epati
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES

Terms Beginning with B
Glossary of Terms

Terms Beginning with B

Backbone

The Switch is called a backbone, where the load of more than one switch on the network systems is collected or the main load begins.

Backdoor

A virtual agent used to infiltrate a system and access the system.

Backup

The process of retrieving copies of the information we store on the computer to protect against corruption.

Backup Domain Server/BCD

On Windows NT systems, a copy of the information on the system is kept on the computer.

Bandwidth

It is used to express the capacity of any transmission medium of communication channel. The channel is the maximum frequency that can be carried on a communication channel.

Baseband

The full capacity of the communication medium is used for a single channel.

Baud Rate

Unit of information flow rate on serial lines in computer controlled systems.

Bayt

It is a unit of memory measurement, which, in electronic and computer science, usually incorporates 1 or 0 values during an 8-bit sequence and is independent of the type of information recorded.

Benchmark

Donanım veya yazılımların performanslarını ölçmek için kullanılan testlere verilen isim.

BGP Protocol

(Border Gateway Protocol) It is a network protocol that allows extensive information sharing and routing between autonomous systems on the Internet.

Bit

The smallest amount of information that can be transmitted. An alphabetic karaketry is a combination of indicating a numeric digit or altering signaling and other functions.

Bitnet

It is a type of network independent of the Internet Network, exclusive only to educational institutions.

Bit Rate

It is a digital unit of measure used to measure the transmission rate of data. Many providers, such as network and hardware manufacturers, use the bit rate value to help users calculate how much speed and efficiency they will receive from their products.

BNS

It is a form of connectivity developed in the IEEE 802.3 standard. The cable model used is thin coaxial. (The longest connecting distance is 185 meters.)

Botnet

Hackers are infected computers that are remotely controlled.

Bounce

The name given to the process of returning a part of an e-mail that was sent when it encountered an error in delivery.

BPL (Broadband Over Powerline)

BPL is a term used to describe broadband connections that go through an electrical outlet.

Bps (Bit/Second)

It is called the number of bits carried per second from a transmission line.

Bridge

A network bridge is the name of one of the network elements that connect two computer networks. This occurs in the data layer, the second of the OSI seven-layer model.

Bridging

It is the method used to deliver data to the destination between 2 ends. Bridging (bridging) method determines the target of the data and ensures that it is delivered in the right direction.

Broadband

The capacity of the communication medium is used for multi-channel.

Broadcast

It is a type of transmission which is made to a receiver rather than a point and its environment is not only a network, it can also be made by radio waves locally or by satellite.

Broadcast Domain

The broadcast area is part of a smaller computer network with boundaries defined by routers and other high-layer devices.

Broadcast Topology

It is based on the principle that each station transmits the signal to all other stations in the network environment at the same time. After the signal is emitted, the transmitter searches for the destination separately from the entire network until it finds the station where the address matches, so there is no transmission.

Brute Force Attack

It is the method used to decode passwords by trial and error method.

Burst

Burst is a block of data transmitted at once.

Bus Topology

It is formed by connecting all terminals (servers, workstations and other peripherals) along a cable to a linear cable segment. This segment is called Trunk.

Class B IP Address

The first octet in the IP address is between 128 and 191, and the subnet mask used is 255.255.0.0. In other words, the first two octets show the Network ID and the other two octets show the Host ID.