

1. ad hoc	when used to describe programming, it means a quick fix for a problem, not usually the best example that will sustain an issue.	21. data abstraction	In a computer program a variable is named section of memory, e.g., 'X', that can store a piece of data - i.e., a number or a word or a list of objects. When we want to manipulate the data, we can use its name rather than the data itself.
2. AES	advanced encryption standard, a symmetric 128-bit block data encryption technique	22. data aggregation	process in which information is gathered and expressed in a summary form for purposes such as statistical analysis
3. algorithm	a formula or set of steps for solving a particular problem.	23. database	a collection of information organized in such a way that a computer program can quickly selected the desired pieces of data. Often abbreviated DB
4. analog	a device or system that represents changing values as continuously variable physical quantities	24. data center	are physical or virtual infrastructures used by enterprises to house computer, server and networking systems and components for the company's IT (information technology) needs
5. ASCII	a code for representing English characters as numbers, with each letter assigned a number from 0 to 127	25. data mining	a class of database applications that look for hidden patterns in a group of data that could be used to predict future behavior
6. background	multitasking computers are capable of executing several tasks, or programs, at the same time	26. data network	a telecommunications network which allows computers to exchange data
7. binary	pertaining to a number system that has just two unique digits	27. data repository	generically refers to a general place where data is stored and maintained
8. bit	short for binary digit	28. data sources	name given to the connection setup from a database to a server. The name is commonly used when creating a query to the database
9. blacklist	in internet terminology, a generic term for a list of email addresses or IP addresses that are origination with known spammers	29. decryption	the process of decoding data that has been encrypted into a secret format
10. bot	short for robot, a computer program that runs automatically.	30. DES	data encryption standard, a popular symmetric-key encryption method that uses a 56-bit key and uses a block cipher method which breaks text into 64-bit blocks and then encrypts them
11. cache	a special high-speed storage mechanism	31. digital	any system based on discontinuous data or events. Computers are digital machines because at the basic level they can distinguish between just two values, 0 and 1.
12. centralized systems	collect files at a central computer for people to download	32. digital detritus	term used to describe unsightly debris that accrues as the result of the experience of digital living
13. certification authority	(CA), a trusted organization or company that issues digital certificates used to create digital signatures and public-private key pairs	33. digital signal processing	(DSP) refers to manipulating analog information
14. character	any symbol that requires one byte of storage	34. disk drive	a randomly addressable and rewritable storage device
15. cipher text	data that has been encrypted	35. dossier	a collection of documents about a person, event, or subject
16. cloud computing	comparable to grid computing, cloud computing relies on sharing resources rather than having local servers handle applications.		
17. commons	a system of sharing that minimizes the need for fine-grained property restrictions		
18. cryptography	the art of protecting information by transforming it into an unreadable format, called cipher text		
19. cyberspace	a metaphor for describing the non-physical terrain created by computer systems		
20. data	data is distinct information that is formatted in a special way. Data exists in a variety of forms, like text on paper or bytes stored in electronic memory		

36. download	to copy data (usually an entire file) from a main source to a peripheral device	57. OCR	optical character recognition, the branch of computer science that involves reading text from paper and translating the images into a form that the computer can manipulate
37. DRAM	dynamic random access memory	58. packet	a piece of message transmitted over a packet-switching network
38. DRM	digital rights management	59. peer-to-peer architecture	a type of network in which each workstation has equivalent capabilities and responsibilities
39. EDR	event data recorder	60. piracy	the unauthorized use or reproduction of another's work
40. encode	the phrase used to describe the method of preparing data for storage or transmission	61. pixel	short for a picture element, a single point in a graphic image
41. encryption	the translation of data into secret code	62. plain text	refers to textual data in ASCII format. Plain text is the most portable format because it is supported by nearly every application on every machine
42. firewall	prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network	63. procedural abstraction	An example might be the square root procedure, which calculates the square root of X, \sqrt{X} . The nice thing about procedures is that they hide the details of how they carry out their task.
43. flooding	each computer in a file-sharing network maintains a list of other computers in the network.	64. processor	short for microprocessor or CPU
44. foreground	in multiprocessing systems, the process that is currently accepting input from the keyboard or other input device	65. query	a request for information from a database
45. gigabyte	1,024 megabytes or 1,073,741,824 bytes	66. raster	the rectangular area of a display screen actually being used to display images
46. HTML	hypertext markup language, a standardized system for tagging text files to achieve font, color, graphic, and hyperlink effects on World Wide Web pages	67. render	refers to the process of adding realism to a computer graphics by adding 3-D qualities, such as shadows and variations in color and shade.
47. intellectual property	refers to any property that is created using original thought. Traditional intellectual property include patents, copyrights, and trademarks.	68. RFID	radio frequency identification, similar to barcodes
48. IP address	an identifier for devices on a TCP/IP network	69. router	a device that forwards data packets along networks. A router is connected to at least two networks are located at gateways
49. lossless compression	data compression techniques in which no data is lost.	70. sealed storage	an application that lets you encrypt files in such a way that they can be decrypted only on particular computers that you specify.
50. lossy compression	data compression techniques in which some amount of data is lost. This technique attempts to eliminate redundant information.	71. social networking	a social structure made of nodes that are generally individuals or organizations. A social network represents relationships and flows between people, groups, organizations, animals, computers, or other information/knowledge processing entities
51. megabyte	used to describe data storage, 1,048,576 bytes (abbreviated MB)	72. spam	spam is electronic junk mail or junk newsgroup postings
52. megapixel	one million pixels, used in reference to the resolution of a graphics device	73. steganography	the art and science of hiding information by embedding messages within other, seemingly harmless messages
53. metadata	data about data; describes how and when and by whom a particular set of data was collected, and how data is formatted	74. TPM	trusted platform module
54. modeling	process of representing a real-world object of phenomenon as a set of mathematical equations.		
55. Moore's Law	The number of transistors per square inch on integrated circuits has doubled every year since the integrated circuit was invented.		
56. network	a group of two or more computer systems linked together		

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75. **upload** to transmit data from a computer to a bulletin board service, mainframe, or network.
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76. **URL** abbreviation of uniform resource locator it is the global address of documents and other resources on the World Wide Web
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77. **whitelist** a generic name for a list of email address or IP addresses that are considered to be spam free
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