

**Adware**- software that automatically displays or downloads advertising material (often unwanted) when a user is online.

**File Share**- the practice of or ability to transmit files from one computer to another over a network or the Internet: [ often as modifier ] : *file-sharing software*.

**PDA**- *personal digital assistant* a palmtop computer that functions as a personal organizer but also provides e-mail and Internet access.

**Phishing**- the activity of defrauding an online account holder of financial information by posing as a legitimate company: [ as modifier ] : *phishing exercises in which criminals create replicas of commercial Web sites*.

**QR Code**- a machine-readable code consisting of an array of black and white rectangles, typically used for storing Text messages, URLs, Contact Information or other information. QR codes are read by the camera on a smartphone, tablet, or other device that has code recognition software.

**Search Engine**- a program that searches for and identifies items in a database that correspond to keywords or characters specified by the user, used especially for finding particular sites on the World Wide Web.

**Spyware**- software that enables a user to obtain covert information about another's computer activities by transmitting data covertly from their hard drive.

**Trojan Horse**- A program designed to breach the security of a computer system while ostensibly performing some innocuous function.

**Virus**- a piece of code that is capable of copying itself and typically has a detrimental effect, such as corrupting the system or destroying data.

**Web Browser**- Computing a program with a graphical user interface for displaying HTML files, used to navigate the World Wide Web: *a web browser*.

**Code**- is what makes it possible for us to create computer software, apps and websites. Your browser, your OS, the apps on your phone, Facebook, and this website – they're all made with code.

**Coding (programming)**- Is that act of creating instructions for a computer or logic chip.

**Sequence [programming]**- an action, or event, leads to the next ordered action in a predetermined order. The sequence can contain any number of actions, but no actions can be skipped in the sequence. The program, when run, must perform each action in order with no possibility of skipping an action or branching off to another action.

**Monitor**- The term "monitor" is often used synonymously with "computer screen" or "display." The monitor displays the computer's user interface and open programs, allowing the user to interact with the computer, typically using the keyboard and mouse.

**Keyboard**- an input device; a panel of keys used to send commands to the cpu.

**CPU- central processing unit** the part of a computer in which operations are controlled and executed. The CPU is the primary component of a computer that processes instructions. It runs the operating system and applications, constantly receiving input from the user or active software programs. It processes the data and produces output, which may be stored by an application or displayed on the screen.

**Input (device)-** An input device is any device that provides input to a computer. There are dozens of possible input devices, but the two most common ones are a keyboard and mouse. Every key you press on the keyboard and every movement or click you make with the mouse sends a specific input signal to the computer. These commands allow you to open programs, type messages, drag objects, and perform many other functions on your computer.

**Output-** Any device that outputs information from a computer is called, not surprisingly, an output device. Since most information from a computer is output in either a visual or auditory format, the most common output devices are the monitor and speakers. These two devices provide instant feedback to the user's input, such as displaying characters as they are typed or playing a song selected from a playlist.

**Optical Drive-** In the real world, "optical" refers to vision, or the ability to see. In the computer world, however, "optical" refers to lasers, which can "see" and read data on optical discs. These discs include CDs and DVDs, which are made up of millions of small bumps and dips. Optical drives have lasers that read these bumps and dips as ones and zeros, which the computer can understand. Some common types of optical drives include CD-ROM, CD-RW, DVD-ROM, DVD-RW, and Blu-ray drives. CD and DVD writers, such as CD-R and DVD-R drives use a laser to both read and write data on the discs. The laser used for writing the data is much more powerful than the laser that reads the data, as it "burns" the bumps and dips into the disc. While optical drives can spin discs at very high speeds, they are still significantly slower than hard drives, which store data magnetically. However, because optical media is inexpensive and removable, it is the most common format used for distributing computer software.

**Universal Serial Bus (USB)** USB short for Universal Serial Bus, is a standard type of connection for many different kinds of devices. Generally, USB refers to the types of cables and connectors used to connect these many types of external devices to computers. The USB port creates a pathway for devices to connect to the Processor.