Resources

7. Resources

7.1 Glossary

The following set of definitions has been gathered from Wikipedia, the online editable free encyclopedia.

Online editable free encyclopedia
http://en.wikipedia.org

Attachment file

An e-mail attachment (or email attachment) is a file which is sent along with an e-mail message.

Backup (copy)

Backup in computer engineering refers to the copying of data for the purpose of having an additional copy of an original source. If the original data is damaged or lost, the data may be copied back from that source, a process which is known as Data recovery or Restore. Backups differ from an archive in that the data is necessarily duplicated, instead of simply moved.

Blog

A blog is a website in which items are posted on a regular basis and displayed in reverse chronological order. The term blog is a shortened form of weblog or web log. Authoring a blog, maintaining a blog or adding an article to an existing blog is called "blogging". Individual articles on a blog are called "blog posts," "posts" or "entries". A person who posts these entries is called a "blogger". A blog comprises text, hy-

pertext, images, and links (to other web pages and to video, audio and other files). Blogs use a conversational style of documentation. Often blogs focus on a particular area of interest. Some blogs discuss personal experiences. Blogs can be hosted by dedicated blog hosting services, or they can be run using blog software on regular web hosting services.

Brainstorming

Brainstorming is an organized approach for producing ideas by letting the mind think without interruption. The term was coined by Alex Osborn. Brainstorming can be done either individually or in a group; in group brainstorming sessions, the participants are encouraged, and often expected, to share their ideas with one another as soon as they are generated. The key to brainstorming is not to interrupt the thought process. As ideas come to the mind, they are captured and stimulate the development of better ideas. Brainstorming is used for enhancing creativity in order to generate a broad selection of ideas in leading to a unique and improved concept.

Copyleft

In a non-legal sense, copyleft is the opposite of copyright. (see Copyright)

Copyright

Copyright is a set of exclusive rights granted by government for a limited time to regulate the use of a particular form, way or manner in which an idea or information is expressed.

Digital

A digital system is one that uses numbers, especially binary numbers, for input, processing, transmission, storage, or display, rather than a continuous spectrum of values (an analog system) or non-numeric symbols such as letters or icons.

The distinction of "digital" versus "analog" or "symbolic" can refer to method of input, data storage and transfer, the internal working of an instrument, and the kind of display. The word comes from the same source as the word digit and digitus: the Latin word for finger (counting on the fingers) as these are used for discrete counting.

The word digital is most commonly used in computing and electronics, especially where real-world information is converted to binary numeric form as in digital audio and digital photography. Such data-carrying signals carry either one of two electronic or optical pulses, logic 1 (pulse present) or 0 (pulse absent). The term is often meant by the prefix "e-", as in e-mail and ebook, even though not all electronics systems are digital.

Discussion forum (or Internet forum)

An Internet forum is a facility on the World Wide Web for holding discussions, or the web application software used to provide the facility. A sense of virtual community often develops around forums that have regular users. Technology, computer games, and politics are popular areas for forum themes, but there are forums for a huge number of different topics. Internet forums are also commonly referred to as web forums, message boards, discussion boards, discussion forums, discussion groups, bulletin boards, fora (proper latin plural) or simply forums.

Download / upload

Uploading and downloading are related terms used to describe the transfer of electronic data between two computers or similar systems. Their primary usage is as a verb: to upload is to send data from a local system to some remote system, such as a website, File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server, or other similar systems. To download is to receive data from a remote system.

Edit

Editing is the process of preparing language, images, or sound for publication through correction, condensation, organization, and other modifications.

E-learning

The term e-learning is most frequently used to refer to computer-based training which incorporates technologies that support interactivity beyond that which would be provided by a single computer. E-learning, therefore, is an approach to facilitate and enhance learning through, and based on,

both computer and communications technology. Such devices can include personal computers, CDROMs, Digital Television, P.D.A.s and Mobile Phones. Communications technology enables the use of the Internet, email, discussion forums, collaborative software and team learning systems.

E-mail

Electronic mail, abreviated e-mail or email, is a method of composing, sending, and receiving messages over electronic communication systems.

Free software

Free software, as defined by the Free Software Foundation, is software which can be used, copied, studied, modified and redistributed without restriction.

Groupware

Collaborative software, also known as groupware, is an application software that integrates work on a single project by several concurrent users at separated workstations.

ICT

Information and communication(s) technology

Internet

The Internet, or simply the Net, is the publicly accessible worldwide system of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using a standardized Internet Protocol (IP). It is made up of thousands of smaller commercial, academic, domestic, and government networks. It carries various information and services, such as electronic mail, online chat, and the interlinked Web pages and other documents of the World Wide Web. Contrary to some common usage, Internet and the World Wide Web are not synonymous: the Internet is a collection of interconnected computer networks, linked by copper wires, fiber-optic cables, etc.; the Web is a collection of interconnected documents, linked by hyperlinks and URLs, and is accessible using the Internet.

Mailing list

A mailing list is a collection of names and addresses used by an individual or an organization to send material to multiple recipients. The term is often extended to include the people

subscribed to such a list, so the group of subscribers are referred to as "the mailing list", or simply "the list".

Mind map

A mind map (or mind-map) is a diagram used for linking words and ideas to a central key word or idea. It is used to visualize, classify, structure, and generate ideas, as well as an aid in study, problem solving, and decision making.

Off-line

Being offline, is the state of being away from a computer that is connected to the Internet.

Online

In general, something is said to be online if it is connected to some larger network or system (which is implicitly the "line", though this interpretation is often useless). In common parlance, the larger network in question is usually the Internet, so that 'online' describes information that is accessible through the Internet.

Online community (also virtual community or mediated community)

An online community is a group of people communicating or interacting with each other by means of information technologies, typically the Internet, rather than face to face.

Open source software

Open source software refers to computer software available with its source code and under an open source license to study, change, and improve its design.

Portal (web portal)

Web portals are sites on the World Wide Web that typically provide personalized capabilities to their visitors. They are designed to use distributed applications, different numbers and types of middleware, and hardware to provide services from a number of different sources.

Public domain

The public domain comprises the body of knowledge and innovation (especially creative works such as writing, art, music, and inventions) in relation to which no person or other legal entity can establish or maintain proprietary interests. This body of information and creativity is considered to be

part of the common cultural and intellectual heritage of humanity, which in general anyone may use or exploit.

RAW MATERIAL

Raw describes material that is in its natural unprocessed form, or has not had the final stages of processing.

SCANNING

In computing, a scanner is a device that analyzes a physical image (such as a photograph, printed text, or handwriting) or an object (such as an ornament) and converts it to a digital image.

SOFTWARE

Computer software (or simply software) is that part of a computer system that consists of encoded information (or computer instructions), as opposed to the physical computer equipment (hardware) which is used to store and process this information. The term is roughly synonymous with computer program but is more generic in scope.

UPLOAD

see Download

WWW

The World Wide Web ("WWW" or simply the "Web") is a global information space which people can read and write via computers connected to the Internet. The term is often mistakenly used as a synonym for the Internet itself, but the Web is actually a service that operates over the Internet, just like e-mail.