

Learn to talk tech with our IT Jargon Buster

Our A-Z of some of the
terms you might hear when
talking with an IT expert



net technical solutions

A few words of a foreign language can get you a long way in a strange land

We know that IT jargon is an alien language to a lot of people, and so we do our best to keep the tech talk to a minimum when we're working with our clients.

In any case, you probably have enough of your own office jargon to start worrying about ours.

But in a tech-led world, a lot of IT terms are cropping up more and more in everyday conversation. So if you do have a problem you need help with – or just a question about your business IT you'd like to ask – it'll

save a lot of time if you know a few words of tech-speak to begin with.

Our new guide is a great place to start. It won't tell you everything but if you need an easy A-Z of some of the most common terms you'll hear when talking with an IT expert, then you've come to the right place.

Let's start at the beginning...





Adware

Software that automatically downloads adverts when you're online, such as banner ads and pop-ups.

AI (Artificial Intelligence)

Systems and devices that simulate human behaviours and decisions. This can include creating systems, language processing, speech recognition, writing text and machine vision.

Antivirus

Software that identifies and removes **viruses** from your device. Also known as anti-**malware**.

API (Application Programming Interface)

Software that allows two or more applications or programs to communicate with each other and share information.



Backdoor

A vulnerability in a security system that allows unwanted access to files and data.

Bandwidth

The maximum amount of data you can send and receive in a given amount of time, over an internet connection. Imagine a big pipe compared with a small pipe.

Botnet

A network of private computers infected with **malware** and controlled as a group to spread the **virus** further.



Cache

A temporary file that stores information on your device to speed things up. For instance a web cache might remember the last thing you were doing so it can reload a page where you left off.

(The) Cloud

Data storage and computing power that lives on remote **servers**, which are accessed via the internet.

Corrupted

An unusable data file.

Cyber security

Any and all security measures put in place to protect your devices, systems and network from cyber attack.



Dark web

A hidden part of the internet, accessed using special **software**. It's rife with criminal activity. This is where stolen data, such as credit card details, is often sold.

Data breach

A security incident where private data is viewed or stolen by unauthorised persons.

DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service)

A type of cyber attack that harms or stops a network by flooding it with data from numerous other devices.

Downtime

The period of time a network or systems are offline (or 'down'), preventing the normal running of a business.



E

Encryption

The process of encoding data to make it unreadable without the right access information – usually a password, passkey or authentication app.



F

Firewall

A security measure that controls what data can come in and out of your network.

FTP (File Transfer Protocol)

Protocol used for transferring files from a **server** to a computer across a network. This is usually authenticated with usernames and passwords.



G

GIF (Graphic Interchange Format)

A type of image file that can be either animated or static.

Gigabyte (GB)

Unit of data equal to one thousand million bytes. A typical movie download might be between 1 and 4 GB.



H

Hardware

The physical devices in your IT world – computers, printers, phones, tablets.

Hotspot (Wi-Fi)

A physical location where you can gain internet access via Wi-Fi.

HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)

The universal language of the internet used to structure web pages, tell your web browser how to display them and create links between them.



I

Infrastructure

Your entire system – your network, **servers**, and all your devices.

iOS

Operating system manufactured by Apple and used exclusively on its **hardware**.

IP (Internet Protocol) address

A unique number that identifies a device connected to the internet.



LAN (Local Area Network)

A network of connected devices that spans a small area, such as your office or home.



Java

A widely used programming language used in millions of applications and devices around the world.

Javascript

Unrelated to Java, Javascript is used everywhere on the internet. It's a programming language used within all web browsers to perform a whole range of functions.



Malware

Malicious **software**, a type of **virus**, designed to infect your system and disrupt, damage, or gain access to your device, **server** or network. This can lead to the unauthorised access or theft of data and private information.

Megabyte

Unit of data equal to one million forty-eight thousand, five hundred and seventy bytes.



Keylogger

Software used by cybercriminals to record the keys pressed on a keyboard. This information can be used to access login credentials and other sensitive information.



NOS (Network Operating System)

A specialised **operating system** for a network device, like a **router** or **firewall**.

NTFS (Network Transfer File System)

A file system used by Windows for storing and retrieving files on a hard disk.



OS (Operating System)

Software that manages a computer's basic functions, and provides common services for computer programs.



Phishing

Scam emails that pretend to be from a credible source and aim to steal personal information and/or login credentials.

Protocol

The set of rules that allows different devices to communicate with each other.

Proxy server

A **server** that sits between a device requesting information, and the server providing that information. For example, it could be a gateway between your laptop and the internet, that stops hackers from reaching your network.



RAM (Random Access Memory)

A form of temporary computer memory that's usually used to store working data

Ransomware

Malware that encrypts sensitive data and demands a ransom for its release (ransoms should never be paid – data is often never properly released, or is only partially returned).

Router

A device that directs data to the right places in a network.



Server

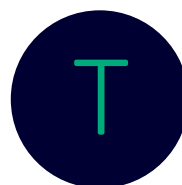
A computer or program that manages access to a network and holds data in one location for multiple users to access.

Software

Programs and apps that make devices work.

Spyware

Malware that spies on the actions you take on your device. This can be used to steal data or passwords, or listen in to conversations.



Trojan

A form of **malware** that looks harmless but conceals a **virus**

Troubleshoot

To analyse a problem with a view to solving it (something we do a lot of!).

U

UAC (User Account Control)

A feature that only allows authorised users to make changes to a system or device.

USB

A type of widely used cable that connects or charges devices. This could be a keyboard connecting to a computer, or a flash drive transferring data.

V

Virus

A malicious computer program or code that can copy itself and spread throughout a network, corrupting or damaging data and systems.

VPN (Virtual Private Network)

A more secure way of connecting to a company's network remotely, or using the internet over a public Wi-Fi connection.

W

WAN (Wide Area Network)

A network of devices that are connected across a wider area than a **LAN**, and allows you to connect to smaller networks.

WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network)

A wireless network that connects two or more devices, creating a **LAN**.

Worm

A type of **malware** that replicates itself to spread to other devices across a network without human activation.

Z

Zip file

A file that compresses its contents to create a smaller file that's easier to share or store.



We hope this has helped

We operate in a technical world with some jargon that can be off-putting if it's not something you are used to using.

But your business IT is there to make your life easier and more efficient. We take a lot of pride in our ability to work with our clients, helping them to understand their systems without sending their heads into a spin.

However, if you find any of our staff using words or terminology that you don't understand, let them know. They'll be happy to take the time to explain to you in a tech free way, exactly what they mean.

Please get in touch anytime to talk to us about your IT Support needs and we'll make sure it will be jargon-free.



CALL: 01252 235 235

EMAIL: sales@ntsols.com

WEBSITE: www.ntsols.com



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