

ملحق (4)

المصطلحات المستخدمة بالدراسة

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PC servers

PC servers are referred to as powerful PCs. They have a high processing power than the regular PC and often used to run small network.

Mini servers

Sometimes called mini computers or minis are medium size computers. Most of them fall between PCs and mainframes in processing power.

Mainframes

Mainframes are a standard choice for almost any large organization. Mainframes usually serve thousands of users interacting through PCs or other devices during regular business hours and processing large jobs.

Printer

A mechanical device for printing a computer's output on paper. There are three major types of printers:

Dot matrix Printer

Dot Matrix printers create individual letters, made up of a series of tiny ink dots, by punching a ribbon with the ends of tiny wires. (This type of printer is most often used in industrial settings, such as direct mail for labeling.)

Network Printer

The Network printers are printers shared by multiple users and are often has higher capabilities than the individual printers.

Laser Printer

Laser Printers Use a beam of light to reproduce the image of each page using a magnetic charge that attracts dry toner that is transferred to paper and sealed with heat.

Scanner

Scanner is a device that converts flat images (printed document, photograph, drawing ...) into digital form.

Switch

The switch transmits packets on a network, but instead of sending them to all nodes on the network it sends them to the proper ones.

Router

Routers are used in large WANs – like the Internet – to pass packets along to their destinations.

Hub

A hub is a device used to provide connection point for a group of devices in a network.

Modem

Modem is a device that translates from digital to analog and visa versa.

Local Area Network (LAN)

Type of network used to connect graphically close resources, such as PCs located in the same college classroom or business office.

Wide Area Network (WAN)

WAN is a network that covers a wide graphical area. Many WANs links together two or more geographically dispersed LANs.

Internet

The Internet is the largest and most well known computer network in the world. It is technically a network of networks. Any user in this network should go through an Internet Service Provider ISP.

Intranet

The Internet is a private network usually set up by a company for its employees. That network implements the infrastructure and standards of the Internet and World Wide Web.

Extranet

Special type of Intranet that is partially accessible to authorized outsiders.

Operating System

Operating System is the main collection of programs that manage the computer functions along with its peripherals.

Database

Database is a collection of data that is stored and organized in manner enabling information to be retrieved as needed.

Internet Service

The Internet service is a service (procedure) that is offered to the citizen over the Internet.

Internet Service Provider

Organizations that provide Internet access to others.

Bandwidth

Bandwidth represents the difference between the highest and the lowest frequencies.

Internet Connection Type

The way customer decides to connect to Internet (Dial-up, ISDN, DSL ...).

Office Automation system

Computer-based office- oriented technologies, such as word processing, e-mail, workgroup computing, and the alike.

Transaction Processing System

TPS is a type of information system that handles data created by an organization's business transaction.

Management Information System:

MIS is a type of information system that decision maker with pre-selected type of information that can be used to make middle-management-type decisions.

Decision Support System

DSS is a type of information system usually used by upper management that provides people with the tools and capabilities to organize and analyze their decision making information.

Enterprise-wide system (ERP)

ERP is a special type of large, integrated system that ties together all types of business activities, such as planning, manufacturing, sales, marketing, and finance, using special e-business software.

Artificial Intelligence System

A system in which a computer performs actions that is characteristic of human intelligence.

Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS)

An abbreviation for uninterruptible power supply, a device used to power a computer in the event of a primary power outage.

Storage Area Network (SAN)

A SAN, Storage Area Network (SAN) , is a high-speed sub network of shared storage devices. A storage device is a machine that contains nothing but a disk or disks for storing data. A SAN's architecture works in a way that makes all storage devices available to all servers on a LAN or WAN.

Network Attached Storage (NAS)

Network Attached Storage is a term for a conventional or proprietary server that provides file storage over a network using file access network protocols like NFS or SMB.

Data Access Server (DAS)

Storage hardware that connects to a single server.

E-Purchasing

The business to business purchase and sale of supplies and services over the Internet sometimes referred to by other terms, such as supplier exchange. Also called: Electronic Purchasing, e-Procurement, ePurchasing, Online Purchasing, e-Sourcing, and Electronic Procurement.