

DEFINITIONS / ABBREVIATIONS/ UNCOMMON WORDS – Dr.Md.Shahadat Hossain		
No	CONTENTS	EXPLANATION
1	DATA REDUNDANCY	Occurs when the same piece of data is stored in two or more separate places.
2.	COMPREHENSIVE DATA	Refers to a formal data definition that provides a complete, meaningful, easily read, readily understood definition explaining the content and meaning of data.
3	BIOMETRIC	<p>a) Fingerprints: scanners phone screen, computer mouse or touchpad, or a door panel, has the potential to become an easy and convenient fingerprint scanner.</p> <p>b) Photo and video: Facial recognition and retinal scans are two common approaches.</p> <p>c) Physiological recognition: Facial recognition, iris or retinal scanning, palm vein recognition, and ear recognition.</p> <p>d) Voice: Voice-based digital assistants and telephone-based service portals are already using voice recognition to identify users and authenticate customers.</p> <p>e) Signature: Digital signature scanners are already in widespread use</p> <p>f) DNA: Today, DNA scans are used primarily in law enforcement to identify suspects.</p>
4	DEMOGRAPHIC	Demographic analysis is the study of a population based on factors such as age, race, and sex. Demographic data refers to socio-economic information expressed statistically, also including employment, education, income, marriage rates, birth and death rates and more factors.
5	UNIQUE IDENTIFYING NUMBER	Means an identifier uniquely associated with a Person such as a social security number, driver's license number, passport number or customer number, but excluding an identifier which is randomly or otherwise assigned so that it cannot reasonably be used to identify such Person.
6	LONGITUDINAL DATA:	Referred to as panel data, track the same sample at different points in time. The sample can consist of individuals, households, establishments, and so on
7.	NORDIC COUNTRIES	Nordic countries are a geographical and cultural region in Northern Europe and the North Atlantic- Norway Denmark, and Sweden
8	FINGER PRINT	With rapidly growing requirements to recognize children for vaccination tracking, delivery of supplementary food, and national identification documents, fingerprint recognition of young children (6 months and older) is a viable identification solution.
9	IRIS SCAN	Iris recognition is an automated method of biometric identification that uses mathematical pattern-recognition techniques on video images of one or both of the irises of an individual's eyes, whose complex patterns are unique, stable, and can be seen from some distance.
10	VITAL STATISTICS	Vital statistics is accumulated data gathered on live births, deaths, migration, fetal deaths, marriages and divorces
11.	UID	The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), which issues the 12-digit Unique Identity Number as well as Aadhaar card, has introduced a new way to secure biometric details of the citizens
12.	APPLICATION SOFTWARE (apps)	Is a program or group of programs designed for end-users? Examples of an application include a word processor, a spreadsheet, an accounting application, a web browser, an email client, a media player, a file viewer, simulators, a console game, or a photo editor.

13	PERMANENT ACCOUNT NUMBER (PAN)	A permanent account number (PAN) is a ten-character alphanumeric identifier, issued in the form of a laminated "PAN card", by the Indian Income Tax Department, to any "person" who applies for it or to whom the department allots the number without an application. It can also be obtained in the form of a PDF fil.
14.	DATA REPOSITORY	The data repository is a large database infrastructure — several databases — that collect, manage, and store data sets for data analysis, sharing and reporting
15	API	API is the acronym for Application Programming Interface, which is a software intermediary that allows two applications to talk to each other. Each time you use an app like Facebook, send an instant message, or check the weather on your phone, you're using an API
16	ROLLOUT PLAN	The rollout plan is similar to the implementation plan you prepared earlier in the process. It should lay out the schedule for implementing the rollout, projected costs, and expected funding.
17	POPULATE DATABASE	Populating a database is just the filling of all the tables with data.
18	DIGITAL INFORMATION HUB	Digital information hub: a centralized, searchable platform that stores multiple file types and uses artificial intelligence to help users quickly and easily find the information they need.
19	NEXUS	A connection or series of connections linking two or more things.
20	DATA CENTER	Data centers are simply centralized locations where computing and networking equipment is concentrated for the purpose of collecting, storing, processing, distributing or allowing access to large amounts of data. They have existed in one form or another since the advent of computers.
21	NATIONAL POPULATION REGISTER (NPR)	National Population Register The NPR is a register of the usual residents of the country. It contains information collected at the local (village/sub-town), sub district, district, state and national level.
22	CIVIL REGISTER (CR)	Civil registration is the system by which a government records the vital events (births, marriages, and deaths) of its citizens and residents
23	CENSUS	A census is the procedure of systematically enumerating, and acquiring and recording information about the members of a given population
24	GEO-CODE	Geo code means Geographical Code. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has introduced a geo-coding system in 1978 and statistical cartography for censuses and surveys in 1983. Development of digital database in relational format and establishment of linkage between the digital data coverage, geo-reference and attribute data and dissemination of output graphically are the requirement of time. Population Census, Economic Census, Agriculture Census & different surveys of BBS used the Geo code systems. Geo-code is to be used for generating 18 Digit Digital File Number in Government Offices
25	BIG DATA	Big data is a field that treats ways to analyze, systematically extract information from, or otherwise deal with data sets that are too large or complex to be dealt with by traditional data-processing application software. Big data challenges include capturing data, data storage, data analysis, search, sharing, transfer, visualization, querying, updating, information privacy and data source. Big data was originally associated with three key concepts: <i>volume</i> , <i>variety</i> , and <i>velocity</i> .