1.03
Windows 1.02	May 1986	1.02
Windows 1.01	20 November 1985	1.0

What is computer networking?

Simply put, computer networking is the study of how computers can be linked to share data. The concept of connecting computers dates back to the 1960s, when the Department of Defense led the first attempt to create a computer network that painstakingly linked a handful of computers around the U.S. Since then, wireless networking has taken off and networking is now considered an essential part of computing. A computer without a network, arguably, has little use in daily life.

Computer networking involves many things coming together, and there are many challenges and important problems to solve in the field of networking:

- Scaling hardware and software to very high (e.g., 100+ Gbps) speeds (routers, switches)
- Effective interaction with user (web technologies)
- Privacy protection and security (firewalls, antivirus software)
- Meeting growing wireless demand (smartphones, handhelds)
- Scaling the number of participants to many billions (sensors, Internet-of-Things)
- Maintaining healthy Internet economics among service providers
- Addressing social phenomena
- Seamless connection to highly mobile devices



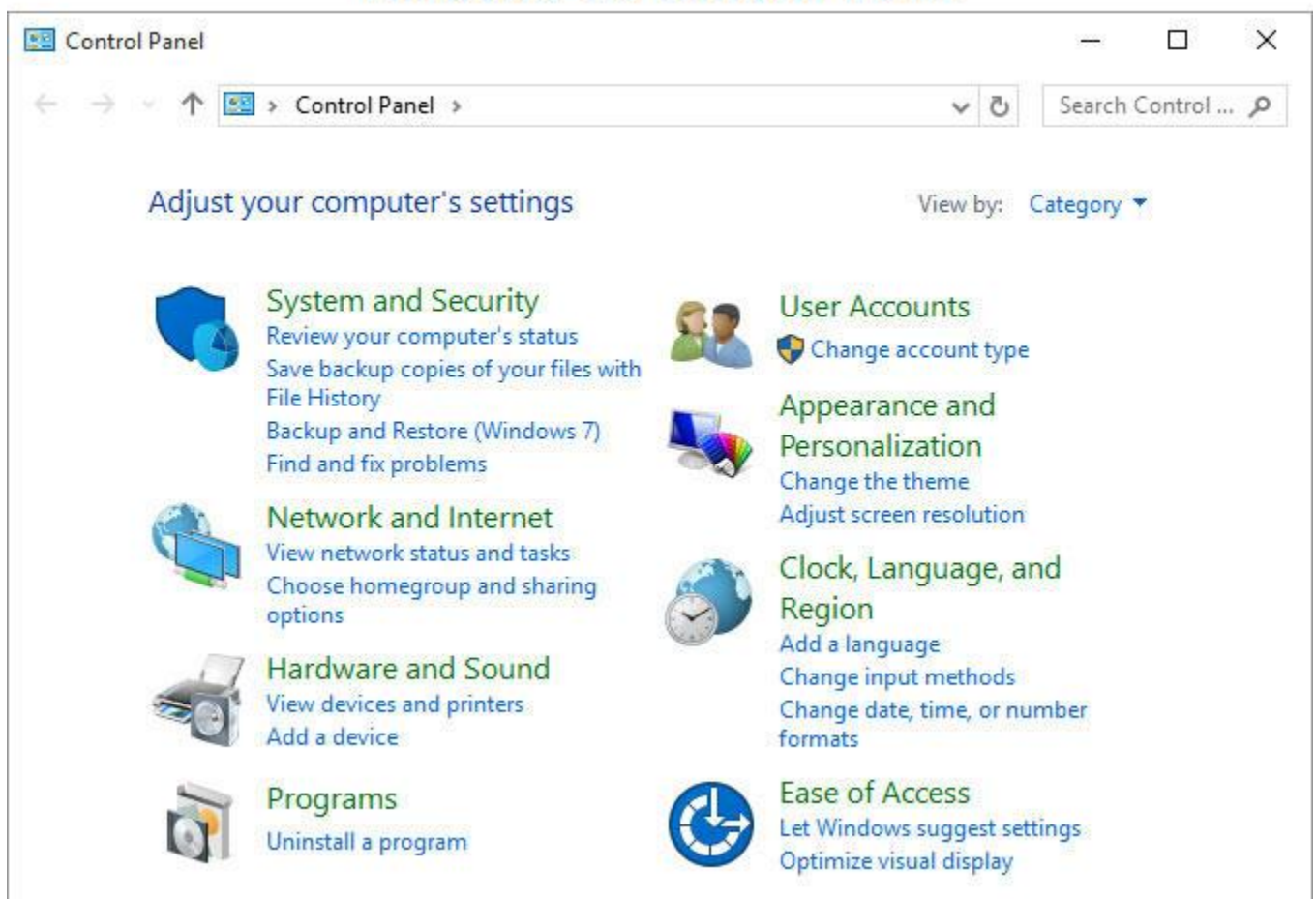
Control Panel

The Control Panel is a section of Microsoft Windows that enables a user to change various computer hardware and software features. Settings for the mouse, display, sound, network, and keyboard represent just a few examples of what may be modified in the Control Panel. Below are some examples of how the Control Panel appeared in Windows.

Tip: In Windows 7, Windows 8, and Windows 10 you can use the search in the top right corner of the Control Panel window to find the area you're looking to adjust. For example, you could type firewall to search for the Control Panel Firewall settings.

Tip: In Windows 10 and Windows 8, Microsoft is trying to transition users away from using the Control Panel in favor of the Windows Settings.

Windows 10 Control Panel



Microsoft Internet Explorer

Often abbreviated as IE or MSIE, Microsoft Internet Explorer is an Internet browser that allows users to view web pages on the Internet. Users can also utilize Internet Explorer to listen to and watch streaming content, access online banking, make purchases over the Internet, and much more.

Internet Explorer history

Internet Explorer was first introduced on August 16, 1995 by Microsoft as version 1.0 and it came with Microsoft Windows 95. With the exception of Windows 10, Internet Explorer has been included with all versions of Windows since its inception. The latest and last version (which was included with Windows 8) was Internet Explorer 11.

Market share

While it still has more users than its replacement, Microsoft Edge, Internet Explorer has lost a lot of ground over the years. While still close in numbers to Firefox, Opera, it trails behind Safari and all browsers are far behind Google Chrome. The screenshot above is an example of what Internet Explorer 7.0 looked like with the Computer Hope homepage loaded.

What are the versions of Internet Explorer?

Below is a listing of all of the versions of Internet Explorer

- **Internet Explorer 1** (IE 1) - Released in 1995.
- **Internet Explorer 1.5** (IE 1.5) - Released in 1995 for Windows NT.
- **Internet Explorer 2** (IE 2) - Released on November 22, 1995 for PC and later in 1996 for the Mac.
- **Internet Explorer 3** (IE 3) - Released on August 13, [1996](#) for PC and Mac.
- **Internet Explorer 4** (IE 4) - Released in September [1997](#) for PC and Mac.
- **Internet Explorer 4.5** (IE 4.5) - Released in [1999](#) for the Mac
- **Internet Explorer 5** (IE 5) - Released in 1999 for the PC and Mac.
- **Internet Explorer 5.5** (IE 5.5) - Released in July [2000](#).
- **Internet Explorer 6** (IE 6) - Released on August 27, [2001](#).
- **Internet Explorer 7** (IE 7) - Released on October 18, [2006](#).
- **Internet Explorer 8** (IE 8) - Released on March 19, [2009](#).
- **Internet Explorer 9** (IE 9) - Released on March 14, [2011](#).
- **Internet Explorer 10** (IE 10) - Released on October 26, [2012](#).
- **Internet Explorer 11** (IE 11) - Released on October 17, [2013](#).



Some interesting facts about computers & its Operating Systems

- The first digital computers were developed between 1940 to 1945.
- Konrad Zuse, In 1941 developed “Z3”, the first modern computing machine.
- Konrad Zuse is regarded as “the inventor of computers”.
- ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator & Computer) was the first US-built electronic computer.
- ENIAC was developed by John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert.
- The world’s first stored-program computer was “Manchester Baby” developed in 1948.
- The “Manchester Baby” was a small-scale experimental computer developed in Victoria university of Manchester.
- In the 1st generation of computers, Computers were built with vacuum tubes.
- In 1957, FORTRAN (Formula Translator) was introduced.
- Computers were built with Transistors in the 2nd generation of computers.
- In the 3rd generation of computers, Transistors were replaced with Integrated Circuits.
- In the 4th generation of computers, Microprocessors were used to built Computers.
- In 1981, IBM PC with Intel processors and MS-Dos were introduced.
- In 1984, Macintosh Computers were introduced.
- In 1985, Microsoft Windows GUI was introduced.
- In 1989, Intel 486 computers were introduced.
- In 1990, Windows 3.0 operating System for PCs was launched.
- In 1991, the World Wide Web was introduced to the general public.
- In 1991, Linux operating was developed.
- In 1993, Intel’s Pentium was introduced.
- In 1995, windows 95 operating system was made released.
- In June, 1996 Windows 4.0 operating system was released.
- On February 17, 2000, Windows 2000 was released.
- Windows XP was released on 25th October, 2001.
- On November 30th, 2006 Windows Vista was released.
- On July 22nd 2009, Windows 7 was introduced.
- On Windows 8, the successor of Windows 7 was released on October 28th, 2012.

Computer Virus

Definition: A computer virus is a malicious software program loaded onto a user's computer without the user's knowledge and performs malicious actions.

Description: The term 'computer virus' was first formally defined by Fred Cohen in 1983. Computer viruses never occur naturally. They are always induced by people. Once created and released, however, their diffusion is not directly under human control. After entering a computer, a virus attaches itself to another program in such a way that execution of the host program triggers the action of the virus simultaneously. It can self-replicate, inserting itself onto other programs or files, infecting them in the process. Not all computer viruses are destructive though. However, most of them perform actions that are malicious in nature, such as destroying data. Some viruses wreak havoc as soon as their code is executed, while others lie dormant until a particular event (as programmed) gets initiated, that causes their code to run in the computer. Viruses spread when the software or documents they get attached to are transferred from one computer to another using a network, a disk, file sharing methods, or through infected e-mail attachments. Some viruses use different stealth strategies to avoid their detection from anti-virus software. For example, some can infect files without increasing their sizes, while others try to evade detection by killing the tasks associated with the antivirus software before they can be detected. Some old viruses make sure that the "last modified" date of a host file stays the same when they infect the file.



A TO Z COMPUTER RELATED FULL FORMS WITH ABBREVIATIONS

3G	3RD GENERATION.
3GP	3RD GENERATION PROTOCOL
3GPP	3RD GENERATION PARTNERSHIP PROJECT
AAC	ADVANCED AUDIO CODEC
AC3	DOLBY DIGITAL SOUND FILE
ACPI	ADVANCED CONFIGURATION AND POWER INTERFACE
ADSL	ASYMMETRIC DIGITAL SUBSCRIBER LINE
AGP	ACCELERATED GRAPHICS PORT
AIFF	AUDIO INTERCHANGE FILE FORMAT
AJAX	ASYNCHRONOUS JAVASCRIPT AND XML
ALI	ACER LABS, INCORPORATED
ALT	ALTERNATE
ALU	ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNIT
ALU	ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNIT
AM	AMPLITUDE MODULATION
AMD	ADVANCE MICRO DEVICE
AMR	ADOPTIVE MULTI RATE
AP	ACCESS POINT
AP	ALERTPAY
APC	AMERICAN POWER CONVERSION
API	APPLICATION PROGRAMMING INTERFACES
APM	ADVANCED POWER MANAGEMENT
ARPANET	ADVANCED RESEARCH PROJECT AGENCY NETWORK.
ASCII	AMERICAN STANDARD CODE FOR INFORMATION INTERCHANGE
ASIC	APPLICATION SPECIFIC INTEGRATED CIRCUIT
ASP	ACTIVE SERVER PAGES
ASPI	ADVANCED SCSI PROGRAMMING INTERFACE
AT	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY
ATI	ATI TECHNOLOGIES INC.
ATX	ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY EXTENDED
AVI	AUDIO VIDEO INTERLEAVED
AWB	ADOPTIVE MULTI RATE WIDEBAND
BAT	BATCH
BFG	BFG TECHNOLOGIES
BIOS	BASIC INPUT OUTPUT SYSTEM
BMP	BITMAP
BNC	BARREL NUT CONNECTOR
BRD	BD : BLU-RAY DISC

CAS	COLUMN ADDRESS SIGNAL
CD	COMPACT DISC
CDA	COMPACT DISK AUDIO
CDMA	CODE DIVISION MULTIPLE ACCESS.
CDR	COMPACT DISK RECORDER
CD-ROM	COMPACT DISK - READ ONLY MEMORY
CDRW	COMPACT DISK REWRITER
CEO	CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
CFM	CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE
CMD	COMMAND
CMOS	COMPLEMENTARY METAL OXIDE SEMICONDUCTOR
CMYK	CYAN – MAGENTA – YELLOW – KEY (BLACK)
COM	COMPONENT OBJECT MODEL
CONFIG	CONFIGURATION
CPU	CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT
CRT	CATHODE RAY TUBE.
CSS	CASCADING STYLE SHEETS
CTRL	CONTROL
CTX	CTX TECHNOLOGY CORPORATION
DAP	DOWNLOAD ACCELERATOR PLUS
DAT	DIGITAL AUDIO TAPE.
DB	DATABASE
DDR	DOUBLE DATA RATE
DDR-SDRAM	DOUBLE DATA RATE - SYNCHRONOUS DYNAMIC RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
DEL	DELETE
DFI	DFI INC. DESIGN FOR INNOVATION
DIMM	DUAL INLINE MEMORY MODULE
DL	DOWNLOAD
DLL	DYNAMIK LINK LIBRARY
DMCA	DIGITAL MILLENNIUM COPYRIGHT ACT
DNS	DOMAIN NAME SYSTEM
DOC	DOCUMENT
DOS	DISK OPERATING SYSTEM.
DPI	DOTS PER INCH
DRAM	DYNAMIC RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
DSL	SEE ASDL
DVD	DIGITAL VIDEO DISK
DVD	DIGITAL VERSATILE DISC
DVDRAM	DIGITAL VERSATILE DISK - RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
DVX	DIVX VIDEO
EB	EXA BYTE

ECC	ERROR CORRECTION CODE
ECS	ELITEGROUP COMPUTER SYSTEMS
EDGE	ENHANCED DATA RATE FOR GSM EVOLUTION.
EDO	EXTENDED DATA OUT
EEPROM	ELECTRICALLY ERASABLE PROGRAMMABLE READ ONLY MEMORY
EIB	EXBI BYTE
E-MAIL	ELECTRONIC MAIL
EPROM	ERASABLE PROGRAMMABLE READ ONLY MEMORY.
ESC	ESCAPE
EVGA	EVGA CORPORATION
EXE	EXECUTABLE FORMAT
FAQ	FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
FAT	FILE ALLOCATION TABLE
FC-PGA	FLIP CHIP PIN GRID ARRAY
FDC	FLOPPY DISK CONTROLLER
FDD	FLOPPY DISK DRIVE
FLAC	FREE LOSSLESS AUDIO CODEC
FLV	FLASH LIVE VIDEO
FM	FREQUENCY MODULATION
FN	FUNCTION
FPS	FRAME PER SECOND
FPS	FRAME PER SECOND
FPU	FLOATING POINT UNIT
FS	FOR SALE
FSAA	FULL SCREEN ANTI ALIASING
FSB	FRONT SIDE BUS
GB	GIGA BYTE
GBps	GIGABYTES PER SECOND OR GIGABITS PER SECOND
GDI	GRAPHICAL DEVICE INTERFACE
GHz	GIGAHERTZ
GIB	GIBI BYTE
GIF	GRAPHICS INTERCHANGE FORMAT
GPEDIT	GROUP POLICY EDITOR
GPRS	GENERAL PACKET RADIO SERVICE.
GSM	GLOBAL SYSTEM FOR MOBILE COMMUNICATION.
GUI	GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE.
HDD	HARD DISK DRIVE
HIS	HIGHTECH INFORMATION SYSTEM LIMITED
HLL	HIGH LEVEL LANGUAGE
HP	HEWLETT-PACKARD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
HSDPA	HIGH SPEED DOWNLINK PACKET ACCESS.

HSF	HEATSINK FAN
HTML	HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE
HTTP	HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL
HTTPS	HYPERTEXT TRANSFER PROTOCOL SECURE
I/O	INPUT & OUTPUT
IBM	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES
IBM	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION
IC	INTEGRATED CIRCUIT
IDE	INTEGRATED DRIVE ELECTRONICS
IDM	INTERNET DOWNLOAD MANAGER
IFS	ITEM FOR SALE
IMAP	INTERNET MESSAGE ACCESS PROTOCOL
INFO	INFORMATION
INS	INSERT
INTEL	INTEGRATED ELECTRONICS
IP	INTERNET PROTOCOL
IPV4	INTERNET PROTOCOL VERSION 4
IPV6	INTERNET PROTOCOL VERSION 6
IRQ	INTERRUPT REQUEST
ISA	INDUSTRY STANDARD ARCHITECTURE
ISO	INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANIZATION
ISP	INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER.
IT	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
J2EE	JAVA 2 PLATFORM ENTERPRISE EDITION
JAD	JAVA APPLICATION DEVELOPMENT
JAR	JAVA ARCHIVE
JBL	JBL, JAME B. LANSING., SPEAKERS
JPEG	JOINT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERT GROUP
JPG	JOINT PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPERTS GROUP
JS	JAVA SCRIPT
JSP	JAVA SERVER PAGE
JVC	JVC COMPANY OF AMERICA
KB	KILOBYTE
KBD	KEYBOARD
Kbps	KILOBITS PER SECOND
LAN	LOCAL AREA NETWORK
LCD	LIQUID CRYSTAL DISPLAY
LDT	LIGHTNING DATA TRANSPORT
LED	LIGHT EMITTING DIODE
LG	LIFE'S GOOD
LLL	LOW LEVEL LANGUAGE

LR	LIBERTY RESERVE
M3G	MOBILE 3D GRAPHICS
M4A	MPEG-4 AUDIO FILE
MAC	MEDIA ACCESS CONTROL
MAN	METROPOLITAN AREA NETWORK
MB	MEGA BYTE
MB	MONEYBOOKERS
MB	MOTHERBOARD OR MEGABYTE
Mbps	MEGABITS PER SECOND OR MEGABITS PER SECOND
MHz	MEGAHERTZ
MIDI	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DIGITAL INTERFACE
MIME	MULTIPURPOSE INTERNET MAIL EXTENSIONS
MIPS	MILLION OF INSTRUCTION PER SECOND
MMC	MULTIMEDIA CARD
MMF	SYNTHETIC MUSIC MOBILE APPLICATION FILE
MMF	MUSIC MOBILE FORMAT
MMS	MULTIMEDIA MESSAGING SERVICE
MMX	MULTI MEDIA EXTENSIONS
MP2	MPEG AUDIO LAYER 2
MP3	MPEG AUDIO LAYER 3
MP4	MPEG LAYER 4
MPEG	MOTION PICTURE EXPERTS GROUP
MPEG 1	MOVING PICTURE EXPERTS GROUP PHASE 1 (MPEG-1)
MPEG 2	MOVING PICTURE EXPERTS GROUP PHASE 2 (MPEG-2)
MS	MICROSOFT
MSI	MICRO STAR INTERNATIONAL
NAS	NETWORK ATTACHED STORAGE
NAT	NETWORK ADDRESS TRANSLATION
NEC	NEC CORPORATION
NET	INTERNET
NIC	NETWORK INTERFACE CARD
NTFS	NEW TECHNOLOGY FILE SYSTEM
NUM LOCK	NUMBER LOCK
OC	OVER CLOCK
OCZ	OCZ TECHNOLOGY
OEM	ORIGINAL EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURER
ORACLE	OAK RIDGE AUTOMATIC COMPUTER AND LOGICAL ENGINE
OS	OPERATING SYSTEM
OSK	ON-SCREEN KEYBOARD
PB	PETA BYTE
PC	PERSONAL COMPUTER

PCB	PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD
PCI	PERIPHERAL COMPONENT INTERCONNECT
PCMCIA	PERIPHERAL COMPONENT MICROCHANNEL INTERCONNECT ARCHITECTURE
PDA	PERSONAL DIGITAL ASSISTANT
PDF	PORTABLE DOCUMENT FORMAT
PERL	PRACTICAL EXTRACTION AND REPORT LANGUAGE
PGA	PROFESSIONAL GRAPHICS ARRAY
PGDN	PAGE DOWN
PGUP	PAGE UP
PHP	HYPertext PREPROCESSOR
PIB	PEBI BYTE
PLD	PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC DEVICE
PM	PRIVATE MESSAGE OR PRIVATE MESSAGING
PNG	PORTABLE NETWORK/NEW GRAPHICS
PnP	PLUG 'N PLAY
PNY	PNY TECHNOLOGY
POST	POWER ON SELF TEST
PP	PAYPAL
PPPoA	POINT TO POINT PROTOCOL OVER ATM
PPPoE	POINT TO POINT PROTOCOL OVER ETHERNET
PQI	PQI CORPORATION
PR	PAGE RANK
PRNT SCRN	PRINT SCREEN
PRO	PROFESSIONAL
PROM	PROGRAMMABLE READ ONLY MEMORY
PSU	POWER SUPPLY UNIT
PW	PASSWORD
RAID	REDUNDANT ARRAY OF INEXPENSIVE DISKS
RAM	RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
RAMDAC	RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY DIGITAL ANALOG CONVERTOR
RDBMS	RELATIONAL DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
RDRAM	RAMBUS DYNAMIC RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
REGEDIT	REGISTRY EDITOR
RGB	RED – GREEN – BLUE
RM	REAL MEDIA
ROM	READ ONLY MEMORY
RPM	REVOLUTIONS PER MINUTE
RSS	REALLY SIMPLE SYNDICATION
S/PDIF	SONY OR PHILIPS DIGITAL INTERFACE
SASID	SELF SCANNED AMORPHOUS SILICON INTEGRATED DISPLAY
SCA	SCSI CONFIGURED AUTOMATICALLY

SCRLK	SCROLL LOCK
SCSI	SMALL COMPUTER SYSTEM INTERFACE
SD	SECURE DIGITAL
SDRAM	SYNCHRONOUS DYNAMIC RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
SECC	SINGLE EDGE CONTACT CONNECTOR
SEO	SEARCH ENGINE OPTIMIZATION
SIS	SYMBIAN INSTALLATION SOURCE
SMPS	SWITCH MODE POWER SUPPLY
SMS	SHORT MESSAGE SERVICE
SMTP	SIMPLE MAIL TRANSFER PROTOCOL
SODIMM	SMALL OUTLINE DUAL INLINE MEMORY MODULE
SOHO	SMALL OFFICE HOME OFFICE
SP	SERVICE PACK
SPARC	SCALABLE PROCESSOR ARCHITECTURE
SQL	STRUCTURED QUERY LANGUAGE
SRAM	STATIC RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY
SSE	STREAMING SIMD EXTENSIONS
SVGA	SUPER VIDEO GRAPHICS ARRAY
SWF	SHOCK WAVE FLASH
SYS	SYSTEM
SYSRQ	SYSTEM REQUEST
TB	TERABYTES
TCP	TRANSMISSION CONTROL PROTOCOL.
TDK	TDK ELECTRONICS
TEC	THERMOELECTRIC COOLER
TEMP	TEMPORARY
TIB	TEBI BYTE
TLD	TOP-LEVEL DOMAIN
TPC	TIPIDPC
TWAIN	TECHNOLOGY WITHOUT AN IMPORTANT NAME
TXT	TEXT
UART	UNIVERSAL ASYNCHRONOUS RECEIVER OR TRANSMITTER
UHF	ULTRA HIGH FREQUENCY.
UL	UPLOAD
UMTS	UNIVERSAL MOBILE TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM.
UPDATE	UP-TO-DATE
UPS	UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLY
URL	UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR.
USB	UNIVERSAL SERIAL BUS
UTP	UNSHIELED TWISTED PAIR
VBS	VISUAL BASIC SCRIPTING LANGUAGE

VCD	VIDEO COMPACT DISK
VDU	VISIBLE DISPLAY UNIT
VGA	VIDEO/VISUAL GRAPHIC ADAPTER
VHF	VERY HIGH FREQUENCY
VIRUS	VITAL INFORMATION RESOURCE UNDER SEIZED.
VOB	VIDEO OBJECT
VOIP	VOICE OVER INTERNET PROTOCOL
VPN	VIRTUAL PRIVATE NETWORK
WAN	WIDE AREA NETWORK
WAV	WAVEFORM PCM AUDIO
WBMP	WIRELESS BITMAP IMAGE
WI-FI	WIRELESS FIDELITY
WIN7	WINDOWS 7
WINDOWS	WIDE INTERACTIVE NETWORK FOR DEVELOPMENT OF OFFICE WORK SOLUTION
WINXP	WINDOWS XP
WLAN	WIRELESS LOCAL AREA NETWORK
WMA	WINDOWS MEDIA AUDIO
WML	WIRELESS MARKUP LANGUAGE
WMP	WINDOWS MEDIA PLAYER
WMV	WINDOWS MEDIA VIDEO
WTB	WANT TO BUY
WWW	WORLD WIDE WEB
WYSIWYG	WHAT YOU SEE IS WHAT YOU GET
XFX	XFX GRAPHICS, A DIVISION OF PINE
XGA	EXTENDED GRAPHICS ARRAY
XHTML	EXTENSIBLE HYPERTEXT MARKUP LANGUAGE
XMF	EXTENSIBLE MUSIC FILE
XML	EXTENSIBLE MARKUP LANGUAGE
XMS	EXTENDED MEMORY SPECIFICATION
XSL	EXTENSIBLE STYLE SHEET LANGUAGE
XT	EXTENDED TECHNOLOGY
YB	YOTTA BYTE
YIB	YOBI BYTE
ZB	ZETTA BYTE
ZIB	ZEBI BYTE
ZIP	ZONE IMPROVEMENT PLAN