

Computer Terminology General

Computer Knowledge Basic

Repairs

Hacking can also have a broader sense of any roundabout solution to a problem, or programming and hardware... 322ce1bb9a The effects of a software bug range from minor (such as a misspelled word in the user interface) to severe (such as frequent crashing). 322ce1bb9a Underwater diving can be described as a human activity – intentional, purposive, conscious and subjectively meaningful sequence of actions. Underwater diving is practiced as part of an occupation, or for recreation, where the practitioner submerges below the surface of the water or other liquid for a period which may range between seconds to the order of a day at a time, either exposed to the ambient pressure or isolated by a pressure resistant suit, to interact with the underwater environment for pleasure, competitive sport, or as a means to reach a work site for profit, as a public... 322ce1bb9a Every academic discipline or field, in creating its terminology, thereby lays the groundwork for an ontology. Each uses ontological assumptions to frame explicit theories, research and applications. Improved ontologies may improve problem solving within that domain... 322ce1bb9a Since the 1950s, some computer systems have been designed to detect or auto-correct various software errors during operations. 322ce1bb9a

Software bug A computer program with many or serious bugs may be described as buggy. The effects of a A software bug is a design defect (bug) in computer software. A software bug is a design defect (bug) in computer software. A computer program with many or serious bugs may be described as buggy 322ce1bb9a

Glossary of underwater diving terminology: D–G The definitions listed are in the context of underwater diving. There may be other meanings in other contexts. of underwater diving terminology: A–C Glossary of underwater diving terminology: D–G Glossary of underwater diving terminology: H–O Glossary of underwater This is a glossary of technical terms, jargon, diver slang and acronyms used in underwater diving 322ce1bb9a

Glossary of nanotechnology Positional Controlled Chemical Synthesis Control of chemical reactions by precisely positioning the reactive molecules, the basic principle This glossary of nanotechnology is a list of definitions of terms and concepts relevant to nanotechnology, its sub-disciplines, and related fields. of computer chips 322ce1bb9a

Although its concepts have 'names' and definitions in various natural languages, Gellish is a natural-language-independent formal language. Any natural language variant, such as Gellish Formal English is a controlled natural language. Information... 322ce1bb9a Institutional or corporate computer owners in the 1960s had to write their own programs to do any useful work with computers. While... 322ce1bb9a

Personal computer The term home computer has also been used, primarily in the late 1970s and 1980s. Personal computers are intended to be operated directly by an end user, rather than by a computer

expert or technician. A personal computer, commonly referred to as PC or computer, is a computer designed for individual use. Unlike large, costly minicomputers and mainframes, time-sharing by many people at the same time is not used with personal computers. It is typically used for tasks such as word processing. A personal computer, commonly referred to as PC or computer, is a computer designed for individual use. The advent of personal computers and the concurrent Digital Revolution have significantly affected the lives of people. It is typically used for tasks such as word processing, internet browsing, email, multimedia playback, and gaming.

For more inclusive glossaries concerning related fields of science and technology, see Glossary of chemistry terms, Glossary of physics, Glossary of biology, and Glossary of engineering. Tool and die makers work primarily in toolroom environments—sometimes literally in one room but more often in an environment with flexible, semipermeable boundaries from production work. They are skilled artisans (craftspeople) who typically learn their trade through a combination of academic coursework and with substantial period of on-the-job training that is functionally an apprenticeship. They make jigs, fixtures, dies, molds, machine tools, cutting tools, gauges, and other tools used in manufacturing processes.

Ontology (information science) definitions in the traditional logic sense that only introduce terminology and do not add any knowledge about the world (Enderton, 1972). The field which studies ontologies so conceived is sometimes referred to as applied ontology. To specify a conceptualization In information science, an ontology encompasses a representation, formal naming, and definitions of the categories, properties, and relations between the concepts, data, or entities that pertain to one, many, or all domains of discourse. More simply, an ontology is a way of showing the properties of a subject area and how they are related, by defining a set of terms and relational expressions that represent the entities in that subject area.

In 2002, a study commissioned by the US Department of Commerce's National Institute of Standards and Technology concluded that "software bugs, or errors, are so prevalent and so detrimental that they cost the US economy an estimated \$59 billion annually, or about 0.6 percent of the gross domestic product".

Tool and die maker part of the "fabric" of material culture, this distinction (and the terminology with which to talk about it) has evolved since the Industrial Revolution. Tool and die makers are highly skilled crafters working in the manufacturing industries.

Maintenance Terms such as "predictive" or "planned" maintenance describe various cost-effective practices aimed at keeping equipment operational; these activities occur either before or after a potential failure. defined as maintenance, repair and overhaul (MRO), and MRO is also used for maintenance, repair and operations. Over time, the terminology of maintenance and The technical meaning of maintenance involves functional checks, servicing, repairing or replacing of necessary devices, equipment, machinery, building infrastructure and supporting utilities in industrial, business, and residential installations.

Hacker For example, law enforcement agencies sometimes use hacking techniques to collect evidence on criminals and other malicious actors. This could include using anonymity tools (such as a VPN or the dark

web) to mask their identities online and pose as criminals. The term has become associated in popular culture with a security hacker – someone with knowledge of bugs or exploits to break into computer systems and access data which would otherwise be inaccessible to them. popular culture with a security hacker – someone with knowledge of bugs or exploits to break into computer systems and access data which would otherwise be A hacker is a person skilled in information technology who achieves goals and solves problems by non-standard means. In a positive connotation, though, hacking can also be utilized by legitimate figures in legal situations 322ce1bb9a

Gellish It started out as an engineering modeling language ("Generic Engineering Language", giving it the name, "Gellish") but evolved into a universal and extendable conceptual data modeling language with general applications. Because it includes domain-specific terminology and definitions, it is also a semantic data modelling language and the Gellish modeling methodology is a member of the family of semantic modeling methodologies. Because it includes domain-specific terminology and definitions, it is also a semantic data Gellish is an ontology language for data storage and communication, designed and developed by Andries van Renssen since mid-1990s. conceptual data modeling language with general applications 322ce1bb9a

MOBIDIC The Army referred to the system as the AN/MYK-1, or AN/MYK-2 for the dual-CPU version, Sylvania later offered a commercial version as the S 9400. Fielddata aimed to automate the distribution of battlefield data in any form, ensuring the delivery of reports to the proper recipients regardless of the physical form they were sent or received. MOBIDIC was mounted in the trailer of a semi-trailer truck, while a second supplied power, allowing it to be moved about the battlefield. The basic layout of the MOBIDIC system was also used for the AN/ASD-1 computer used on the Sylvania's MOBIDIC, short for "MOBIle Digital Computer", was a transistorized computer intended to store, sort and route information as one part of the United States Army's Fielddata concept. AN/APQ-32 computers, which processed artillery radar data 322ce1bb9a

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