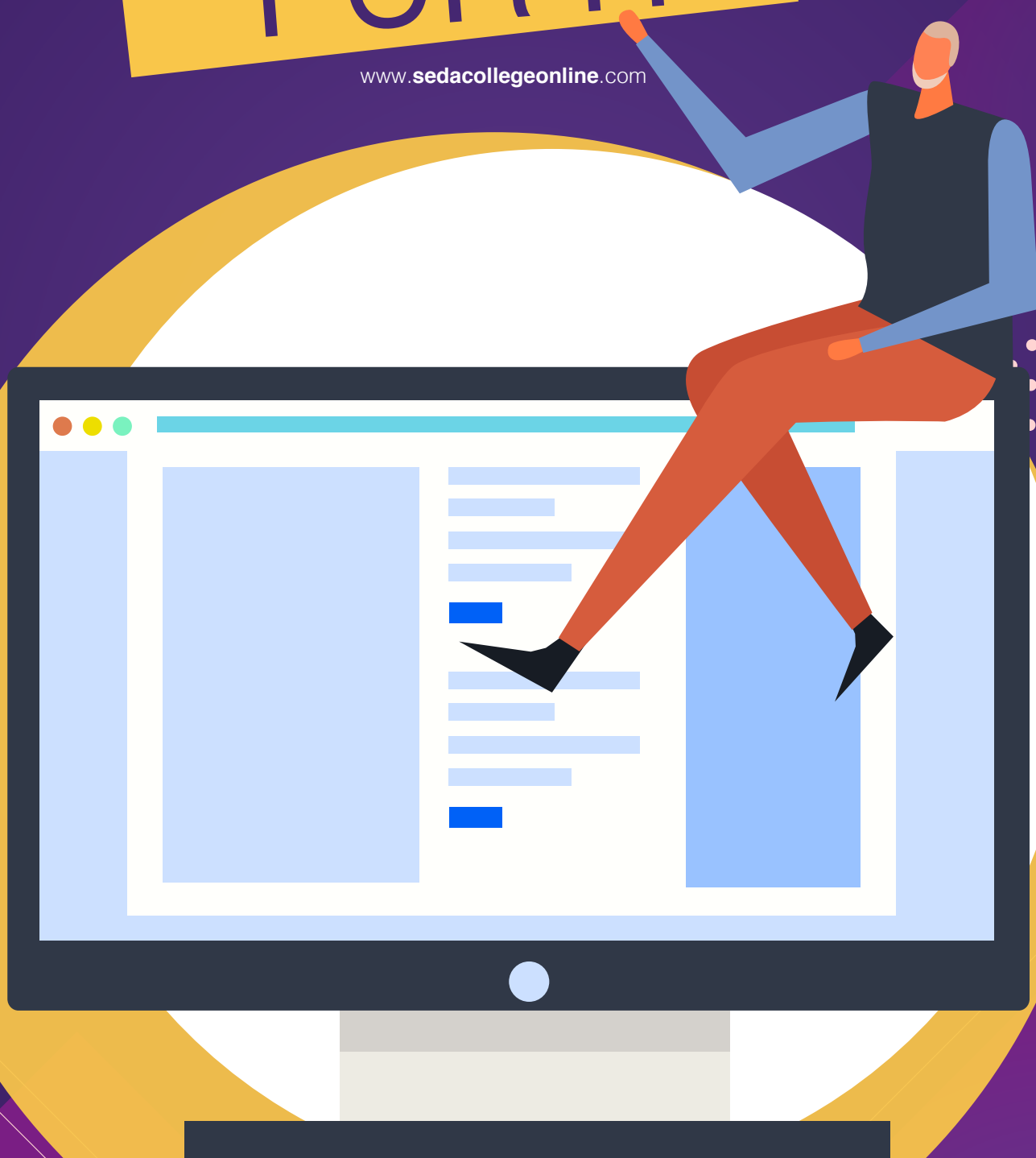


ENGLISH

FOR IT



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English for It Handout

This is your manual. On the following pages you will find all definitions mentioned on this course. In addition, interactive exercises proposed in class can be found at the end of every unit.

If you are still not sure if you understand any of the vocabulary exposed, a dictionary is available at the end of this handout, with translations for all terms, in both Portuguese and Spanish.



Set 1

Vocabulary



To abort: To terminate a processing activity or command; it is generally in a controlled way related to computing or data transmitting systems.

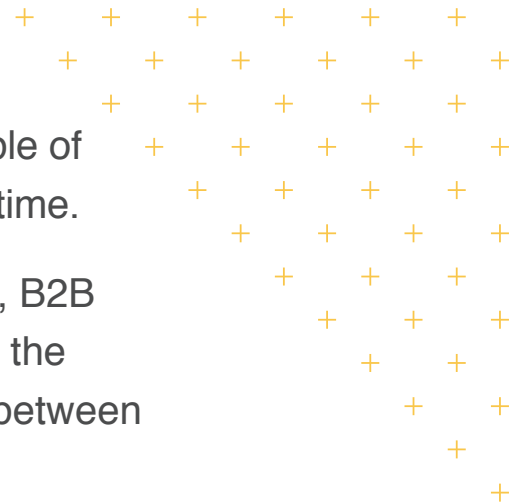
ADP-Automatic Data Processing: It is a series of operations on data automatically done by a computer to retrieve or transform or classify information.

Alias: An alias is used to replace long names or keep a real name private. It is an alternate name for a computer, object, person, group, or user.

App wizard: It is a user interface type that presents a user with a sequence of dialog boxes that lead the user through a series of well-defined steps.

Useful synonyms: software wizard or setup assistant.





Array: An array is a data structure that is capable of storing more than one item of data (value) at a time.

B2B - Business-to-Business: On the internet, B2B (business-to-business), also known as e-biz, is the exchange of products, services or information between companies.

B2C - Business-to-Consumer: On the internet, B2C (business-to-consumer) and refers to the direct sale from a business to a customer (as opposed to a sale to another business).

Bandwidth: The amount of data that can be passed along a communications channel in a given period.

Backbone: It is the basis of a computer network that interconnects various pieces of network, It provides a path for the exchange of information between different LANs or subnetworks.

Batch processing It is a general term used for frequently used programs that are executed with minimum human interaction. Batch process jobs can run without any end-user interaction or can be scheduled to start up on their own as resources permit.

BLOB - Binary Large Object: It is a collection of binary data (1s and 0s) stored as a single entity in a database management system.

BLOBs are typically images, audio or other multimedia objects, though sometimes binary executable code is stored as a BLOB.



Online Task

Are the sentences true or false?

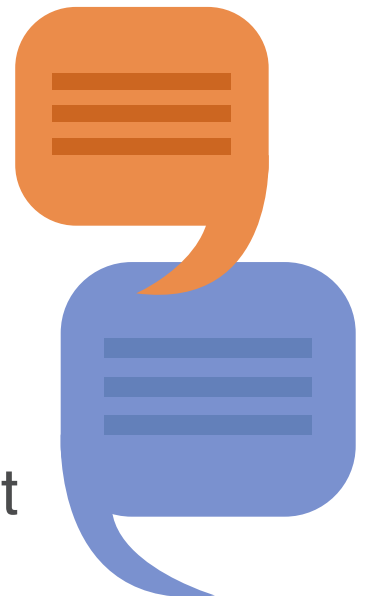
- a) Images can be stored as a BLOB. ()
- b) An array can be composed of one drive. ()
- c) If a program stops running, you can abort it. ()
- d) Selling online is a B2C example. ()
- e) Bandwidth is the amount of data in a database. ()
- f) A software wizard is a type of user interface. ()



Exercise

Complete the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) Some programs can be _____ by finishing them on the Task Manager. (to abort)
- b) You can _____ an App Wizard by clicking on a '.exe' file. (to execute)
- c) A large collection of data can be _____ as a single entity in a database. (to store)
- d) Various pieces of networks can b _____ by a backbone. (to interconnect)
- e) A batch process job can be _____ without any end-user interaction. (to run)



Set 2

Vocabulary

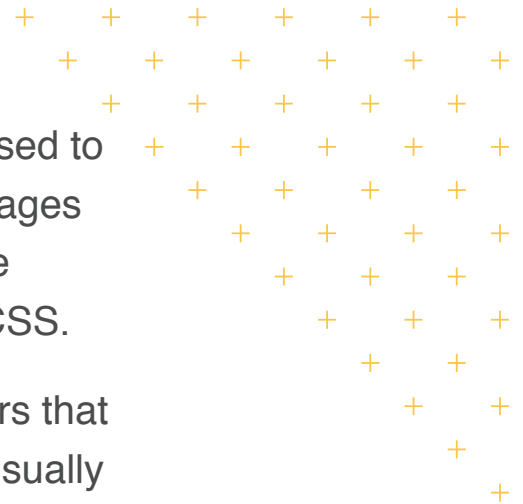


Case-sensitive: In computers, it defines whether uppercase and lowercase letters are treated as distinct or equivalent. e.g. When users interested in learning about cats search an ebook, “cat” and “Cat” are of the same significance to them.

Cell: A cell is a ‘box’ in which you can enter a piece of data. generally , this box is an interaction between a line and a column.

Churn rate: “Churn” in the most common usage is the rate that existing members of a group leave the group (for example, customers of a company stop being customers).





DHTML - Dynamic HTML: DHTML is a term used to describe the technologies used to make web pages dynamic and interactive. To most techs, it is the combination of HTML, JavaScript, DOM, and CSS.

Data: By and large, data is any set of characters that is gathered and translated for some purpose, usually analysis. If data is not put into context, it doesn't do anything to a human or computer.

Data source: A data source, in the context of computer science and computer applications, is the location where data that is being used come from.

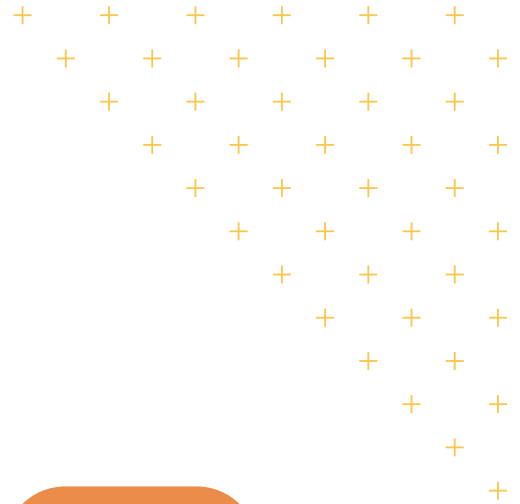
DCU - Delphi Compiled Unit: A Delphi compiled unit file (.dcu) is an intermediate compiler output file produced from the source code of each unit in your project.

DDE - Dynamic Data Exchange: It is an interprocess communication system which makes use of shared memory and a set of commands, message formats, and protocols for communicating and sharing data between applications in operating systems such as Windows.

DDE - Direct Data Entry: Typing text into or drawing an image on the computer (into the system) in contrast with copying or importing data from another source.

Dual band: Dual band is a feature allowing a device to function in two different frequency bands.





Task

Match terms and definitions

- a) It is used to make webpages interactive.
- b) It is a box where you can enter data.
- c) It is related to frequency bands.
- d) Rate of customers that leave a group.
- e) Enables rapid compiling and linking.
- f) Boolean is a type of ...



Churn rate	Dual band	Cell
A ()	B ()	C ()
DHTML	data	DCU
D ()	E ()	F ()

Exercise

Choose the correct verb:

- a) A 'cell' can be _____ (filled / completed / reloaded) by a piece of data.
- b) Churn rate is the rate of people who _____ (enters / leaves / acquire) a group.
- c) Data must be _____ (added / put / entered) in context.
- d) A dual band allows a device _____ (to work / working / works) in two different frequencies.
- e) 'Boolean' is a type of data that _____ (admit / admits / adds) 'true' or 'false' values.



Set 3

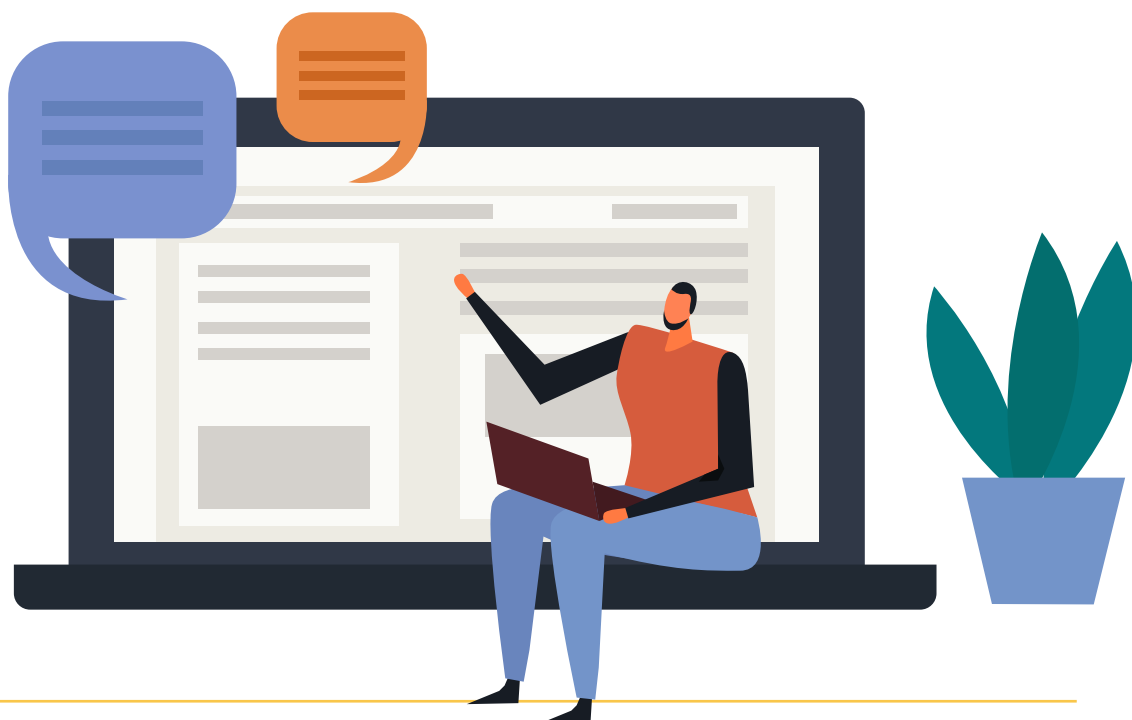
Vocabulary

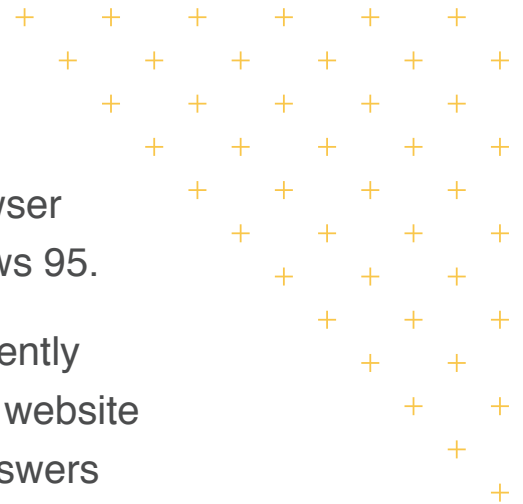


EDP - Electronic Data Processing: EDP (electronic data processing), also called “IS” (information services or systems) or “MIS” (management information services or systems), is the processing of data by a computer and its programs in an environment involving electronic communication.

EOF - End Of File: It is a condition in a computer operating system where no more data can be read from a data source.

EOR - End Of Run: It is the end of the execution of a program.





(File) Explorer: Also referred to as Windows Explorer or Explorer, File Explorer is a file browser found in all versions of Windows, since Windows 95.

FAQ - Frequently Asked Questions: A Frequently Asked Question (FAQ) page is an area of your website where users can find a list of questions and answers pertaining to a particular topic.

Firewall: A firewall is a network security device that monitors incoming and outgoing network traffic and controls traffic based on a predefined set of security rules.

To file(v.) / File (n.): To file means to store data, information, settings, or commands used with a computer program in an icon called file.

FTP - File Transfer Protocol: File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard Internet protocol for transmitting files between computers on the Internet.

Gateway: A gateway is a data communication device that provides a remote network with connectivity to a host network.

(To) hack: To misuse a computer to break the security of another computing system to steal data, corrupt systems or files, commandeer the environment or disrupt data-related activities in any way.

Hardware: It is the physical part of the system, such as hard drives, power supplies, motherboards, etc ...



Task

Match terms and definitions

- a) FTP: _____
- b) FQA: _____
- c) EDP: _____
- d) EOF: _____
- e) EOR: _____



Exercise

Choose the correct option:



- a) A gateway is a type of _____ (program / device / Windows)
- b) FTP is a type of internet _____ (file / protocol / network).
- c) Hardware is the _____ (physical part / virtual part / movable part) of a system.
- d) To file means to _____ (guard / transfer / store) data and information among others.
- e) One of the functions of a firewall is to _____ (regulate / monitor / hide) network traffic.

Set 4

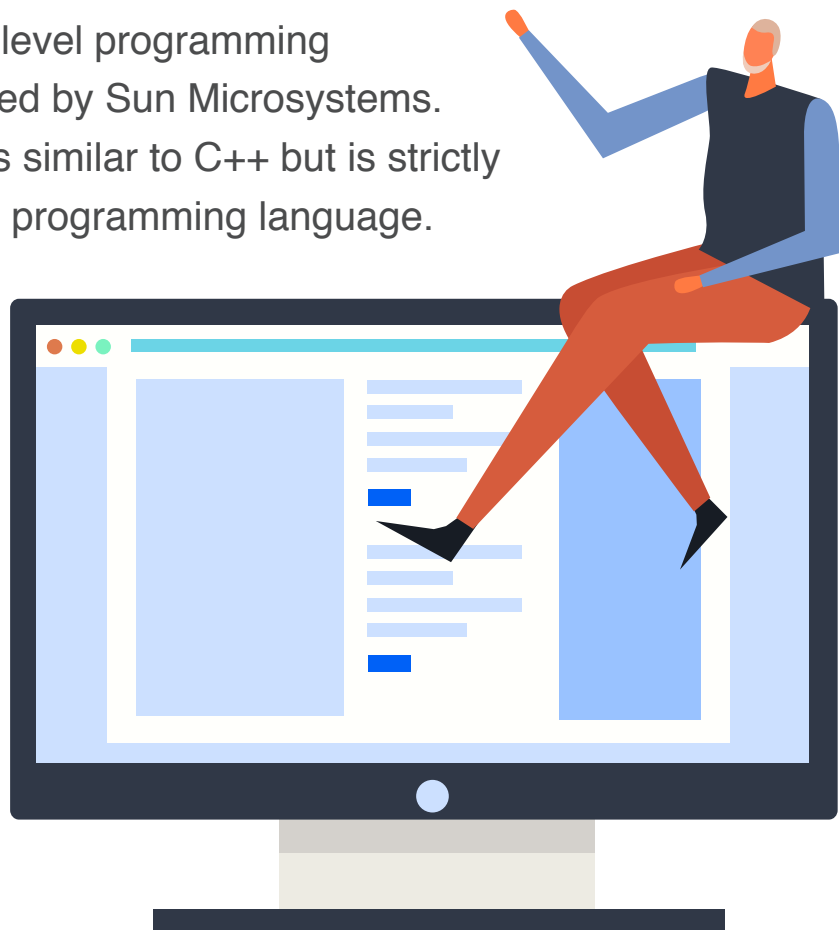
Vocabulary

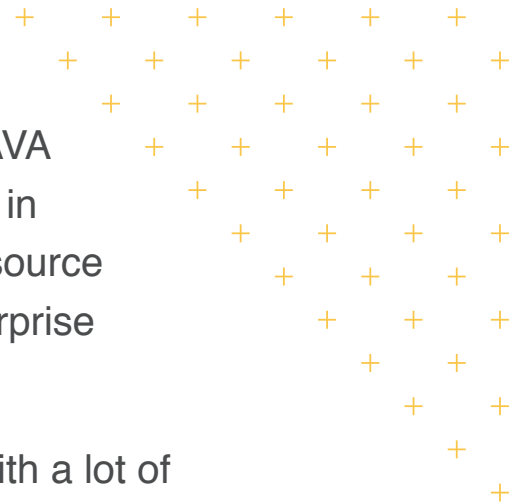


Hazard: A hazard is anything that poses a threat to a computer's security, performance, or functionality. Examples of computer hazards are malware, viruses, computer hackers, corrupted system files, and defective hardware.

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service): This is a category of cloud computing. It provides virtualized computing services over the internet.

JAVA: It is a high-level programming language developed by Sun Microsystems. The Java syntax is similar to C++ but is strictly an object-oriented programming language.





JBOSS: It is an application server written in JAVA that can host business components developed in this language. Essentially, JBOSS is an open-source implementation of J2EE that relies on the Enterprise JavaBeans specification for functionality.

Mainframe: A very large, powerful computer with a lot of memory that many people can use at the same time.

NetFlow: It is a network protocol devised by Cisco©. Its main function is monitoring network traffic and collecting IP traffic information. Therefore, analyzing flow data, a picture of network traffic flow and volume can be built.

ORACLE Database: Oracle database (Oracle DB) is a relational database management system (RDBMS) from the Oracle Corporation.

P2P (peer-to-peer): It is a type of network where “peers” are computer systems that are mutually connected via the Internet. Common P2P software programs include Kazaa, Limewire, BearShare, Morpheus, and Acquisition.

Software: It is a generic term used to describe computer programs that run on PCs, mobile phones, tablets, or other smart devices.

SQL (Structured Query Language): It is a programming language that is typically used in a relational database or data stream management systems.



Task

Which sentence better defines ...

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) SQL:
<input type="checkbox"/> A type of language.
<input type="checkbox"/> A database program. | d) JBOSS
<input type="checkbox"/> It is written in SQL.
<input type="checkbox"/> It is written in JAVA. |
| b) Software:
<input type="checkbox"/> A program.
<input type="checkbox"/> A part of a larger device. | e) JAVA
<input type="checkbox"/> Developed by Oracle.
<input type="checkbox"/> Developed by Sun Microsystem. |
| c) P2P
<input type="checkbox"/> A type of software.
<input type="checkbox"/> A type of network. | f) Netflow
<input type="checkbox"/> Collects IP traffic info.
<input type="checkbox"/> Collects IP patterns. |



Exercise

Complete the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) Netflow was _____ (to devise) by Cisco.
- b) SQL is typically _____ (to use) in a relational database or data stream management systems.
- c) In P2P, computer systems are mutually _____ (to connect) via the Internet.
- d) IaaS _____ (to provide) virtualized computing services over the internet.
- e) Operational systems can be _____ (to install) on an operational system.



Set 5

Vocabulary



TCP/IP(Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol:

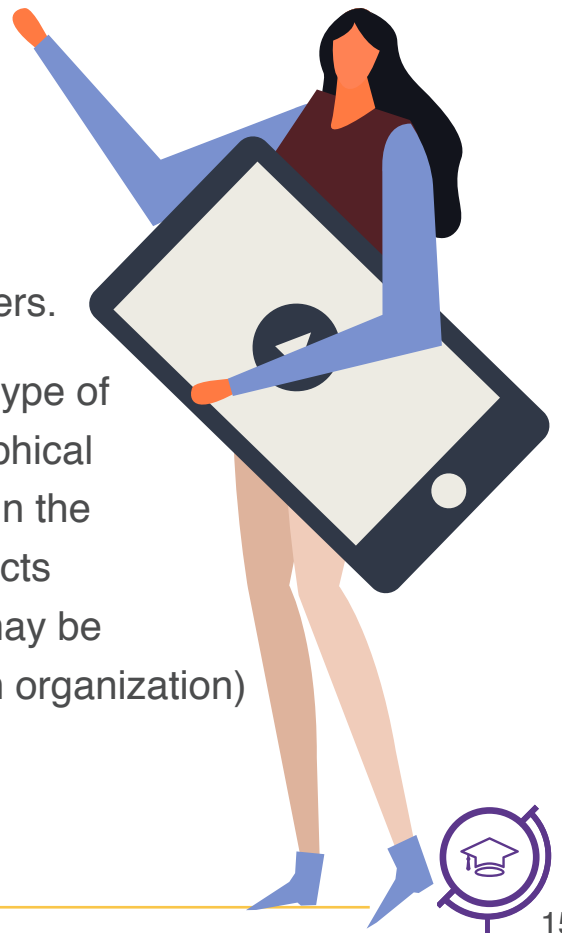
TCP/IP are two protocols that were created with the purpose of allowing computers to communicate over long-distance networks. The TCP part has to do with the verifying delivery of the packets. The IP part refers to the moving of data packets between nodes.

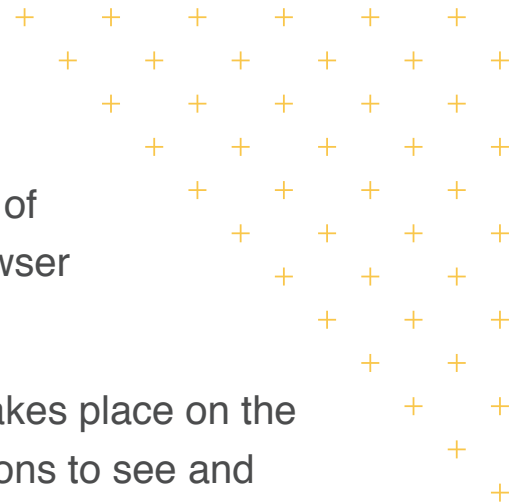
Task manager: Task Manager is a Windows feature.

It provides information and details about programs and processes currently running on your computer.

UX (User eXperience): User experience (UX) design is the process design teams use to create products that provide meaningful and relevant experiences to users.

WAN (Wide Area Networks): A WAN is a type of network which is not restricted to a geographical location, although it might be confined within the bounds of a state or country. A WAN connects several LANs (Local Area Networks) and may be limited to an enterprise (a corporation or an organization) or accessible to the public.



**WEB / World Wide Web (WWW) / W3:**

The WEB is a subset of the Internet consisting of the pages that can be accessed by a Web browser (such as Chrome and Firefox).

Webinar: Seminar or other presentation that takes place on the Internet, allowing participants in different locations to see and hear the presenter, ask questions, and sometimes answer polls.

Weak AI (Weak Artificial Intelligence): Weak AI refers to any AI tool that focuses on doing a single task, however, very well... That is, it has a narrow scope in terms of what it can do. The idea behind weak AI isn't to mimic or replicate human intelligence.

XML (eXtensible Markup Language): XML is used to define documents with a standard format that can be read by any XML-compatible application. It is actually a 'metalanguage', that can be used to create markup languages for specific applications.

Xvid: XviD is the name of an open-source MPEG-4 video codec. XviD was created to offer a zero-cost alternative to other commercial video codecs. The XviD codec makes it possible to compress a full-length DVD-quality movie enough to fit on one or two CDs, depending on the length of the movie.

Yoda Condition: Yoda conditions (also called Yoda notation) is a programming style where the two parts of an expression are reversed from the typical order in a conditional statement.



Task

What is it talking about?

- a) It is metalanguage. _____
- b) Alexia is a type of _____
- c) It is actually a software. _____
- d) Stands for 'World Wide Web'. _____
- e) Allow computers to communicate over long distance networks.

- f) A reversed program style. _____



Exercise

What do the acronyms stand for?



- a) Weak AI _____
- b) XML _____
- c) WWW _____
- d) WAN _____
- e) TCP/IP _____

Answer Key

Set 1

Task: Are sentences true or false?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) True
- d) True
- e) False
- f) True

Exercise: Complete the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) aborted
- b) execute
- c) stored
- d) interconnected
- e) run

Set 2

Task: Match terms and definitions

- a) DHTML
- b) Cell
- c) Dual band
- d) Churn rate
- e) DCU files
- f) data (small letters)

Exercise: Choose the correct verb.

- a) filled
- b) leaves
- c) put
- d) to work
- e) admits

Set 3 - Task: Guess the acronyms.

- a) File Transfer Protocol
- b) Frequently Asked Questions
- c) Electronic Data Processing
- d) End of File
- e) End of Run

Exercise: Choose the correct option.

- a) device
- b) protocol
- c) physical part
- d) store
- e) monitor

Set 4 - Task: Guess the acronym

- a) A type of language.
- b) A program.
- c) A type of network.
- d) It is written in JAVA.
- e) Developed by Sun Microsystems.
- f) Collects IP traffic info.

Exercise: Complete the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

- a) devised
- b) used
- c) connected
- d) provides
- e) installed

Set 5 - Task: What is it talking about

- a) XML
- b) Weak AI
- c) Xvid
- d) WWW
- e) TCP/IP
- f) Yoda condition

Exercise:

What do the acronyms stand for?

- a) Weak Artificial Intelligence
- b) eXtensible Markup Language
- c) World Wide Web
- d) Wide Area Networks
- e) Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol

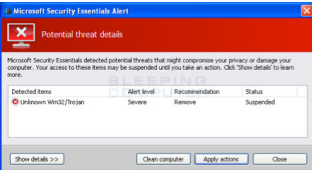
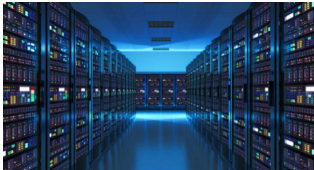
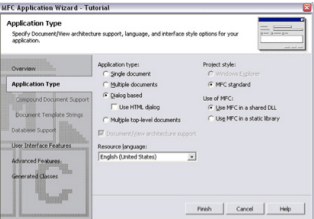
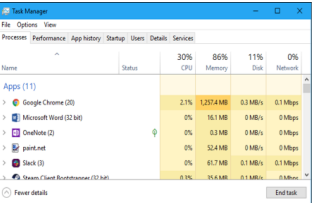

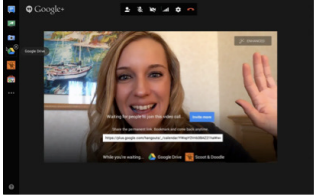

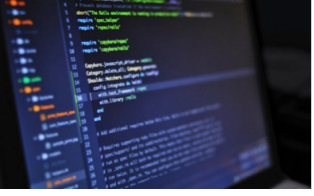
Extra activities

Exercise 1

Match the pictures to the definitions.

- a) Hardware
- b) Software
- c) Webinar
- d) Weak AI
- e) Task manager
- f) Hazard
- g) App Wizard
- h) Mainframe



			
1. ()	2. ()	3. ()	4. ()
			
5. ()	6. ()	7. ()	8. ()



Exercise 2

Unscramble the sentences.

a) of / type / designed / on / The / work // is / software / let / programs / any / to / Java / hardware / language / platform.

b) is / A / is / object / an / pointer / meaning / or / an / a / data / type, / SQL / to / it / object. / reference / BLOB

c) has / without / application / data / abort / To / changed. / function / is / that / a / or / exit / any / been / saving / To

d) services. / requests / by / answer / recommendations, / Internet / voice / natural-language / queries // of / set / to / delegating / make / questions, / interface / actions / Siri / to / a / uses / a / and / perform / user / and



e) and / database / of / to / purpose / information.
/ store / is / related / The / a / retrieve

f) retrieved / device / be / (random-access memory) / that / is / allows /
and / computer. / on / a / hardware / information / RAM / to / a / stored

g) defined / a / a / as / Bandwidth / frequencies / band / of / range /
technically / within / or / is / wavelengths.

h) Mainframes / to / with / the / of / process / trillion / web / servers / 1
/ up / designed / security / data / highest / and / daily / are / levels / to /
transactions / reliability.

Answer Key

Exercise 1

Match the pictures to the definitions.

- 1- f 5- d
2- h 6- c
3- g 7- a
4- c 8- b

Exercise 2

Unscramble the words to make sentences

- a) The Java software language is designed to let programs work on any type of hardware platform.
- b) A BLOB is an SQL object data type, meaning it is a reference or pointer to an object.
- c) To abort is To exit a function or application without saving any data that has been changed.
- d) Siri uses voice queries and a natural-language user interface to answer questions, make recommendations, and perform actions by delegating requests to a set of Internet services.



- e) The purpose of a database is to store and retrieve related information.
- f) RAM (random-access memory) is a hardware device that allows information to be stored and retrieved on a computer.
- g) Bandwidth is technically defined as a range within a band of frequencies or wavelengths.
- h) Mainframes are data servers designed to process up to 1 trillion web transactions daily with the highest levels of security and reliability.

Dictionary English Portuguese



Task 1

To abort: Terminar uma atividade ou comando; geralmente de uma maneira controlada relacionada à computação ou sistema de transmissão de dados.

ADP-Automatic Data Processing: É uma série de operações realizadas automaticamente em dados, realizadas por um computador com o intuito de reaver, transformar ou classificar informações.

Alias: É utilizado para substituir nomes longos ou manter um nome real privado. É um nome alternativo para um computador, objeto, pessoa, grupo ou usuário.

App wizard: É um tipo de interface de usuário que apresenta ao usuário uma sequência de caixas de diálogo que leva o guia por uma série de passos bem definidos.

Sinônimos usuais: software wizard ou setup assistant.

Array: é uma estrutura de dados que é capaz de armazenar mais de um valor (value) de uma vez.

B2B - Business-to-Business: Na internet, B2B (business-to-business), também conhecido como e-biz, é a troca de produtos, serviços e informações entre empresas.



Dictionary English Portuguese



B2C - Business-to-Consumer: Na internet, B2C (business-to-consumer) refere-se a venda direta de uma empresa à um cliente.

Bandwidth: É a quantidade de dados que pode ser transmitido por um canal de comunicação em um determinado período de tempo.

Backbone: É a base de uma rede de computadores que interconecta várias peças de rede. Ele fornece um caminho para a troca de informação entre diferentes LANs ou sub redes.

Batch processing: É um termo generalista utilizado para programas utilizados frequentemente que são executados com mínima interação humana. Batch process jobs podem rodar sem qualquer interação “end-user” ou podem ser agendados para se auto-inicializar se os recursos permitirem.

BLOB - Binary Large Object: É uma coleção de dados binários (1s e 0s) armazenados em uma única entidade em um sistema de gerenciamento de database. BLOBs são tipicamente imagens, áudio, ou outros objetos multimídia , apesar de às vezes códigos binários executáveis também serem armazenados como BLOBs.



Dictionary English Portuguese



Task 2

Case-sensitive: Em computadores, define se letras maiúsculas e minúsculas são tratadas da mesma são distintas ou equivalentes. **e.g.** Quando usuários interessados em aprender sobre gatos procuram em um ebook pela palavra ‘gato’ e Gato’ ele encontrará os mesmos resultados.

Cell: Uma célula é uma ‘caixa’ em que você pode inserir um pedaço de informação. Geralmente, essa ‘caixa’ é uma interação entre uma linha e uma coluna.

Churn rate: ‘Churn’ no sentido mais comumente utilizado, é a taxa em que membros de um grupo deixam determinado grupo (por exemplo, clientes de uma empresa que deixam de ser clientes).

DHTML - Dynamic HTML : **DHTML** é um termo utilizado para descrever tecnologias utilizadas para tornar páginas dinâmicas e interativas. Para a maioria dos técnicos da área, é basicamente a combinação de HTML, JavaScript, DOM e CSS.



Dictionary English Portuguese



Data: De maneira geral, 'data' é qualquer grupo de caracteres que são agrupados e traduzidos para algum propósito, usualmente em análises. Se dados não são utilizados em contexto, ele não pode ser utilizado de maneira prática, nem por humanos, nem por computadores.

Data source: Uma data source, no contexto de computação e aplicações, é a localização de onde dados que estão sendo utilizados vem.

DCU - Delphi Compiled Unit: Um Delphi Compiled Unit (.dcu) é um arquivo produzido a partir da fonte de cada unidade em seu projeto.

DDE - Dynamic Data Exchange: É um sistema de comunicação de inter processamento que faz uso da memória compartilhada e um grupo de comandos, formatos de memória e protocolos para comunicar e compartilhar dados entre aplicativos em sistemas operacionais como o Windows.

DDE - Direct Data Entry: É o conceito de inserir texto ou desenhar uma imagem em um computador (no sistema), em contraste a copiar or importar dados de outras fontes.

Dual band: Dual band é uma característica que permite um aparelho funcionar em duas bandas de frequência diferentes.



Dictionary English Portuguese



Task 3

EDP - Electronic Data Processing: EDP (electronic data processing), também chamada de “IS” (information services ou systems) ou “MIS” (management information services or systems), é o processamento de dados por um computador e seus programas em um ambiente envolvendo comunicação eletrônica.

EOF - End Of File: É a condição em um sistema operacional onde nenhum dado pode ser lido da fonte de dados (*data source*).

EOR - End Of Run: É o fim da execução de um programa.

(File) Explorer: Também chamado de Windows Explorer ou Explorer, File explorer é um arquivo navegador encontrado em todas as versões do Windows, desde o lançamento do Windows 95.

FAQ - Frequently Asked Questions: A FAQ é uma área específica em sua página onde usuários podem achar uma lista de perguntas e respostas para um tópico em particular.

Dictionary English Portuguese



Firewall: Um Firewall é um dispositivo de segurança de network que monitora a entrada e saída de tráfego de network e controla o tráfego baseado em uma lista de regras de segurança pré estabelecidas.

To file(v.) / File (n.): Arquivar algo é armazenar dados, informação, configurações ou comandos utilizados com um programa em um ícone chamado file.

FTP - File Transfer Protocol: FTP é um protocolo padrão de Internet, para a transmissão de arquivos entre computadores conectados à internet.

Gateway: Um *gateway* é um dispositivo de comunicação de dados que fornece uma rede remota com conectividade à uma rede *host*.

(To) hack: Utilizar um computador de maneira escusa para quebrar a segurança de outro sistema para roubar dados, corromper sistemas ou arquivos, comandar a interface ou atrapalhar atividades relacionada a dados de qualquer maneira.

Hardware: É a parte física do sistema, como disco rígidos, fontes de energia, placa mãe ...



Dictionary English Portuguese



Task 4

Hazard: Um 'hazard' é qualquer coisa que possa ameaçar a segurança, performance e funcionalidade de um computador. Exemplos de ameaças são malwares, vírus, hackers, arquivo de sistema corrompido e hardwares defeituosos.

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service): É uma categoria de cloud computing. Ele promove serviços de computação virtualizados na internet.

JAVA: É uma linguagem de programação de alto nível desenvolvida pela empresa Sun Microsystems. A sintaxe em Java é similar a de C++ mas é uma linguagem estritamente orientada para objetos (object-oriented).

JBOSS: É um servidor de aplicação escrito em Java, que pode hospedar componentes de negócio escrito nessa linguagem. Essencialmente, JBOSS é uma implementação open source de J2EE que depende das especificações para sua funcionalidade.



Dictionary English Portuguese



Mainframe: Se trata de um computador de grandes proporções e potência, com larga capacidade de memória que várias pessoas podem utilizar ao mesmo tempo.

NetFlow: É um protocolo de rede idealizado pela empresa Cisco. Sua principal função é monitorar o tráfego de rede e coletar informações de tráfego de IP. Além disso, ao analisar o fluxo de dados, uma figura do fluxo de dados de rede e volume pode ser construída.

ORACLE Database: O Oracle DB é um sistema de manejo de databases relacionais criada pela empresa Oracle Corporation.

P2P (peer-to-peer): P2P é um tipo de rede onde peers (iguais) são sistemas de computadores conectados mutuamente pela internet. Programas P2P comuns incluem Kazaa, Limewire, BearShare, Morpheus e Acquisition.

Software: É um termo genérico utilizado para descrever programas que rodam em PCs, telefones móveis, tablets ou outro dispositivo smart.

SQL (Structured Query Language): É uma linguagem de programação que é tipicamente utilizada em databases relacionais ou sistemas de manejo de data stream.

Dictionary English Portuguese



Task 5

TCP/IP(Transmission Control Protocol/Internet

Protocol: São protocolos que foram criados com o propósito de permitir a comunicação de dois computadores entre redes de longa distância. O protocolo TCP tem a ver com a verificação de entrega de pacotes. A parte IP, refere-se à movimentação de pacote de dados entre nós.

Task manager: É uma função do Windows. Ele oferece informação e detalhes sobre programas e processos rodando no momento em seu computador.

UX (User eXperience): UX (User experience) design é o processo utilizado por times para criar produtos que fornecem experiência significativa e relevante para seus usuários.

WAN (Wide Area Networks): Uma WAN (Wide Area Network) é um tipo de rede não restrita a um local geográfico, apesar de poder ser confinada às bordas de um estado ou país. Uma WAN conecta várias LANs (Local Area Networks) e pode ser limitada à uma empresa (corporação ou organização) ou acessível ao público.



Dictionary English Portuguese



WEB / World Wide Web (WWW) / W3: A WEB é um subgrupo da internet consistindo em páginas que podem ser acessadas por um browser(como o Google chrome).

Webinar: Consiste em um seminário ou outro evento que acontece na internet permitindo que participantes em diferentes locais vejam e ouçam um palestrante, faça perguntas e responda a enquetes.

Weak AI (Weak Artificial Intelligence): Weak AI se refere a qualquer ferramenta de inteligência artificial que foca na realização de uma tarefa única, mas de maneira bastante eficiente. Isso significa que possui uma restrição considerável em o que pode realizar. A ideia por trás de Weak AIs não é imitar ou replicar a inteligência humana.

XML (eXtensible Markup Language): XML é uma linguagem utilizada para definir documentos com um formato padrão que pode ser lido por qualquer aplicação compatível com XML.



Dictionary English Portuguese



Xvid: XviD é o nome de uma open source video codec. XviD foi criado para oferecer uma alternativa a gratuita para outros video codecs comerciais. O XviD codec torna possível comprimir um filme completo em qualidade de DVD o bastante para caber em um ou dois CDs, dependendo do tamanho do filme.

Yoda Condition: Também chamadas de *Yoda Notation*, é um estilo de programação onde duas partes de uma expressão são invertidas em comparação a ordem típica em uma declaração típica.



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