Impact of Computing

AP Computer Science Principles · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
World Wide Web /wɜːld waɪd web/	The **World Wide Web** is all the web pages on the internet.
targeted advertising	**Targeted advertising** shows you adverts based on what you search for.
machine learning /məˈʃiːn ˈlɜːnɪŋ/	**Machine learning** lets a computer learn from examples.
data mining	**Data mining** searches large datasets for useful patterns.
digital divide /ˈdɪdʒɪtl dɪˈvaɪd/	The **digital divide** means some people have no computer or internet at home.
equity /ˈekwɪti/	Who pays the new tax is a question of **equity**.
Bias /ˈbaɪəs/	**Bias** in the data can make a program unfair to some groups.
Crowdsourcing /ˈkraʊdsɔːsɪŋ/	**Crowdsourcing** gets many people online to help with a task.
citizen science /ˈsɪtɪzn ˈsaɪəns/	In **citizen science**, ordinary people collect data, such as bird counts.
crowdfunding /ˈkraʊdfʌndɪŋ/	**Crowdfunding** raises small amounts from many people.
Intellectual property /ˌɪntəˈlektʃuːəl ˈprɒpəti/	The firm protects its **intellectual property**, such as its designs.
copyright /ˈkɒpɪraɪt/	**Copyright** stops others copying your work.

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Word	Example
Open-source /ˈəʊpən sɔːs/	**Open-source** software lets anyone read and reuse its code.
Plagiarism /ˈpleɪdʒərɪzəm/	**Plagiarism** means copying someone's work as your own.
open access /ˈəʊpən ˈækses/	**Open access** articles are free to read online.
Creative Commons /kriːˈeɪtɪv ˈkɒmənz/	A **Creative Commons** licence says how others may reuse your work.
Personally identifiable information (PII) /ˈpɜːsənəli aɪˈdentɪfaɪəbl ˌɪnfəˈmeɪʃn/	Your name and address are **personally identifiable information (PII)**.
biometric data	A fingerprint is **biometric data** that can unlock a phone.
identity theft /aɪˈdentɪti θeft/	In **identity theft**, someone uses your details to pretend to be you.
phishing /ˈfɪʃɪŋ/	A **phishing** email asks for your password.
malware /ˈmælweə/	A virus is a kind of **malware**.
multi-factor authentication /ˈmʌlti ˈfæktə ɔːˌθentɪˈkeɪʃn/	Use **multi-factor authentication** to protect your account.
encryption /enˈkrɪpʃn/	**Encryption** makes the message unreadable to others.
Authentication /ɔːˌθentɪˈkeɪʃn/	**Authentication** checks that you are who you say you are.
strong password	A **strong password** is long and hard to guess.

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Word	Example
decryption /dɪˈkrɪpʃn/	**Decryption** turns ciphertext back into plaintext.
symmetric key encryption	**Symmetric key encryption** uses the same key to lock and unlock.
public key encryption	**Public key encryption** uses a public key to lock and a private key to unlock.
public key /ˈpʌblɪk kiː/	Anyone can use your **public key**.
private key /ˈpraɪvət kiː/	Keep your **private key** secret.
certificate authority /səˈtɪfɪkət əˈθɒrɪti/	A **certificate authority** confirms who owns a website's key.
digital certificate /ˈdɪdʒɪtl səˈtɪfɪkət/	A **digital certificate** proves that the website is real.
keylogging	**Keylogging** software secretly records every key you press.
rogue access point /rəʊg ˈækses pɔɪnt/	A **rogue access point** is a fake Wi-Fi network that steals data.
computer virus	A **computer virus** copies itself into other programs.
permission settings	Check the **permission settings** of your apps.

Wi-Fi

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