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Computer sciences’ department

English course

Second year

Terminology

**Machine code:** Machine code, also known as machine language, is the elemental language of computers. It is read by the computer's central processing unit ([CPU](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/processor)), is composed of digital [binary](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/binary) numbers and looks like a very long sequence of zeros and ones. Ultimately, the source code of every human-readable [programming language](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/programming-language-generations) must be translated to machine language by a compiler or an interpreter, because binary code is the only language that computer hardware can understand.

**Memory Card:** (also called a Flash Memory Card) is a solid-state electronic data storage device which is used widely in personal computers and in other electronic devices.

**Binary code:** is the most simplistic form of data. It is represented entirely by a binary system of digits consisting of a string of consecutive zeros and ones. Binary code is often associated with machine code in that binary sets can be combined to form raw code, which is interpreted by a computer or other piece of hardware.

**Algorithm:** The current term of choice for a problem-solving procedure, algorithm, is commonly used nowadays for the set of rules a machine (and especially a computer) follows to achieve a particular goal. It does not always apply to computer-mediated activity, however. The term may as accurately be used of the steps followed in making a pizza or solving a Rubik’s Cube as for computer-powered data analysis.