



CLICK & JOIN



Computer 100+ One Liners

- A bit per second (bps) is a measure used to show the average rate at which data is transferred between a computer and a data transmission system. As the term implies, the speed in bps is equal to the number of bits transmitted or received each second
- 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. The bit is a basic unit of information in information theory, computing, and digital communications
- A Blue-ray disk (BD) is a high-capacity optical disk medium developed for recording, rewriting and playing back high definition video. It can store large amounts of data and was designed to supersede the DVD.
- A CPU cache is a hardware cache used by the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer to reduce the average cost to access data from the main memory. A cache is a smaller and faster memory, closer to a processor core, which stores copies of the data from frequently used main memory locations.
- A device that allows wireless devices to connect to a wired network using Wi-Fi or related standards is called wireless device. Examples of wireless devices include cell phones, PDAs, wireless mice, wireless keyboards, wireless routers, wireless network cards etc
- A digitizer is a device which receives analog information such as sound or light and creates a digital representation of it such as a file on a computer. This process is called digitization. For example, a digital camera is a digitizer
- A fiber optic cable consists of a bundle of glass threads, each of which is capable of transmitting messages modulated onto light waves. Fiber optics is a particularly popular technology for local-area networks.
- A firewall is a network security device that monitors traffic to or from your network. It allows or blocks traffic based on a defined set of security rules. It is a system designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network
- A hard disk is an electro-mechanical data storage device that uses magnetic storage to store and retrieve digital information using one or more rigid rapidly rotating

disks (platters) coated with magnetic material. The platters are paired with magnetic heads, usually arranged on a moving actuator arm, which read and write data to the platter surface

- A multiplexer is a device that selects between several analog or digital input signals and forwards it to a single output line. Multiplexers are mainly used to increase the amount of data that can be sent over the network within a certain amount of time and bandwidth.
- A network interface controller is a computer hardware component that connects a computer to a computer network. It is a circuit board installed in a computer that provides a dedicated network connection to the computer. It is also called network interface controller, network adapter or LAN adapter.
- A petabyte is a measure of memory or data storage capacity that is equal to 2^{50} to the 50th power of bytes. Thus, petabyte is the largest unit of storage among all of the above units
- A pixel or picture element is a physical point in a raster image, or the smallest addressable element in an all points addressable display device. It is the smallest controllable element of a picture represented on the screen
- A printer is an external hardware output device that takes the electronic data stored on a computer or other device and generates a hard copy of it. For example, if you created a report on your computer, you could print several copies to hand out at a staff meeting.
- A slide show is a presentation of a series of still images on a projection screen or electronic display device, typically in a prearranged sequence. F5 key is the shortcut key for slideshow in Microsoft PowerPoint.
- A supercomputer is a computer with a high level of performance compared to a general-purpose computer. A Supercomputer is focused on performing tasks involving intense numerical calculations such as weather forecasting, fluid dynamics, nuclear simulations, theoretical astrophysics, and complex scientific computations
- A toggle key toggles the input from a group of keys on a keyboard between two different input modes. The most common toggle key is Caps Lock, which toggles the letter keys between lowercase and uppercase mode. Some keyboards also have other toggle keys, such as Num Lock, Scroll Lock, and Insert.
- A video card also called a display card, graphics card, display adapter, or graphics adapter is an expansion card which generates a feed of output images to a display device such as a computer monitor
- A word processor is a computer program or device that provides for input, editing, formatting and output of text, often with additional features. Word processors have a variety of uses and applications within the business environment, at home and in educational contexts

- An algorithm is a well-defined procedure that allows a computer to solve a problem. A programming algorithm is a computer procedure that is a lot like a recipe called a procedure and tells your computer precisely what steps to take to solve a problem or reach a goal
- An arithmetic logic unit (ALU) is a digital circuit used to perform arithmetic and logic operations. It represents the fundamental building block of the central processing unit (CPU) of a computer
- An assembler is a program that takes basic computer instructions and converts them into a pattern of bits that the computer's processor can use to perform its basic operation
- An integrated circuit or monolithic integrated circuit also referred to as an IC chip is a set of electronic circuits on one small flat piece of semiconductor material that is normally silicon
- An interpreter is a computer program that is used to directly execute program instructions written using one of the many high-level programming languages. It is a computer program, which converts each high-level program statement into the machine code
- An IP address is a unique, identifying number for a piece of hardware within a network. IP address stands for Internet Protocol address. It is an identifier for devices on a TCP/IP network.
- An uninterruptible power supply or uninterruptible power source (UPS) is an electrical apparatus that provides emergency power to a load when the input power source or mains power fails
- Application software is software designed to perform a group of coordinated functions, tasks, or activities for the benefit of the user. It is generally a program or collection of programs used by end users. It can be called an application or simply an app
- ARPANET is the oldest and most influential merger of computer networks which contributed to the birth of the Internet. The precursor to the Internet, ARPANET was a large wide-area network created by the United States Defense Advanced Research Project Agency (ARPA).
- ASCII stands for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. ASCII is the most common format for text files in computers and on the Internet. In an ASCII file, each alphabetic, numeric, or special character is represented with a 7-bit binary number (a string of seven 0s or 1s).
- BASIC (Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code) is a family of general-purpose, high-level programming languages the original BASIC was first developed at Dartmouth College by John Kemeny, Mary Keller, and Thomas Kurtz and introduced on May 1, 1964

- CD-ROM refers to Compact Disc-Read Only Memory. Data or information is recorded at the time of manufacturing and it can only be read. A CD-ROM cannot be used to record fresh data by the computer
- Cloud computing is the delivery of computing services-including servers, storage, databases, networking, software, analytics, and intelligence over the Internet to offer faster innovation, flexible resources, and economies of scale
- COBOL stands for Common Business Oriented Language. COBOL is a compiled English-like computer programming language designed for business use.
- Control key is a modifier key which, when pressed in conjunction with another key, performs a special operation. The Alt key on a computer keyboard is used to change the function of other pressed keys. Thus, the Alt key is a modifier key, used in a similar fashion to the Shift key and the Ctrl key
- Cursor may refer to an indicator used to show the current position for user interaction on a computer monitor or other display device. It is a special symbol, usually a solid rectangle or a blinking underline character, that signifies where the next character will be displayed on the screen
- Daisy wheel printers print only characters and symbols and cannot print graphics. They are generally slow with a printing speed of about 10 to 75 characters per second. Working of daisy wheel printers is very similar to typewriters.
- Debugging is the process of finding and resolving defects or problems within a computer program that prevent correct operation of computer software or a system. Debugging checks, detects and corrects errors or bugs to allow proper program operation according to set specifications
- Digital computers are electronic devices capable of manipulating bits of information under the control of sequenced instructions stored within their memory. The first electronic digital computer was developed in the late 1940s and was used primarily for numerical computations
- Digital subscriber line is a family of technologies that are used to transmit digital data over telephone lines. DSL is widely understood to mean asymmetric digital subscriber line, the most commonly installed DSL technology, for Internet access
- English scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He wrote the first web browser in 1990 while employed at CERN near Geneva, Switzerland. The World Wide Web has been central to the development of the Information Age and is the primary tool billions of people use to interact on the Internet.
- EPROM (erasable programmable read-only memory) is programmable read-only memory (programmable ROM) that can be erased and reused. Erasure is caused by shining an intense ultraviolet light through a window that is designed into the memory chip.
- Escape key is a key on computer keyboards, usually labeled Esc. Pressing the Escape key usually cancels the current operation or exits current window. This key allows the user to cancel or abort operations

- Fire wire also called IEEE 1394 is another popular connector for adding peripherals to your computer. Fire wire is most often used to connect digital camcorders
- First-Generation computers used vacuum tubes as circuitry and magnetic drums for memory. Magnetic drums were used for memory. These first generation computers relied on machine language which is the most basic programming language that can be understood by computers. These computers were limited to solving one problem at a time. Input was based on punched cards and paper tape
- Font color in Microsoft Word is the color of the text (letters of the text) that you type. This feature allows us to change the color of the selected text. For applying font color, first open Microsoft word then you will see a capital A with a red line under it. Click on the arrow beside it and it will show all the colors available.
- Footer is an area at the bottom of a document page that contains data common to other pages. The information in footers, which includes things like such as page numbers, creation dates, copyrights, or references, can be changed all of the pages in a document at the same time.
- FORTRAN derived from Formula Translation is a general-purpose, compiled imperative programming language that is especially suited to numeric computation and scientific computing. It was created in 1957 by John Backus.
- Hard Disk is the main storage device of the computer which is fixed inside the CPU box. Its storage capacity is very high that varies from 200 GB to 3 TB. A hard disc contains a number of metallic discs which are called platters. Information is recorded on the surface of the platters in a series of concentric circles. These circles are called Tracks.
- HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) is the most basic building block of the Web. It defines the meaning and structure of web content. HTML was created by Berners-Lee in late 1991 but "HTML 2.0" was the first standard HTML specification which was published in 1995
- Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) is the standard markup language for creating web pages and web applications. It is a text-based approach to describe how content contained within an HTML file is structured
- Hypertext Transfer Protocol is the set of rules for transferring files such as text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files on the World Wide Web.
- In computing, booting is starting up a computer or computer appliance until it can be used. It can be initiated by hardware such as a button press or by a software command. When we start our Computer then there is an operation which is performed automatically by the Computer which is called as Bootin
- In Microsoft Excel workbook is a collection of one or more spreadsheets, also called worksheets, in a single file
- John William Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert are the scientists credited with the invention of the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC), the first general-purpose electronic digital computer, which was completed in 1946.

- Mainframe computers or mainframes are computers used primarily by large organizations for critical applications. These computers are capable of handling and processing very large amounts of data quickly
- Malware is short for “malicious software”. These are computer programs designed to infiltrate and damage computers without the users consent. “Malware” is the general term covering all the different types of threats to your computer safety such as viruses, spyware, worms, trojans, rootkits and so on
- Modem stands for Modulator Demodulator. A modem is a very important piece of network hardware that allows a computer to send and receive data through a telephone line or cable connection. A modem modulates one or more carrier wave signals to encode digital information for transmission and demodulates signals to decode the transmitted information
- Multitasking refers to the simultaneous performance of multiple tasks and processes by hardware, software or any computing appliance
- Optical character recognition (OCR) refers to both the technology and process of reading and converting typed, printed or handwritten characters into machineencoded text or something that the computer can manipulate. It is used to convert paper record into electric filling and scanned chalan into a spreadsheet
- Phishing is a cybercrime in which a target or targets are contacted by email, telephone or text message by someone posing as a legitimate institution to lure individuals into providing sensitive data such as personally identifiable information, banking and credit card details, and passwords. The information is then used to access important accounts and can result in identity theft and financial loss
- PowerPoint lays out the slides in a landscape orientation by default, meaning the slides are wider than they are tall. However, there are times when you may prefer your slides to show in a portrait orientation with the slides taller than they are wide
- Raymond Samuel Tomlinson was a pioneering American computer programmer who implemented the first email program on the ARPANET system; the precursor to the Internet, in 1971. He is internationally known and credited as the inventor of email.
- Read-only memory (ROM) is a type of non-volatile memory used in computers and other electronic devices. It contains the programming needed to start a PC, which is essential for boot-up. It performs major input and output tasks and holds programs or software instructions
- ROM stands for Read Only Memory. The memory which we can only read but we cannot write on it. This type of memory is non-volatile. It stores crucial information essential to operate the system like the program essential to boot the computer.
- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is the standard protocol for email services on a TCP/IP network. SMTP provides the ability to send and receive email

messages. SMTP is created and maintained by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF).

- Slide sorter view is one of the important features included in the Microsoft PowerPoint. Slide sorter view allows the use of a computer to see all the presentations in Power Point at the same time. You can get to Slide Sorter view from the task bar at the bottom of the slide window, or from the View tab on the ribbon. Slide Sorter view displays all the slides in your presentation in horizontally sequenced, thumbnails.
- Software piracy is used for the unauthorized copying of the software to be used for personal gain instead of personal backups. It may include use of software unauthorized without obtaining a proper licence from the Software Company or simultaneous use of single user licence or loading software on more machines, than authorized under the licence terms.
- Spam is the use of electronic messaging systems to send unsolicited bulk messages, especially advertising, indiscriminately. The most widely recognized form of spam is email spam
- The control unit (CU) is a component of the CPU that directs the operation of the processor. It tells the computer's memory, arithmetic and logic unit and input and output devices how to respond to the instructions that have been sent to the processor. It directs the operation of the other units by providing timing and control signals
- The first computer mouse was publicly unveiled in 1968 by its inventor, Douglas C. Engelbart. He invented the computer mouse in 1964-two decades before it would ship with the first Apple Macintosh. Thus, Douglas Engelbart is widely credited as the inventor of the computer mouse.
- The homepage or home page is the name of the main page of a website where visitors can find hyperlinks to other pages on the site. It is the introductory page of a website, typically serving as a table of contents for the site.
- The Internal bus, also known as internal data bus connects all the internal components of a computer, such as CPU and memory, to the motherboard. Internal data buses are also referred to as a local bus, because they are intended to connect to local devices. It is a communication system that transfers data between components inside a computer, or between computers
- The right-click is the action of pressing down on the right mouse button. The right-click provides additional functionality to a computer's mouse, usually in the form of a drop-down menu containing additional options. Right click is used to access the properties of any object.
- The UNIVAC I (Universal Automatic Computer I) was the first commercial computer produced in the United States. It was designed principally by J. Presper Eckert and John Mauchly, the inventors of the ENIAC. It was specially designed for scientific and military purposes

- There are 5 main formats in which to store images. JPEG stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group. JPEG files are images that have been compressed to store a lot of information in a small-size file. GIF stands for Graphic Interchange Format. This format compresses images but, as different from JPEG, the compression is lossless. PNG stands for Portable Network Graphics. It is used almost exclusively for web images but not for print images
- Utility software is system software designed to help analyze, configure, optimize or maintain a computer.
- WAN or Wide Area Network is a computer network that extends over a large geographical area, although it might be confined within the bounds of a state or country. A WAN could be a connection of LAN connecting to other LAN's via telephone lines and radio waves and may be limited to an enterprise or accessible to the public. The technology is high speed and relatively expensive.
- Web server is a computer where the web content is stored. Basically web server is used to host the web sites but there exists other web servers also such as gaming, storage, FTP, email etc. Website is a collection of web pages while web server is software that responds to the request for web resources
- Windows Logo + M is the shortcut key which is used to minimize all the windows in the Windows Operating system
- Workstation is a high-performance computer system that is basically designed for a single user and has advanced graphics capabilities, large storage capacity, and a powerful microprocessor. It is a computer intended for individual use that is faster and more capable than a personal computer

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