

## APPENDIX

**B**

# List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

**A**

- a-Si (hydrogenated amorphous silicon)  
ABC (Atanasoff-Berry Computer)  
AC (alternating current)  
ACL (access control list)  
ACPI (Advanced Configuration and Power Interface)  
ACR (advanced communications riser)  
ADC (analog-to-digital converter)  
ADF (adapter description files)  
ADPCM (adaptive differential pulse code modulation)  
ADR (advanced digital recording)  
ADSL (asymmetric DSL)  
AES (Advanced Encryption Standard)  
AFC (antiferromagnetically coupled)  
AGC (automatic gain control)  
AGP (Accelerated Graphics Port)  
Ah (ampere hour)  
AHA (accelerated hub architecture)  
AHRA (Audio Home Recording Act)  
AIT (advanced intelligent tape)  
ALDC (advanced lossless data compression)  
ALi (Acer Laboratories, Inc.)  
ALU (arithmetic logic unit)  
AMD (Advanced Micro Devices)  
AMI (American Megatrends, Inc.)  
AMR (anisotropic magneto-resistant)  
AMR (audio modem riser)  
ANSI (American National Standards Institute)  
AP (access point)  
APA (all points addressable)  
API (application programming interface)  
APIC (advanced programmable interrupt controller)  
APM (Advanced Power Management)  
APS (analog protection system)  
ARCnet (Attached Resource Computer Network)  
ARLL (advanced run length limited)  
ARQ (automatic repeat request)  
ASCII (American Standard Code for Information Interchange)  
ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)  
ASPI (Advanced SCSI Programming Interface)  
AT (Advanced Technology)  
ATA (AT Attachment)

ATAPI (AT Attachment Packet Interface)  
 ATF (auto tracking following)  
 ATM (asynchronous transfer mode)  
 ATX (advanced technology extended)  
 AVI (audio video interleave)  
 AWG (American Wire Gauge)

## B

BASIC (beginner's all-purpose symbolic instruction code)  
 BBSs (bulletin board systems)  
 BBUL (bumpless build-up layer)  
 BD (Blu-ray Disc)  
 BEDO RAM (burst extended data out RAM)  
 BF (bus frequency)  
 BGA (ball grid array)  
 BiCMOS (bipolar complementary metal-oxide semiconductor)  
 BIOS (basic input/output system)  
 BLER (block error rate)  
 BMP (bitmap)  
 BNC (Bayonet-Neill-Concelman)  
 BOOTP (bootstrap protocol)  
 BP (Base Pointer)  
 bps (bits per second)  
 BRI (basic rate interface)  
 BSOD (blue screen of death)  
 BSRAMs (Burst Static RAMs)  
 BTB (branch target buffer)  
 BTX (Balanced Technology Extended)  
 BURN-Proof (Buffer Under-RuN error Proof)

## C

CAB (cabinet file)  
 CAI (computer-aided [or assisted] instruction)  
 CAL (computer-aided learning)  
 CAM (common access method)  
 CAM ATA (Common Access Method AT Attachment)  
 CAP (carrierless amplitude/phase)  
 CAS (column address strobe)  
 CAT (category)  
 CATV (community access television or cable television)  
 CAV (constant angular velocity)  
 CBI (computer-based instruction)  
 CBL (computer-based learning)  
 CBT (computer-based training)  
 CCITT (Comité Consultatif International Téléphonique et Télégraphique)  
 CCS (common command set)  
 CD (compact disc)  
 CD-DA (compact disc digital audio)  
 CD+G (Compact Disc+Graphics)  
 CD-I (Compact Disc-Interactive)  
 CD+MIDI (Compact Disc+Musical Instrument Digital Interface)  
 CD-MO (compact disc magneto-optical)  
 CD-R (compact disc-recordable)  
 CD-ROM (compact disc read-only memory)  
 CD-ROM XA (compact disc-read-only memory extended architecture)  
 CD-RW (compact disc-rewritable)  
 CD-WO (compact disc-write once)  
 CDMA (code-division multiple access)  
 CDSL (consumer DSL)  
 CEB (Compact Electronics Bay)  
 CERN (Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire, or European Organisation for Nuclear Research)  
 CF (compact flash)  
 CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons)  
 CGA (color graphics adapter)  
 CHAP (Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol)  
 CHS (cylinder head sector)  
 CIF (common image format)  
 CIRC (cross-interleave Reed-Solomon code)  
 CISC (complex instruction set computer)  
 CLK (clock)  
 CLKMUL (clock multiplier)  
 CLV (constant linear velocity)  
 CMOS (complementary metal-oxide semiconductor)  
 CMYK (cyan magenta yellow black)  
 CNR (Communications and Networking Riser)  
 COBOL (Common Business-Oriented Language)  
 COC (chip on ceramic)  
 CODEC (coder-decoder)  
 CP/M (Control Program for Microcomputers, originally Control Program/Monitor)  
 cps (characters per second)  
 CPU (central processing unit)  
 CRC (cyclical redundancy checking)

CRIMM (continuity Rambus inline memory module)  
 CRT (cathode-ray tube)  
 CS (cable select)  
 CS (central switch)  
 CSA (Canadian Standards Agency)  
 CSEL (cable select)  
 CSMA/CD (carrier sense multiple access/collision detect)  
 CSS (contact start stop)  
 CSS (content scramble system)  
 CTFT (color thin film transistor)

## D

DAC (digital-to-analog converter)  
 DAE (digital audio extraction)  
 DAO (disc at once)  
 DASD (direct access storage device)  
 DASP (drive action/slave present)  
 DAT (digital audio tape)  
 db (decibel)  
 DBB (dynamic bass boost)  
 DBR (DOS boot record)  
 DC (direct current)  
 DCC (direct cable connection)  
 DCE (data communications equipment)  
 DD (double density)  
 DDE (dynamic data exchange)  
 DDMA (Distributed DMA)  
 DDoS (distributed denial of service)  
 DDR SDRAM (double data rate SDRAM)  
 DDR2 SDRAM (double data rate 2 SDRAM)  
 DDS (digital data storage)  
 DDWG (Digital Display Working Group)  
 DFP (digital flat panel)  
 DFT (drive fitness test)  
 DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)  
 DHTML (Dynamic Hypertext Markup Language)  
 DIB (dual independent bus)  
 DIMM (dual inline memory module)  
 DIN (Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.)  
 DIP (dual inline package)  
 DIVX (Digital Video Express)  
 DLC (Data Link Control)  
 DLL (Dynamic Link Library)  
 DLT (digital linear tape)  
 DMA (direct memory access)

DMI (Desktop Management Interface)  
 DMI (Direct Media Interface)  
 DMM (digital multimeter)  
 DMT (discrete multitone)  
 DNR (digital noise reduction)  
 DNS (domain name system or service)  
 DOCSIS (data over cable service interface specifications)  
 DoS (denial of service)  
 DOS (disk operating system)  
 dpi (dots per inch)  
 DPMS (DOS protected mode interface)  
 DPMS (display power-management signaling)  
 DRAM (dynamic RAM)  
 DSK (Dvorak simplified keyboard)  
 DSL (digital subscriber line)  
 DSLAM (DSL access multiplier)  
 DSM (digital storage media)  
 DSP (digital signal processor)  
 DSTN (Double-layer SuperTwist Nematic) LCD  
 DTE (data terminal [or terminating] equipment)  
 DVD (digital versatile disc)  
 DVD-A (DVD-audio)  
 DVD-R (DVD-recordable)  
 DVD-R DL (DVD-recordable dual-layer)  
 DVD-RW (DVD phase change rewritable)  
 DVI (Digital Video Interactive)  
 DVI (Digital Video Interface)  
 DVR (Digital Video Recorder)

## E

E2000 (Energy 2000)  
 EAX (environmental audio extensions)  
 EBCDIC (Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code)  
 ECC (error correcting [or correction] code)  
 ECP (enhanced capabilities port)  
 ED (extra-high density)  
 EDD (enhanced disk drive)  
 EDO RAM (extended data out RAM)  
 EEB (entry-level electronics bay)  
 EEPROM (electronically erasable programmable ROM)  
 EFM (eight to fourteen modulation) data encoding  
 EFS (encrypted file system)  
 EGA (enhanced graphics adapter)  
 EIA (Electronic Industries Association)

EIDE (Enhanced IDE)  
 EISA (Extended Industry Standard Architecture)  
 ELF (extremely low frequency)  
 EMM (expanded memory manager)  
 EMI (electromagnetic interference)  
 EMP (Electro Magnetic Pulse)  
 EMS (Expanded Memory Specification)  
 ENIAC (Electrical Numerical Integrator and Calculator)  
 e-PCI-X (embedded PCI-X)  
 EPIC (explicitly parallel instruction computing)  
 EPP (Enhanced Parallel Port)  
 EPROM (erasable programmable ROM)  
 ESCD (extended system configuration data)  
 ESD (electrostatic discharge)  
 ESDI (Enhanced Small Device Interface)  
 ESN (Electronic Serial Number)  
 EULA (End User License Agreement)

## F

FAP (Fair Access Policy)  
 FAQ (frequently asked questions)  
 FAT (file allocation table)  
 FC-PGA (flip-chip pin grid array)  
 FCC (Federal Communications Commission)  
 FDD (Floppy Disk Drive)  
 FDDI (Fiber Distributed Data Interface)  
 FDIV (floating-point divide)  
 FIC (flex interconnect cable)  
 FIFO (first in first out)  
 FM (frequency modulation)  
 FORTRAN (formula translator)  
 FPD (Flat Panel Display)  
 FPM DRAM (Fast Page Mode DRAM)  
 fps (frames per second)  
 FPT (forced perfect termination)  
 FPU (floating point unit)  
 FSB (front-side bus)  
 FSK (frequency-shift keying)  
 FST (flat square tube)  
 FTP (file transfer protocol)  
 FUD (fear, uncertainty, and doubt)  
 FWH (firmware hub)

## G

GB (gigabyte)  
 Gb (gigabit)  
 GHz (gigahertz)  
 GiB (gigabinary bytes)  
 GIF (Graphics Interchange Format)  
 GMCH (graphics memory controller hub)  
 GMR (giant magnetoresistive)  
 GPA (graphics performance accelerator)  
 GPS (Global Positioning System)  
 GPU (graphics processing unit)  
 GSM (Global System for Mobile communications)  
 GUI (graphical user interface)

## H

HAN (home area network)  
 HD (high-density)  
 HD-DVD (High Density Digital Versatile Disc)  
 HDMI (High-Definition Multimedia Interface)  
 HD-ROM (high-density read-only memory)  
 HDA (head disk assembly)  
 HDD (hard disk drive)  
 HDLC (High-Level Data Link Control)  
 HDTV (high-definition television)  
 HER (hard error rate)  
 HF (High Frequency)  
 HFC (hybrid fiber/coax)  
 HFS (hierarchical file system)  
 HID (human interface device)  
 HLF (high-level formatting)  
 HMA (high memory area)  
 HP (Hewlett-Packard)  
 HPA (host protected area)  
 HPFS (high performance file system)  
 HPT (high-pressure tin)  
 HRTF (head-related transfer function)  
 HST (High-Speed Technology)  
 HT (hyper-threading)  
 HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)  
 HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)  
 HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure)  
 HVD (high voltage differential)  
 Hz (Hertz)

**I**

I/O (input/output)  
 IC (integrated circuit)  
 ICANN (Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers)  
 ICH (I/O controller hub)  
 iCOMP (Intel Comparative Microprocessor Performance)  
 ICS (Internet Connection Sharing)  
 IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics)  
 IE (Internet Explorer)  
 IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission)  
 IED (ID error detection)  
 IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers)  
 IMA (Interactive Multimedia Association)  
 IMAPI (image mastering application program interface)  
 IMB (Inter-Module Bus)  
 IML (initial microcode load)  
 INCITS (InterNational Committee on Information Technology Standards)  
 IOS (input/output supervisor)  
 IP (Internet Protocol)  
 IPL (initial program load)  
 IPS (in-plane switching)  
 IPv6 (Internet Protocol version 6)  
 IPX (internetwork packet exchange)  
 IR (infrared)  
 IrDA (Infrared Data Association)  
 IRQ (interrupt request)  
 ISA (Industry Standard Architecture)  
 iSCSI (Internet SCSI)  
 ISDN (Integrated Services Digital Network)  
 ISO (International Organization for Standardization)  
 ISP (Internet service provider)  
 IT (Information Technology)  
 ITU (International Telecommunication Union)

**J-K**

JBOD (Just a Bunch of Disks)  
 JEDEC (Joint Electron Devices Engineering Council)  
 JPEG (Joint Photographic Experts Group)  
 Kb (kilobit) 1,000 bits  
 KB (kilobyte) 1,000 bytes  
 KHz (kilohertz)

Kib (kibibit) 1,024 bits  
 KiB (kibibyte) 1,024 bytes  
 KVAR (kilovolt-amperes-reactive)  
 KVM (keyboard, video, mouse)  
 KW/KVA (working power/apparent power)

**L**

L1 (Level 1)  
 L2 (Level 2)  
 L3 (Level 3)  
 LAN (local area network)  
 LAPM (link-access procedure for modems)  
 LBA (logical block address)  
 LCC (leadless chip carrier)  
 LCD (liquid crystal display)  
 LED (light-emitting diode)  
 LGA (Land Grid Array)  
 LIF (Low Insertion Force)  
 Li-Ion (Lithium Ion)  
 LIM (Lotus Intel Microsoft)  
 LLF (low-level formatting)  
 LPT (line printer)  
 LSI (large-scale integration)  
 LTO (linear tape-open)  
 LUN (logical unit number)  
 LVD (low voltage differential)  
 LZW (Lempel Ziv Welch)

**M**

MAC (media access control)  
 mAh (milliamperes per hour)  
 MAU (media access unit or media attachment unit)  
 Mb (megabit) 1,000,000 bits  
 MB (megabyte) 1,000,000 bytes  
 MBR (master boot record)  
 MC (microcartridge)  
 MCA (MicroChannel Architecture)  
 MCGA (multicolor graphics array)  
 MCH (memory controller hub)  
 MCI (media control interface)  
 MCM (multichip module)  
 MDA (monochrome display adapter)  
 MEB (Mid-Level Electronics Bay)  
 MESI (modified exclusive shared invalid)  
 MFM (modified frequency modulation)  
 MFT (master file table)

MGA (monochrome graphics adapter)  
 MHz (megahertz)  
 Mib (mebibit) 1,048,576 bits  
 MI/MIC (mode indicate/mode indicate common)  
 MiB (mebibyte) 1,048,576 bytes  
 MIC (memory in cassette)  
 MIDI (Musical Instrument Digital Interface)  
 MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions)  
 MIPS (million instructions per second)  
 MMC (MultiMediaCard)  
 MMDS (multichannel multipoint distribution service)  
 MMO (mobile module)  
 MMU (memory management unit)  
 MMX (multimedia extensions or matrix math extensions)  
 MNP (Microcom Network Protocol)  
 MO (magneto-optical)  
 modem (modulator/demodulator)  
 MOESI (modified owned exclusive shared invalid)  
 MOS (metal-oxide semiconductor)  
 MOV (metal-oxide varistor)  
 MP (megapixel)  
 MPC (Multimedia Personal Computer)  
 MPEG (Motion Picture Experts Group)  
 MPS (Multiprocessor Specification)  
 MR (Microid Research)  
 MRH-R (memory repeater hub RDRAM-based)  
 MRH-S (memory repeater hub SDRAM-based)  
 ms (millisecond)  
 MS (Microsoft)  
 MS-DOS (Microsoft disk operating system)  
 MSAU (multistation access unit)  
 MTBF (mean time between failures)  
 MTH (memory translator hub)  
 MTTF (mean time to failure)  
 MTTR (mean time to repair)  
 MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit)  
 mV (millivolt)  
 MVA (multidomain vertical alignment)

## N

NAS (network attached storage)  
 NAT (Network Address Translation)  
 NDP (numeric data processor)  
 NEAT (New Enhanced AT)  
 NetBEUI (NetBIOS Extended User Interface)

NetBIOS (network basic input/output system)  
 NI (non-interlaced)  
 NIC (network interface card)  
 NiCd (nickel cadmium)  
 NiFe (nickel ferrite)  
 NiMH (nickel metal hydride)  
 NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology)  
 NMI (nonmaskable interrupt)  
 NTP (Network Time Protocol)  
 NRTC (National Rural Telecommunications Cooperative)  
 NRZ (non-return to zero)  
 NTFS (New Technology File System)  
 NTSC (National Television System Committee)  
 NVM (non-volatile memory)  
 NVRAM (non-volatile RAM)

## O

OBD (On Board Diagnostics)  
 OC (optical carrier)  
 OCR (optical character recognition)  
 OD (overdrive)  
 ODBC (Open DataBase Connectivity)  
 ODI (Open Data-link Interface)  
 OEM (original equipment manufacturer)  
 OLE (object linking and embedding)  
 OLGA (organic land grid array)  
 OS (operating system)  
 OSI (open systems interconnection)  
 OSO (overscan operation)  
 OSTA (Optical Storage Technology Association)  
 OTP (one-time programmable)  
 OTP (opposite track path)

## P

P (petabyte)  
 P/N (part number)  
 P3 (Pentium 3)  
 P4 (Pentium 4)  
 P4EE (Pentium 4 Extreme Edition)  
 p-Si (low-temperature polysilicon)  
 PAC (PCI/AGP Controller)  
 PAC (pin array cartridge)  
 PAL (phase alternating line or programmable array logic)  
 PARD (periodic and random deviation)

PBX (Private Branch Exchange)  
 PC (personal computer)  
 PC-DOS (personal computer disk operating system)  
 PCA (power calibration area)  
 PCI (Peripheral Component Interconnect)  
 PCI-X (Peripheral Component Interconnect Extended)  
 PCIe (PCI Express)  
 PCL (Printer Control Language)  
 PCM (pulse code modulation)  
 PCMCIA (Personal Computer Memory Card International Association)  
 PDA (personal digital assistant)  
 PDF (portable document format)  
 PFA (predictive failure analysis)  
 PFC (power factor correction)  
 PGA (pin grid array)  
 PH (PCI controller hub)  
 PI (parity inner)  
 PICMG (PCI Industrial Computers Manufacturers Group)  
 PIF (program information file)  
 PII (Pentium II)  
 PIIX (PCI ISA IDE Xcelerator)  
 PIN (Personal Identification Number)  
 PIO (programmed input/output)  
 PIP (Picture in Picture)  
 PLC (Programmable Logic Controller)  
 PLCC (plastic leaded chip carrier)  
 PLGA (plastic land grid array)  
 PM (power management)  
 PMA (power memory area)  
 PnP (Plug and Play)  
 PO (parity outer)  
 PoP (point of presence)  
 POP3 (Post Office Protocol 3)  
 POS (programmable option select or point-of-sale)  
 POST (power on self test)  
 POTS (plain old telephone service)  
 PPD (parallel presence detect)  
 PPD file (postscript printer description file)  
 PPGA (plastic pin grid array)  
 ppi (pixels per inch)  
 PPI (Programmable Peripheral Interface)  
 PPP (Point-to-Point Protocol)  
 PPPoE (Point to Point Protocol over Ethernet)  
 PQFP (plastic quad flat pack)

PRI (primary rate interface)  
 PRML (Partial-Response Maximum-Likelihood)  
 PROM (programmable ROM)  
 PSK (phase-shift keying)  
 PTP (parallel track path)  
 PVR (Personal Video Recorder)

## Q

QAM (quadrature amplitude modulation)  
 QDR (quad data rate)  
 QEGA (quantum extended graphics array)  
 QFE (quick fix engineering)  
 QIC (Quarter-Inch Committee)  
 QoS (quality of service)  
 QT (QuickTime)

## R

RA (Real Audio)  
 RAB (RAID Advisory Board)  
 RAID (redundant array of independent [or inexpensive] disks)  
 RAM (random access memory)  
 RAMAC (Random Access Method of Accounting and Control)  
 RAMDAC (RAM digital-to-analog converter)  
 RBOC (regional Bell operating company)  
 RC (release candidate)  
 RCA (Radio Corporation of America)  
 RDRAM (Rambus DRAM)  
 RF (radio frequency)  
 RFI (radio-frequency interference)  
 RGB (red green blue)  
 RIAA (Recording Industry Association of America)  
 RIMM (Rambus inline memory module)  
 RISC (reduced instruction set computer)  
 RLL (run length limited)  
 RMA (return-merchandise authorization)  
 RNG (random number generator)  
 ROM (read-only memory)  
 ROMB (RAID On MotherBoard)  
 ROM BIOS (read-only memory basic input-output system)  
 RPC (regional playback control)  
 rpm (revolutions per minute)  
 RPS (redundant power supply)  
 RRIP (Rock Ridge Interchange Protocol)

RS (recommended standard)  
 RTC (real-time clock)  
 RTC/NVRAM (real-time clock/nonvolatile memory)  
 RTF (Rich Text Format)  
 RW (read write)

## S

SACD (super audio compact disc)  
 SAL (soft adjacent layer)  
 SAN (Storage Area Network)  
 SAS (serial attached SCSI)  
 SASI (Shugart Associates System Interface)  
 SATA (Serial ATA)  
 SCAT (Single Chip AT)  
 SCMS (serial copy management system)  
 SCSI (small computer system interface)  
 SD (super density or secure digital)  
 SDLC (synchronous data link control)  
 SDLT (Super DLT)  
 SDRAM (synchronous DRAM)  
 SDSL (symmetrical DSL)  
 SE (single ended)  
 SEC (single edge contact)  
 SEC-DED (single-bit error-correction double-bit error detection)  
 SECAM (Sequential Couleur Avec Memoire)  
 SECC (single edge contact cartridge)  
 SECC2 (single edge contact cartridge 2)  
 SEP (single edge processor)  
 SEPP (single edge processor package)  
 SER (soft error rate)  
 SGRAM (synchronous graphics RAM)  
 SIMD (single instruction multiple data)  
 SIMM (single inline memory module)  
 SIPP (single inline pin package)  
 SiS (Silicon Integrated Systems)  
 SLIP (Serial Line Internet Protocol)  
 S.M.A.R.T. (Self-Monitoring Analysis and Reporting Technology)  
 SMBIOS (system management BIOS)  
 SMI (system management interrupt)  
 SMM (system management mode)  
 SMPTE (Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers)  
 SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol)  
 SN (serial number)

SNR (signal-to-noise ratio)  
 SODIMM (small outline dual inline memory module)  
 SOHO (Small Office/Home Office)  
 SOJ (small outline J-lead)  
 SPD (serial presence detect)  
 SPDIF (Sony/Philips Digital Interface)  
 SPGA (staggered pin grid array)  
 SPI (Stateful Packet Inspection)  
 SPI (SCSI Parallel Interface)  
 SPS (standby power supply)  
 SPSYNC (spindle synchronization)  
 SRAM (static RAM)  
 SSE (Streaming SIMD Extensions)  
 SSI (Server System Infrastructure)  
 SSID (Service Set Identifier)  
 STP (shielded twisted pair)  
 SVGA (Super Video Graphics Array)  
 SWAP (Shared Wireless Access Protocol)  
 SWEDAC (Swedish Board for Technical Accreditation)  
 SXGA (Super Extended Graphics Array)

## T

TAD (telephone answering device)  
 TAO (track-at-once)  
 TAPI (telephone application programming interface)  
 TB (terabyte)  
 TCM (Trellis-coded modulation)  
 TCO (total cost of ownership)  
 TCP (tape carrier packaging)  
 TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)  
 TDMA (transparent DMA or time-division multiple access)  
 TEB (Thin Electronics Bay)  
 TFT (thin film transistor)  
 TIFF (tagged image file format)  
 TKIP (Temporal Key Integrity Protocol)  
 TIP (Trouble In Paradise)  
 TLB (translation lookaside buffer)  
 TOS (Terms of Service)  
 TP (twisted pair)  
 TPI (tracks per inch)  
 TSOP (thin small outline package)  
 TSR (terminate and stay resident)



TTL (transistor-to-transistor logic or through-the-lens)

## U

UART (Universal Asynchronous Receiver/Transmitter)  
 UDF (Universal Disk Format)  
 UDMA (Ultra-DMA)  
 UHF (Ultra High Frequency)  
 UI (user interface)  
 UL (Underwriters Laboratories)  
 UMA (unified memory architecture)  
 UMA (upper memory area)  
 UMB (upper memory block)  
 UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer)  
 UPC (universal product code)  
 UPI (Universal Peripheral Interface)  
 UpnP (Universal Plug and Play)  
 UPS (uninterruptible power supply)  
 URL (uniform resource locator)  
 USB (universal serial bus)  
 USN (update sequence number)  
 UTP (unshielded twisted pair)  
 UXGA (Ultra Extended Graphics Array)

## V

V (volt)  
 VAFC (VESA Advanced Feature Connector)  
 VBI (vertical blanking interval)  
 VBR (volume boot record)  
 VCPI (virtual control program interface)  
 VESA (Video Electronics Standards Association)  
 VESA VIP (Video Interface Port)  
 VFAT (virtual file allocation table)  
 VFC (video feature connector)  
 VGA (Video Graphics Array)  
 VHF (Very High Frequency)  
 VHS (Video Home System)  
 VID (voltage identification)  
 VIS (viewable image size)  
 VL-Bus (VESA local bus)  
 VLF (very low frequency)  
 VLSI (very large scale integration)  
 VM (virtual machine)  
 VMC (VESA Media Channel)  
 VMM (virtual memory manager)

VoIP (voice over IP)  
 VPN (virtual private network)  
 VRAM (video random-access memory)  
 VRM (voltage regulator module)  
 VRT (voltage reduction technology)  
 VxD (virtual device driver)

## W-X

W (watt)  
 W2K (Windows 2000)  
 W3C (World Wide Web Consortium)  
 WAN (wide area network)  
 WAP (Wireless Application Protocol)  
 WBR (wireless broadband router)  
 WEP (wired equivalent privacy)  
 Wi-Fi (Wireless Fidelity)  
 WLAN (Wireless Local Area Network)  
 WORM (write once read many)  
 WPA (Wi-Fi Protected Access)  
 WWW (World Wide Web)  
 XA (extended architecture)  
 XGA (Extended Graphics Array)  
 XML (Extensible Markup Language)  
 XMM (extended memory manager)  
 XMS (Extended Memory Specification)

## Y-Z

Y2K (year 2000)  
 ZBR (zoned-bit recording)  
 ZIF (zero insertion force)  
 ZIP (zigzag inline package)  
 ZV (zoomed video)

