

IMPORTANT TERMS

Dear Students,

I hope & wish your preparation for upcoming November exams going good.

ITSM is considered to be toughest paper at CA-Intermediate (IPC) level but this is not so friends.

One needs understand this paper practically and its importance in our professional career.

Friends Information Technology is very emerging field and you can plan successful career in this area.

To help my dear students after LMR & SMS Revision, here I released one more publication. All important terms at one place.

Friends do send me your review about notes @ +91-9929503735 or at <http://kunalsir.in>

With Best Wishes.

From the desk of

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S.No.	Term	Description	Page no. of My Book
1	Multiprocessing	It is use of two or more Central Processing Units (CPUs) within a single computer system to allocate tasks between them.	25
2	Hardware Virtualization	refers to the creation of a virtual machine that acts like a real computer with an operating system	25
3	Cloud Computing	Cloud computing is the use of various services, such as software development platforms, servers, storage, and software, over the Internet, often referred to as the "cloud."	26
4	Computer Bus	Computer Bus is a communication system that transfers data between components inside a computer, or between computers that covers all related hardware components.	25
5	Direct Memory Access (DMA)	allows certain hardware o access system memory independently of the central processing unit	25
6	Groupware	Groupware also known as Team-ware, Collaboration Software that allows collective and collaborative working of teams from different geographical locations on an online and real-time basis.	38
7	Memory Controller	is a digital circuit which manages the flow of data going to and from the main memory and can be a separate chip or integrated into another chip.	25

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8	Bluetooth	Bluetooth is a wireless technology standard for exchanging data over short distances up to 50 meters creating personal Area Networks. 5. Both data and voice transmissions can be sent and received	37
9	Wi-Fi	Wi-Fi is a popular wireless networking technology that uses radio waves to provide wireless high-speed Internet and network connections. use radio technologies called 802.11. have a range of 32 meters	37
10	Tablet	one piece general-purpose computer contained in a single panel. Its distinguishing characteristic is the use of a touch screen as the input device.	37
11	Touchpad	a specialized surface that can translate the motion and position of a user's fingers to a relative position on screen used in laptop	38
12	Cache Memory	There is a huge speed difference between Registers and Primary Memory. In order to bridge these speed differences, we have cache memory	33
13	Instruction Set Architecture (ISA)	related to the programming of a computer – that is, how the computer understands what each element in its basic language. CISC & RISC	25
14	SmartPhone	built on a mobile operating system with more advanced computing capability connectivity than a feature phone.	38
15	Notebook	extremely lightweight personal computer. use flat-panel technologies.	37
16	Virtual Memory	not a separate device but an imaginary memory area supported by operating systems. Virtual memory is an allocation of hard disk space to help RAM	34
17	Micro Architecture	detailed description of the system describing the operation of all parts of the computing system	25
18	Network Interface Card (NIC)	Network Interface Card (NIC) is a computer hardware component that connects a computer to a computer network. Each NIC has a unique address called MAC address.	42
19	Multiplexer	allows a single communications channel to carry simultaneous data transmissions from many terminals.	42
20	Switch	Switch is a communications processor that makes connections between telecommunications circuits in a network so that a telecommunications message can reach its intended destination	42
21	Hub	Hub is a port-switching communications processor. This allows sharing of the network resources such as servers, printers, etc.	42
22	Repeater	Repeater is a communications processor that boosts/amplifies the signal before passing it to the next section of cable in a network.	42
23	Server	A server is one or more multi-user processors with share memory providing computing, connectivity and	45

		the database services and the interfaces relevant to the business need.	
24	MODEM	A MODEM is a device that converts a digital computer signal into an analog telephone signal or vice versa. Modems are required to send computer data with ordinary telephone lines.	42
25	Internetwork Processors	Telecommunications networks are interconnected by special- purpose communications processors called internetwork processors such as switches, routers, hubs, bridges, repeaters and gateways.	42
26	Router	Router is a communications processor that interconnects networks based on different rules or protocols, so that a telecommunications message can be routed to its destination.	42
27	Bridge	Bridge is a communications processor than connects numerous Local Area Networks (LAN). It magnifies the data transmission signal while passing data from one LAN to another.	42
28	Gateway	Gateway is a communications processor that connects networks that use different communication architectures	42
29	Protocol	A protocol is the formal set of rules for communicating, including rules for timing of message exchanges, the type of electrical connection used by the communications devices, error detection techniques etc.	52
30	Business Information System	Business Information Systems may be defined as system integrating business functions and information modules for establishing effective communication channels which are useful for making timely and accurate decisions and in turn contribute to organizational productivity and competitiveness.	65
31	Business Process	A Business Process is a collection of related, structured activities or tasks that produce a specific service or product (serve a particular goal) for a specific organization.	65
32	Knowledge Management	Knowledge Management encompasses both the content and the process of creating the content. It refers both to what is known and how it came to be known.	69
33	eXtensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL)	an international standards-based business reporting language developed by accountants for financial reporting	80
34	Online Analytical Processing (OLAP)	OLAP is a multi-dimensional analytical tool typically used in data mining, that gathers and process vast amounts of information into useful packets.	80

***** Now, time to read CA-Final*****

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