

[A To Z] Computer Related Full Form [PDF]

SET – A

AAC: Advanced Audio Coding.

ABI: Application Binary Interface.

AHA: Accelerated Hub Architecture.

ALGOL: Algorithmic Language.

AJAX: Asynchronous JavaScript and XML.

ABR: Available Bit Rate.

AD: Active Directory.

ADC: Analog – to – Digital Converter / Apple Display Connector (DVI Variant).

ALU: Arithmetic Logical Unit.

AMD: Advanced Micro Devices.

AMR: Audio Modern Riser.

APCI: Application – Layer Protocol Control Information.

ASP: Application Service Provider / Active Server Pages.

AST: Abstract Syntax Tree.

ATA: Advanced Technology Attachment.

API: Application Programming Interface.

AVC: Advanced Video Coding.

AVI: Audio Video Interleaved.

AWT: Abstract Window ToolKit.

ARPANET: Advanced Research Projects Agency Network.

ASCII: American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

ATM: Asynchronous Transfer Mode.

SET – B

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BAL: Basic Assembly Language.

BER: Bit Error Rate.

BFD: Binary File Descriptor.

BGP: Border Gateway Protocol.

BiDi: Bi-Directional.

BIN: Binary.

BASIC: Beginner All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.

BCD: Binary Coded Decimal.

BINAC: Binary Automatic Computer.

BIOS: Basic Input Output System.

BPS: Bits Per Second.

BMP: Basic Multilingual Plane.

BT: BitTorrent / Bluetooth.

BW: Bandwidth.

BIT: A Binary Digit.

BLOB: Binary Large Object.

BLOG: Web Log.

SET – C

CAI: Computer – Aided Instruction.

CAQA: Computer – Aided Quality Assurance.

CC: C Compiler / Carbon Copy.

CAD: Computer – Aided Design.

CAE: Computer – Aided Engineering.

CD: Compact Disk / Change Directory.

CDMA: Code Division Multiple Access.

CD-RW: Compact Disk – Rewritable.

CG: Computer Graphics.

CGA: Color Graphics Array.

CD-R: Compact Disk – Recordable.

CD-ROM: Compact Disk – Read – Only Memory.
CGI: Common Gateway Interface / Computer – Generated Imaginary.
CMOS: Complementary Metal – Oxide Semiconductor.
CLI: Command Line Interface.
CNC: Computer Numerical Control.
COBOL: Common Business – Oriented Language.
CIFS: Common Internet File System.
CIM: Common Information Model.
CPU: Central Processing Unit.
CRS: Computer Reservation System.
CTR: Cathode Ray Tube.
CTL: Computation Tree Logic.
CTS: Clear to Send.
CUA: Common User Access.
CSI: Common System Interface.
CSV: Comma – Separated Values.
CTCP: Client – to – Client Protocol.

SET – D

DAT: Digital Audio Tape.
DB: DataBase.
DCC: Direct Client – to – Client.
DDR: Double Data Rate.
DES: Data Encryption Standard.
DFD: Data Flow Diagram.
DAO: Data Access Objects.
DAP: Direct Access Protocol.
DFS: Distributed File System.
DBA: Database Administrator.
DBMS: Database Management System.
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DHTML: Dynamic Hyper Text Markup Language.
DIVX: Digital Video Express.
DVE: Digital Video Effects.
DNS: Domain Name System.
DOS: Disk Operating System.
DPI: Dots per INCH.
DOS-PMI: Disk Operating System – Protected Mode Interface.
DLL: Dynamic Link Library.
DLP: Digital Light Processing.
DMA: Direct Memory Access.
DSL: Digital Subscriber Line / Domain – Specific Language.
DVD-RW: Digital Versatile Disk – Rewritable.
DVI: Digital Visual Interface.
DVR: Digital Video Recorder.
DVD-R: Digital Versatile Disk – Recordable.
DBSN: Database Source Name (ODBC).
DTE: Data Terminal Equipment.
DTR: Data Terminal Ready.
DVD: Digital Versatile Disk / Digital Video Disk.
DVD-ROM: Digital Versatile Disk – Read Only Memory.

SET – E

ECU: Extended Unix Code.
EST: Electrostatic Discharge.
EXE: Executable.
EBCDIC: Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code.
EEPROM: Electronically Erasable Programmable Read Only memory.
ENIAC: Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer.
EOF: End of File.
EOL: End of Line.
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EOM: End of Message.

EPRM: Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory.

EID: Electronic ID Card.

EIGRP: Enhanced Interior Gateway Routing Protocol.

ELF: Executable and Linkable Format.

ELM: Electronic Mail.

SET – F

FS: File System.

FSB: Front Side Bus.

FTP: File Transfer Protocol.

FXP: File Exchange Protocol.

FAT: File Allocation Table.

FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions.

FDC: Floppy Disk Controller.

FHS: Filesystem Hierarchy Standard.

FCS: Frame Check Sequence.

FPU: Floating Point Unit.

FDD: Floppy Disk Drive.

FDMA: Frequency-Division Multiple Access.

FIFO: First In First Out.

SET – G

Gb: Gigabit.

GPRS: General Packet Radio Service.

GPU: Graphics Processing Unit.

GUI: Graphical User Interface.

GB: Gigabyte.

GIGO: Garbage In Garbage Out.

GPL: General Public License.

GCR: Group Code Recording.

GDI: Graphics Device Interface.

GIF: Graphics Interchange Format.

SET – H

HTM: Hierarchical Temporal Memory.

HTML: Hypertext Markup Language.

HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol.

HTTPD: Hypertext Transfer Protocol Daemon.

HAL: Hardware Abstraction Layer.

HCI: Human-Computer Interaction.

HID: Human Interface Device.

HIG: Human Interface Guidelines.

HP: Hewlett-Packard.

HPFS: High-Performance File System.

HT: Hyper-Threading.

HD: High Density.

HDD: Hard Disk Drive.

HD DVD: High Definition DVD.

HDL: Hardware Description Language.

HHD: Hybrid Hard Drive.

HTX: Hyper Transport Expansion.

HURD: Hird of Unix-Replacing Daemons.

HVD: Holographic Versatile Disk.

HZ: Hertz.

SET – I

ICP: Internet Cache Protocol.
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ICT: Information and Communication Technology.
IDL: Interface Definition Language.
IDE: Integrated Development Environment / Integrated Drive Electronics.
IE: Internet Explorer.
IGMP: Internet Group Management Protocol.
IMAP: Internet Message Access Protocol.
I/O: Input / Output.
IP: Internet Protocol.
IGRP: Interior Gateway Routing Protocol.
IBM: International Business Machines.
IC: Integrated Circuit.
ICMP: Internet Control Message Protocol.
IHV: Independent Hardware Vendor.
IIOP: Internet Iner-Orb-Protocol.
IIS: Internet Information Server.
IM: Instant Messaging.
IPC: Inter-Process Communication.
IPP: Internet Printing Protocol.
IPsec: Internet Protocol Security.
IPTV: Internet Protocol Television.
IPX: Internetwork Packet Exchange.
IRC: Internet Relay Chat.
IrDA: Infrared Data Association.
IRP: I/O Request Packet.
IRQ: Interrupt Request.
ISC: Internet Storm Center.
ISO: International Organisation for Standardization.
IT: Information Technology.
ITU: International Telecommunication Union.

ISOC: Internet Society.

ISP: Internet Service Provider.

ISR: Interrupt Service Routine.

ISV: Independent Software Vendor.

SET – J

JPEG: Joint Photographic Experts Group.

JRE: Java Runtime Environment.

JS: Java Script.

JSON: Java Script Object Notation.

JSP: Java Server Pages.

J2EE: Java 2 Enterprise Edition.

J2ME: Java 2 Micro Edition.

J2SE: Java 2 Standard Edition.

JDK: Java Development KIT.

JUG: Java User Group.

SET – K

KHz: Kilohertz.

KB: Kilobyte.

Kb: Kilobit.

KBPS: Kilobit per second.

KVM: Keyboard, Video, Mouse.

SET – L

LSB: Least Significant Bit.

LAN: Local Area Network.

LED: Light-Emitting Diode.

LIFO: Last In First Out.

SET – M

MBCS: Multi Byte Character Set.

MBR: Master Boot Record.

MDI: Multiple Document Interface.

MICR: Magnetic Ink Character Recognition.

MAN: Metropolitan Area Network.

MANET: Mobile Ad-Hoc Network.

Mb: Megabit.

MB: Megabyte.

MIDI: Musical Instrument Digital Interface.

MMU: Memory Management Unit.

MMX: Multi-Media Extensions.

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.

MHz: Megahertz.

MPEG: Motion Pictures (coding) Experts Group.

MVS: Multiple Vendor System.

MPL: Mozilla Public License.

MSB: Most Significant Bit.

MS-DOS: Microsoft Disk Operating System.

SET – N

NOP: NO Operation.

NOS: Network Operating System.

NT (Windows): New Technology.

NTFS: NT File System.

NFS: Network File System.
NIC: Network Interface Controller.
NIO: New I/O.
NMI: Non-Maskable Interrupt.
NNTP: Network News Transfer Protocol.
NTP: Network Time Protocol.
NVRAM: Non-Volatile Random Access Memory.

SET – O

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

SET – P

PATA: Parallel ATA.
PC: Personal Computer.
PCB: Printed Circuit Board.
PC DOS: Personal Computer Disk Operating System.
P2P: Peer-To-Peer.
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.
PLC: Power Line Communication / Programmable Logic Controller.

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Pnp: Plug-and-Play.

PGA: Pin Grid Array.

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.

PPC: Power PC.

PPI: Pixels Per Inch.

PPP: Point-to-Point Protocol.

PPPoA: PPP over ATM.

PPPoE: PPP over Ethernet.

PPTP: Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol.

PSU: Power Supply Unit.

SET – Q

QFP: Quick File Access.

QDR: Quad Data Rate.

QFP: Quad Flat Package.

QoS: Quality of Service.

SET – R

RAIT: Redundant Array of Inexpensive Tapes.

RAM: Random Access Memory.

RARP: Reverse Address Resolution Protocol.

RAD: Rapid Application Development.

RADIUS: Remote Authentication Dial In User Service.

RAID: Redundant Array of Independent Disks.

RDBMS: Relation Database Management System.

RDF: Resource Description Framework.

REEAL: Recursive Functions Algorithmic Language.

RF: Radio Frequency.

RGB: Red, Green, Blue (RGBA– Red, Green, Blue, Alpha).

RTOS: Real Time Operating System.

RIP: Routing Information Protocol.

ROM: Read Only Memory.

ROMB: Read-Out Motherboard.

ROM-DOS: Read Only Memory-Disk Operating System.

SET – S

SDL: Simple Direct Media Layer.

SDN: Service Delivery Network.

SDR: Software-Defined Radio.

SAN: Storage Area Network.

SATA: Serial ATA.

SAX: Simple API of XML.

SBP-2: Serial Bus Protocol 2.

SBU: Standard Build Unit.

SCSI: Small Computer System Interface.

SDRAM: Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory.

SFTP: Secure FTP/Simple File Transfer Protocol.

SHDSL: Single-pair High-speed Digital Subscriber Line.

SPI: Serial Peripheral Interface.

SQL: Structured Query Language.

SUS: Single UNIX Specification.

SVD: Structured VLSI Design.

SVG: Scalable Vector Graphics.

SIMD: Single Instruction, Multiple Data.

SIMM: Single InLine Memory Module.

SMBIOS: System Management BIOS.

SMTP: Simple Mail Transfer Protocol.

SP: Service Pack.

SVGA: Super Video Graphics Array.

SET – T

TDMA: Time Division Multiple Access.

tmp: Temporary.

TTA: True Tap Audio.

TTF: True Type Font.

TB: TeraByte.

TCP: Transmission Control Protocol.

TCP/IP: Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol.

TTL: Transistor-Transistor-Logic.

TTS: Text-to Speech.

TTY: Teletype.

SET – U

UEFI: Unified Extensible Firmware Interface.

UI: User Interface.

UL: Upload.

UAC: User Account Control.

UART: Universal Asynchronous Receiver Transmitter.

UPS: Uninterruptible Power Supply.

URI: Uniform Resource Identifier.

URL: Uniform Resource Locator.

URN: Uniform Resource Name.

USB: Universal Serial Bus.

UTF: Unicode Transformation Format.

UTP: Unshielded Twisted Pair.

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.

VGCT: Video Graphics Character Table.

VLAN: Virtual Local Area Network.

VM: Virtual Memory.

VOD: Video On Demand.

VoIP: Voice Over IP.

VPN: Virtual Private Network.

VPU: Visual Processing Unit.

SET – W

WAN: Wide Area Network.

WAP: Wireless Access Protocol.

Wi-Fi: Wireless Fidelity.

WinFS: Windows Future Storage.

WSDL: Web Services Description Language.

WUSB: Wireless Universal Serial Bus.

WWAN: Wireless Wide Area Network.

WWID: World Wide Identifier.

WWW: World Wide Web.

WINS: Windows Internet Naming Service.

WLAN: Wireless Local Area Network.

WMA: Windows Media Audio.

WMV: Windows Media Video.

WOL: Wake-on-Lan.

WOM: Wake-on-Modem.

WPA: Wi-Fi Protected Access.

SET – X

XAML: Extensible Application Markup Language.

XHTML: Extensible Hypertext Markup Language.

XSL: Extensible StyleSheet Language.

XSL-FO: Extensible StyleSheet language Formatting Objects.

XSLIT: Extensible StyleSheet language Transformations.

XUL: XML User Interface Language.

XML: Extensible Markup Language.

XNS: Xerox Network Services.

XMMS: X MultiMedia System.

SET – Z

ZIFS: Zero Insertion Force Socket.

ZISC: Zero Instruction Set Computer.

ZMA: Zone Multicast Address.