**TERMS OF COMMUNICATION DATA**

1. *Data* is something that does not have the sense to take it and still requires the availability of a treatment. Data can be a condition, pictures, sounds, letters, numbers, math, language or other symbols could we use as an ingredient to look within, object, event or a concept.
2. *Communication* is a process of interaction to connect from one party to the other, bundled into amorous messages for later communicated directly or indirectly use the language code in the form of visual, sound code, or writing code.
3. *Transmissio*n is through the dissemination of data communication and processing signals. A media which can be used to transmit information from one place to another.
4. *Information* is the result of treatment of a model, formation, organization, or a change in the form of data that have a certain value, and can be used to increase the knowledge of receiving it.
5. *Internet (Interconnected Network)* is a computer network made up of thousands of independent computer networks that are connected to one another. In etimologis, the internet comes from the English language that is inter means between, and net means network so that it refers to the relationship between networks.
6. *Network* is a network of data communication system that involves one or more computer systems connected by transmission lines to form a system komunukasi tool.
7. *Signal* is a matter of physics symptoms where one or several of karakteristiknya symbolize information or data. Signal is a representation of the data in the form of mass power as voltage or current. Magnitude of this power that can be processed, measured, or sent to other places.
8. *Teleprocessing* is a technique that is a combination of two kinds of telecommunication techniques and data processing techniques. As has been known telecommunications is all activities relating to the transmission of information from one place to another, while data processing is that all activities relating to the processing of data. Up teleprocessing or commonly known as data communication is the exchange of data between two devices through a shared form of transmission media such as cable.
9. *Conection* used as a term of technology means the sender and receiver terhubungnya a message through a certain media.
10. *Modem* is short for Modulator-Demodulator. Modulate is the process of translating data from digital to analog so they can be transmitted. Demodulate is rather, the process of translating from analog to digital. Modulator is part of changing the information signal into a carrier signal (Carrier) and ready for shipment, while the Demodulator is a separate part of the information signal (which contains the data or message) of the carrier signal (carrier) that accepted until that information has been well received. Modem is the combination of both, means modem is two-way communication tool. Each long-distance communication device two-way generally use the so-called "modem", such as VSAT, Microwave Radio, and others, but generally the term is better known as a modem Hardware that is often used for communication in computer
11. *Computer* is an electronics device that is capable of doing some of the work that is: accept input, process the input according to earlier programs, keep the commandments, and the results of treatment, providing output in the form of information.
12. *IP address (Internet Protocol),* is addressing in the network system with a range of figures presented in the form a combination of 4 series number between 0 s / d 225 are each separated by a dot (.), From 0.0.0.1 to 225,225,225,225.
13. *Protocol*, is a rule that defines a number of functions in a computer network, such as sending a message, data, information and functions that must be met by the sender's side and the receiver side so that communication can take place with the truth, even if the system is in the network is different altogether. These protocols take care of differences in both the data format to the electrical connection problem.
14. *User Interface* is the communication mechanism between the user (users) of the system. User interface (User Interface) can receive information from the user (user) and provide information to the user (user) to help direct the search beam problem until a solution was found.
15. *System,* is a working network of the procedures of interconnected, gathered together to perform an activity or solve a specific target.
16. *Encoding,* as an act produces the message (eg, speaking or writing) as encoding (encoding). By pouring our ideas into sound waves or on a piece of paper, we transform ideas into specific codes earlier. We therefore named the speaker or writer as encoders (encoder).
17. *Decoding,* as an act of receiving the message (for example, listen to or read) as decoding (decoding). By translating sound waves or words on paper to be an idea, you unscramble the code above. So, you do the decoding. We therefore named the listener or reader as decoder (decoder).
18. *Noise (interference)* is a disorder in which distort communication messages. Alleged interference in a communication system when it makes the message conveyed different messages received. Harassment can be either a physical disorder (there are other people talking), psychological (thoughts that are already in our heads), or semantics (one interprets the meaning).
19. *E-Mail,* Electronic mail or a text message is normally sent from one address to another in the network internet.semua email address that represents many messages at once referred to as a mailing list.
20. *Upload, download*, upload is shipping activity data (in the form file) from your local computer to other computers connected in a network. Download is data-taking (as the file) from another computer (usually called a server) in a network to a local computer.
21. *Analog signal* is a signal data in a continuous waveform, which carry information by varying the characteristics of waves.
22. *Digital signal* is a signal in the form of data pulses can undergo sudden changes and has mass 0 and 1. Usually this signal is also known for discrete signals.
23. *Fragmentation and reassembly*, is split into a number of information submitted at the time of the data packets sender's side and after submitting the information received from the other side of the receiver will combine into a complete information packet.
24. *Encaptulation* is complementary to information submitted to the address, code-correction code and others.
25. *Flow control*, function as a regulator of the sender's side datadari travel to the receiver side.
26. *Compression,* A data compression technique until the obtained files with sizes smaller than actual size.
27. *Servers,* computers served as a "server" network. Server organize data traffic in a network and provides a resource that can be used by other computers connected in a network.
28. *Local Area Network (LAN)* is a privately owned networks within a building or campus, measuring up to several kilometers.
29. *Wide Area Network (WAN)*, its scope includes a wide geographical area, often including a country even continents.
30. *Wireless (wireless network),* wireless networking is a solution to komukasi that can not be done with the use of the cable network.