

Computer Science Dictionary

Tier 3 Words

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Computer system	An organization of hardware and software designed to accomplish a data processing function.	
Password	A safeguard for access to a computer or computer program.	
Download	To transfer a file from the Internet or other computer to your own computer.	
Folders	A means for organizing files into manageable groups.	
HMTL	Hypertext Markup Language, a language used to create web pages.	
Internet	A vast network of computers all connected together. A computer network consisting of a worldwide network of computer networks that use the TCP/IP network protocols to facilitate data transmission and exchange.	
ISP (Internet Service Provider)	Company that offers Internet connections at monthly rates depending on the kind and amount of access needed.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Microsoft Office	Group of software programs designed to help you create documents, collaborate with co-workers, and track and analyze information.	
Remote desktop	Ability to connect to a computer, over a network, as though you were physically present at the keyboard.	
Scam	An attempt to trick someone, usually with the intention of stealing money or private information.	
Trustworthy	Able to be relied on as honest or truthful.	
Virus	A piece of code or a program that is designed to corrupt or break your device. Some viruses are capable of copying itself and typically has a detrimental effect, such as corrupting the system or destroying data.	
VLE	Virtual Learning Environment.	
Webpage	Each electronic document on the web; can contain text, graphics, audio, and video.	
World Wide Web	The service that allows computer users to easily access and share information on the Internet in the form of text, graphics, video, apps, and animation.	
Google	An internet search engine.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Quizlet	A tool for reviewing terms and their definitions.	
Cyberbullying	Repeatedly embarrassing, harassing or hurting someone by using Internet applications and technologies such as instant messaging (IM), social networking sites, and cell phones.	
Grooming	The process used by predators to gain the trust of victims and to build false relationships. the use of the internet to create an illegal relationship with someone. Groomers may act like your friend, but really want something else from you besides friendship.	
Trolling	Using posts or comments to abuse or intimidate someone online.	
Sexting	Sharing indecent images of yourself or others.	
Illegal activity	Using technology to create gangs, hack websites or steal someone's information, or use them for something illegal.	
Phishing	Fake websites or mails made to look like the original, so people enter personal information which can then be stolen or used against them. a technique to gain personal information for the purpose of identity theft, usually by means of fraudulent e-mail.	
Publicity	Information being visible to the wider world/audience.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Peer-on-peer abuse	Abuse, whether it is verbal, emotional, online or physical is still abuse. Peer on Peer abuse occurs within groups of friends and may be as a result of peer pressure to react a particular way, to show 'support' for a side, or as a form of bullying.	
Upload	To transfer an image, document, or file, from your computer to a website or another computer system online.	
Micro:bit	A small computer on a circuit board provided by the BBC for students to learn programming.	
Makecode	The program which is used to write programs for micro:bits.	
Temperature sensor	Allows the micro:bit to detect the current temperature of the device, in degrees and Celsius.	
Compass	Detects the earth's magnetic field, allowing you to detect which direction the micro:bit is facing. The compass has to be calibrated before it can be used.	
Radio	Allows micro:bits to communicate wirelessly to other micro:bits.	
Bluetooth	Allows the micro:bit to control phones and tablets over Bluetooth.	
Buttons (A+B)	Two of these are on the front of the micro:bit, labelled A and B, allowing for user input.	
LED	Light Emitting Diode.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
While True: conditional loop	A repeating piece of code that continues until a "condition" is met.	
IF statement	Asking a question with a conditional response (e.g. "if random_number is =1).	
Random number	A number generated by the micro:bit program.	
Show string	outputting text to the micro:bit.	
Integer	Whole number, positive or negative, and zero.	
Accelerator	Measures acceleration of the micro:bit.	
Hex code	The compiled program code ready to drop onto the micro:bit.	
ELSE IF	Adding a second question into an IF statement.	
Computational thinking	The thought processes involved in formulating a problem and expressing its solution in such a way that a computer—human or machine—can effectively carry out.	
Pattern recognition	Finding similarities and patterns in order to solve complex problems more efficiently.	
Analysis	Detailed examination of the elements or structure of a computing problem.	
Decomposition	The breaking down of a system into smaller parts that are easier to understand, program and maintain. "Chunking."	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Abstraction	The process of separating and filtering out ideas and specific details that are not needed in order to concentrate on those that are needed.	
Algorithm	A sequence of logical instructions for carrying out a task or solving a problem. In computing, algorithms are needed to design computer programs.	
Program	Sequences of instructions for a computer.	
Programming	The process of writing computer software.	
Flow diagram	A visual way of representing an algorithm.	
Pseudocode	An informal high-level description of an algorithm. It uses the structural conventions of a normal programming language, but is intended for human reading rather than machine reading.	
Sequence	A particular order in which related events, movements, or things follow each other.	
Selection	An indication of choices, decisions, or options in a program. A generic term for a type of programming statement (usually an if-statement) that uses a Boolean condition to determine, or select, whether or not to run a certain block of statements.	
Iteration	Repetition.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Application	A software program that runs on the computer.	
Component	A part of a computer.	
CPU (Central Processing Unit)	The internal operating unit or "brain" of a computer.	
Embedded	Included as part of something else within a computer.	
Hard Drive (HDD)	This is a storage device for digital data where data can be retrieved easily.	
Hardware	The machines, wiring, and other physical components of a computer. Monitor, sound card, printer, speakers and motherboard are all examples.	
Input	Data that is entered into the computer system via an input or storage device. Or a device that attaches to a computer to provide it information or an instruction.	
Peripheral	Anything that plugs into a computer externally to provide additional functionality to the computer.	
Mouse	A hand-operated electronic device that controls the coordinates of a cursor on your computer screen as you move it around on a pad.	
Optical	Related to the sense of sight; visual.	
Output	The result of processing information within a computer. What comes out at the end.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Process	What happens inside the computer for each instruction provided. Calculations are performed.	
RAM	Random Access Memory.	
ROM	Read Only Memory.	
Software	A program or instructions that give directions to the computer.	
Monitor	Display consisting of a device that takes signals from a computer and displays them on a screen. Used to provide visual output from a computer. They use CRT and LCD technology.	
Memory	How a computer manages to process multiple instructions at once. Information is temporarily stored to allow access to information being processed.	
Volatile	Not stored in the computer when the power is turned off.	
Cache memory	A type of memory used to temporarily store frequently used data or programs for quick access; similar to RAM but faster.	
Hertz	Unit of frequency. The measurement of the speed with which instructions are processed per second. The number of instructions per second that a computer can process, equal to one cycle per second.	
Gigabyte	1 billion bytes.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Megabyte	1 million bytes.	
Nibble	4 bits.	
Supercomputer	Largest and fastest computers, capable of storing and processing tremendous volumes of data.	
Personal computer	A computer designed for use by one person at a time.	
Portable computer	Designed to allow the user to use the computer on the move e.g. laptop notebook Netbook.	
Artificial intelligence (AI)	A field of computer science that attempts to simulate human thinking, the focus of which is to create machines capable of performing activities that require intelligence when they are done by people.	
Google Classroom	A central hub from which teachers can build lessons, hand out assignments, and communicate with students. An online tool developed by Google for schools that aims to simplify creating, sharing and marking work assignments in a paperless way.	
Computer hardware		
E-safety	User awareness of online safety - e.g. not divulging personal information to strangers, awareness of cyber-bullying, not arranging to meet online buddies.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Search engine	A software program you can use to find Web sites, Web pages, and Internet files on the World Wide Web.	
Networking and communication		
World Wide Web (WWW)	Part of the internet that contains websites and web pages.	
Web browser	A piece of software used to view information on the World Wide Web.	
Website	A series of pages located on the world wide web. They are often interlinked and written in a programming language called HTML, and frequently contain text and images.	
Web server	A machine located on the internet that holds website pages.	
HTTP	Stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol. Messages are sent between a browser and a website in plain text and can be read and understood by other devices.	
HTTPS	Stands for Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure. This encrypts messages between a browser and the website so the messages cannot be understood by other devices.	
Tim Berners-Lee	Inventor of the World Wide Web.	
Internet services	Describes a number of activities that are provided over the internet, including VoIP, email, and the WWW.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
VoIP	Voice over Internet protocol - Allows voice data to be sent over the internet.	
Spam	Emails that are unwanted.	
IoT (Internet of Things)	Continuing development of the Internet that allows everyday objects embedded with electronic devices to send and receive data over the Internet.	
Protocol	A set of rules that determine how devices can exchange or transmit data to each other or other devices.	
Active cell	The cell you are currently working in.	
Autofill	Automatically replicates data and formulae into cells.	
Autosum	A function that automatically adds the values in a range of cells.	
Cell	A box made where a row and a column meet. Identified by the column letter and row number, for example B22, C54, D39.	
Chart	A graphical way to show data.	
Column	Vertical sections of the spreadsheet, table or worksheet, identified by letters in a spreadsheet or formed of vertically stacked cells in a table or worksheet.	
Formula	Equation that performs a calculation on values currently on a worksheet.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Function	A built-in formula that makes it easy for you to perform common calculations, for example =SUM, =AVERAGE, =MAX.	
Range	A group of cells on a worksheet identified by two different cell references with a colon in between them. The cell in the upper left corner and the cell in the lower right corner, separated by a colon. For example, A1:B20, J5:M32.	
Relative cell reference	Cell reference that adjusts automatically when moved or copied.	
Spreadsheet	A grid of rows and columns containing numbers, text, and formulas. Often used to solve number-based problems.	
Workbook	A file made up of related worksheets.	
Worksheet	The workspace made up of columns and rows where you enter data.	
Wrap text	Displays the text on more than one line when the cell is not wide enough.	
Google Sheets	An app which allows you to create tables, store data, create graphs, similar to Microsoft Excel.	
Dropdown list	A list that expands downward(drops down) with additional options when a particular menu item is selected.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Insert image	In-cell : easier fit: format, arrange and align, snap to grid.	
Border	A line around the edges of a cell.	
Fill	A color that fills a shape or a table cell, appearing behind the data.	
Merge	To combine multiple cells into one cell.	
Blog	Short for weblog. a journal or newsletter that is updated frequently and published online.	
Vlog	Video blog.	
Subscribe	Arrange to receive something regularly.	
Followers	People who subscribe to a blog or website.	
Influencers	People whose blogs or vlogs have a large following online.	
Internet activism	The use of social media or other internet platforms for social or political activism.	
Tag	A tag is a keyword, term or description that is assigned to a piece of information.	
Troll	An annoying individual who posts irrelevant or controversial comments online that may anger fellow users and disrupt a discussion.	
Go viral	Becoming very popular online in a short amount of time.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Font	A set of characters that have the same design.	
Font style	The type of character format that determines the look or artistic style of the characters.	
Alignment	How the edges of a line, paragraph, object, or table are positioned horizontally and vertically between the margins or on a page, or within the cells of a table.	
URL	A location or address identifying where documents can be found on the Internet; a web address.	
Word processor	A software application used for creating and manipulating text-based documents.	
Presentation software	Programs used to create graphic presentations with visual aids, handouts, slides, etc; or for creating text with graphics, audio, and/or video.	
Spreadsheet software	A computer program that allows you to insert numbers and formulas to compute amounts in a table format using columns and rows.	
Formatting	The way text appears, for example: bold, underline, all caps, with colour.	
Purpose	The goal the speaker wants to achieve in a speech or piece of writing.	
Influence	Having an effect or impact on the actions, behavior, opinions, etc., of another or others.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Credibility	Believability or trustworthiness.	
Bulleted list	Series of paragraphs, each beginning with a bullet character.	
Icon	An image representing a particular action to be performed when selected.	
Menu	A list of options or choices usually found at the top of the screen.	
Copyright	A document granting exclusive right to publish and sell literary or musical or artistic work.	
Plagiarism	The practice of taking someone else's work or ideas and passing them off as one's own.	
Italic	A text style that makes text slanted.	
Spell check	A feature used to automatically locate and correct spelling errors.	
Citation	A written reference to a specific work (book, article, dissertation, report, musical composition, etc.) by a particular author or creator which identifies the document in which the work may be found.	
Paraphrase	Express the meaning of (the writer or speaker or something written or spoken) using different words, especially to achieve greater clarity.	
Appropriate	Suitable.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Credible	Capable of being believed.	
Bit	A shortened form of "Binary Digit". A bit is the single unit of information in a computer, typically represented as a 0 or 1.	
Overflow error	Error from attempting to represent a number that is too large.	
Round-off error	Error from attempting to represent a number that is too precise. The value is rounded.	
Analog data	Data with values that change continuously, or smoothly, over time. Some examples of analog data include music, colors of a painting, or position of a sprinter during a race.	
Digital data	Data that changes discreetly through a finite set of possible values.	
Sampling	A process for creating digital representation of analog data by measuring the analog data at regular intervals called samples.	
Lossless compression	A process for reducing the number of bits needed to represent something without losing any information. This process is reversible.	
Lossy compression	A process for reducing the number of bits needed to represent something in which some information is lost or thrown away. This process is not reversible.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Intellectual property	A work or invention that is the result of creativity, such as a manuscript or a design, to which one has rights and for which one may apply for a patent, copyright, trademark, etc.	
Creative Commons	A collection of public copyright licenses that enable the free distribution of an otherwise copyrighted work, used when an author wants to give people the right to share, use, and build upon a work that they have created. A kind of copyright that makes it easier for people to copy, share, and build on your creative work, as long as they give you credit for it.	
LAN (Local Area Network)	A connection of two or more computers in close proximity.	
Ethernet	The type of connection used in a wired LAN.	
WAN (Wide Area Network)	A network that spans a long distance and connects two or more LANs.	
PAN (Personal Area Network)	A small network consisting of personal devices at close range; the devices can include cell phones, PDAs, and notebook computers.	
MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)	A network that is larger than a LAN, typically connecting clients and servers from multiple buildings, but within a limited geographic area. For example, could connect multiple city government buildings around a city's center.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
WMN (Wireless Mesh Network)	All devices connect together.	
The Cloud	A network of remote computers used to provide a range of information and digital services.	
Network Topologies	Star and Mesh are the most common, but it is possible to arrange the network in a Bus or Ring as well.	
Examples of a LAN	Connecting your laptop to the same network as your mobile device.	
Bus topology	In the bus network topology, every node is connected in series along a linear path. This arrangement is found today primarily in cable broadband distribution networks.	
Star topology	In this configuration, every node connects to a central network device, like a hub, switch, or computer. The central network device acts as a server and the peripheral devices act as clients.	
Ring topology	A network configuration in which device connections create a circular data path. Each networked device is connected to two others like points on a circle.	
Mesh topology	A network setup where each computer and network device is interconnected with one another, allowing for most transmissions to be distributed even if one of the connections go down.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Hybrid topology	Any topology that exhibits the characteristics of more than one standard network topology.	
Audacity	Free sound editing software.	
Mono	A single voice.	
Stereo	A Channel with 2 tracks.	
Record	Red button.	
Play	Green button.	
To delete	Highlight w/Select tool, use delete key on keyboard.	
Effects > Change Speed	How to "slow" down a track.	
Effects > Change Pitch	Way to change the "Voice".	
iBeam	Selection tool	
Time shift tool	Tool to use to slide a track down to another position.	
Effects > Fade In	Where to go to Add a transition at the beginning of the podcast.	
Effects > Fade Out	Where to go to add a transition at the End of the podcast.	
Effects > Amplify	How can we make a selection LOUDER.	
Import audio	How to add files.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Freesound.com	Website for FREE music that is in the "public domain", where you only need to give credit.	
AUP	Proprietary file format used only in Audacity.	
Audio	Sound or audible waves that can be recorded or reproduced.	
Analog signals	Are continuously various continuously various continuous wave forms used to represent such things as sounds.	
Digital signals	Represent information with a sequence of 0s and 1s. As 0 represents a low voltage, and a 1 represents a high voltage.	
Byte	A sequence of 8 bits. Used to measure computer memory and storage.	
Compiler	A program that translates instructions written in a high-level language into the equivalent machine language.	
Loader	A program that loads an executable program into main memory.	
Problems	Analyze and outline the problem and its solution requirements, and design an algorithm to solve the problem.	
Arithmetic expressions	(Such as length + width) are evaluated according to rules of arithmetic operations.	
Syntax	Tell you which statements (instructions) are legal or valid, that is, which are accepted by the programming language and which are not.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Programming language	A set of rules, symbols, and special words.	
Comments	A verbal or written remark expressing an opinion or reaction. In programming a comment is not executed as part of the program. Instead it should tell what the program is about and should be clear in instructions.	
Floating point	Which is a data type that deals with decimal numbers.	
Boolean	The data type boolean has only two values: true and false reserved words.	
String	A datatype consisting of a sequence of 0 or more characters, numbers or symbols. In Python programming statements inside double quotes are usually string.	
Variable	A value stored in memory that can change. The name given to a memory location whose content may change during program execution.	
Data type	The category assigned to a type of information used in a program, spreadsheet, or database.	
Assignment	Providing a variable with a value.	
Initialisation	When a value is placed in a variable for the first time.	
Increment	Increases the value of a variable by a number.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Inherit	Receive from another object in the hierarchy.	
Object oriented	A type of programming based on objects that represent data.	
Javascript	An object-oriented computer programming language commonly used to create interactive effects within web browsers.	
Python	Programming language.	
GUI	A Graphical User Interface, currently the dominant method for designing human-computer interaction.	
Debug	To identify bugs or errors in computer hardware or programs and fix them.	
Evaluation	The making of a judgement about the effectiveness of a solution, the making of a judgment about the amount, number, or value of something; assessment.	
Event-driven programming	A programming approach whereby the program's behavior is controlled by writing code that responds to various events that occur, such as Button clicks.	
Trigger	An act that sets in motion some course of events.	
Keyboard and mouse	External input devices connected to a computer.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Computer case	Also known as a computer chassis, tower, system unit, cabinet or base unit. It is the enclosure that contains most of the hardware components of a computer.	
Power supply	A hardware component that supplies power to an electrical device. It receives power from an electrical outlet and converts the current from AC (alternating current) to DC (direct current), which is what the computer requires.	
Motherboard	One of the most essential parts of a computer system. It holds together many of the crucial components of a computer, including the central processing unit (CPU), memory and connectors for input and output devices.	
Processor	The component of a computer that follows instructions. The logic circuitry that responds to and processes the basic instructions that drive a computer.	
Sound card	An expansion card that attaches to the motherboard that enables the computer to input, process, and deliver sound that can be heard through speakers or headphones. It converts digital data to analog sound waves you can hear.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Graphic card	Connects to the motherboard of a computer system and generates output images to display. They include a processing unit, memory, a cooling mechanism and connections to a display device.	
Hard drive	The primary computer storage device, which spins, reads and writes one or more fixed disk platters. It permanently stores and retrieves information.	
Optical drive	A type of computer disk drive that reads and writes data from disks through laser beaming technology. This type of drive allows a user to retrieve, edit and delete the content from disks such as CDs, DVDs and Blu-ray disks.	
Cooling	The dissipation of large amounts of heat, which is created while a computer system is running. Heat is generated inside the computer tower by various hardware such as CPU, video card or even the hard drive.	
CPU fans	Used in conjunction with heat sinks to prevent overheating of the components in central processing units.	
Case fans	They cool the surrounding area by circulating fresh air through the case by drawing out hot air, drawing in cooler air, or both.	
Hard drive fans	Often used in systems with heat-production challenges from a lot of hard drive usage.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Liquid cooling	Involves a closed system of tubes that carries the liquid from one component involved in cooling to another. These systems are generally referred to as loops. There are some parts common to all of these systems: pumps, tubing, water blocks, and radiators.	
Input devices	These are considered what type of device?	
Output devices	These are considered what type of device?	
Random access memory	What does RAM stand for?	
Heat sinks	A device used to absorb and pull away excessive or unwanted heat.	
Windows	What is the name the operating system we use on the computers?	
Modem	A device or program that enables a computer to transmit data over telephone or cable lines. It establishes and maintains the connection with the Internet provider's service and converts the signals from and to the router appropriately.	
Router	A hardware device that allows you to connect several computers and other devices to a single Internet connection, which is known as a home network or WiFi network.	
Storage	How files are stored on a computer. This is usually measured in kilobytes, megabytes, gigabytes, terabytes.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Row	A horizontal group of cells in a worksheet identified by numbers or in a table	
Cell reference	A unique identifier for a cell which is formed by combining the cell's column letter and row number Example: B12	
=IF()	A function within a spreadsheet that uses the format (test, true, false) to evaluate if a condition is true or false, and what action to take depending on the result	
Binary	A numeric way of representing information in a computer using only two options, zero and 1. Binary is the language of machines. Binary can be used to create text, numbers, symbols, images, or sound on a computer.	
Green computing	Involves reducing the electricity consumed and environmental waste generated when using a computer	
E-waste	Discarded electronic equipment such as computers, cell phones, television sets, etc.	
Computer recycling	Ways of safely disposing of old, or broken digital devices so that they can be reused or repurposed without negatively affecting the environment	
Fraud	Fraud is a general term used to describe a cybercrime that intends to deceive a person in order to gain important data or information. Fraud can be done by altering, destroying, stealing, or hiding any information to secure unlawful or unfair gain.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Hacking	Hacking involves partially or completely taking control of certain functions within a system, network, or website. It also aims to access to important data and information, breaching privacy.	
Hacker	A person that uses technology to affect other systems, networks, or information. Not all hackers are bad. Some hackers even work for the government to improve our security.	
Identity theft	A specific form of fraud in which cybercriminals steal personal data, including passwords, data about the bank account, credit cards, debit cards, and other sensitive information.	
Scamming	scam happens in a variety of forms. In cyberspace, scamming can be done by offering mobile phone or computer repair, network troubleshooting, and IT support services, forcing users to shell out hundreds of money	
Computer virus	Most criminals take advantage of viruses to gain unauthorized access to systems and steal important data. Mostly, highly-skilled programs send viruses, malware, and Trojan,	
Ransomware	Ransomware is one of the most destructive malware-based attacks. It enters your computer network and encrypts files and information through public-key encryption. Your files will not be released until you pay money. In 2016, over 638 million computer networks were affected by ransomware.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Bots	Bots are controlled by remote attackers called "bot herders" in order to attack computers by sending spams or malware	
Spamming	Spamming uses electronic messaging systems, most commonly emails in sending messages that host malware, fake links of websites, and other malicious programs	
Phishers	Phishers act like a real company or organization. They use "email spoofing" to extract confidential information such as credit card numbers, passwords, etc. They send out thousands of phishing emails carrying links to fake websites.	
Malvertising	Malvertising is the method of filling websites with advertisements carrying malicious codes. Users will click these advertisements, thinking they are legitimate	
Spyware	Software that enables a user to obtain covert information about another's computer activities by transmitting data covertly from their hard drive.	
Firewall	A part of a computer system or network that is designed to block unauthorized access while permitting outward communication.	
Antivirus	Software that is specifically designed to detect viruses and protect a computer and files from harm	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Cybercrime	Online or Internet-based illegal acts.	
Cyber safety	The safe and responsible use of Information and Communication Technologies	
Privacy	Protection from being observed or tracked by others, including the government, the public, or selected individuals or groups Keeping your information out of the public eye, such as your address.	
Cookies	Small text files placed on your device by the sites you visit that collect information about your device and your activity	
Machine learning	Technique for making a computer produce better results by learning from past experiences.	
Classification	The process of grouping things based on their similarities	
Training set	A data set in which the input and the desired output are both provided to the computer.	
Intelligence	The ability to learn from experience, solve problems, and use knowledge to adapt to new situations	
Decision tree	A graph of decisions and their possible consequences; it's used to create a plan to reach a goal	
K-nearest neighbour	A supervised learning technique that classifies a new observation by finding similarities ("nearness") between this new observation and the existing data.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Epoch	A period of time in history or a person's life, typically one marked by notable events or particular characteristics.	
Confidence ratings	A confidence statement at time of identification	
API key	A string of characters that you incorporate into any request your code makes using a proprietary API such as the Google Maps API to verify that your use is licensed	
Proprietary	Of or relating to an owner or ownership	
E-mail	"Electronic mail" a method of sending digital messages to others.	
Inbox	This folder contains email messages you have received.	
Sent items	This folder contains copies of all the emails you have sent.	
Drafts	Versions of files, or folders or emails that you have written and saved, but are not the final copy.	
Junk e-mail	This folder contains spam or other messages you don't want.	
Deleted items	This is your trash folder. It contains messages that you have deleted.	
Reply	If you press this button, you can respond to the sender of an email.	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Reply All	If you press this button, you can respond to the sender of an email AND all of the other recipients of the email.	
Forward	If you press this button, you can send an email in your inbox to a different person (not the sender).	
To...	In this box, you type the recipient's email address(es)	
Cc...	This stands for "Carbon copy." In this box, you can enter the address for additional people if you want them to get a copy of the message.	
Subject (line)	This comes before the message. It gives the main idea of your email, and it identifies the email so you can find it quickly.	
Greeting	This is the line that opens the beginning of your email. It could be "Hi...", "Hello...", "Dear...", or something else.	
Body	This is the main content of your email, the part after the greeting and before the closing. It's where you write the content of the email.	
Closing	This is the end of your email, before you write your name. Some common ones are: "Best," "Thanks," and "Sincerely."	
Recipient	The person who is receiving the message (the person in the "To..." box)	

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Sender	The person who is sending the message	
Attachment	A document attached to an email message and sent in its original file format. A paperclip icon is common to be able to attach files.	