* Computer-is an electron device, operating under the control of instructions stored in its own memory.
* Information processing cycle- input, process, output, and storage.
* Data-is a collective of unprocessed items which can come in many forms
* Information-conveys meaning and is useful to one or more people.
* Computer users-people who uses the computers directly or use the information it provides
* End users-people who uses the computers directly or use the information it provides
* Computer program-instructions for a computer
* Software-instructions for a computer
* System unit-the processor, memory, and storage devices are housed in a box-like case
* Input device-is any hardware component that allows you to enter data, programs, commands ,and users responses into a computer
* Keyboard-is an input device that contains keys you press to enter data into the computer
* Stylus-is a small metal or plastic device that looks like a ballpoint pen
* Mouse-is a pointing device that fits comfortably under the palm of your hand
* Pointer/Mouse pointer-makes selections on screen
* System unit-contains electronic components of the copter used to process data
* Motherboard- main circuit board of the systems
* Processor/Central processing unit-carries basic instructions for the computer
* Control unit-interrupts the instructions
* Arithmetic/logic unit-performs the logical and arithmetic processes
* Memory/Random access memory/RAM-consists of electronic that temporarily store instructions
* Kilobyte-equals approximately 1,000 memory location
* Megabyte-is one million memory locations
* Gigabyte-is one billion memory locations
* Memory location/Byte-usually stores one character such as the letter A
* Output devices-makes the information resulting from processing available for use
* Impact printer- prints by striking an inked ribbon against the paper
* Nonimpact printers-prints by striking inked ribbon against the paper
* Photo printers-produces photo-quality pictures
* Display device-is an output device that visually conveys text
* Monitor-a display device that is packaged as a separate unit
* LCD monitor-popular flat type monitor
* CRT-is composed of pixels
* Pixels-small picture elements
* Storage device-is used to store information
* Magnetic disk-uses magnetic particles to store items
* Formatting-is the processes of the dividing the disk into tracks and sectors
* Track-is a narrow recoding band that forms a full circle on the surface of the disk
* Sectors-pie shaped sections
* Portable storage medium-move able storage
* Hard disk-contains one or more inflexible
* Head crash-loss in data
* Backup-is a duplicate file
* Floppy disk-inexpensive portable storage
* Floppy disk drive-reads floppy disks
* Access time-the time it takes to read the floppy disk
* CD-ROM-can read but not change
* CD-R-can record items
* CD-RW-can write multiple items
* DVD-ROM-stores 4.7GB to 17GB
* Blue ray-High quality DVD
* Tape drive-read and write able tape
* Flash memory drive contains no moving parts
* USB-storage that plugs into a USB slot
* Smart card-stores data on a credit card size panel
* Transmission media-are like telephone lines
* System software-controls operations
* Application software-assists with personal task
* Word processing software- edit documents
* Spreadsheet software-lets the user use math
* Database software-lets the user to control data
* Local area network-connects computers
* Internet-worldwide collections of networks
* ISP-telephone company
* OSP-provides access to the internet
* Web-billions of documents
* Web page-contains text
* Web browser-lets you views web cites
* URL-unique address of a web cite
* http:// -transfer page of the web
* e-commerce-conduct business activities
* B2C-sale of goods
* C2C-one selling to another
* B2B-business selling to business