

Campus IT Glossary

	Acronym	Full Name	Reference or Description
A	AAU	American Association of Universities	http://www.aau.edu/
		Abuse@ucla.edu	UCLA's mechanism for reporting any real or perceived abuses of computers or technology.
	ACD	Automatic Call Distribution	Automatic Call Distribution (ACD) software provides the capability to distribute a large number of incoming calls
	AD	Active Directory	
	AGSM	Anderson Graduate School of Management	http://www.anderson.ucla.edu/
	AIME	Association for Information Media and Equipment	http://aime.org/
	AIS	Administrative Information Systems (now called IT Services)	AIS Portal . UCLA's Administrative Information Systems department, which develops and maintains UCLA central administrative applications such as Payroll/Personnel, Student Records, Admissions, and Purchasing/Accounts Payable.
	AOL	America Online	America Online, an Internet Service Provider.
	APO	Academic Personnel Office	http://www.apo.ucla.edu/
	AP&B	Academic Planning & Budget	http://www.apb.ucla.edu/
	API	Application Programming Interface	A particular set of rules and specifications that software programs can follow to communicate with each other
	ARRA	American Recovery and Reinvestment Act	http://www.recovery.gov/About/Pages/The_Act.aspx
	ASAP	Application Systems Authorization Process	
	ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Exchange	American Standard Code for Information Exchange. ASCII files are often referred to as "text" files or "plain text" files. They contain no formatting information.
	ASTF	Applied Security Task Force	
	ASUCLA	Associated Students UCLA	http://www.asucla.ucla.edu/
	ATIP	Academic Technology Infrastructure Program	A CCC collection of proposed academic IT infrastructure projects seeking central funding
	ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Model	See Webopedia's definition of ATM.
	ATS	Academic Technology Services	http://www.ats.ucla.edu/
	AV	Audio-Visual.	Audio-Visual.
B		bandwidth	The capacity of a network or data connection to transmit data.
	B&AS	Business & Administrative Services	UCLA's Business & Administrative Services organization.

	BAR	Billing & Accounts Receivable	BAR Portal
	BBS	Bulletin Board Service.	Bulletin Board Service.
	BFB	UC Business & Finance Bulletins	http://www.ucop.edu/ucophome/policies/bfb/
	BIOS	Basic Input/Output System	See Webopedia's definition of BIOS.
		bit	<i>bi nary digi t</i> , the smallest unit of information on a machine. A single bit can hold only one of two values: 0 or 1
	BOL	Bruin OnLine	http://www.bol.ucla.edu/
		browser	An application (such as Mozilla Firefox or Microsoft Internet Explorer) that locates and displays web pages, allowing the user to interactively jump from place to place by selecting highlighted text or graphics.
		BruinCard	UCLA's enterprise-wide ID card.
		BruinTech	UCLA's communication mechanism for all issues related to technology and computing.
		byte	Abbreviation for <i>binary term</i> , a unit of storage capable of holding a single character . On almost all modern computers , a byte is equal to 8 bits
C		Cable Modem	A modem designed to operate over cable TV lines.
	CAD	Computer-aided Design	Computer-aided Design
	CALEA		
	CalREN	California Research & Education Network	http://www.cenic.org/
	CalREN-DC	CalREN-Digital California Network	http://www.cenic.org/
	CalREN-HPR	CalREN-High-Performance Research Network	http://www.cenic.org/
	CalREN-XD	CalREN-Experimental & Developmental Network	http://www.cenic.org/
	CAO	Chief Administrative Officer	
	CAP	Council on Academic Personnel	http://www.senate.ucla.edu/committee/cap/cap.htm
		Campus Directory	UCLA's campus telephone and email address directory. Maintained by CTS and updated by departmental update coordinators.
	CARN	California Archaeological Research Network	
	CBN	Campus Backbone Network	UCLA's campus-wide network infrastructure and link to the internet, maintained by CTS.
	CBT	Computer-Based Training	A self-training system for software and programming.
	CCC	Campus Computing Council	http://www.ccc.ucla.edu/

	CCLE	Common Collaborative Learning Environment	http://www.ccle.ucla.edu/
	CD-ROM	Compact Disc-Read Only Memory	A compact disc formatted for data storage. Most CD-ROMs can store 650 megabytes of data.
	CDH	Center for Digital Humanities	http://www.cdh.ucla.edu/
	CDI	Center for Digital Innovation	Center for Digital Innovation at UCLA's School of the Arts & Architecture.
	CDW	Campus Data Warehouse	http://cdw.qdb.ucla.edu/
	CENIC	Corporation for Educational Network Initiatives in California	http://www.cenic.org
	CENS	Center for Embedded Networked Sensing	http://www.cens.ucla.edu
	CFO	Chief Financial Officer	
	CGI	Common Gateway Interface	CGI is a part of a Web server that allows the functionality of a Web page to be extended by calling other programs on the server that performs actions beyond the scope of regular HTML. CGI programs can help make Web pages more interactive.
	CHR	Campus Human Resources	Campus Human Resources Portal
	CITI	Committee on IT Infrastructure	http://www.citi.oit.ucla.edu/
	CIO	Chief Information Officer	
	CLICC	College Library Instructional Computing Commons	http://www.clicc.ucla.edu/
		Client/server	A network arrangement with a server and one or more clients. Both the server and the clients are stand-alone computers. The server provides resources (such as data management) and allows clients to share information with each other. Examples of client/server applications used at UCLA include URSA (the Web-based Student Information System) and QDB (UCLA's Data Warehouse).
		Cluster Computing	Scientific and research based computing architecture offered through Academic Technology Services.
	CMS	Course Management System	A common corporate position managing enterprise-wide IT.
	CNSI	California Nanosystems Institute	http://www.cnsi.ucla.edu/
	COBOL	Common Business Oriented Language	A programming language developed in the 1960s and still used in business applications.
	COGNOS		Campus-wide, site-licensed reporting tool for use with the Campus Data Warehouse.
		Computer Labs	UCLA has many computer labs available to students, staff, & faculty.
		Computing Resources Guide (students)	A guide to help students learn about campus resources related to computers and technology.
	CORN	California Orthopedic Research Network	
	CPG	(UCOP) Communications Planning Group	A JOG/ITLC special interest group http://www.ucop.edu/irc/jog/

	CPU	Central Processing Unit	Think of the CPU, or microprocessor, as the brain of a computer system. The CPU is a chip that deciphers and initiates your commands.
	CRAB	Computational Research Advisory Board	
	CSC	Computing Support Coordinators	http://www.csc.ucla.edu/
	CSEI	Computation Science & Engineering Institute	
	CSG	Common Systems Group	http://www.csg.oit.ucla.edu/
	CSP	Campus Service Provider	
	CTS	Communications Technology Services (now called IT Services)	http://www.cts.ucla.edu/
	CWAS	Common Wireless Access Solution	
D	DACSS	Distributed Administrative Computing Security System	DACSS
	DARS	Degree Audit Reporting System	http://cis.ucla.edu/daud.htm http://www.seasoasa.ucla.edu/undergraduates/DARS
	DAT	Dossier Action Tracking	https://dat.apo.ucla.edu/
		Data Warehouse	General definition. UCLA's Data Warehouse is called the QDB.
	DAUD	Degree Audit System	http://cis.ucla.edu/daud.htm
	DB	Database.	
	DBA	Database Administrator	
	DCP	Disabilities & Computing Program	UCLA's Disabilities & Computing Program works closely with key partners on campus to help coordinate and provide computing services for students, faculty, and staff with disabilities, UCLA's Disabilities and Computing Program
	DDOS	Distributed Denial of Service	Virus Attack
	DDW	Dimensional Data Warehouse	
	DGSOM	David Geffen School of Medicine	http://dgsom.healthsciences.ucla.edu/dgsom/
	DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol. A protocol for assigning dynamic IP addresses to devices on a network. In some systems, the device's IP address can even change while it is still connected.
		dial-up service	Internet access provided by an Internet Service Provider (ISP). The user connects with the ISP using a modem connected to a telephone line. UCLA provides dial-up service for students, faculty, and staff through BruinOnLine
		digital	Using a limited, predetermined numbering system to measure or represent the flow of data. Modern computers are digital because they use the fixed binary digits 0 and 1 to represent all data.

		Digital Imaging	This is a wide field that includes images that can be stored on a computer: digital photography, scanning, and composition and manipulation of bit-mapped graphics.
	DMCA	Digital Millennium Copyright Act	http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/iclp/dmca1.htm
	DIMM	Dual Inline Memory Module	A circuit board on which RAM memory chips are mounted.
		distance learning	The integration of technology in educational courses whereby students may view and participate in lectures from various locations, or on an individual basis (using CD-ROMs, for instance). Various forms of computer-based communication (email, newsgroups, videoconferencing, and electronic forums) may be used to facilitate class discussions, faculty "office hours," and communication
	DNS	Domain Name System (or Service)	An internet service that translates domain names into IP addresses
		download	To transfer a file from a remote computer - through a network connection or modem - to the hard drive of the user's computer.
	DPI	Dots per inch	A resolution measure for printers and computer monitors.
	DSA	Departmental Security Administrator	Local departmental representative accountable for establishing central campus (AIS) logon IDs and access to applications.
	DSL	Digital Subscriber Line	DSL makes use of existing telephone wiring for high-speed connectivity. This allows DSL subscribers to access the Internet and use their telephone on the same line.
	DSP	Departmental Service Providers	
	DUC	Directory Update Coordinator	The DUC is the person for your department who is responsible for updating phone numbers, email addresses and other related information in the UCLA Campus Directory
	DVD	Digital Video Disc	A special type of CD-ROM with greater data storage capacity and access rate. Most commonly used as a medium for movies and other video data.
	DW	Data Warehouse	
E	ECC	Enterprise Computing Committee	http://www.citi.oit.ucla.edu/
	ECIP	External Community Interaction & Partnership	Institutional IT Project Plans for the Community Interaction Area of Emphasis
	ECP	Electronic Communications Policy	http://www.ucop.edu/ucophome/coordrev/policy/PP08_1805ECP.pdf
	EDB	Employee Database	Maintained by the UC Office of the President, EDB is Personnel/Payroll System's primary repository of employee information.
	EDB	Employee Database	

	EDIMI	Enterprise Directory Identity Management Infrastructure	Originally called 'Enterprise Directory'
	EHR	Electronic Health Record	http://townhall.mednet.ucla.edu/hs_news/jun2010/1006p6.html
		electronic mail	An electronic document (usually a message) sent to a person or group on the Internet. When used as a verb, "email" refers to the act of sending such a document over the Internet.
	EM	Enterprise Messaging	http://www.em.ucla.edu/
	EMS	Enterprise Messaging Service	
	ERA	Electronic Research Administration	http://www.research.ucla.edu/ocga/researchadmin.htm
		Ergonomics	The science concerned with designing safe and comfortable machines for humans. The Environmental, Health and Safety department provides ergonomic services.
	ERP	Enterprise Resource Plan	An information system that integrates all manufacturing and related applications for an entire enterprise
	ETC	Experiential Technology Center	<p>www.etc.ucla.edu</p> <p>The ETC promotes the use of new technologies for experiential research in diverse disciplines including architecture, the performing arts, classics, archaeology, foreign language studies, and education, among others. Projects at the center explore a wide range of phenomenological issues, including movement, sequencing, sonification, and visualization</p>
		Ethernet	A local area network architecture that supports a data transfer rate of 10 Mbps. Ethernet is probably the most common way in which LANs are constructed. One particular implementation of Ethernet is 10baseT. A newer implementation, 100baseT, permits a 100 Mbps data transfer rate.
		expansion card	A special purpose circuit board that can be inserted into your computer to give it additional capabilities. See for example network interface card.
F	FAQ	Frequently-Asked Questions	A common information resource on Web sites. FireWire (AKA IEEE 1394) -- A very fast external bus standard that supports data transfer rates of up to 400 Mbps (in 1394a) and 800Mbps (in 1394b). Products supporting the 1394 standard go under different names, depending on the company. Apple, which originally developed the technology, uses the trademarked name FireWire . Other companies use other names, such as i.link and Lynx, to describe their 1394 products. A single 1394 port can be used to connect up 63 external devices. In addition to its high speed, 1394 also supports isochronous data -- delivering data at a guaranteed rate. This makes it ideal for devices that need to transfer high levels of data in real-time , such as video devices.

	FAU	Full Accounting Unit	
	FEC	Faculty Executive Committee	
	FERPA	Family Education Rights and Privacy Act	http://www.ed.gov/offices/OII/fpco/ferpa/
	FCET	Faculty Committee on Educational Technology	http://www.oid.ucla.edu/edtech/fcet/
		firewall	A system, hardware or software designed to prevent unauthorized access to or from a private network.
	FOC	Functional Oversight Committee	
	FSR	Financial Systems Replacement	Financial Systems Replacement Project Portal
	FTE	Full-Time Equivalent	
	FTP	File Transfer Protocol	A standard protocol for transferring files between computers over a network
G	GB	gigabyte	Amount of computer storage equivalent to approximately 1 billion bytes or 1,000 megabytes. This measurement is often used when measuring the capacity of hard drives or other storage devices.
	GIF	Graphics Interchange Format	One of the two most commonly used formats for Web graphics. Best suited for illustrations and graphic art. See also JPEG.
	GIS	Geographic Information System	Specialized database for storing and manipulating geographic information. Academic Technology Services supports the ArcGIS software used to access this data.
	GPL	General Public License	the license that accompanies some open source software that details how the software and its accompany source code can be freely copied, distributed and modified. The most widespread use of GPL is in reference to the GNU GPL, which is commonly abbreviated simply as GPL when it is understood that the term refers to the GNU GPL. One of the basic tenets of the GPL is that anyone who acquires the material must make it available to anyone else under the same licensing agreement. The GPL does not cover activities other than the copying, distributing and modifying of the source code. A GPL is also referred to as a copyleft , in contrast to a copyright that identifies the proprietary rights of material.
		Gradebook	Faculty employ the Electronic Gradebook, so that students can access a range of new services, including online review of grades, academic progress, messages from their professors and other information that is viewable 24 hours a day over the Internet from their individual MyUCLA page.
	GSA	Graduate Student Association	http://www.gsa.asucla.ucla.edu/
	GSEIS	Graduate School of Education & Information Studies	http://www.gseis.ucla.edu/

	GUI	Graphical User Interface	The most commonly used computer interface, exemplified by Microsoft Windows and MacOS. Typical elements of a GUI are a mouse interface and a system of visual directories that look like file folders.
H		hard drive	The main device a computer uses to permanently store and retrieve information. These drives are sealed boxes typically found inside the computer. Also called a "hard disk."
	HDC	Help Desk Consortium	http://www.hdc.ucla.edu/
	HIPAA	Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act	http://www.cms.gov/HIPAAGenInfo/
		home page	The main page of a Web site that provides links to other pages on the site or related sites.
	HRAG	Human Resources Advisory Group	
	HSSEAS	Henry Samueli School of Engineering & Applied Science	http://www.engineer.ucla.edu/
	HTML	HyperText Markup Language	A standardized programming language used to create electronic documents, especially Web pages, which contain connections (links) to other related documents.
	HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol	The protocol that enables the World Wide Web.
		hypertext	A system that links text, pictures, and programs in a file so that, when selected, it automatically displays a related file. Web pages are filled with hypertext.
I	I2	Institute for Informatics	
	IAIMS	Integrated Information Management Systems	http://infoshare.ucla.edu/pages/
	IAMUCLA	Identity & Access Management at UCLA	https://spaces.ais.ucla.edu/iamucla
	IDRE	Institute for Digital Research and Education	http://www.idre.ucla.edu/
	IEI	Instructional Enhancement Initiative	http://www.registrar.ucla.edu/soc/online.htm#Anchor-Instructional-363
	IGERT	Integrated Graduate Education & Research Training	http://www.igert.org/
	IMPL	Instructional Media Production Lab	OID's resource to help faculty and students use media in instruction.
		information technology	General term used to describe technologies that help produce, manipulate, store, communicate, or disseminate information.
		infrastructure	A network of interconnected computers and communications systems. Essential elements include wiring, fiber optics, radio, video and/or cellular broadcast signals.

		Internet	A global network linking millions of computers for communications purposes. The Internet was developed in 1969 for the U.S. military and gradually grew to include educational and research institutions. In the last five years, connections to, and use of, the Internet have mushroomed, primarily due to the popularity of the Web and email.
		Internet 2	Internet 2 is a nationwide project to develop the next generation of computer network applications to facilitate the research and education missions of universities. UC Davis has joined over 180 leading universities, in partnership with industry and government, to develop and deploy the advanced network applications and technologies that will comprise Internet 2. For more information, see the Internet 2 Web site.
	IP	Internet Protocol	
	IP address	Internet Protocol address	The address of a computer on a TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol) network. IP addresses are written as four groups of up to three digits (e.g., 164.67.133.78).
	IPA	(California) Information Practices Act	SB1386 is a provision to this
	IPAM	Institute for Pure and Applied Mathematics	http://www.ipam.ucla.edu/
	IRB	Institutional Review Board	http://ohrpp.research.ucla.edu/pages/irb-descriptions
	IRCT	Incident Response Coordination Team	
	IS-3	UC Business & Finance Bulletins Information Systems – Electronic Information Security	http://www.ucop.edu/ucophome/policies/bfb/is3.pdf
	ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network	A high-speed networking infrastructure. IT
	ISIS	Integrated Security Information Service	http://www.ais.ucla.edu/tig/isis.htm
	ISP	Internet Service Provider	An organization that provides access to the Internet, usually for a fee.
	ISTIP	Information Systems Transitional Infrastructure Plan; renamed UTIPP (see UTIPP below)	http://www.ais.ucla.edu/bizinfo/utipp.html
	IT	Information Technology	
	ITAG	UC IT Architecture Group	https://spaces.ais.ucla.edu/display/ucitag/Home
	ITCC	(Deans & VCs) IT Coordinating Committee	Responsible for finalizing campus wide IT projects, operating model, and budget recommendations to the Chancellor and EVC
	ITCMTF	IT Cost Model Task Force	http://www.citi.oit.ucla.edu/
	ITFOC	Functional Oversight Committee for the IT Repositioning Initiative	

	ITGC	UC IT Guidance Committee	
	ITLC	UC Information Technology Leadership Council	http://www.ucop.edu/irc/itlc/
	ITPB	Information Technology Planning Board	http://www.itpb.ucla.edu/
	ITPS	Information Technology Policy and Security	http://www.ucop.edu/irc/itlc/itps/
	ITRL	IT Research Leadership	Institutional IT Project Plans for the Research Leadership Area of Emphasis
	ITTF	Instructional Technology Task Force	http://www.itpb.ucla.edu/task_forces/archive/
	ITTP	Information Technology and Telecommunications Policy	http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/senate/committees/ittp/
		iTunes U	iTunes U is a free service hosted by Apple that allows instructors, administrators, and affiliates to manage, distribute, and control access to educational audio and video content for students within a college or university.
	ITX	IT Centers for Scholarly Exchange	Institutional IT Project Plans for the Scholarly Interaction Area of Emphasis
J	JOG	(UCOP) Joint Operations Group (see ITLC)	http://www.ais.ucla.edu/jog/ http://www.ucop.edu/irc/jog/
	JPEG	Joint Photographic Experts Group	Together with GIF, JPEG (or JPG) is one of the two commonly used image formats on the Web. JPEG format is best suited to photographic images.
K	KB	kilobyte	An amount of storage equivalent to 1,024 bytes, or about 1,000 characters of information
	Kbps	Kilobits per second	A measure of data transmission speed.
		Kerberos password	A highly encrypted code that protects confidential or secure information from being accessed by unauthorized users
	KPMG	KPMG Consulting	An IT service provider
	KST	KST Data	UCLA supplier alliance agreement for computer products & services http://www.kstdata.com/
L	LAN	Local Area Network	A computer network that spans a relatively small area
		laser printer	A type of printer that utilizes a laser beam to produce an image on a drum. Laser printers produce very high-quality print and are very adept at printing graphics. Because laser printers are nonimpact printers, they are much quieter than dot-matrix printers. They are also relatively fast, printing from about 4 to 20 pages of text per minute (ppm).

	LCD	Liquid Crystal Display	A type of display used especially in small portable electronic devices (digital watches & clocks, cell phones, PDAs, etc.)
	LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol	A set of protocols
	LEAD	Longitudinal Electronic Academic Database	
		link	On the Web, a connection that, when selected (or clicked on), will take users to another Web page. A link can be in the form of text (usually appearing as underlined blue text) or images which are coded to act as links. Links are also referred to as "hyperlinks."
		Linux	Linux is an open-source operating system derived from the Unix operating system. It is used most commonly to run servers.
		listserv (AKA email lists)	An email list server. A computer program that maintains lists of email addresses. Bruin Online manages the UCLA listserv service, known as Mailman.
		login	The process by which a user enters an account name and password to access a time-sharing computer.
		LoginID	A two- to eight-character name that a user gives to his/her computing account. The LoginID is also known as login name, account name, usercode, or username.
M		machine language	The language that computers can "understand," machine language is entirely numerical. Programs written by human beings must be translated by a computer into machine language before they can be used.
		Magneto-Optical (MO) Drive	A type of disk drive that combines magnetic disk technologies with CD-ROM technologies. Like floppy disks, they are removable; however, they are faster than floppies and can store more than 200 megabytes.
		Mailman	UCLA's campus wide system for managing email lists (previously call listservs).
		mainframe	A very large computer capable of supporting hundreds, or even thousands, of users simultaneously. In the hierarchy that starts with a simple microprocessor (in watches, for example) at the bottom and moves to supercomputers at the top, mainframes are just below supercomputers.
	MAPS	Mail Abuse Prevention System	
	MB	Megabyte	A measurement of computer storage that equals 1,048,576 bytes. Bytes are typically represented in computer terminology by an upper case "B." Colloquially referred to as a "meg."
	MBPS	Megabits (i.e., one million bits) per second	A measure of data transmission speed.

	MCCA	Microsoft Consolidated Campus Agreement	http://www.softwarecentral.ucla.edu/product_list.htm#MCCA
	MCCS	Microsoft Consolidated Campus Agreement	http://www.ats.ucla.edu/software/agreements/microsoft/MS_MCCA.htm
	MDDS	Mail, Document, & Distribution Services	http://www.maildoc.ucla.edu/
	MHz	Megahertz	Megahertz, or one million cycles per second. A measure of the speed of a microprocessor (sometimes referred to
	MIME type	Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions type	Data specification which allows non-ASCII files to be sent over the Internet. Email programs (such as Eudora) and Web browsers are configured to interpret a variety of standard MIME types so they can transmit and receive graphics, audio, video, and formatted text files.
		modem	A communications device that enables a computer to transmit information over a standard telephone line, and the most common way for people to connect to the Internet. There are two modems involved in making a connection: one that connects the user's computer to the phone jack and, at the other end of the line, the modem that communicates with a networked computer.
		modem pool	Bruin OnLine provides modem dial-up access to the campus network through three banks (or pools) of 56Kbps modems. Access through all modem services requires a valid university LoginID and password. When a modem dials up the network, it is automatically switched to one of the available modems in that modem pool.
		Moodle	Open source course management and collaboration software
	MP3		A digital audio format providing near-CD quality sound with relatively small file sizes.
	MPAA	Motion Picture Association of America	http://www.mpa.org/
	MPEG	Motion Picture Experts Group	Refers to a multimedia graphics format.
	MRE	Managed Reporting Environment	Tools for analysis and reporting; part of the Data Warehouse
	MRI	Major Research Instrumentation (for Computational Facilities)	
	MS	Microsoft	http://www.microsoft.com
		multimedia	The combination of audio, video, animation, and graphics. Multimedia software presents information in all these contexts. Multimedia computers are required to run these types of programs.
		my.ucla	MyUCLA is an academic web portal created for students, staff and faculty at UCLA. It offers a secure, personalized gateway to a variety of online information and services across the campus.
N	NAI	Network Associates, Inc.	Distributes McAfee anti-virus software
	NAM	Network Access Module	A special jack into which a printer or computer is plugged to connect to a network.

	NAT	Network Address Translation	An internet standard that enables a LAN to use one set of IP addresses for internal traffic and a second set of addresses for external traffic
	NBA	New Business Architecture	
	NC	Network Coordinator	
		netiquette	Short for "Internet etiquette," netiquette refers to standards of courtesy in electronic communications.
		network	A set of conjoined computers that can share storage devices, peripherals, and applications. Networks may be connected directly by cable connection, or indirectly by telephone lines or satellites, and can be part of a small-office system or global web of numerous other networks.
	NIC	network interface card	An expansion card that allows the computer to connect with a network.
		newsgroup	A virtual forum focusing on a specific subject. The collected email entries (known as news articles) can be perused by all Internet users. On this campus, many newsgroups allow people to discuss academic and recreational interests.
	NGI	(CENIC's) Next Generation Internet	http://www.cenic.org
	NGN	Next Generation Network	
	NIH	National Institute of Health	http://nih.gov/
	NOC	Network Operations Center	
	NPACI	National Partnership for Advanced Computing Infrastructure	A national collaborative organization
	NSF	National Science Foundation	http://www.nsf.gov/
	NTTF	National Telecommunications Task Force	NTTF is the driving force behind Internet 2.
O	OASIS		The operating system used to support central administrative user applications by Administrative Information Systems.
	OCH	On-Campus Housing	Housing Portal
	OCR	Optical Character Recognition	Refers to both the process of scanning text from a printed page into a digital text file and to the type of software which carries this process out.
	ODS	Operational Data Store	Near-real-time copy of transaction data, part of Data Warehouse
	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development	http://www.oecd.org
	OID	Office of Instructional Development	http://www.oid.ucla.edu/
	OIT	Office of Information Technology	http://www.oit.ucla.edu/
	OKI	Open Knowledge Initiative	

		open access lab	A campus computer room that is available for students to use at any time during normal operating hours. A campus computing account is required to use the open access computer rooms.
		open source	Computer programs or operating systems for which the source code is publicly available are referred to as open-source software. Inherent in the open source philosophy is the freedom of a distributed community of programmers to modify and improve the code. The most widely known example of open-source software is the Linux operating system.
	OPRS	Office of the Protection of Research Subjects	http://www.oprs.ucla.edu/
	ORA	Office of Research Administration	http://www.research.ucla.edu/ora/
	ORL	Office of Residential Life	http://www.orl.ucla.edu/
	OS	Operating System	The software on your computer that controls the basic operation of the machine. The operating system performs such tasks as recognizing keyboard input, sending output to the monitor, keeping track of files and directories on the disk, and controlling other connected devices such as disk drives and printers.
	OTS	Off The Shelf	Software that is purchased "off the shelf" and ready for immediate use
P	P2P	Peer-to-Peer	A type of network in which each workstation has equivalent capabilities and responsibilities
	PAB	Privacy Advisory Board	http://privacyboard.ucla.edu/
	PAN	Post-Authorization Notification System	
	PCD	Project Control Document	
	PCI	Payment Card Industry	
	PCS	Personal Communications Services	Term describing a series of second-generation wireless technologies. PCS technologies all share the characteristics of being completely digital and operating at the 1900 MHz frequency range.
	PDA	Personal Digital Assistant	Generic term for handheld devices such as Palm Pilots that are commonly used to store address and calendar information. Newer models include networking features.
	PDF	Portable Document Format	Refers to a file format in which formatted documents can be transferred over the Internet. PDF files are readable with Adobe Acrobat Reader, an application which can be downloaded from the Adobe Web site at no charge.
	PDP	Professional Development Program	http://map.ais.ucla.edu/go/1002311
	PII	Personal Identifiable Information	

		platform	A combination of hardware and system software forming the basis for a computer system. Examples include Macintosh, PC, NT, and UNIX. The term "cross-platform" refers to programs and formats that can be used on more than one platform.
		podcasts, podcasting	podcasts are like as a radio show delivered to your computer, although they can contain audio & video
	POP	Post Office Protocol	POP is a way of retrieving email from an email server (called a POP server), such as the UC Davis email servers where your email messages are stored before you pick them up. See more information about POP servers.
	POSSSE	Policy Committee on Sales and Service Activities and Service Enterprises	
	POTS	Plain Old Telephone Service	Refers to the standard telephone service that most homes use
	PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol	A method of connecting a computer to the Internet.
	PPS	Payroll Personnel System	Payroll Services Portal
		protocol	A set of formal rules and procedures which your computer must support in order to communicate with other computers on a network or through the Internet.
Q	QDB	Query Database	http://www.qdb.ucla.edu/
	QOS	Quality of Service	
R	RAAG	Resource Allocation Advisory Group	
	RAM	Random Access Memory	RAM is commonly considered synonymous with main memory (i.e., the memory available to programs in use on a computer), but this is a simplification of the actual meaning. Physically, RAM consists of memory chips or chip modules (e.g., SIMMs or DIMMs) which attach to the computer's logic board. Memory modules can continue to be added as long as open slots are available on the logic board.
	RATS	Research Application Tracking System	http://rats.research.ucla.edu/
		remote access	A service which makes it possible to connect to a network such as the campus network or the Internet from a distant location (such as your home or your favorite vacation spot).
		ResNet	A data and video network available to most UCLA Student Housing residents.
	RFI/RFP	Request for Information/Request for Proposal	
	RFID	Radio Frequency Identification	

	RFQ	Request for Quotation.	
	RIAA	Recording Industry Association of American	http://www.riaa.org
	RMP	UC Business & Finance Bulletins – Records Management & Privacy	http://www.ucop.edu/ucophome/policies/bfb/bfbrmp.html
	ROM	Read-only Memory	Refers to computer memory in which data or programs have been permanently encoded and which can be accessed but not altered. For example, a CD-ROM is a compact disc onto which digital information has been "burned", and the contents of most CD-ROM disc cannot be altered without special equipment.
	RSC	Restructuring Steering Committee	http://evc.ucla.edu/restructuring-steering-committee
	RTC	Residential Technology Center	http://www.resnet.ucla.edu/
	RTF	Rich Text Format	A document format which allows documents to retain their formatting when transferred between platforms and over the Internet.
S	SAKAI	Synchronized Architecture of Knowledge Acquisition Infrastructure	http://www.sakaiproject.org
	SAN	Storage Area Network	
		scanner	A device that can read text or illustrations printed on paper and translate the information into a form the computer can use. A scanner works by "digitizing" an image and placing it on the computer as a file.
	SCSI	Small Computer System Interface	An interface standard for connecting peripheral devices to computers. Hardware components for implementing a SCSI interface include connector ports on computers and cables for connecting peripheral devices to the computer. SCSI is gradually being supplanted by the newer USB standard.
	SEPP	SAKAI Educational Partners Program	http://www.sakaiproject.org
		server	The control computer on a local-area network (LAN). The server controls software, access to printers, and other parts or functions of the network. The server is usually connected to workstations that share the main system's resources.
	SGML	Standard Generalized Markup Language	A set of standards for document markup tags. SGML rules formed the basis for HTML.
	ShaRSC	Shared Research Computing Services	http://srcs.ucop.edu/index.php
	SIMM	Single Inline Memory Module	A circuit board on which RAM memory chips are mounted.

		site license	A license that gives permission to use a software package on more than one system. Site licenses are a means of providing a bulk rate to companies and schools that want to use software on many computers. UCLA has been able to negotiate special pricing for many applications that are used widely on campus
	SLA	Service Level Agreement.	
	SLIP	Serial Line Internet Protocol	As with PPP, SLIP is a method to connect computers to the Internet, but it is older and less reliable than PPP.
	SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol	A protocol for transferring email messages from one server to another.
		software	Sets of instructions or data that tell a computer what to do. Software is often divided into two categories: system software, which includes the operating system (e.g., Windows 95, MacOS) and all utilities that enable the computer to function; and applications software, which includes programs that perform specific tasks (e.g., word processors, spreadsheets, and databases).
		Software Central	ATS's Software Central provides information about software available to UCLA at educational or volume discounts and works with the UCLA Purchasing Department to negotiate and implement volume software license agreements.
	SOM	School of Medicine	http://www.medctr.ucla.edu/
		source code	Computer programs or operating systems are originally written by a human being in a programming language. This is called the source code of the software. To be actually used by a computer, the program has to be translated by the computer from the source code into the machine language that the computer understands and can execute. This translation process is referred to as compiling.
		spam	Unsolicited bulk email, usually advertising, on the Internet or Usenet newsgroup postings sent to large numbers of people. It is considered inappropriate to send such mail. See the UC Davis site on email spam.
	SPARC	Scalable Processor Architecture	A proprietary technology for computer workstations developed by Sun Microsystems.
		spyware, also adware	malware (malicious software) that captures information and returns it to the source.
	SR1/SR2	Student Records 1/ Student Records 2	
	SRDB	Student Records Database	http://www.registrar.ucla.edu/facultystaff/srdb.htm
	SRS	Student Records System	Student Records System Portal
	SSC	Social Sciences Computing	http://computing.sscnet.ucla.edu/
	SSID	Service Set Identifier	Also referred to as a "network name" because it is a name that identifies a wireless network

	SSL	Secure Sockets Layer	A protocol allowing secure transmission of confidential material via the Internet.
	STC	Student Technology Center	
	SWC	Software Central	http://www.softwarecentral.ucla.edu/
T		T1 line	A dedicated digital communications connection supporting data rates of 1.544Mbits per second. A T1 line actually consists of 24 individual channels, each of which supports 64Kbits per second. Each channel can carry voice or data traffic.
	TCO	Total Cost of Ownership	A measure of the value of a product which factors in maintenance expenses as well as purchase price.
	TCP	Transmission Control Protocol	Together with Internet Protocol (IP), TCP is one of the core protocols underlying the Internet. The two protocols are usually referred to as a group, by the term "TCP/IP." TCP enables two computers to establish a connection and exchange information. TCP guarantees delivery of data and also guarantees that information packets will be delivered in the same order in which they were sent.
		telecommute	To work at home or some other location remote from one's place of employment, making use of a computer, telephone, fax, and/or modem to receive job assignments and send in completed work.
		telnet	terminal emulation program for TCP/IP networks such as the Internet. The Telnet program runs on your computer and connects your PC to a server on the network. You can then enter commands through the Telnet program and they will be executed as if you were entering them directly on the server console. This enables you to control the server and communicate with other servers on the network. To start a Telnet session, you must log in to a server by entering a valid username and password. Telnet is a common way to remotely control administer servers.
	TFT	School of Theater, Film & Television	http://www.tft.ucla.edu/
	TIER	Technology Infrastructure for Education and Research	http://www.oit.ucla.edu/tier/
	TIF	Technology Infrastructure Fee	http://map.ais.ucla.edu/go/1002858
	TIFF	Tagged Image File Format	A widely-supported bitmap image format most often used in print publications.
	TLRS	Teaching, Learning & Research for Students	Institutional IT Project Plans for the Student Integration Area of Emphasis
	TRC	Technology Resource Center	Microsoft reseller for MCCA
U	UARS	Undergraduate Admissions & Relations with Schools	http://www.admissions.ucla.edu/
	UCCSC	University of California Computing Services Conference	

		UCLA logon ID	The logon ID for all campus staff, students, and faculty that will be incorporated in IAM UCLA and single sign-on.
		UCLA on iTunesU	UCLA section on iTunesU, featuring campus-developed podcasts
	UCOIPP	UC Online Instruction Pilot	http://groups.ischool.berkeley.edu/onlineeducation/
	UCOL	University Committee on Library	http://www.universityofcalifornia.edu/senate/committees/ucol/
	UNEX	UCLA Extension	https://www.uclaextension.edu/r/default.aspx
		Unix	A computer operating system developed in the early 1970s. Unix (pronounced "YOU-nicks") is widely used in high-end workstations and servers. Many variants of Unix have been developed, including Sun Solaris, Free BSD, and Linux.
	UPN	Uniform Public Network	A single publicly advertised unified network
	UPS	Uninterruptable Power Supply	A power supply device that you can plug your computer into. Includes a battery to keep your computer running in the event of a power outage. A UPS can usually keep your computer up for several minutes after a power outage, enabling you to save files and shut the computer down safely.
	URL	Uniform Resource Locator	Technical term for a Web address.
	URSA	University Records System Access	https://www.ursa.ucla.edu/
	USAC	Undergraduate Student Association Council	http://students.asucla.ucla.edu/
	USB	Universal Serial Bus	An interface standard for connecting peripheral devices to computers. Hardware components for implementing a USB interface include connector ports on computers and cables for connecting peripheral devices to the computer. The USB standard supports data transfer rates of 12 Mbps. A single USB port can be used to connect up to 127 peripheral devices. USB is gradually replacing SCSI as the dominant peripheral interface standard.
	UTIPP	University Technology Infrastructure & Productivity Plan (formerly called ISTIP)	Institutional IT Project Plans for the Increased Productivity Area of Emphasis
V	VDI	Virtual Desktop Infrastructure/Interface	The server computing model enabling desktop virtualization
		videoconference	A discussion made possible by electronic communications between two or more people in different locations. Participants view each other on screens; real-time sound and video is transmitted between locations via the network. (See OID for information.)
		virus	A program designed to replicate itself and spread to other computers. Some viruses additionally are designed to damage data or halt operations on a system. Viruses can spread through diskettes, CD-ROMs, email attachments, and the Internet. (See the Quick Tip on viruses at http://xbase.ucdavis.edu/itx/article.cfm?art=307.)

	VLAN	Virtual Local Area Network	A network of computers that behave as if they are connected to the same wire even though they may actually be physically located on different segments of a Local Area Network
	VoIP	Voice over IP	A category of hardware and software that enables people to use the internet as the transmission
	VPN	Virtual Private Network	http://www.bol.ucla.edu/services/vpn/
	VR	Virtual Reality	
	VRAM	Video RAM	A specialized RAM for use in digital video equipment.
	VRML	Virtual Reality Markup Language	Allows display of 3-dimensional imagery on the Web.
W	WAN	Wide-Area Network	A system of LANs connected via telephone lines and radio waves
	WASC	Western Association of Schools and Colleges	http://www.wascweb.org/
		Web browser	See Browser.
		Web casts	Web-based audio- and video-casting can be used for a variety of instructional and informational purposes on campus.
		Web page (or Web document)	A document, usually written in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML), which can be accessed on the Internet. Web pages can contain information, graphics, and hyperlinks to other Web pages and files.
		Web server	A combination of computer hardware and special software used to store Web pages.
		Web site	A collection of Web pages. Provides information such as text, graphics, and audio files to users as well as connections ("hypertext links," "hyperlinks," or just "links") to other Web sites on the Internet. This online guide, for instance, is a Web site.
	WFG	Wireless Faculty WorkGroup	
		Wireless	Any computer network where there is no physical wired connection between sender and receiver, but rather the network is connected by radio waves and/or microwaves to maintain communications.
	WLAN	Wireless Local-Area Network	A type of local-area network that uses high-frequency radio waves rather than wires to communicate between devices

	WORM		A program that propagates itself over a network, reproducing itself as it goes. Compare virus. Nowadays the term has negative connotations, as it is assumed that only crackers write worms. Perhaps the best-known example was Robert T. Morris's Great Worm of 1988, a 'benign' one that got out of control and hogged hundreds of Suns and VAXen across the U.S. See also cracker, RTM, Trojan horse, ice. Source: The Jargon File
	WWW	World Wide Web	A graphical interface for the Internet, composed of Internet servers that provide access to documents that in turn provide hyperlinks to other documents, multimedia files, and sites.
	WYSIWYG	What You See Is What You Get (pronounced "whizzywig")	Characteristic of a program or application which displays formatted material on the screen so that it looks the same as it will appear when printed out.
X	XML	Extensible Markup Language.	Like HTML, XML is a markup language, but unlike HTML, it is not limited to Web documents. Another difference is the markup tags in HTML define how the elements thus tagged are displayed, whereas the tags in XML define the data contained in the tagged elements. XML is expected to eventually bring about great changes in the delivery of information on the Web.
Y			
Z		Zip disk	A high-capacity floppy disk developed by Iomega Corporation. Zip disks are slightly larger than conventional floppies and can hold either 100 MB or 250 MB of data.