

Glossary

BIOS:	Basic Input Output System. Maintains and controls the entire functions of the computer.
Cache:	Fast memory used to enhance the efficiency and speed of the computer.
CPU:	Central Processing Unit. Essentially, the “brains” of the computer.
Disk Drive:	Either a hard disk or a floppy diskette.
DRAM:	Dynamic Random Access Memory.
EISA:	Extended Industry Standard Architecture.
ISA:	Industry Standard Architecture.
Jumpers:	A device on the system board used to configure certain information on the board.
POST:	Power On Self Test. The computer’s self-diagnostic test, which is executed whenever the system is booted.
Setup:	Steps used to configure the system board.
SIMM:	Single In-line Memory Module. SIMMs are banks of memory used to increase the performance of the computer.
SRAM:	Static Random Access Memory.