

Computer Related Abbreviations — MCQs

Complete Solved Question Bank • All Abbreviations Covered • Correct Answers Highlighted

Total Questions: 248

✓ Correct Answer Highlighted in
Green

Format: 4-Option MCQ

Section 1: Abbreviations A – F

Q1 What does ACL stand for in computing?

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Application Control Layer | ✓. Access Control List |
| C. Automatic Command Line | D. Advanced Connection Logic |

Q2 What does ADC stand for?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ✓. Analog-to-Digital Converter | B. Advanced Data Controller |
| C. Automatic Device Configuration | D. Adaptive Display Card |

Q3 What does ADF stand for?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Advanced Data Format | ✓. Automatic Document Feeder |
| C. Application Definition File | D. Adaptive Display Framework |

Q4 What does ADSL stand for?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Advanced Digital Subscriber Line | B. Asymmetric Data Streaming Link |
| ✓. Asymmetric Digital Subscriber Line | D. Automatic Digital Signal Layer |

Q5 What does AGP stand for?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Advanced Graphic Processor | ✓. Accelerated Graphics Port |
| C. Automatic Graphic Protocol | D. Active Graphics Panel |

Q6 What does AIFF stand for?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Advanced Image File Format | B. Automatic Input File Function |
| ✓. Audio Interchange File Format | D. Adaptive Interface File Format |

Q7 What does AIX stand for?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Automatic Input Exchange | ✓. Advanced Interactive Executive |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|

C. Artificial Intelligence Extension	D. Asynchronous Input/Output Exchange
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Q8 What does ANSI stand for?

A. Automated Network Systems Interface	✓. American National Standards Institute
C. Advanced Networking Standard Index	D. Application Network Security Interface

Q9 What does API stand for?

✓. Application Program Interface	B. Automated Protocol Integration
C. Active Process Interface	D. Advanced Peripheral Input

Q10 What does ARP stand for?

A. Advanced Routing Protocol	B. Automatic Response Protocol
✓. Address Resolution Protocol	D. Application Request Protocol

Q11 What does ASCII stand for?

A. Advanced Standard Code for Internet Interchange	✓. American Standard Code for Information Interchange
C. Automatic Signal Control for Information Interface	D. Applied Standard Code for Information Index

Q12 What does ASP stand for (web context)?

✓. Application Server Page / Active Server Page	B. Automatic Script Processor
C. Advanced Service Protocol	D. Asynchronous Service Provider

Q13 What does ATA stand for?

✓. Advanced Technology Attachment	B. Automatic Transfer Algorithm
C. Adaptive Terminal Access	D. Application Transfer Architecture

Q14 What does ATM stand for?

A. Advanced Transfer Module	✓. Automatic Teller Machine (networking: Asynchronous Transfer Mode)
C. Application Transfer Mode	D. Adaptive Transmission Module

Q15 What does BASIC stand for?

A. Binary Automatic System for Integrated Circuits	✓. Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
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C. Basic Application System for Integrated Computing	D. Binary Access System for Instruction Code
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Q16 What does BCC stand for?

A. Basic Carbon Copy	✓. Blind Carbon Copy
C. Binary Connection Controller	D. Block Code Compression

Q17 What does BIOS stand for?

A. Binary Input/Output System	B. Basic Integrated Operating System
✓. Basic Input/Output System	D. Built-in I/O Supervisor

Q18 What does BLOB stand for?

A. Basic Large Object Block	✓. Binary Large Object
C. Block Level Object Buffer	D. Byte-Level Output Block

Q19 What does BMP stand for?

A. Binary Mapped Picture	✓. Bitmap
C. Block Memory Protocol	D. Binary Media Packet

Q20 What does CAD stand for?

✓. Computer Aided Design	B. Centralized Application Database
C. Computer Adaptive Display	D. Coded Application Document

Q21 What does CC stand for?

A. Central Controller	✓. Carbon Copy
C. Computer Circuit	D. Connectivity Cable

Q22 What does CCD stand for?

A. Central Computer Device	✓. Charged Coupled Device
C. Circuit Connection Drive	D. Continuous Clock Device

Q23 What does CD stand for?

A. Computer Disk	✓. Compact Disc
C. Coded Data	D. Central Drive

Q24 What does CD-R stand for?

✓. Compact Disc Recordable

B. Central Drive Read

C. Coded Data Record

D. Compact Data Readable

Q25 What does CD-ROM stand for?

✓. Compact Disc Read-Only Memory

B. Central Disc Read-Only Module

C. Coded Data Read-Only Memory

D. Computer Disc ROM

Q26 What does CD-RW stand for?

A. Compact Disc Read/Write

✓. Compact Disc Re-Writable

C. Central Drive Read/Write

D. Computer Data Re-Write

Q27 What does CDMA stand for?

A. Central Data Management Access

✓. Code Division Multiple Access

C. Coded Digital Multiplexing Array

D. Central Division Multiple Address

Q28 What does CGI stand for?

A. Computer Graphics Interface

✓. Common Gateway Interface

C. Coded Graphic Interpreter

D. Central Graphic Index

Q29 What does CISC stand for?

A. Central Instruction Set Computing

✓. Complex Instruction Set Computing

C. Coded Integrated System Computing

D. Common Interface Set Controller

Q30 What does CMOS stand for?

✓. Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductor

B. Central Memory Operating System

C. Coded Module Output System

D. Computer Memory Operating Selector

Q31 What does CMYK stand for?

A. Central Memory Yellow Key

✓. Cyan Magenta Yellow Black

C. Color Mode Yellow Key

D. Coded Magenta Yellow Black

Q32 What does CPA stand for?

A. Central Processing Algorithm

✓. Cost Per Action

C. Coded Protocol Array	D. Computer Processing Adapter
Q33 What does CPC stand for?	
A. Central Process Controller	✓. Cost Per Click
C. Computer Peripheral Connection	D. Coded Processing Circuit
Q34 What does CPL stand for?	
✓. Cost Per Lead	B. Central Processor Load
C. Coded Protocol Layer	D. Computer Peripheral Link
Q35 What does CPM stand for?	
A. Central Process Monitor	✓. Cost Per 1,000 Impressions
C. Computer Protocol Module	D. Coded Processing Method
Q36 What does CPS stand for?	
A. Central Processing System	✓. Classroom Performance System
C. Computer Protocol Suite	D. Coded Packet System
Q37 What does CPU stand for?	
✓. Central Processing Unit	B. Computer Program Utility
C. Coded Processing Unit	D. Core Processor Unit
Q38 What does CRM stand for?	
A. Coded Relationship Module	✓. Customer Relationship Management
C. Central Resource Manager	D. Computer Related Memory
Q39 What does CRT stand for?	
✓. Cathode Ray Tube	B. Central Resolution Terminal
C. Computer Rendered Text	D. Coded Response Terminal
Q40 What does CSS stand for?	
A. Coded Style System	✓. Cascading Style Sheet
C. Central Style Selector	D. Computer Styling Software
Q41 What does CTP stand for?	

A. Central Transfer Protocol	✓. Composite Theoretical Performance
C. Computer Transfer Packet	D. Coded Terminal Process

Q42 What does CTR stand for?

A. Central Transfer Rate	✓. Click-Through Rate
C. Computer Terminal Response	D. Coded Transmission Rate

Q43 What does DAC stand for?

A. Digital Access Controller	✓. Digital-to-Analog Converter
C. Data Acquisition Card	D. Direct Access Channel

Q44 What does DBMS stand for?

A. Data Buffer Management System	✓. Database Management System
C. Dynamic Binary Management System	D. Distributed Block Management System

Q45 What does DDR stand for?

A. Direct Data Rate	✓. Double Data Rate
C. Dynamic Drive Register	D. Dual Data Register

Q46 What does DDR2 stand for?

A. Direct Data Rate 2	B. Dual Drive Register 2
✓. Double Data Rate 2	D. Dynamic Data Register 2

Q47 What does DHCP stand for?

✓. Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol	B. Direct Host Connection Protocol
C. Distributed Hardware Configuration Protocol	D. Dynamic HTTP Connection Protocol

Q48 What does DIMM stand for?

✓. Dual In-Line Memory Module	B. Direct Integrated Memory Module
C. Dynamic In-Line Memory Module	D. Dual Interface Memory Module

Q49 What does DLL stand for?

A. Direct Link Layer	✓. Dynamic Link Library
C. Distributed Logic Library	D. Dual Link Layer

Q50 What does DMA stand for?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Dynamic Memory Allocation | ✓. Direct Memory Access |
| C. Distributed Memory Architecture | D. Dual Memory Array |

Q51 What does DNS stand for?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Dynamic Naming System | ✓. Domain Name System |
| C. Distributed Network Service | D. Direct Network Server |

Q52 What does DOS stand for?

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Data Operating System | ✓. Disk Operating System |
| C. Direct Output System | D. Digital Operating Software |

Q53 What does DPI stand for?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Data Processing Index | ✓. Dots Per Inch |
| C. Direct Print Interface | D. Digital Processing Input |

Q54 What does DRAM stand for?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ✓. Dynamic Random Access Memory | B. Direct RAM Module |
| C. Dual Random Access Memory | D. Distributed RAM Architecture |

Q55 What does DRM stand for?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. Direct Resource Management | ✓. Digital Rights Management |
| C. Dynamic Resource Module | D. Distributed Rights Module |

Q56 What does DSL stand for?

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Direct Signal Line | ✓. Digital Subscriber Line |
| C. Dynamic Switching Layer | D. Distributed Signal Link |

Q57 What does DSLAM stand for?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ✓. Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplexer | B. Direct Signal Line Access Module |
| C. Dynamic Subscriber Link Adapter Module | D. Distributed Subscriber Line Access Manager |

Q58 What does DTD stand for?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. Data Transfer Definition | ✓. Document Type Definition |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

C. Dynamic Type Descriptor	D. Direct Transfer Data
----------------------------	-------------------------

Q59 What does DV stand for?

A. Digital Vector	✓. Digital Video
C. Direct View	D. Dynamic Visual

Q60 What does DVD stand for?

✓. Digital Versatile Disc	B. Direct Video Disk
C. Dynamic Video Drive	D. Digital Video Display

Q61 What does DVD+R stand for?

A. Digital Versatile Disc Readable	✓. Digital Versatile Disc Recordable
C. Direct Video Disk Readable	D. Dynamic Video Drive Recordable

Q62 What does DVD+RW stand for?

✓. Digital Versatile Disk Rewritable	B. Digital Video Drive Rewritable
C. Direct Video Disk Rewritable	D. Dynamic Versatile Disk Rewritable

Q63 What does DVD-R stand for?

A. Digital Versatile Disc Readable	✓. Digital Versatile Disc Recordable
C. Direct Video Disc Recordable	D. Dynamic Video Drive Recordable

Q64 What does DVD-RAM stand for?

✓. Digital Versatile Disc Random Access Memory	B. Digital Video Drive RAM
C. Direct Video Disc Random Access Memory	D. Dynamic Versatile Disc RAM

Q65 What does DVD-RW stand for?

A. Digital Video Drive Rewritable	✓. Digital Versatile Disk Rewritable
C. Direct Video Disc Rewritable	D. Dynamic Video Disc Rewritable

Q66 What does DVI stand for?

✓. Digital Visual Interface	B. Direct Video Input
C. Dynamic Video Interface	D. Digital Vector Interface

Q67 What does DVR stand for?

✓. Digital Video Recorder	B. Direct Visual Reader
C. Dynamic Video Recorder	D. Dual Video Register

Q68 What does ECC stand for?

A. Extended Control Code	✓. Error Correction Code
C. Electronic Circuit Controller	D. Enhanced Communication Code

Q69 What does EDI stand for?

A. Electronic Data Interface	✓. Electronic Data Interchange
C. Enhanced Data Integration	D. Extended Data Input

Q70 What does EPS stand for?

A. Extended Print System	✓. Encapsulated PostScript
C. Electronic Print Service	D. Enhanced Printing Standard

Q71 What does EUP stand for?

A. Extended Unified Protocol	✓. Enterprise Unified Process
C. Electronic Update Protocol	D. Enhanced User Platform

Q72 What does FAQ stand for?

✓. Frequently Asked Questions	B. Fast Access Query
C. Fully Answered Questions	D. File Access Queue

Q73 What does FIFO stand for?

A. File In, File Out	✓. First In, First Out
C. Fast Input, Fast Output	D. Fixed In, Fixed Out

Q74 What does FIOS stand for?

A. Fast Internet Over Satellite	✓. Fiber Optic Service
C. Fixed Internet Operating System	D. Fiber Input Output System

Q75 What does FLOPS stand for?

A. File Level Operations Per Second	✓. Floating Point Operations Per Second
C. Fixed Logic Operations Per Second	D. Fast Loop Operations Per Second

Section 2: Abbreviations F – P

Q76 What does FPU stand for?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. Fast Processing Unit | ✓. Floating Point Unit |
| C. Fixed Protocol Unit | D. Functional Processing Unit |

Q77 What does FSB stand for?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Fixed Speed Bus | ✓. Frontside Bus |
| C. Fast Signal Bus | D. Functional System Bus |

Q78 What does FTP stand for?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| ✓. File Transfer Protocol | B. Fast Transfer Protocol |
| C. Fixed Transfer Packet | D. Functional Transfer Program |

Q79 What does GIF stand for?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| A. General Image Format | ✓. Graphics Interchange Format; Applied To Image Format As .gif |
| C. Global Image File | D. Graphic Interface Format |

Q80 What does GIGO stand for?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. General Input, General Output | ✓. Garbage In, Garbage Out |
| C. Global Input, Global Output | D. Generic Interface, Generic Output |

Q81 What does GIS stand for?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. General Information System | ✓. Geographic Information Systems |
| C. Global Interface System | D. Graphical Information Service |

Q82 What does GPS stand for?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ✓. Global Positioning System | B. General Protocol System |
| C. Graphic Processing Service | D. Global Packet System |

Q83 What does GPU stand for?

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A. General Processing Unit | ✓. Graphics Processing Unit |
| C. Global Protocol Unit | D. Graphical Program Utility |

Q84	What does GUI stand for?	
A. General User Interface	✓. Graphical User Interface	
C. Global Unified Interface	D. Generic User Input	
Q85	What does GUID stand for?	
A. General Unified Identifier	✓. Globally Unique Identifier	
C. Graphic User ID	D. Global Unified Input Device	
Q86	What does HDMI stand for?	
✓. High-Definition Multimedia Interface		B. High Data Multimedia Input
C. High-Definition Media Interface	D. High-Density Multimedia Input	
Q87	What does HDTV stand for?	
A. High Data Transfer Video	✓. High-Definition Television	
C. High Density TV	D. High-Definition Transfer Video	
Q88	What does HDV stand for?	
A. High-Density Video	✓. High-Definition Video	
C. High Data Video	D. High-Definition Vector	
Q89	What does HFS stand for?	
✓. Hierarchical File System		B. High-Frequency Storage
C. Hybrid File System	D. High-Function Storage	
Q90	What does HSF stand for?	
A. High-Speed Fan	✓. Heat Sink And Fan	
C. Hierarchical Storage Framework	D. Hybrid System Framework	
Q91	What does HTML stand for?	
✓. Hyper-Text Markup Language		B. High-Transfer Markup Language
C. Hyperlink Text Marking Language	D. Hierarchical Text Markup Language	
Q92	What does HTTP stand for?	
✓. HyperText Transfer Protocol		B. High Transfer Text Protocol

C. Hierarchical Text Transfer Protocol	D. HyperText Transaction Protocol
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Q93 What does HTTPS stand for?

✓. HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure	B. High Transfer Text Protocol Secure
C. Hierarchical Transfer Protocol Secure	D. HyperText Transaction Protocol Secure

Q94 What does I/O stand for?

A. Internal/Output	✓. Input/Output
C. Interface/Operation	D. Integration/Operation

Q95 What does ICANN stand for?

✓. Internet Corporation For Assigned Names And Numbers	B. Internet Control And Network Node
C. Integrated Circuit And Network Node	D. Internet Configuration And Naming Network

Q96 What does ICF stand for?

✓. Internet Connection Firewall	B. Integrated Circuit Framework
C. Internet Configuration File	D. Internal Connection Framework

Q97 What does ICMP stand for?

✓. Internet Control Message Protocol	B. Integrated Circuit Management Protocol
C. Internal Communication Message Protocol	D. Internet Configuration Management Protocol

Q98 What does ICS stand for?

A. Integrated Computer System	✓. Internet Connection Sharing
C. Internal Circuit System	D. Interface Control Software

Q99 What does IDE stand for (hardware)?

A. Integrated Development Environment	B. Internal Device Extension
✓. Integrated Device Electronics	D. Interface Device Electronics

Q100 What does IDE stand for (software)?

A. Integrated Device Electronics	✓. Integrated Development Environment
C. Internal Development Extension	D. Interface Design Environment

**Q10
1**

What does IEEE stand for?

A. International Electrical And Electronics Engineers

✓. Institute of Electrical And Electronics Engineers

C. Integrated Electrical And Electronic Engineering

D. International Engineering And Electronics Entity

**Q10
2**

What does IGP stand for?

A. Integrated Gateway Protocol

✓. Integrated Graphics Processor

C. Internal Gateway Protocol

D. Interface Graphic Port

**Q10
3**

What does IM stand for?

A. Internal Memory

✓. Instant Message

C. Interface Module

D. Integrated Messaging

**Q10
4**

What does IMAP stand for?

A. Internal Mail Access Protocol

✓. Internet Message Access Protocol

C. Integrated Mail Application Protocol

D. Interface Message Access Protocol

**Q10
5**

What does INTERNIC stand for?

✓. Internet Network Information Center

B. Integrated Network Interface Controller

C. Internal Network Interface Center

D. Internet Networking Information Core

**Q10
6**

What does IP stand for?

A. Interface Protocol

✓. Internet Protocol

C. Internal Process

D. Integrated Packet

**Q10
7**

What does IPX stand for?

A. Internal Packet Exchange

✓. Internetwork Packet Exchange

C. Interface Protocol Extension

D. Integrated Packet Transfer

**Q10
8**

What does IRC stand for?

✓. Internet Relay Chat

B. Integrated Remote Connection

C. Internal Routing Channel	D. Interface Response Control
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**Q10
9**

What does IRQ stand for?

A. Interface Request Queue	✓. Interrupt Request
C. Internal Routing Queue	D. Integrated Response Queue

**Q11
0**

What does ISA stand for?

✓. Industry Standard Architecture	B. Integrated System Architecture
C. Interface Standard Array	D. Internal System Access

**Q11
1**

What does ISCSI stand for?

A. Integrated Small Computer Storage Interface	✓. Internet Small Computer Systems Interface
C. Integrated SCSI Controller Interface	D. Internal Small Computer System Index

**Q11
2**

What does ISDN stand for?

✓. Integrated Services Digital Network	B. Internal Signal Distribution Network
C. Interface Standard Digital Network	D. Integrated System Data Node

**Q11
3**

What does ISO stand for?

A. International Standard Operations	✓. International Organization For Standardization
C. Integrated System Organization	D. Interface Standard Operations

**Q11
4**

What does ISP stand for?

A. Integrated Signal Processor	✓. Internet Service Provider
C. Interface Service Protocol	D. Internal Signal Provider

**Q11
5**

What does IT stand for?

A. Integrated Technology	✓. Information Technology
C. Interface Terminal	D. Internal Transfer

**Q11
6**

What does IVR stand for?

A. Integrated Video Recorder	✓. Interactive Voice Response
C. Internal Video Router	D. Interface Voice Register

**Q11
7**

What does JPEG stand for?

✓. Joint Photographic Experts Group; Applied To Image Format As .jpeg	B. Java Picture Exchange Group
C. Joint Picture Encoding Group	D. Joined Photographic Engineering Group

**Q11
8**

What does JRE stand for?

✓. Java Runtime Environment	B. Joint Resource Engine
C. Java Resource Execution	D. Joined Runtime Extension

**Q11
9**

What does JSP stand for?

A. Java Simple Protocol	✓. Java Server Page
C. Joint Server Protocol	D. Java Script Platform

**Q12
0**

What does KBPS stand for?

✓. Kilobits Per Second	B. Kilobytes Per Second
C. Kilobit Processing Speed	D. Kernel Bits Per Second

**Q12
1**

What does KDE stand for?

A. Kernel Desktop Environment	✓. K Desktop Environment
C. Key Development Environment	D. Kernel Development Extension

**Q12
2**

What does KVM stand for?

A. Keyboard Visual Monitor	✓. Switch: Keyboard, Video, And Mouse Switch
C. Key Video Module	D. Kernel Virtual Machine

**Q12
3**

What does LAN stand for?

A. Local Access Node	✓. Local Area Network
C. Linked Area Network	D. Logical Area Node

Q12
4

What does LCD stand for?

✓. **Liquid Crystal Display**

B. Low Current Display

C. Light Crystal Device

D. Layered Circuit Display

Q12
5

What does LDAP stand for?

✓. **Lightweight Directory Access Protocol**

B. Local Data Access Protocol

C. Linked Directory Application Protocol

D. Layered Directory Access Protocol

Q12
6

What does LIFO stand for?

✓. **Last In, First Out**

B. Linear Input, Forward Output

C. Layered Input, Fixed Output

D. Local Input, File Output

Q12
7

What does LPI stand for?

A. Local Protocol Interface

✓. **Lines Per Inch**

C. Layered Protocol Index

D. Linked Print Interface

Q12
8

What does LUN stand for?

A. Local User Node

✓. **Logical Unit Number**

C. Layered Unit Node

D. Linked Utility Number

Q12
9

What does MAC (ADDRESS) stand for?

A. Machine Access Code

✓. **Media Access Control Address**

C. Managed Access Controller

D. Module Access Channel

Q13
0

What does MANET stand for?

A. Mobile Area Network Extension

✓. **Mobile Ad Hoc Network**

C. Managed Area Network Entity

D. Multi-Access Network Extension

Section 3: Abbreviations P – Z

Q13
1

What does MBPS stand for?

A. Megabytes Per Second	✓. Megabits Per Second
C. Managed Bits Per Second	D. Multi-Band Processing Speed

**Q13
2** What does MCA stand for?

✓. Micro Channel Architecture	B. Memory Control Array
C. Multi-Channel Access	D. Managed Control Architecture

**Q13
3** What does MIDI stand for?

A. Multi-Interface Digital Input	✓. Musical Instrument Digital Interface
C. Managed Instrument Data Integration	D. Multi-Input Digital Interface

**Q13
4** What does MIPS stand for?

A. Memory Instructions Per Second	✓. Million Instructions Per Second
C. Managed Input Per Second	D. Multi-Input Processing Speed

**Q13
5** What does MP3 stand for?

✓. MPEG-1 Audio Layer-3	B. Multi-Protocol 3
C. Media Player 3	D. Motion Picture 3

**Q13
6** What does MPEG stand for?

A. Multi-Protocol Encoding Group	✓. Moving Picture Experts Group; Video Format
C. Media Processing Engine Group	D. Managed Picture Encoding Group

**Q13
7** What does MTU stand for?

A. Maximum Transfer Unit	✓. Maximum Transmission Unit
C. Managed Transfer Unit	D. Multi-Transfer Unit

**Q13
8** What does NAT stand for?

A. Network Access Terminal	✓. Network Address Translation
C. Node Access Table	D. Networked Application Transfer

**Q13
9**

What does NETBIOS stand for?

✓. Network Basic Input/Output System

B. Network Binary Interface Operating System

C. Networked Built-In Operating System

D. Network Basic Interface Output System

**Q14
0**

What does NIC stand for?

✓. Network Interface Card

B. Node Interface Controller

C. Network Input Controller

D. Networked Interface Chip

**Q14
1**

What does NNTP stand for?

A. Node Network Transfer Protocol

✓. Network News Transfer Protocol

C. Networked Node Transfer Protocol

D. Named Network Transfer Protocol

**Q14
2**

What does NOC stand for?

A. Network Output Controller

✓. Network Operations Center

C. Node Operations Controller

D. Named Operations Center

**Q14
3**

What does NTFS stand for?

A. Network Transfer File System

✓. New Technology File System

C. Node Transfer File System

D. Named Technology File System

**Q14
4**

What does OASIS stand for?

A. Open Access Standard Information System

✓. Organization For The Advancement Of Structured Information Standards

C. Online Access Standard Interface System

D. Open Application Standard Information Service

**Q14
5**

What does OCR stand for?

A. Online Content Reader

✓. Optical Character Recognition

C. Output Character Reader

D. Open Content Recognition

**Q14
6**

What does ODBC stand for?

✓. Open Database Connectivity

B. Online Data Buffer Connection

C. Output Database Controller	D. Open Data Block Connection
-------------------------------	-------------------------------

**Q14
7** What does OEM stand for?

A. Online Equipment Module	✓. Original Equipment Manufacturer
C. Output Equipment Management	D. Open Equipment Module

**Q14
8** What does OLAP stand for?

A. Online Access Protocol	✓. Online Analytical Processing
C. Output Layer Access Protocol	D. Open Logic Access Protocol

**Q14
9** What does OLE stand for?

✓. Object Linking And Embedding	B. Online Link Extension
C. Output Logic Extension	D. Open Link Embedding

**Q15
0** What does OOP stand for?

A. Online Output Protocol	✓. Object-Oriented Programming
C. Open Output Protocol	D. Output Oriented Program

**Q15
1** What does P2P stand for?

✓. Peer To Peer	B. Protocol To Protocol
C. Packet To Packet	D. Path To Path

**Q15
2** What does PC stand for?

A. Processing Core	✓. Personal Computer
C. Peripheral Controller	D. Packet Controller

**Q15
3** What does PCB stand for?

A. Process Control Block	✓. Printed Circuit Board
C. Peripheral Control Bus	D. Packet Control Buffer

**Q15
4** What does PCI stand for?

A. Peripheral Component Interface	✓. Peripheral Component Interconnect
C. Packet Controller Interface	D. Process Controller Input

**Q15
5** What does PCI-X stand for?

A. Peripheral Component Interface Extended	✓. Peripheral Component Interconnect Extended
C. Packet Controller Interface Extended	D. Process Component Interface Extended

**Q15
6** What does PCMCIA stand for?

✓. Personal Computer Memory Card International Association	B. Portable Computer Module Card Interface Association
C. Personal Computing Memory Controller Interface Association	D. Portable Card Memory Controller Interface Association

**Q15
7** What does PDA stand for?

A. Portable Data Access	✓. Personal Digital Assistant
C. Packet Data Access	D. Peripheral Digital Array

**Q15
8** What does PDF stand for?

A. Portable Data File	✓. Portable Document Format
C. Packet Data Format	D. Personal Document File

**Q15
9** What does PHP stand for?

A. Personal Home Page Protocol	✓. Hypertext Preprocessor
C. Packet Hypertext Protocol	D. Personal Hypertext Processor

**Q16
0** What does PIM stand for?

A. Protocol Interface Manager	✓. Personal Information Manager
C. Packet Interface Module	D. Peripheral Information Module

**Q16
1** What does PMU stand for?

A. Packet Management Unit	✓. Power Management Unit
C. Protocol Management Utility	D. Peripheral Module Unit

**Q16
2**

What does PNG stand for?

✓. **Portable Network Graphic; Image Format**

B. Packet Network Graphic

C. Protocol Network Graphic

D. Personal Network Graphic

**Q16
3**

What does POP3 stand for?

A. Protocol Output Port 3

✓. **Post Office Protocol**

C. Packet Output Protocol 3

D. Personal Output Protocol 3

**Q16
4**

What does PPC stand for?

A. Packet Per Click

✓. **Pay Per Click**

C. Protocol Per Connection

D. Peripheral Processing Controller

**Q16
5**

What does PPGA stand for?

✓. **Plastic Pin Grid Array**

B. Portable Pin Gate Array

C. Packet Protocol Gate Array

D. Peripheral Pin Grid Access

**Q16
6**

What does PPI stand for?

A. Packet Per Interface

✓. **Pixels Per Inch**

C. Protocol Per Input

D. Peripheral Pixels Interface

**Q16
7**

What does PPL stand for?

A. Packet Per Link

✓. **Pay Per Lead**

C. Protocol Per Layer

D. Peripheral Processing Layer

**Q16
8**

What does PPM stand for?

A. Packets Per Minute

✓. **Pages Per Minute**

C. Protocol Per Module

D. Peripheral Packets Module

**Q16
9**

What does PPP stand for?

A. Parallel Port Protocol

✓. **Point To Point Protocol**

C. Peripheral Packet Protocol

D. Packet Per Path

**Q17
0**

What does PPTP stand for?

A. Parallel Protocol Tunneling Protocol

✓. Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol

C. Packet Protocol Transfer Protocol

D. Peripheral Protocol Transfer Protocol

**Q17
1**

What does PRAM stand for?

A. Peripheral Random Access Memory

✓. Parameter Random Access Memory

C. Packet Random Access Memory

D. Protocol RAM

**Q17
2**

What does PS/2 stand for?

A. Power Supply 2

✓. Personal System/2

C. Packet System 2

D. Peripheral System 2

**Q17
3**

What does QBE stand for?

A. Queue By Example

✓. Query By Example

C. Quick Build Environment

D. Queue Buffer Extension

**Q17
4**

What does RAID stand for?

✓. Redundant Array of Independent Disks

B. Random Access Independent Disk

C. Redundant Array of Integrated Drives

D. Rapid Array of Independent Disks

**Q17
5**

What does RAM stand for?

✓. Random Access Memory

B. Rapid Access Module

C. Read Access Memory

D. Rapid Access Memory

**Q17
6**

What does RDF stand for?

A. Remote Data Framework

✓. Resource Description Framework

C. Rapid Data Format

D. Read Data Framework

**Q17
7**

What does RDRAM stand for?

A. Rapid Dynamic Random Access Memory

✓. Rambus Dynamic Random Access Memory

C. Remote Dynamic Random Access Memory	D. Read Dynamic Random Access Memory
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**Q17
8**

What does RGB stand for?

✓. Red Green Blue	B. Random Graphics Buffer
C. Raster Graphic Bit	D. Remote Graphic Buffer

**Q17
9**

What does RISC stand for?

✓. Reduced Instruction Set Computing	B. Rapid Instruction Set Controller
C. Remote Instruction Set Computing	D. Read Instruction Set Controller

**Q18
0**

What does ROM stand for?

A. Random Only Memory	✓. Read-Only Memory
C. Remote Output Module	D. Rapid Output Memory

**Q18
1**

What does RPC stand for?

A. Remote Protocol Controller	✓. Remote Procedure Call
C. Rapid Packet Controller	D. Read Protocol Call

**Q18
2**

What does RPM stand for?

A. Revolutions Per Minute	✓. Revenue Per 1,000 Impressions (M is the Roman Numeral for 1,000)
C. Rate Per Minute	D. Remote Packet Module

**Q18
3**

What does RSS stand for?

A. Remote Site Summary	✓. RDF Site Summary
C. Rapid Site Summary	D. Read Site Summary

**Q18
4**

What does RTE stand for?

A. Remote Transfer Environment	✓. Runtime Environment
C. Rapid Transfer Extension	D. Read Transfer Engine

**Q18
5**

What does RTF stand for?

A. Remote Transfer Format	✓. Rich Text Format
C. Rapid Text Format	D. Read Transfer Format

**Q18
6** What does RUP stand for?

A. Rapid Unified Process	✓. Rational Unified Process
C. Remote Unified Protocol	D. Read Unified Process

**Q18
7** What does SAN stand for?

A. System Area Network	✓. Storage Area Network
C. Secure Access Node	D. Server Area Node

**Q18
8** What does SATA stand for?

A. Serial Attachment Technology Architecture	✓. Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
C. Secure Attachment Technology Array	D. System Advanced Transfer Attachment

**Q18
9** What does SCSI stand for?

✓. Small Computer System Interface	B. Secure Computer Storage Interface
C. Serial Computer System Interface	D. System Computer Storage Index

**Q19
0** What does SD stand for?

A. System Drive	✓. Secure Digital
C. Serial Device	D. Standard Drive

**Q19
1** What does SDRAM stand for?

A. Static Dynamic Random Access Memory	✓. Synchronous Dynamic Random Access Memory
C. Serial Dynamic Random Access Memory	D. System Dynamic Random Access Memory

**Q19
2** What does SDSL stand for?

A. Standard Digital Subscriber Line	✓. Symmetric Digital Subscriber Line
C. Serial Digital Subscriber Line	D. System Digital Subscriber Line

**Q19
3**

What does SEM stand for?

A. System Email Marketing

✓. Search Engine Marketing

C. Serial Engine Module

D. Secure Email Module

**Q19
4**

What does SEO stand for?

A. System Engine Optimization

✓. Search Engine Optimization

C. Serial Engine Output

D. Secure Engine Operations

**Q19
5**

What does SIMM stand for?

A. System In-Line Memory Module

✓. Single In-Line Memory Module

C. Serial In-Line Memory Module

D. Secure In-Line Memory Module

**Q19
6**

What does SKU stand for?

A. System Key Unit

✓. Stock Keeping Unit

C. Serial Key Utility

D. Secure Key Update

**Q19
7**

What does SLI stand for?

✓. Scalable Link Interface

B. Serial Link Interface

C. System Link Interconnect

D. Secure Link Index

**Q19
8**

What does SMART stand for?

✓. Self-Monitoring Analysis And Reporting Technology

B. System Management And Reporting Tool

C. Serial Monitoring And Reporting Technology

D. Secure Management Analysis Reporting Tool

**Q19
9**

What does SMB stand for?

A. System Message Block

✓. Server Message Block

C. Serial Message Buffer

D. Secure Message Block

**Q20
0**

What does SMS stand for?

A. System Message Service

✓. Short Message Service

C. Serial Message System	D. Secure Message System
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**Q20
1**

What does SMTP stand for?

A. System Mail Transfer Protocol	✓. Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
C. Serial Mail Transfer Protocol	D. Secure Mail Transfer Protocol

**Q20
2**

What does SNMP stand for?

✓. Simple Network Management Protocol	B. System Network Management Protocol
C. Serial Network Management Protocol	D. Secure Network Management Protocol

**Q20
3**

What does SO-DIMM stand for?

A. System Outline Dual In-Line Memory Module	✓. Small Outline Dual In-Line Memory Module
C. Serial Outline Dual In-Line Memory Module	D. Secure Outline Dual In-Line Memory Module

**Q20
4**

What does SOA stand for?

A. Service Oriented Application	✓. Service Oriented Architecture
C. System Oriented Architecture	D. Secure Oriented Application

**Q20
5**

What does SOAP stand for?

A. Service Oriented Access Protocol	✓. Simple Object Access Protocol
C. Serial Object Access Protocol	D. Secure Object Access Protocol

**Q20
6**

What does SQL stand for?

A. System Query Language	✓. Structured Query Language
C. Serial Query Language	D. Secure Query Language

**Q20
7**

What does SRAM stand for?

A. Synchronous Random Access Memory	✓. Static Random Access Memory
C. Serial Random Access Memory	D. Secure Random Access Memory

**Q20
8**

What does SRGB stand for?

A. Serial Red Green Blue	✓. Standard Red Green Blue
C. System Red Green Blue	D. Secure Red Green Blue

**Q20
9** What does SSH stand for?

A. System Secure Host	✓. Secure Shell
C. Serial Secure Host	D. Standardized Secure Host

**Q21
0** What does SSID stand for?

A. System Set Identifier	✓. Service Set Identifier
C. Serial Set Identifier	D. Secure Set Identifier

**Q21
1** What does SSL stand for?

✓. Secure Sockets Layer	B. System Secure Layer
C. Serial Sockets Layer	D. Standard Secure Link

**Q21
2** What does TCP/IP stand for?

A. Transfer Control Protocol/Internet Protocol	✓. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
C. Terminal Control Protocol/Internet Protocol	D. Transfer Connection Protocol/Interface Protocol

**Q21
3** What does TFT stand for?

✓. Thin-Film Transistor	B. Transfer File Technology
C. Terminal Flat Technology	D. Thin Flat Terminal

**Q21
4** What does TIFF stand for?

✓. Tagged Image File Format; Image Format	B. Transfer Image File Format
C. Terminal Image File Format	D. Text Image File Format

**Q21
5** What does TTL stand for?

A. Transfer Time Limit	✓. Time To Live (DNS)
C. Terminal Transfer Layer	D. Text Transfer Level

**Q21
6**

What does TWAIN stand for?

✓. Toolkit Without An Informative Name

B. Transfer Web Application Interface Node

C. Terminal Workstation Access Interface Node

D. Transfer Workstation Application Input Node

**Q21
7**

What does UDDI stand for?

A. Universal Data Discovery Integration

✓. Universal Description Discovery And Integration

C. Unified Data Directory Interface

D. Universal Distributed Data Index

**Q21
8**

What does UDP stand for?

A. Universal Data Protocol

✓. User Datagram Protocol

C. Unified Distribution Protocol

D. Universal Distribution Packet

**Q21
9**

What does UML stand for?

A. Universal Markup Language

✓. Unified Modeling Language

C. Universal Modeling Library

D. Unified Markup Language

**Q22
0**

What does UNC stand for?

✓. Universal Naming Convention

B. Unified Network Controller

C. Universal Network Connection

D. Unified Naming Convention

**Q22
1**

What does UPnP stand for?

A. Unified Plug and Play

✓. Universal Plug And Play

C. Universal Protocol and Path

D. Unified Protocol and Play

**Q22
2**

What does UPS stand for?

A. Universal Power Supply

✓. Uninterruptible Power Supply

C. Unified Power System

D. Unregulated Power Supply

**Q22
3**

What does URI stand for?

A. Universal Resource Interface

✓. Uniform Resource Identifier

C. Unified Resource Index	D. Universal Resource Index
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**Q22
4**

What does URL stand for?

A. Universal Resource Locator	✓. Uniform Resource Locator
C. Unified Resource Link	D. Universal Resource Link

**Q22
5**

What does USB stand for?

✓. Universal Serial Bus	B. Unified Serial Bus
C. Universal System Bus	D. Unified System Bus

**Q22
6**

What does VCI stand for?

A. Virtual Channel Interface	✓. Virtual Channel Identifier
C. Variable Channel Interface	D. Virtual Connection Identifier

**Q22
7**

What does VESA stand for?

A. Video Electronics Systems Association	✓. Video Electronics Standards Association
C. Virtual Electronics Systems Association	D. Video Engineering Standards Association

**Q22
8**

What does VFAT stand for?

✓. Virtual File Allocation Table	B. Variable File Allocation Table
C. Virtual Function Access Table	D. Variable Function Allocation Table

**Q22
9**

What does VGA stand for?

✓. Video Graphics Array	B. Virtual Graphic Adapter
C. Variable Graphic Array	D. Video Gate Adapter

**Q23
0**

What does VLB stand for?

A. Variable Local Bus	✓. VESA Local Bus
C. Virtual Local Bus	D. Video Local Buffer

**Q23
1**

What does VLE stand for?

A. Virtual Link Extension	✓. Virtual Learning Environment
C. Variable Learning Extension	D. Video Link Extension

**Q23
2**

What does VOIP stand for?

A. Variable Over Internet Protocol	✓. Voice Over Internet Protocol
C. Video Over Internet Protocol	D. Virtual Output Internet Protocol

**Q23
3**

What does VPI stand for?

A. Virtual Packet Identifier	✓. Virtual Path Identifier
C. Variable Packet Index	D. Virtual Protocol Interface

**Q23
4**

What does VPN stand for?

A. Variable Packet Network	✓. Virtual Private Network
C. Video Protocol Network	D. Virtual Public Network

**Q23
5**

What does VPS stand for?

A. Variable Packet Server	✓. Virtual Private Server
C. Video Protocol System	D. Virtual Public Server

**Q23
6**

What does VRAM stand for?

A. Variable Random Access Memory	✓. Video Random Access Memory
C. Virtual Random Access Memory	D. Variable Read Access Memory

**Q23
7**

What does VRML stand for?

A. Variable Reality Modeling Language	✓. Virtual Reality Modeling Language
C. Video Reality Markup Language	D. Virtual Reality Markup Language

**Q23
8**

What does WAIS stand for?

A. Wide Area Interface System	✓. Wide Area Information Server
C. Web Access Interface System	D. Wide Area Index System

Q23
9

What does WAN stand for?

A. Wireless Access Node

✓. **Wide Area Network**

C. Web Access Node

D. Wide Access Network

Q24
0

What does WEP stand for?

A. Wireless Equivalent Privacy

✓. **Wired Equivalent Privacy**

C. Wide Encryption Protocol

D. Wireless Encryption Protocol

Q24
1

What does Wi-Fi stand for?

✓. **Wireless Fidelity**

B. Wide Frequency

C. Wireless Fiber

D. Wide-band Fidelity

Q24
2

What does WPA stand for?

A. Wireless Protected Access

✓. **Wi-Fi Protected Access**

C. Wide Protocol Access

D. Web Protected Application

Q24
3

What does WWW stand for?

✓. **World Wide Web**

B. Wide Web World

C. Wireless World Web

D. World Wireless Web

Q24
4

What does XHTML stand for?

A. Extended Hypertext Markup Language

✓. **Extensible Hypertext Markup Language**

C. Extra Hypertext Markup Language

D. External Hypertext Markup Language

Q24
5

What does XML stand for?

A. Extended Markup Language

✓. **Extensible Markup Language**

C. External Markup Language

D. Extra Markup Language

Q24
6

What does XSLT stand for?

✓. **Extensible Style Sheet Language Transformation**

B. Extended Style Language Transfer

C. External Style Layer Transformation	D. Extra Style Language Transfer
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Q24
7

What does Y2K stand for?

✓. Year 2000	B. Yellow 2 Key
C. Year 2 Kilo	D. Year 2 Knowledge

Q24
8

What does ZIF stand for?

A. Zero Interface Force	✓. Zero Insertion Force
C. Zone Interface Function	D. Zero Input Force

All answers highlighted in **green ✓** — covering every computer-related abbreviation from the provided reference sheets.