

SET – A

ADC: Analog – to – Digital Converter / Apple Display Connector (DVI Variant).
ALU: Arithmetic Logical Unit.
AMD: Advanced Micro Devices.
AAC: Advanced Audio Coding.
ABI: Application Binary Interface.
AHA: Accelerated Hub Architecture.
AD: Active Directory.
ATA: Advanced Technology Attachment.
API: Application Programming Interface.
AVC: Advanced Video Coding.
AVI: Audio-Video Interleaved.
ALGOL: Algorithmic Language.
AJAX: Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.
ABR: Available Bit Rate.
AWT: Abstract Window Toolkit.
ARPANET: Advanced Research Projects Agency Network.
ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
ATM: Asynchronous Transfer Mode.
AMR: Audio Modern Riser.
APCI: Application – Layer Protocol Control Information.
ASP: Application Service Provider / Active Server Pages.
AST: Abstract Syntax Tree.

SET – B

BASIC: Beginner All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.
BAL: Basic Assembly Language.
BER: Bit Error Rate.
BFD: Binary File Descriptor.
BGP: Border Gateway Protocol.
BiDi: Bi-Directional.
BIN: Binary.
BW: Bandwidth.
BIT: A Binary Digit.
BLOB: Binary Large Object.
BLOG: Web Log.
BINAC: Binary Automatic Computer.
BCD: Binary Coded Decimal.
BMP: Basic Multilingual Plane.
BT: BitTorrent/Bluetooth.
BIOS: Basic Input Output System.
BPS: Bits Per Second.

SET – C

CSI: Common System Interface.
CSV: Comma–Separated Values.

CTCP: Client-to-Client Protocol.
CAI: Computer-Aided Instruction.
CAQA: Computer-Aided Quality Assurance.
CC: C Compiler/Carbon Copy.
CAD: Computer-Aided Design.
CGA: Color Graphics Array.
CD-R: Compact Disk-Recordable.
CD-ROM: Compact Disk-Read-Only Memory.
CTS: Clear to Send.
CUA: Common User Access.
CNC: Computer Numerical Control.
COBOL: Common Business-Oriented Language.
CAE: Computer-Aided Engineering.
CD: Compact Disk/Change Directory.
CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access.
CD-RW: Compact Disk – Rewritable.
CG: Computer Graphics.
CIFS: Common Internet File System.
CIM: Common Information Model.
CGI: Common Gateway Interface/Computer-Generated Imaginary.
CMOS: Complementary Metal – Oxide Semiconductor.
CLI: Command Line Interface.
CRS: Computer Reservation System.
CTR: Cathode Ray Tube.
CTL: Computation Tree Logic.
CPU: Central Processing Unit.

SET – D

DAP: Direct Access Protocol.
DFS: Distributed File System.
DBA: Database Administrator.
DAT: Digital Audio Tape.
DB: DataBase.
DOS: Disk Operating System.
DPI: Dots per INCH.
DVD: Digital Versatile Disk/Digital Video Disk.
DMA: Direct Memory Access.
DOS-PMI: Disk Operating System – Protected Mode Interface.
DLL: Dynamic Link Library.
DLP: Digital Light Processing.
DCC: Direct Client-to-Client.
DDR: Double Data Rate.
DES: Data Encryption Standard.
DFD: Data Flow Diagram.
DAO: Data Access Objects.
DBMS: Database Management System.

DHTML: Dynamic Hyper Text Markup Language.
DIVX: Digital Video Express.
DVE: Digital Video Effects.
DNS: Domain Name System.
DVR: Digital Video Recorder.
DVD-R: Digital Versatile Disk – Recordable.
DBSN: Database Source Name (ODBC).
DTE: Data Terminal Equipment.
DTR: Data Terminal Ready.
DSL: Digital Subscriber Line/Domain–Specific Language.
DVD-RW: Digital Versatile Disk–Rewritable.
DVI: Digital Visual Interface.
DVD-ROM: Digital Versatile Disk – Read-Only Memory.

SET – E

EOM: End of Message.
EPROM: Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory.
EID: Electronic ID Card.
ECU: Extended Unix Code.
EEPROM: Electronically Erasable Programmable Read-Only memory.
ENIAC: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer.
EOF: End of File.
EOL: End of Line.
EST: Electrostatic Discharge.
EXE: Executable.
EBCDIC: Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code.
EIGRP: Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol.
ELF: Executable and Linkable Format.
ELM: Electronic Mail.

SET – F

FS: File System.
FCS: Frame Check Sequence.
FPU: Floating Point Unit.
FDD: Floppy Disk Drive.
FDMA: Frequency-Division Multiple Access.
FIFO: First In First Out.
FSB: Front Side Bus.
FTP: File Transfer Protocol.
FXP: File Exchange Protocol.
FHS: Filesystem Hierarchy Standard.
FAT: File Allocation Table.
FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions.
FDC: Floppy Disk Controller.

SET – G

GIGO: Garbage In Garbage Out.
GPL: General Public License.
GCR: Group Code Recording.
GPU: Graphics Processing Unit.
GUI: Graphical User Interface.
GB: Gigabyte.
GDI: Graphics Device Interface.
GIF: Graphics Interchange Format.
Gb: Gigabit.
GPRS: General Packet Radio Service.

SET – H

HAL: Hardware Abstraction Layer.
HTX: Hyper Transport Expansion.
HURD: Hird of Unix-Replacing Daemons.
HVD: Holographic Versatile Disk.
HZ: Hertz.
HTM: Hierarchical Temporal Memory.
HTML: Hypertext Markup Language.
HCI: Human-Computer Interaction.
HID: Human Interface Device.
HIG: Human Interface Guidelines.
HP: Hewlett-Packard.
HD DVD: High Definition DVD.
HDL: Hardware Description Language.
HHD: Hybrid Hard Drive.
HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol.
HTTPD: Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon.
HPFS: High-Performance File System.
HT: Hyper-Threading.
HD: High Density.
HDD: Hard Disk Drive.

SET – I

IP: Internet Protocol.
IPX: Internetwork Packet Exchange.
IRC: Internet Relay Chat.
ICP: Internet Cache Protocol.
IDE: Integrated Development Environment/Integrated Drive Electronics.
IE: Internet Explorer.
IGMP: Internet Group Management Protocol.
IMAP: Internet Message Access Protocol.
I/O: Input/Output.
ICT: Information and Communication Technology.
IDL: Interface Definition Language.

ISO: International Organisation for Standardization.
IT: Information Technology.
IBM: International Business Machines.
IC: Integrated Circuit.
ICMP: Internet Control Message Protocol.
IHV: Independent Hardware Vendor.
IGRP: Interior Gateway Routing Protocol.
IM: Instant Messaging.
IPC: Inter-Process Communication.
IPP: Internet Printing Protocol.
IPsec: Internet Protocol Security.
IPTV: Internet Protocol Television.
IOP: Internet Iner-Orb-Protocol.
IIS: Internet Information Server.
ITU: International Telecommunication Union.
ISOC: Internet Society.
ISP: Internet Service Provider.
ISR: Interrupt Service Routine.
ISV: Independent Software Vendor.
IrDA: Infrared Data Association.
IRP: I/O Request Packet.
IRQ: Interrupt Request.
ISC: Internet Storm Center.

SET – J

J2EE: Java 2 Enterprise Edition.
J2ME: Java 2 Micro Edition.
J2SE: Java 2 Standard Edition.
JSP: Java Server Pages.
JDK: Java Development KIT.
JUG: Java User Group.
JPEG: Joint Photographic Experts Group.
JRE: Java Runtime Environment.
JS: JavaScript.
JSON: JavaScript Object Notation.

SET – K

Kb: Kilobit.
KBPS: Kilobit per second.
KHz: Kilohertz.
KB: Kilobyte.
KVM: Keyboard, Video, Mouse.

SET – L

LAN: Local Area Network.
LED: Light-Emitting Diode.

LIFO: Last In First Out.
LSB: Least Significant Bit.

SET – M

MBR: Master Boot Record.
MIDI: Musical Instrument Digital Interface.
MMU: Memory Management Unit.
MMX: Multi-Media Extensions.
MHz: Megahertz.
MPEG: Motion Pictures (coding) Experts Group.
MVS: Multiple Vendor System.
MPL: Mozilla Public License.
MBCS: Multi Byte Character Set.
MDI: Multiple Document Interface.
MICR: Magnetic Ink Character Recognition.
MAN: Metropolitan Area Network.
MANET: Mobile Ad-Hoc Network.
Mb: Megabit.
MB: Megabyte.
MSB: Most Significant Bit.
MNG: Multiple-image Network Graphics.
MOSFET: Metal-Oxide-Semiconductor Field-Effect Transistor.
MIMO: Multiple-Input Multiple Output.
MIPS: Million Instructions Per Second.
MIME: Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions.
MS-DOS: Microsoft Disk Operating System.

SET – N

NIC: Network Interface Controller.
NIO: New I/O.
NMI: Non-Maskable Interrupt.
NNTP: Network News Transfer Protocol.
NTP: Network Time Protocol.
NOP: NO Operation.
NOS: Network Operating System.
NT (Windows): New Technology.
NTFS: NT File System.
NFS: Network File System.
NVRAM: Non-Volatile Random Access Memory.

SET – O

OCR: Optical Character Reader.
OOP: Object-Oriented Programming.
OS: Operating System.
OSS: Open Source Software.
OPML: Outline Processor Markup Language.

SET – P

PATA: Parallel ATA.
PC DOS: Personal Computer Disk Operating System.
P2P: Peer-To-Peer.
PPC: Power PC.
PPI: Pixels Per Inch.
PLC: Power Line Communication / Programmable Logic Controller.
Pnp: Plug-and-Play.
PGA: Pin Grid Array.
PC: Personal Computer.
PCB: Printed Circuit Board.
PPP: Point-to-Point Protocol.
PPPoA: PPP over ATM.
PPPoE: PPP over Ethernet.
PPTP: Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol.
PAN: Personal Area Network.
PAP: Password Authentication Protocol.
PCI: Peripheral Component Interconnect.
PCIe: PCI Express.
PCL: Printer Command Language.
PERL: Practical Extraction and Reporting Language.
PIO: Programmed Input/Output.
PSU: Power Supply Unit.
PHP: PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor.
PIC: Peripheral Interface Controller / Programmable Interrupt Controller.
PINE: Program for Internet News & Email.
PoE: Power Over Ethernet.
POST: Power-On Self Test.

SET – Q

QDR: Quad Data Rate.
QFP: Quad Flat Package.
QFP: Quick File Access.
QoS: Quality of Service.

SET – R

RF: Radio Frequency.
RGB: Red, Green, Blue (RGBA- Red, Green, Blue, Alpha).
RDF: Resource Description Framework.
RAIT: Redundant Array of Inexpensive Tapes.
RAM: Random Access Memory.
RARP: Reverse Address Resolution Protocol.
REEAL: Recursive Functions Algorithmic Language.
RTOS: Real-Time Operating System.
RIP: Routing Information Protocol.
ROM: Read-Only Memory.

ROMB: Read-Out Motherboard.
RAD: Rapid Application Development.
RADIUS: Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service.
RAID: Redundant Array of Independent Disks.
RDBMS: Relation Database Management System.
ROM-DOS: Read Only Memory-Disk Operating System.

SET – S

SAN: Storage Area Network.
SATA: Serial ATA.
SAX: Simple API of XML.
SBP-2: Serial Bus Protocol 2.
SBU: Standard Build Unit.
SVGA: Super Video Graphics Array.
SFTP: Secure FTP/Simple File Transfer Protocol.
SDL: Simple Direct Media Layer.
SDN: Service Delivery Network.
SDR: Software-Defined Radio.
SMBIOS: System Management BIOS.
SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.
SP: Service Pack.
SHDSL: Single-pair High-speed Digital Subscriber Line.
SPI: Serial Peripheral Interface.
SQL: Structured Query Language.
SCSI: Small Computer System Interface.
SDRAM: Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory.
SUS: Single UNIX Specification.
SVD: Structured VLSI Design.
SVG: Scalable Vector Graphics.
SIMD: Single Instruction, Multiple Data.
SIMM: Single Inline Memory Module.

SET – T

TB: TeraByte.
TCP: Transmission Control Protocol.
TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol.
TDMA: Time Division Multiple Access.
TTF: True Type Font.
TTL: Transistor-Transistor-Logic.
TMP: Temporary.
TTA: True Tap Audio.
TTS: Text-to-Speech.
TTY: Teletype.

SET – U

UEFI: Unified Extensible Firmware Interface.
UI: User Interface.
UPS: Uninterruptible Power Supply.
URN: Uniform Resource Name.
USB: Universal Serial Bus.
UTF: Unicode Transformation Format.
URI: Uniform Resource Identifier.
UTP: Unshielded Twisted Pair.
UL: Upload.
URL: Uniform Resource Locator.
UAC: User Account Control.
UART: Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter.

SET – V

VAR: Variable.
VB: Visual Basic.
VBA: Visual Basic for Applications.
VBS: Visual Basic Script.
VFAT: Virtual FAT.
VFS: Virtual File System.
VGA: Video Graphics Array.
VT: Video Terminal.
VLAN: Virtual Local Area Network.
VM: Virtual Memory.
VOD: Video On Demand.
VoIP: Voice Over IP.
VPN: Virtual Private Network.
VPU: Visual Processing Unit.
VGCT: Video Graphics Character Table.

SET – W

WAN: Wide Area Network.
WAP: Wireless Access Protocol.
WWAN: Wireless Wide Area Network.
WWID: World Wide Identifier.
WWW: World Wide Web.
WOL: Wake-on-Lan.
Wi-Fi: Wireless Fidelity.
WinFS: Windows Future Storage.
WSDL: Web Services Description Language.
WINS: Windows Internet Naming Service.
WLAN: Wireless Local Area Network.
WMA: Windows Media Audio.
WMV: Windows Media Video.
WUSB: Wireless Universal Serial Bus.

WOM: Wake-on-Modem.
WPA: Wi-Fi Protected Access.

SET – X

XAML: Extensible Application Markup Language.
XHTML: Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.
XSLIT: Extensible StyleSheet Language Transformations.
XSL: Extensible Stylesheet Language.
XSL-FO: Extensible StyleSheet Language Formatting Objects.
XUL: XML User Interface Language.
XMMS: X MultiMedia System.
XML: Extensible Markup Language.
XNS: Xerox Network Services.

SET – Z

ZISC: Zero Instruction Set Computer.
ZIFS: Zero Insertion Force Socket.
ZMA: Zone Multicast Address.