

Acronym Finder and Dictionary

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Acronym References at Acronyms .net

This site functions as a valuable reference for acronyms and initialisms, providing both an [Acronym Finder](#), where you can search for acronyms based on keywords or phrases, and as an [Acronym Dictionary](#), which provides a list of possible definitions for each acronym. There is also an [Index of Acronym Definitions](#), which provides an alphabetical list of the expanded acronym meanings.

This is an automatically-generated printer-friendly PDF version of the HTML web page at [Acronym Finder and Dictionary](#) ← CLICK HERE to get the standard HTML version of this document.

Acronym HTML Tags

Add HTML Tags for Acronyms and Initialisms to Your Web Site

Note that the goal of Acronyms.net is not to provide an exhaustive [list of every acronym meaning](#) but to help developers determine which is the correct one and to promote use of the proper HTML code for acronyms and initialisms. For that purpose, each acronym definition includes the complete working HTML code that allows [disambiguation of acronyms](#) using web browser tool-tips. For more details, see the [acronym reference for web developers](#).

New! The acronym usage examples have now been updated to properly inherit the acronym or acronym meaning based on the inheritance rules of the [title attribute](#) of the `<abbr>`, `<dfn>` and `<a>` tags in [HTML 5](#).

Definition of Acronym Dictionary and Acronym Finder

Definitions

Definition of an Acronym

An acronym is an abbreviation for a term or phrase formed using a subset of the letters of the words in whatever it means. The most commonly used acronym generator algorithm is to create an acronym using the starting letters of most or all of the words in its definition.

Types of Acronym References

Acronym Dictionaries vs. Acronym Finders

Definition of an Acronym Dictionary

An Acronym Dictionary provides a list of possible definitions of each acronym or initialism. If you see an acronym used somewhere, this allows you to search for what the acronym means. While some acronym list sites on the Internet attempt to list all acronyms and their meanings, including (often humorous) misuses of acronyms, the lists of acronyms here are designed to allow web designers to make the proper use of acronyms on the web sites they develop.

Definition of an Acronym Finder

An Acronym Finder is just what the name implies. It allows you to find an acronym based on what the acronym means. Our acronym reference pages also show how to properly use acronyms you find here. For example, if you [look up the acronym for "Universal Coordinated Time"](#) ([get HTML code](#)) ([get HTML code](#)) you will see that the acronym should be [UTC](#) , [UTC](#) , not "UCT", which is what you might expected by looking at the initial letters of the words in the acronym meaning.

Directory of Terms and Acronyms

To find an acronym, select the the first letter of any word in the acronym under Acronym Finder below, or under Terms if you know the first word of the term. To find the definition of acronyms in the acronym dictionary, select the initial letter of an acronym in the Acronym Meanings column below.

Acronym Finder

Acronym Meanings

A	"A" acronyms
B	"B" acronyms
C	"C" acronyms
D	"D" acronyms
E	"E" acronyms

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Acronym Finder	Acronym Meanings
F	"F" acronyms
G	"G" acronyms
H	"H" acronyms
I	"I" acronyms
J	"J" acronyms
K	"K" acronyms
L	"L" acronyms
M	"M" acronyms
N	"N" acronyms
O	"O" acronyms
P	"P" acronyms
Q	"Q" acronyms
R	"R" acronyms
S	"S" acronyms
T	"T" acronyms
U	"U" acronyms
V	"V" acronyms
W	"W" acronyms
X	"X" acronyms
Y	"Y" acronyms
Z	"Z" acronyms
1	"1" acronyms
2	"2" acronyms
4	"4" acronyms
5	"5" acronyms

Categorized Acronym Lists

Categorized Acronym Lists

[Army Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)

[Chat Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)

[Computer Acronyms](#)

[Instant Messaging Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)

[Internet Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)

[Medical Acronyms](#)

[Military Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)

[Text Message Abbreviations](#)

Other Lists of Acronyms

[Recursive Acronyms](#)

[Self-Referential Recursive Acronyms](#)

[Redundant Acronyms](#)

Acronym List Web Sites

Another way to look at acronyms

The problem with most acronym list sites on the Internet is that they simply provide a list of all meanings for each acronym. Many acronyms can be defined in more than one way. The different possibilities almost always result in completely different meanings. Any of the various possible meanings could have been the definition that was intended by the original creator. The acronyms that are used on the Internet really need to be [disambiguated](#), which simply means that web site acronyms are explained somehow. This can be easily done using the [HTML <abbr> tag](#).

Disambiguation of Acronyms

Fortunately, there is a way for acronyms to be [disambiguated](#) using established Internet standards. This site provides examples of the [HTML code](#) that can be used for acronyms in the web pages on your site.

For a good example, see [Content Aggregator](#), which uses these techniques to indicate when the acronym [RSS](#)

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stands for [Really Simple Syndication](#) and when it stands for [RDF Site Summary](#).

Acronym Reference for Web Site Developers

Acronym Reference for Web Site Developers

Acronym Reference for Web Site Developers

One of the purposes of Acronyms.net is to promote the proper use of acronyms on the web. In contrast to some other acronym dictionaries that provide a list of every acronym definition, whether correct or incorrect, we want to help developers determine which is the correct one. For example, [Google's cache for RFC 2821](#) for [SMTP](#) shows that some sites are linking to that page using the term Transport instead of Transfer. Acronyms.net is designed to allow terms to be looked up easily, so that there should no longer be any excuse for using the wrong terminology.

To start, search for the acronyms you want to use on your web site in one of the acronym references provided here. The Acronym Dictionary provides lists of acronyms and their possible definitions. The Acronym Finder allows you to find an acronym based on what the acronym means.

Once you have found the acronym term you want to use on your web site, you can get the HTML code for the acronym just by clicking on the "get HTML code" link. The complete HTML code for each acronym is provided. The code provided allows the user to view the acronym definition via a browser tool-tip to make the intended meaning of the acronym perfectly clear.

The [Guide to Using Acronyms](#) explains how the code provided works and provides examples of how to properly code acronyms in [HTML](#).

Other sites(1) mention that many developers improperly use the [HTML <acronym> tag](#) because the <abbr> tag does not work in [IE](#). However, the code provided here does work. Try it - simply hover your mouse over the "HTML" acronym in the previous paragraph above.

1) For example, see "ToolTips for text on the Web" at <http://sob.Apotheon.org/?p=352> or [search for abbr vs. acronym tag in IE in Google](#).

Polite Acronyms

Polite Usage of Certain Not-So-Polite Acronyms

There are a number of acronyms containing "dirty" words. The acronym dictionary pages here usually provide more polite versions of the acronym meanings than the original, usually more vulgar acronym definitions. Some of these potentially offensive acronyms include:

[BFD](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[CYA](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[FNG](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[FTW](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[FUBAR](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[NFG](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[NFW](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[OMG](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[PITA](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[RTFM](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[SNAFU](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[SOL](#) (2) ([get HTML code](#))

[SOS](#) ([get HTML code](#)) and [SOS](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[SSDD](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[STFU](#) ([get HTML code](#))

[WTF](#) ([get HTML code](#))

When you put the HTML code for acronyms like these on your web site, you can use either the polite form or the original version of the acronym with the "swear words" in the title tag, or else you can use the initial letter followed by asterisks, as in "F****" and "S****" or replace the dirty word with special character such as "@#*". The wording in the href tag should not be altered, however.

2) Based on search engine results, "Short Of Luck" seems to be more common than "Short On Luck" by a factor of 100-to-1 and than "Same Old Luck" by a factor of 1000-to-1.

Guide to Using Acronyms

Recommended HTML Code for Acronyms

How to add acronyms to your web pages

To add an acronym to your web page, simply [look up the meaning of the acronym](#) in the [acronym directory](#), then click

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on the "get HTML code" link for that term and copy-and-paste the code provided. There are more detailed descriptions of how each type of link works:

[How HTML links work](#)

[How XLink simple links work](#)

[How XLink extended links work](#)

[How RDF metadata works](#)

TRY IT! Do an [Acronym Search](#) to find the expanded meaning of an acronym by keyword using the [Acronym Finder](#) or look up the acronym definition in the [Acronym Dictionary](#). Click on the "HTML code for acronyms" link to get the code for your web page. After putting the HTML code for the acronym on your web site, hover your mouse over the acronym (without clicking) to show what the acronym means.

URI References vs. URLs

On the [Semantic Web](#) there is a distinction between a [URL](#), which references the location of a resource, such as a web page, that describes a concept and a [URI](#) Reference (URIRef) that references the concept itself. We have adopted the following conventions:

URLs referencing online resources

A URL with a host name that begins with www references an online resource that is accessible via the worldwide web. If the resource is a directory, it ends with a "/"; otherwise, if it's a web page it will end with a file extension such as .html. For example: <http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/u/Universal-Resource-Locator/> would be the base URL of one or more web pages that describe the term "Universal Resource Locator". That URL could be used as the object of a "is defined at" relationship.

URIs (URIRefs) referencing abstract concepts

A URI with a host name that does *not* begin with www references the actual concept itself. For example: <http://Acronyms.net/terms/Three-Letter-Acronym> would be a reference to the concept of a 3-letter acronym. That URI could be used as the object of a "is a" or "stands for" relationship, as in:

```
<a xlink:type="extended"gt;
<abbr xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="acronym">URL</abbr>
<span xlink:type="locator" xlink:label="term" xlink:role="&av;term"
xlink:href="http://Acronyms.net/terms/Universal-Resource-Locator"/>
<span xlink:type="locator" xlink:label="termDef" xlink:role="&av;definition"
xlink:href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/u/Universal-Resource-Locator"/>
<span xlink:type="locator" xlink:label="3letter" xlink:role="&rdf;Datatype"
xlink:href="http://Acronyms.net/terms/Three-Letter-Acronym"/>
<span xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="acronym" xlink:arcrole="&av;isA" xlink:to="3letter"/>
<span xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="acronym" xlink:arcrole="&av;standsFor" xlink:to="term"/>
<span xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="term" xlink:arcrole="&av;definedAt" xlink:to="termDef"/>
</a>
```

How the Code for Disambiguation of an Acronym Works

How the Code for Disambiguation of an Acronym Works

How the plain [HTML](#) links work

The easy way to create HTML code indicating the acronym meaning is to simply include the acronym in an HTML `<a>` tag and an abbreviation tag (not an [acronym-tag](#)):

```
<a href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/t/Three-Letter-Acronym/" title="Three Letter Acronym" onclick="javascript:if
(confirm('TLA stands for Three Letter Acronym')) return false;">
<abbr>TLA</abbr>
</a>
```

This is the recommended code for both HTML 4 browsers and [HTML 5](#) browsers. Some browsers, most notably IE, do not activate help when the title attribute is coded on the `<abbr>` tag, but they do work as expected for titles on the `<a>` tag. The `<abbr>` tag inherits its title attribute from the parent `<a>` tag.

When the acronym is followed by a definition or description, how the [title attribute](#) is coded depends on whether the description following the acronym or initialism is a definition of what the acronym represents or is just the expanded meaning of the acronym.

When creating HTML code for the definition of what the acronym represents the title attribute on the [HTML `<abbr>` tag](#) can be used for both the expanded meaning of the acronym and to identify the term that is being defined by the `<dfn>` tag:

```
<p><a>A <a xlink:type="extended" href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/t/Three-Letter-Acronym/" title="TLA"
onclick="javascript:if (confirm('TLA stands for Three Letter Acronym')) return false;">
<dfn><abbr title="Three Letter Acronym">TLA</abbr></dfn>
</a> is an acronym or initialism, often containing three letters,
```

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which is formed using the initial letters of each word in the acronym meaning.

Note that for proper association of the `<dfn>` tag with the attributes of the `<abbr>` tag, the [HTML 5](#) specification requires that the `<dfn>` tag must contain nothing other than the `<abbr>` tag. There can be no other element nodes (HTML tags) or text nodes in its content. See the [HTML 5 <dfn> tag](#).

If you are creating HTML code that simply expands the acronym then indicate that it is the acronym which is being defined using an [HTML <dfn> tag](#) with a title attribute around the [<abbr> tag](#) and follow the [HTML for the hypertext link](#) with the acronym definition:

```
<p><a>When we use the acronym <a href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/r/Really-Simple-Syndication/"
title="Really Simple Syndication" onclick="javascript:if (confirm('RSS stands for Really Simple Syndication')) return
false;">
<dfn title="RSS"><abbr title="Really Simple Syndication">RSS</abbr></dfn>
</a> it is the abbreviation for Really Simple Syndication.</p>
```

Advantages

This code adds information for a tool tip that pops up automatically in [HTML](#) browsers to explain the acronym when the user mouses over it.

Disadvantages

This code does not provide the pronunciation of the acronym, which would be needed for verbal rendering in auditory browsers. For that, an [extended link](#) or [RDF metadata](#) can be used.

How the XLink simple links work

The code for an XLink simple link for the acronym [TLA](#) is shown below. In [HTML](#), the `a` tag defines a hypertext link, so it points to a web-accessible resource. Since the `abbr` tag is not an [HTML](#) hypertext link, its `xlink:href` tag contains a non-web URI Reference (URIRef).

```
<a href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/t/Three-Letter-Acronym/" title="Three Letter Acronym"
xlink:type="simple"
xlink:href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/t/Three-Letter-Acronym/"
xlink:arcrole="&av;definedAt"
xlink:role="&av;definition"
xlink:title="Three Letter Acronym"
xlink:show="new"
xlink:actuate="onRequest"
>
<abbr
xlink:type="simple"
xlink:href="http://Acronyms.net/terms/Three-Letter-Acronym"
xlink:arcrole="&av;standsFor"
xlink:role="&av;term"
xlink:title="TLA - Three Letter Acronym"
xlink:actuate="none"
>TLA</abbr>
</a>
```

A simple link associates a local resource, which is the content of the element, with a remote resource, specified by the `xlink:href` attribute. The `xlink:role` attribute specifies the role of the target resource. The content of the `a` element is the `abbr` element, which is both a local resource and a nested XLink (but not an [HTML](#) link). The content of the `abbr` element is the acronym text ("TLA"). Thus, transposing to use extended links, the code above is equivalent to the following:

```
<a xlink:type="extended" href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/t/Three-Letter-Acronym/" title="Three Letter
Acronym">
<span xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="abbrev">
<abbr xlink:type="extended">
<span xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="acronym">TLA</span>
<span xlink:type="locator" xlink:label="term" xlink:role="&av;term"
xlink:href="http://Acronyms.net/terms/Three-Letter-Acronym" xlink:title="TLA - Three Letter Acronym"/>
<span xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="acronym" xlink:arcrole="&av;standsFor" xlink:to="term" xlink:actuate="none"/>
</abbr>
</span>
<span xlink:type="locator" xlink:label="definition" xlink:role="&av;definition"
xlink:href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/t/Three-Letter-Acronym/" xlink:title="Three Letter Acronym"/>
<span xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="abbrev" xlink:arcrole="&av;definedAt" xlink:to="definition" xlink:show="new"
xlink:actuate="onRequest"/>
</a>
```

Advantages

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This code adds information for a tool tip that pops up automatically in [HTML](#) browsers to explain the acronym when the user mouses over it.

The [HTML](#) and XLink code is consistent with respect to resources, in that the [HTML](#) link and XLink for the a element both reference a remote web-based resource while those for the abbr element both reference a non-web URI Reference.

Disadvantages

This code does not provide the pronunciation of the acronym, which would be needed for verbal rendering in auditory browsers. For that, an [extended link](#) or [RDF metadata](#) can be used.

How the XLink extended links work

Extended links allow references to local resources in addition to remote ones. For example, the pronunciation of an acronym can be included as a local resource (see [Pronunciation of Acronyms](#)).

```
<a xlink:type="extended" href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/t/Three-Letter-Acronym/" title="Three Letter Acronym">
<abbr xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="acronym">TLA</abbr>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="verbal" xlink:title="pronunciation">t l a</span>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="resource" xlink:label="expand" xlink:title="expansion">Three Letter Acronym</span>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="locator" xlink:label="term" xlink:role="&av;term" xlink:href="&at;ThreeLetterAcronym"
xlink:title="Three Letter Acronym"/>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="locator" xlink:label="definition" xlink:role="&av;definition"
xlink:href="http://www.Acronyms.net/terms/t/Three-Letter-Acronym" xlink:title="Three Letter Acronym"/>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="locator" xlink:label="finder" xlink:role="&av;reference"
xlink:href="http://www.Acronyms.net/reference/t/TLA#Three-Letter-Acronym" xlink:title="TLA - Three Letter Acronym"/>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="acronym" xlink:arcrole="&av;pronounceAs" xlink:to="verbal"
xlink:actuate="onLoad"/>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="acronym" xlink:arcrole="&av;expandsTo" xlink:to="expand"/>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="acronym" xlink:arcrole="&av;standsFor" xlink:to="term"/>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="term" xlink:arcrole="&av;definedAt" xlink:to="definition"
xlink:show="new" xlink:actuate="onRequest"/>
<span class="hide" xlink:type="arc" xlink:from="acronym" xlink:arcrole="&av;foundAt" xlink:to="finder"
xlink:show="new" xlink:actuate="onRequest"/>
</a>
```

This example includes three local resource and three remote ones. The arcs provide the relationships between these resources, which are:

Subject	Predicate	Object
acronym ("TLA")	pronounceAs	verbal ("t l a")
acronym ("TLA")	expandsTo	expand ("Three Letter Acronym")
acronym ("TLA")	standsFor	term (URIRef .../ThreeLetterAcronym)
term (URIRef .../ThreeLetterAcronym)	definedAt	definition (term definition web page)
acronym ("TLA")	foundAt	finder (acronym finder / reference web page)

Advantages

This code adds information for a tool tip that pops up automatically in [HTML](#) browsers to explain the acronym when the user mouses over it.

This code also provides the pronunciation of the acronym, which would be needed for verbal rendering in auditory browsers (see [Pronunciation of Acronyms](#)).

Local and remote resources can be referenced more than once without having to repeat the URI Reference for the resource.

This code assigns more appropriate XLink types to the [HTML](#) elements. The hypertext link becomes an XLink extended link while the text in the abbr tag becomes a resource.

How the embedded RDF metadata works

When possible, the XLink syntax is preferred to RDF due to its flexibility in assigning types to elements in markup code. The RDF syntax, which requires node elements and property elements to be striped, is included for use where RDF data is required.

Advantages

This code adds information for a tool tip that pops up automatically in [HTML](#) browsers to explain the acronym when the user mouses over it.

This code also provides the pronunciation of the acronym, which would be needed for verbal rendering in auditory browsers (see [Pronunciation of Acronyms](#)).

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Disadvantages

¶ In RDF, node elements and property elements must be alternated, which provides less flexibility when embedding metadata in [HTML](#).

¶ If a resource is the object of more than one predicate, the URI Reference must be repeated in each predicate.

Pronunciation of Acronyms

How the Code for Pronunciation of an Acronym Works

¶ The pronunciation is represented with lower case characters. This is because some auditory browsers will verbalize "X" as "capital x".

¶ The letters of an initialism are separated by spaces, to indicate that the letters are to be pronounced separately. The letters of a pronounceable acronym are not separated to indicate that the acronym is to be pronounced as a word. Therefore the pronunciation reference for [NSA](#) will indicate that it should be spelled out as "n s a" while [NASA](#) should be pronounced intact as "nasa". Some acronyms may be a combination of both initials and a pronounced acronym, such as "c d rom" for [CD-ROM](#).

¶ For plural initialisms, the end of the pronunciations are indicated as possessives, such as "a's" or "i's". This is because two letter words such as "as" or "is" would be pronounced with a short vowel sound.

The HTML <acronym> Tag

The HTML <acronym> Tag

The <acronym> tag should not be used, because it is not a valid [HTML](#) element in the [HTML 5](#) specification (see "[<acronym> is not supported in HTML 5. Use <abbr> instead.](#)" or "[Authors are to use <abbr> for abbreviations.](#)" in [HTML 5 differences from HTML 4](#)).

Acronyms should be enclosed by the [HTML](#) <abbr> tag instead. They should also be [disambiguated](#). The easiest way to do this is simply [find the term](#) for the [meaning of the acronym](#) in the [acronym directory](#), then click on the "get HTML code" link for that term and copy-and-paste the code provided.

<acronym> tag vs. <abbr> tag support in Internet Explorer

Other sites(1) mention that many developers improperly use the [HTML <acronym> tag](#) because the <abbr> tag does not work in [IE](#). The code provided here does work, however. Try it - simply hover your mouse over the "HTML" acronym in the previous paragraph above.

1) For example, see "ToolTips for text on the Web" at <http://sob.Apotheon.org/?p=352> or [search for abbr vs. acronym tag in IE in Google](#).

About Acronyms .net

About Acronyms and Acronyms.net

Acronyms .net Technology

All of the web-based acronym references, including the full HTML web pages, mobile web pages and PDF documents on the Acronyms.net site are generated from a single source document created from our database of acronyms. We are currently using MySQL for the acronym database.

Definition of Recursive Acronyms

Some acronyms and initialisms are themselves made up of other acronyms. Any acronyms with expanded definitions that contain acronyms that can be expanded further are properly called Recursive Acronyms (3). Here are some examples:

[RSS](#)

[RDF Site Summary](#)

[UFD](#)

[USB Flash Drive](#)

[XSD](#)

[XML Schema Definition](#)

and any acronym definition containing "API"

For example, the [JAXP](#) acronym, meaning [Java API for XML-Based RPC](#), contains three other acronyms: [API](#), [XML](#) and [RPC](#).

Other examples of recursive acronyms include:

[JTA](#)

[SAC](#)

Note that some initialisms such as the [SQL/PL](#) acronym, meaning [SQL Procedural Language](#), and the [XHTML-MP](#) acronym, meaning [XHTML Mobile Profile](#), which initially might look like they are recursive, are neither recursive acronyms, since the acronym referenced ([SQL](#) and [XHTML](#), respectively) is included in its entirety, nor are they

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self-referential, since the first word in those acronym definitions reference a different acronym, not the entire acronym itself.

When other acronym references discuss recursive acronyms, the examples given are almost exclusively [Self-Referential Recursive Acronyms](#). Self-Referential Acronyms are a specific subset of recursive acronyms in general.

3) Where the word recursive retains its mathematical meaning of application of an algorithm, to the results obtained from previous iterations using the same algorithm. In this case, the recursive function is the acronym generator algorithm, the procedure of using one or more of the initial letters of each word.

Definition of Self-Referential Acronyms

Self-referential acronyms or initialisms are abbreviations with definitions that reference the acronym itself. That is, the entire acronym is included as one of the words in the acronym meaning. Some examples are:

GNU

[GNU's Not Unix](#)

PHP

[PHP: Hypertext Preprocessor](#)

SQL

[SQL Query Language](#)

VISA

[Visa International Service Association](#)

Definition of Redundant Acronyms

Redundant acronym usage, sometimes humorously called [RAS](#) Syndrome, occurs when commonly used acronym phrases include one of the words in the acronym itself. For example:

ABS system

[Anti-lock Braking System](#) system

% APR

percent [Annual Percentage Rate](#)

ATM machine

[Automated Teller Machine](#) machine

DSL line

[Digital Subscriber Line](#) line

GRE exam

[Graduate Record Examination](#) exam

GPS system

[Global Positioning System](#) system

HIV virus

[Human Immunodeficiency Virus](#) virus

NIC card

[Network Interface Card](#) card

PIN number

[Personal Identification Number](#) number

Please RSVP

Please [Répondez, S'il Vous Plaît](#) (not "*Respondez*, Sil Vous Plait"), which translates to Please answer, please

SATs tests

[Scholastic Assessment Tests](#) tests

The redundancy in some of the acronym phrases above is not necessarily improper. For example, you should be able to discuss a specific piece of personal security information such as your PIN number or a specific virus such as the HIV virus in the singular as much as you could talk about your SSN and PIN numbers or the Herpes and HIV viruses. Experimenting with wording in a plural context may help determine whether to use the redundant acronym in a singular context:

Acronym Finder and Dictionary

[PIN](#)

"I gave him my SSN and PIN and became a victim of identity theft!"

"I gave him my PIN and became a victim of identity theft!"

[PIN number](#)

"The customers SSN and PIN numbers should always be encrypted."

"The customers PIN number should always be encrypted."

[HIV](#)

"We were relieved when our HIV tests were both negative."

"I was relieved when my HIV test was negative."

[HIV virus](#)

"We have been trying to find a cure for the Herpes and HIV viruses."

"We have been trying to find a cure for the HIV virus."

Online Dictionary

Other Online References

In addition to the online acronym references right here at Acronyms .net, here are some links to other online references you might find useful for developing web sites using [HTML](#):

[HTML-5 Reference](#)

[Web References](#)

The Semantic Web

Acronyms .net is not only one site of the [Semantic Web](#) but enables web site developers to add semantic content to other web sites. By providing semantic information for any acronyms used on a site, the acronyms become [disambiguated](#). Including this information on a web site also improves the web site's accessibility, by providing additional information for text-to-speech (auditory) browsers, which are used by people with sight disabilities.

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