Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for UGC NET

UGC NET is the exam that examines the eligibility of Indian Nationals for **'Assistant Professor'** or for **'Junior Research Fellowship** and Assistant Professor' both in Indian Universities and Colleges. The UGC NET General Aptitude test is performed every year and the students practicing for this exam must have complete knowledge about the topics asked in UGC NET Paper 1.

Information and Communication Technology Syllabus for UGC NET Exam

Topics that are covered as per the syllabus for UGC NET Exam Paper 1 :

- ICT: General abbreviations and terminology
- ICT General Acronyms.
- Search Engines and Web Browser.

One of the most significant parts of the UGC NET General Aptitude section is Information and Communication Technology.

Many questions are asked from the previous year's papers. The questions are also based mainly on the topic of **Search Engines and Web Browsers**.

Download Entri Learning App for More Information on UGC NET Exam

UGC NET Information and Technology Notes

Here in this article, we have provided a complete list of the most commonly used and important Abbreviations, acronyms, and the difference between search engines and web Browsers that are related to exams.

ICT Abbreviations and Terminology

One of the most essential parts of the UGC NET General Aptitude section is Common Abbreviations in Information and Communication Technology.

The most concise form of a word or phrase or the group of words is called an Abbreviation.

List of Common Computer Abbreviations in ICT UGC NET Paper 1.

Here are delivering the list of important ICT general abbreviations and terminology listed in UGC NET Information and Communication Technology Notes:

S.No.	Abbreviation	Full-Form of ICT Abbreviation

1.	AGP	Accelerated Graphic Port
2.	PC	Personal Computer
3	EPROM	Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
4.	BIOS	Basic Input and Output System
5.	HDD	Hard Disk Drive
6.	PCI	Peripheral Component Interconnect
7.	UNIVAC	Universal Automatic Computer
8.	GUI	Graphic User Interface
9.	USB	Universal Serial Board
10.	VGA	Visual Graphic Adaptor
11.	MAN	Metropolitan Area Network
12.	ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
13.	WAN	Wide Area Network
14.	EBCDIC	Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code
15.	LAN	Local Area Network
16.	EEPROM/EAPROM	Electrical Erasable /Alterable Programmable Read-Only Memory
17.	CPU	Central Processing Unit
18.	OS	Operating System
19.	ALU	Arithmetic and Logical Unit
20.	DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
21.	CD	Compact Disk
22.	ROM	Read-Only Memory
23.	VDU	Visual Display Unit
24.	RAM	Random Access Memory
25.	ICT	Information Communication Technology
26.	PROM	Programmable Read-Only Memory
27.	URL	Universal Resource Locator

28.	IDE	Integrated Drive Electronics
29.	FORTRAN	Formula Translator
30.	MOS	Metaoxide Semi-Conductor
31.	ATX	Advanced Technology Extended
32.	SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
33.	MHZ	Megahertz
34.	ISP	Internet Service Provider
35.	GHz	Gigahertz
36.	DBMS	Database Management System
37.	SQL	Structured Query Language
38.	RW	Re Writeable
39.	SDT	Serial Query Language
40.	CAN	Campus Area Network
41.	SIMMs	Single Inline Memory Module
42.	PAN	Personal Area Network
43.	DIMMs	Dual Inline Memory Module
44.	CMOS	Complimentary Metaoxide Semi-Conductor
45.	ENIAC	Electronic Number Integrator and Calculator
46.	CMD	Command
47.	EDSAC	Electronic Dialog Storage Automatic Computer
48.	MAC	Media Access Control
49.	IC	Integrated Circuit
50.	LSIC	Large Scale Integrated Circuit
51.	DIR	Directory
52.	GIGO	Garbage In Garbage Out
53.	PHP	PHP Hypertext Preprocessor
54.	DOC	Document

55.	PDT	Parallel Data Transmission
56.	PDA	Personal Digital Assistant
57.	USSD	Unstructured Supplementary Service Data
58.	WWW	World Wide Web
59.	COBOL	Common Basic Oriented Language
60.	CCNP	Cisco Certified Network Professionals
61.	BASIC	Beginner All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
62.	CEH	Certified Ethical Hacking
63.	TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
64.	CSS	Cascading Style Sheet
65.	CISCO	Computer Information System Company
66.	XXS	Cross-Site Scripting
67.	XML	Extensible Markup Language
68.	HTML	Hypertext Markup Language
69.	CCNA	Cisco Certified Network Associate
70.	RFI	Remote File Inclusion
71.	HTTP	Hypertext Markup Language
72.	DDOS	Distribution Denial of Service
73.	VPN	Virtual Private Network
74.	SEO	Search Engine Optimization
75.	IP	Internet Protocol

PDF Available for UGC NET General Paper 1

Important Internet Network-Based Abbreviations in Information and Communication Technology UGC NET

Here is the list of necessary abbreviations based on internet networks which are commonly asked in this section of UGC NET Paper 1.

- **FTP –**File Transport Protocol is also called FTP that drags a file between computers using the Internet Service.

- **HTML –**The Information is created by the Hypertext Markup Language, so it can be repositioned to the Internet.
- **HTTP –**Hypertext Transfer Protocol or HTTP is the group of instructions for the software that is operated to control the movements of Files on the Internet.
- **IP –**The IP also called Internet Protocol is the procedure of trading the data or information between the set of Computers on the Single Network or the sequence of the Interconnected Network.
- **ISP –**Internet Service Provider is the Organization that supplies the Internet Service to connect the device to the Internet Services.
- **LAN –**The Local Area Network is the set of Computer and Devices Services supplied in the geographical region of an individual.

LIST of Important Computer Acronyms for UGC NET Information and Communication Technology

The **UGC NET Paper 1** is an essential part of the exam and the common Information Communication Technology Abbreviations from the Computer Basic and Terminology are commonly asked in this section from UGC NET Information and Communication Technology.

- **BIOS –**The Basic Input and Output System that handles the computer, it informs us about the functions to be conducted on the System. The Instructions are implanted on a chip connected to the Motherboard.
- **BYTE –**Byte is called the Storage unit of data.
- **CPU –**CPU is considered as the Brain of a Computer. It is also called the Central Processing Unit of the Computer.
- **MAC –**The common abbreviation used for a kind of personal Computer Macintosh created by the Apple Computer Company.
- **OS –**OS is the Operating System of the Computer and it is the major program that operates on the computer and starts automatically when the computer is turned on.
- **PC –**The Personal Computer is given the standard abbreviation named PC. All the Computers are IBM Compatible.
- **PDF –**When the File is to be kept in the Portable Document Format, the word PDF is used.
- **RAM –**The Space that can be used only one time is called Random Access Memory. The Working Speed of the Computer System relies on the RAM.
- **ROM –**The Instructions for the Computer is from the ROM or Read-Only Memory and ROM is non-volatile and cannot be altered.
- **VGA –**The System that is utilized for depicting the graphics is known as Video Graphics Array or VGA. It was designed by IBM.
- **WYSIWYG –**It is generally known as WIZZIWIG which indicates What You See Is What You Get. The primary intention of this abbreviation is Printer will print what you see on your system.

Search Engine and Web Browser

Search Engine – You can search the different kinds of information on the Internet by operating the search engine. It is a software program that searches for websites based on the keywords which the user types in. It then runs through their databases of information to locate the information you are looking for.

Here you can access the Names of Search Engine listed in UGC NET Information and Communication Technology Notes,

- Google,
- Bing,
- Yahoo,
- Baidu,
- Search Encrypt,
- Yandex,
- Start page.

Web Browser – A web browser permits people to access, recover and view information on the Internet. The user can type in the address of the website or webpage to visit that page. The "browsed" information can be in the formation of text content on a web page, an image, video, audio, etc.

Here you can access the Names of web browsers listed in UGC NET Information and Communication Technology Notes,

- Mozilla Firefox,
- Google Chrome,
- Internet Explorer,
- Opera,
- Safari,
- Tor,
- Edge,
- Slim jet Browser,
- UC Browser,
- Netscape,
- Maxton,
- Sea Monkey,
- Vivaldi,

Differences Between Search Engine and Web Browser

- Web Browser is a software application you ought to install on your computer or devices; for example, downloading Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox.
- But you don't need to install the Search engine. It's a software program which is already placed there on the Internet. Example: Google.
- A web browser delivers different kinds of facilities like Bookmark, Download, History, etc. But you will not discover such facilities on Search Engine.
- A Web Browser allows you to access information on the Internet. On the other hand, Search Engine supplies you the facility to locate the right website that connects to the words you type in.

In this article, we have served all the abbreviations which are commonly asked in the UGC NET Paper 1 from the ICT section.

Here are the detailed notes on Information and Communication Technology UGC NET Paper 1 Exam. The **Entri Learning App** also provides more essential notes on UGC NET Exam for better preparation and study for the aspiring candidates.

Download Entri App for More Notes Regarding UGC NET Exam!

Download Entri App for More Notes Regarding UGC NET Exam!