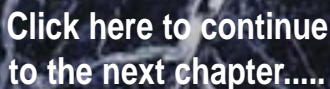# Glossary

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.

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to the next chapter.....**