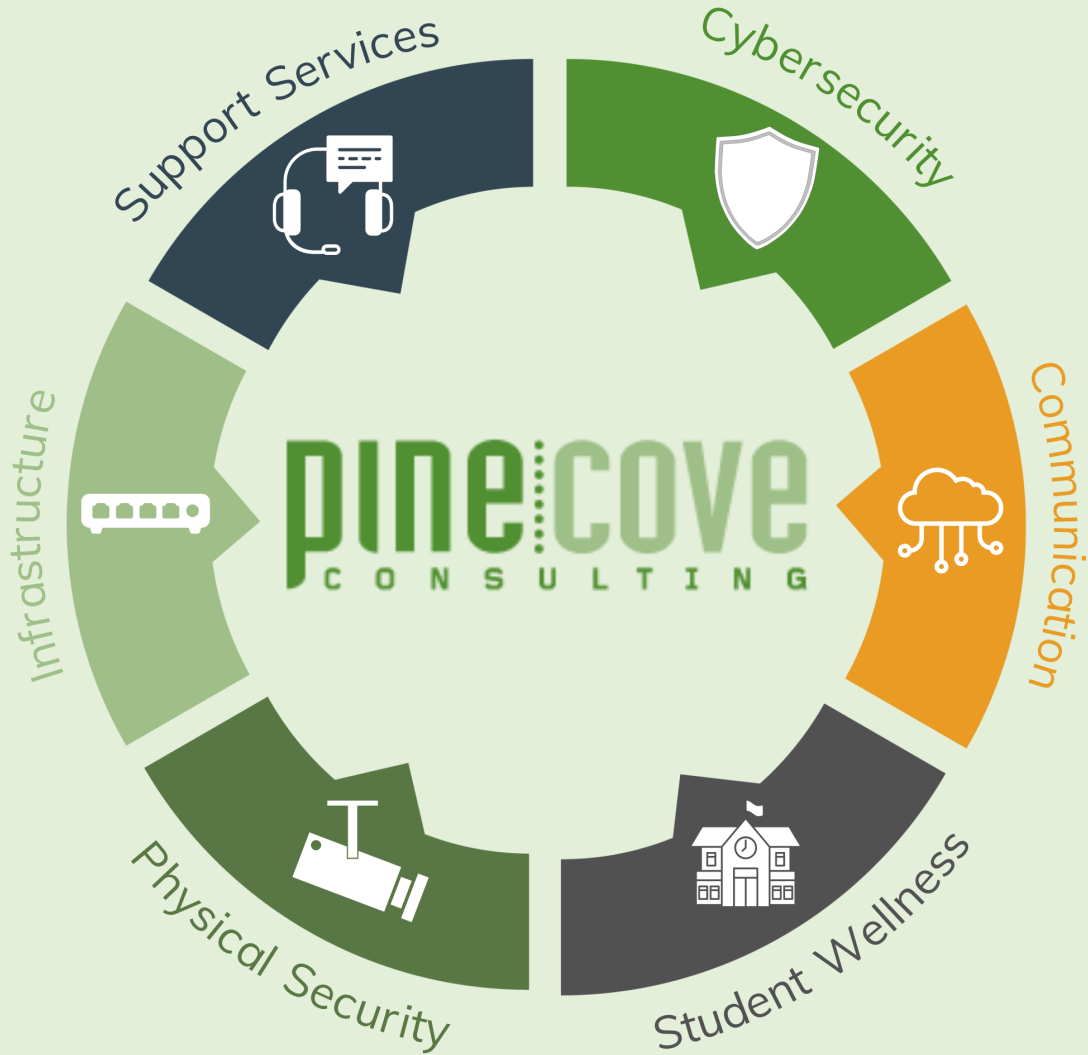


TECHNICAL TERMS FOR THE NOT SO TECHY

— Expand your IT knowledge —

WWW.PINECC.COM

ABOUT PINE COVE



Founded in 1993, Pine Cove Consulting was born to help connect more educational institutions, businesses, and government agencies with premier technology services and solutions.

LEARN MORE HERE

WWW.PINECC.COM



CONTENTS

01

The Basics

04

Hardware

09

IT Infrastructure

14

Cybersecurity

THE BASICS





IT -

Informational technology

COOKIE -

Browsers track what pages and items you click/visit. The data, known as a cookie, is used to improve your search and shopping experience.

SPAM -

junk emails that often contain advertisements. However, sometimes essential emails incorrectly end up in the junk and are counted as spam. You can add them back to your inbox.

⬆️ CURSOR -

the pointer on your screen that tells you where you're at

OPERATING SYSTEM -

Software is required by all devices, including computers, tablets, laptops, and phones. The software is responsible for all basic functions and tasks on the device. Examples are Apple, Linux, and Windows.

CROSS-PLATFORM

Software that works on multiple operating systems or devices.

CACHE -

A small block of memory on your computer that is used to store temporary data. Browsers also store temporary data. When you clear your CPU or browser cache, programs will run quicker.

CLOUD -

Instead of storing data locally, the cloud enables users to access the same files and locations on almost any device. An example is Gmail, you are able to access your emails on your phone, tablet, or computer, because the information is stored on servers in data centers and not locally on your device.

END USER -

A person using software, hardware, or other technology. They are not the developer, installer, or servicer of the product but rather the user.

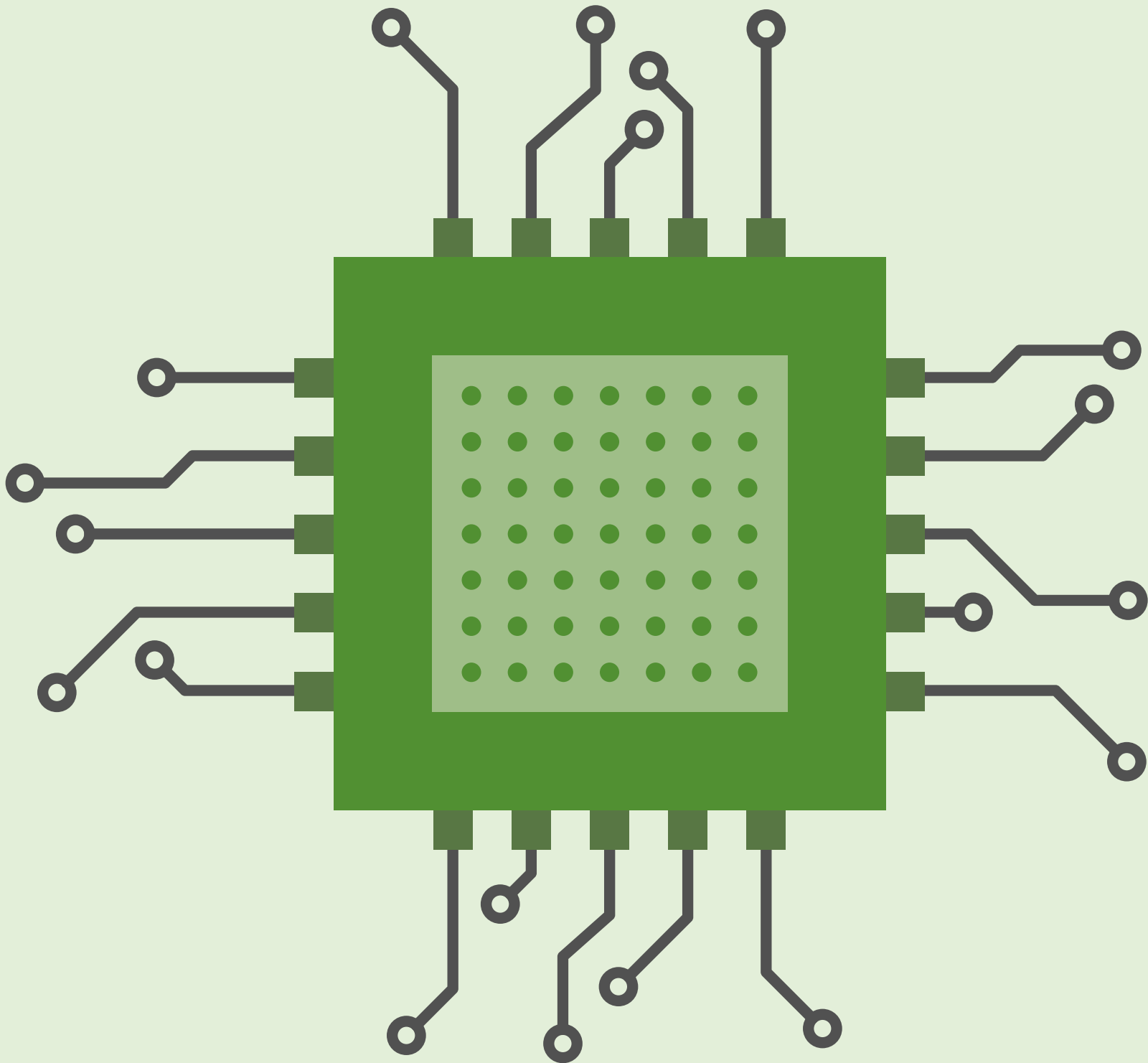
BUG -

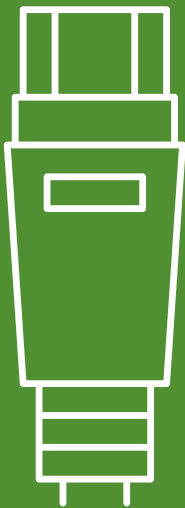
Error in a program or software's coding that can cause problems for end-users.

PATCH -

When the bug is fixed, it's called a patch

HARDWARE





HDMI

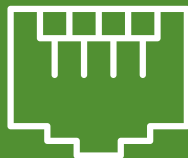
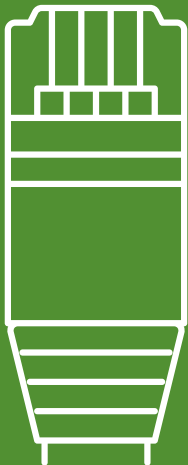


Transmits video
& audio.
Supported by
many devices



DVI

Transmits video and
not audio



ETHERNET

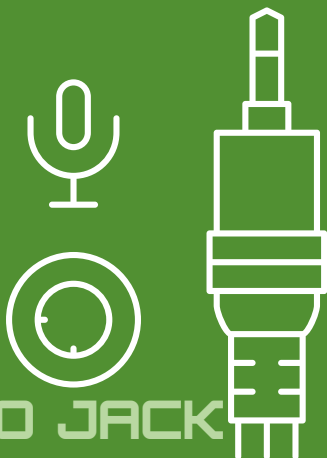
Standard for
wired devices



USB

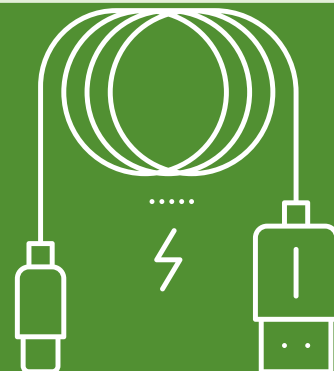


Connects
new devices
to your
computer



AUDIO JACK

Becoming outdated
due to bluetooth



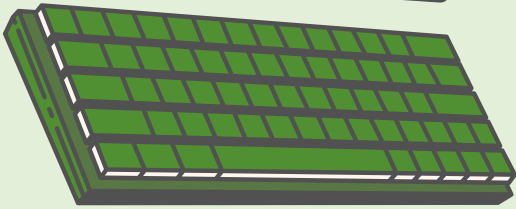
**THUNDER
BOLT**

Aka a
USB-C

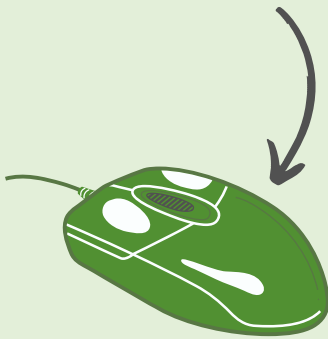
INPUT DEVICES

An input device is hardware that connects to your computer and sends information into the central processing unit(CPU for short).

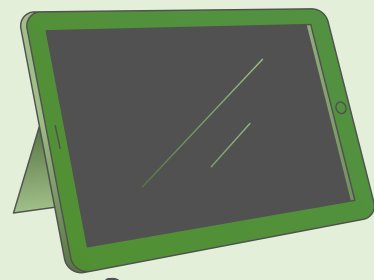
KEYBOARD



MOUSE



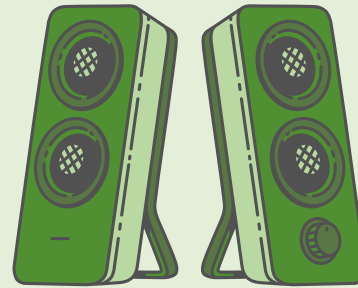
TOUCHSCREEN



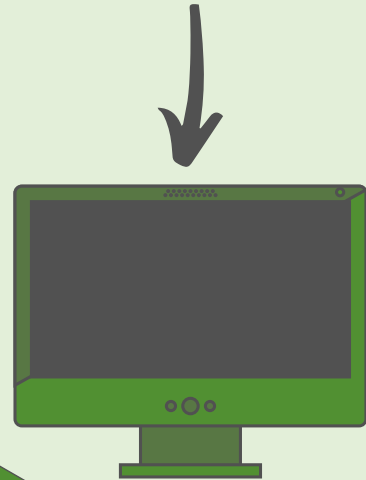
OUTPUT DEVICES

is a piece of hardware that connects to your computer and functions by receiving information sent by the CPU

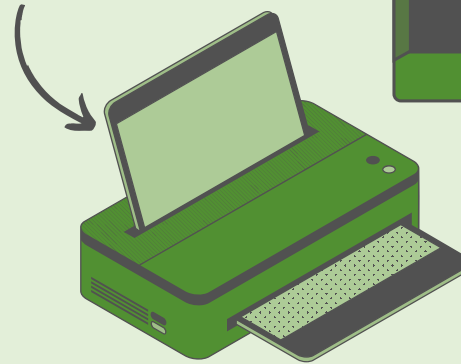
SPEAKERS



MONITOR



PRINTER

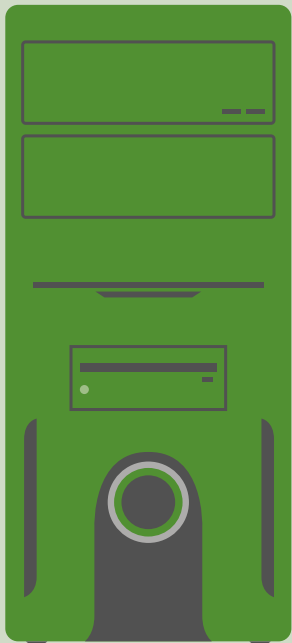


THE SYSTEM UNIT

A PROCESSING DEVICE

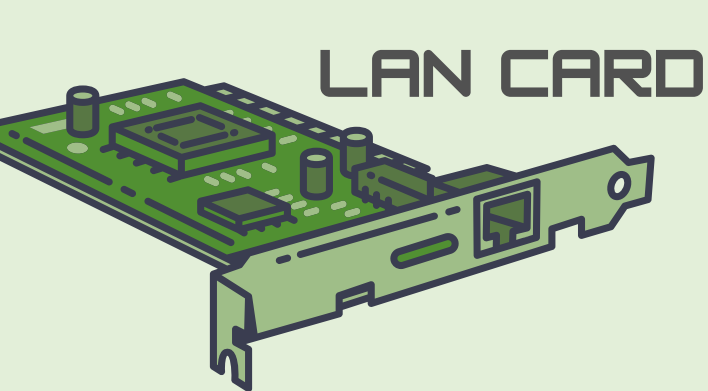
Holds all the hardware that makes your computer run

- RAM
- CPU
- Motherboard
- Hard Drive

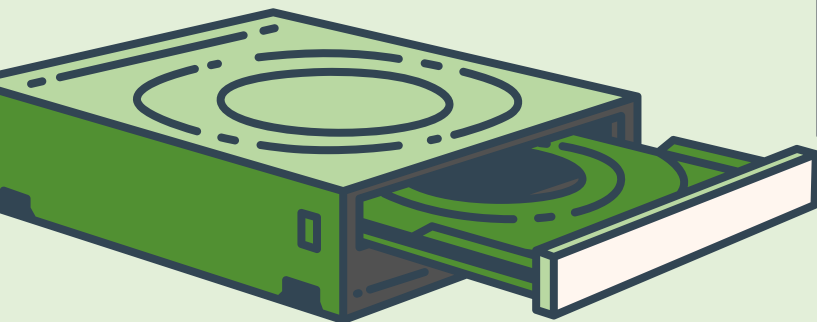


IN A LAPTOP,
THE SYSTEM
UNIT IS
UNDERNEATH
THE
KEYBOARD

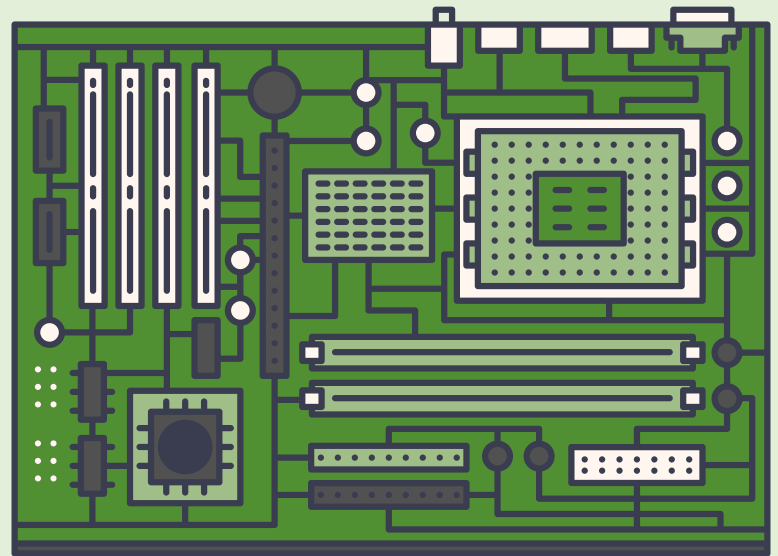
WHAT'S INSIDE MY SYSTEM UNIT?



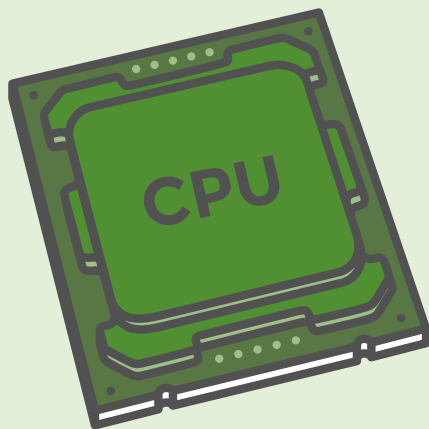
LAN CARD



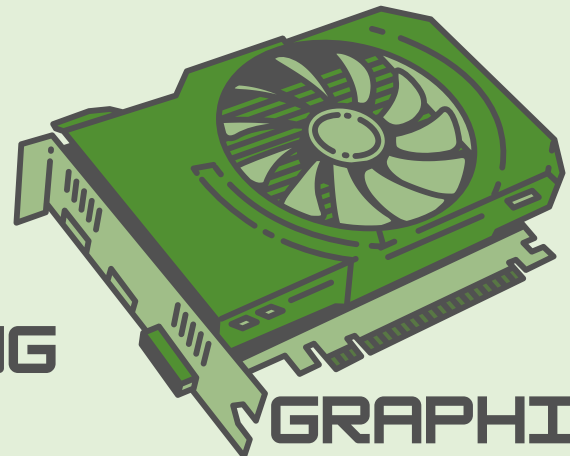
DVD ROM DRIVE



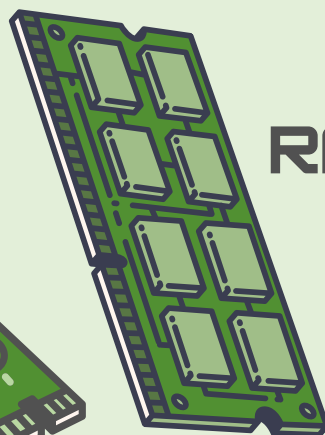
MOTHER BOARD



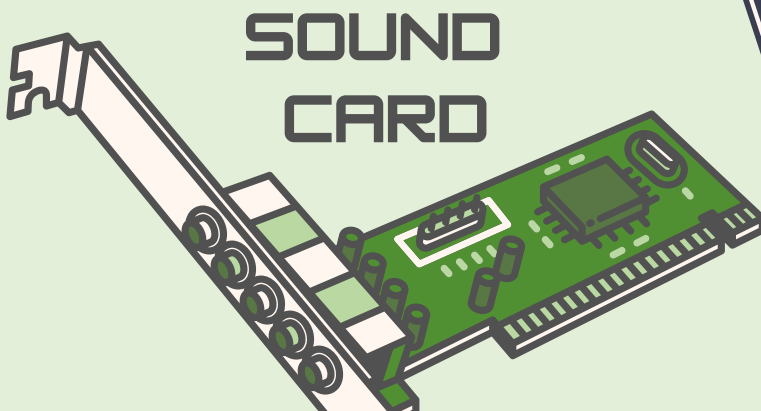
CENTRAL
PROCESSING
UNIT



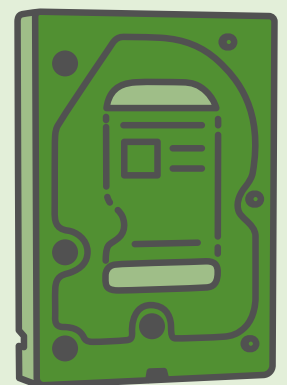
GRAPHICS
CARD



RAM

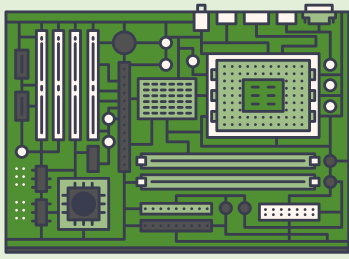


SOUND
CARD



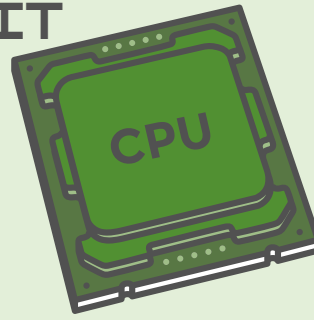
HARD DISC

MOTHERBOARD



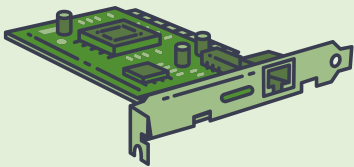
The heart of your system. All other parts plug into or connect to the motherboard

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT



The CPU executes commands and sends orders to other parts of your computer

LAN CARD



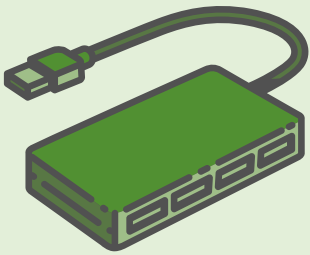
Aka network interface card is an electronic circuit board designed to connect your computer to a computer network

HARD DISC



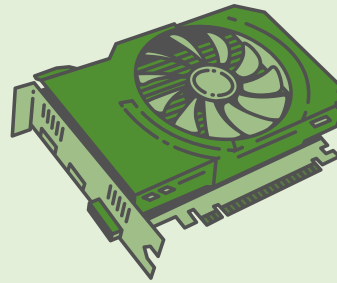
A computer's hard drive consists of multiple hard discs. These discs store non-volatile data. Meaning the information is saved even when a computer is OFF.

DOCKING STATION



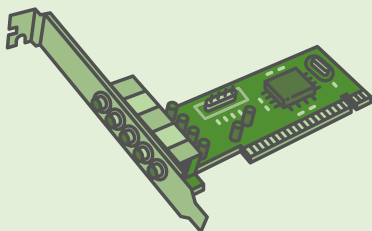
Docking Stations let you connect your laptop to devices, like monitors or USB drives, when your computer doesn't have enough or the correct ports.

GRAPHICS CARD



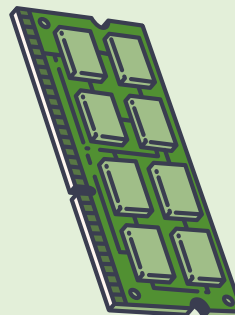
Aka the graphics processing unit. The GPU receives orders from the CPU and translates them into what you see on-screen

SOUND CARD



While not necessary, the sound card parses signal into quality sound. This is why you can hear sound on your computer

RAM

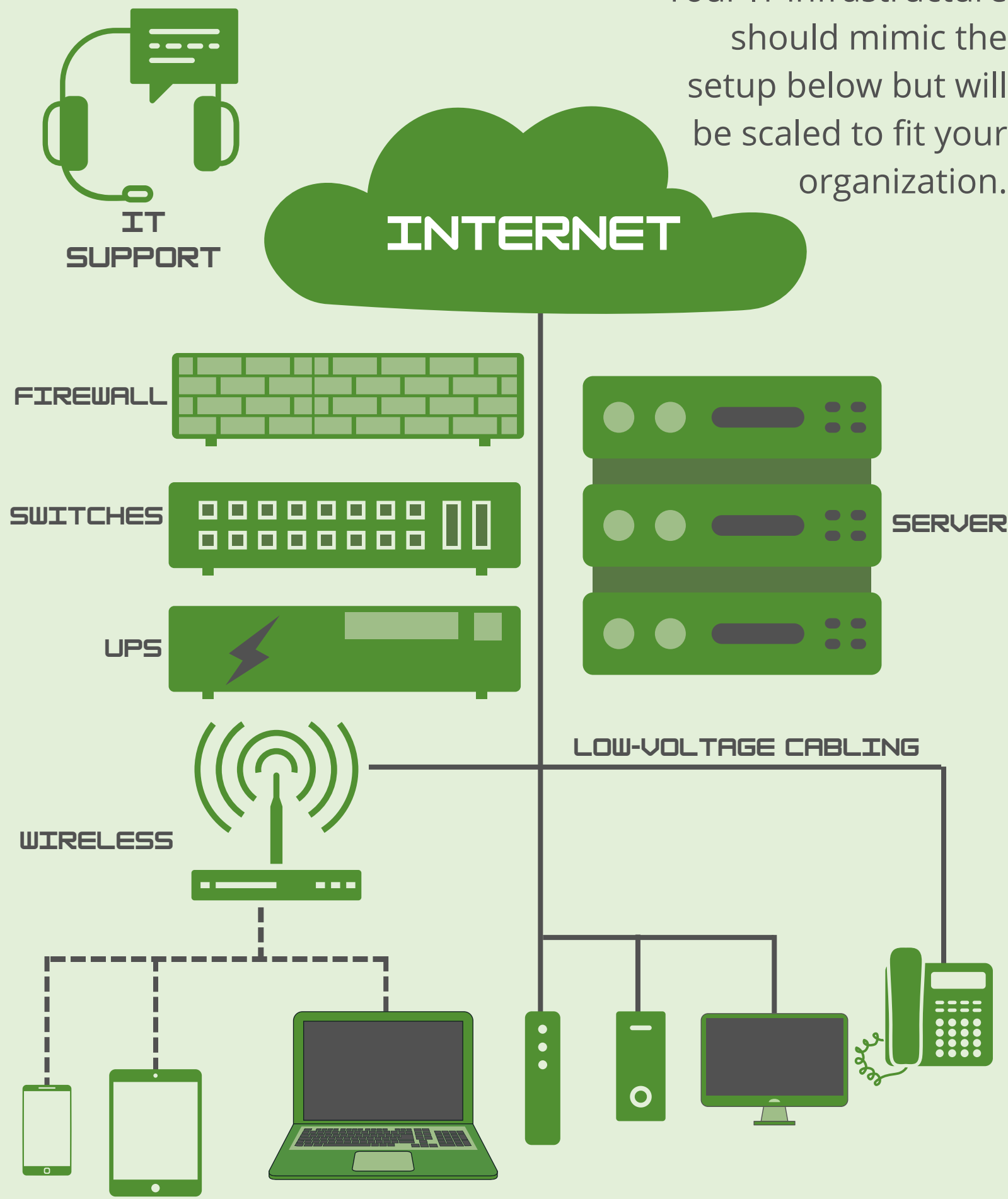


Your computer uses RAM, random-access memory to store short-term data temporarily. As soon as your computer is OFF, the data is erased.

IT INFRASTRUCTURE



Your IT infrastructure should mimic the setup below but will be scaled to fit your organization.



SWITCH

Allows computers, devices, and controllers to communicate with one another on a network



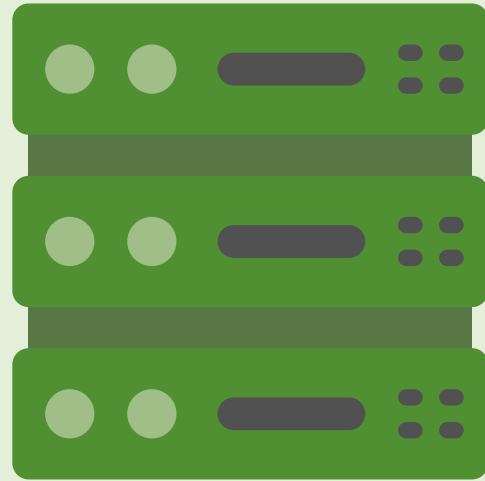
ACCESS POINT

Allows devices to connect to the internet without cables. APs expand your bandwidth, allowing more devices to connect without losing speed



COPPER CABLING

Traditional style internet network that transmits data in the forms of electrical signals



SERVER

Servers store, process, and manage your network data, devices, and systems. Servers scale to fit your organization's IT needs.



UPS

is a backup system to keep your IT infrastructure running in case of a power outage. UPSs could save your devices since instantaneously losses of power could cause them to not turn back on

FIBER OPTIC CABLING

Sends network traffic as light impulses through a glass thread. Fiber optic cabling results in higher speeds over longer distances and is highly reliable and durable.



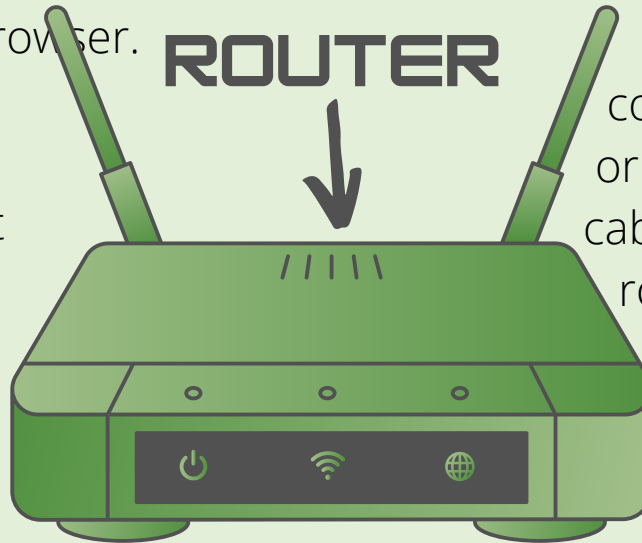
VS.



Internet is a wide-area network, or WAN for short. It is what connects you to existing content as well as to add new content online. It is what allows you to visit information, social media, blogs news in your browser. Your speed is determined in Mbps, and you choose what speed you would like through a provider.

Wi-fi is a local-area network, or LAN for short. Before Wi-Fi, to connect to the internet, you would have to hook up a cable between your device and the internet hardware. Now, Wi-Fi is what allows you to connect to other devices or to the internet without cables. You do this via a router. The router acts as a medium between your device and the internet

ROUTER



IS MY WI-FI OR INTERNET SLOW?

Just because you have Wi-Fi doesn't mean you have internet. If you have a strong wi - fi signal, devices can connect to each other and to the internet quickly, but it does NOT mean you have equally fast internet speed. Meaning, that pages may load slowly even if your device shows it's connected to the internet. Think of Wi-Fi as the vehicle that carries internet to your device. So to determine if the internet is slow or if the wi-fi is slow, you must first check your device connection. Usually, you will see the wifi symbol; if you have very few bars, that means the wi-fi is struggling to send the internet connection to your device. If you have full bars, but a URL is loading slowly, that generally means your internet is slow.

BANDWIDTH -

The volume of information that can be transmitted through an internet connection at one time. The more bandwidth = the more devices that can be on your network at the same time. Bandwidth is not the speed but the carrying capacity

HOTSPOT -

A physical location that transmits internet signals wirelessly. People can use the hotspot to access the internet

IP ADDRESS -

AKA internet protocol is a unique numeric identifier assigned to every device that connects to an internet network. The IP address can help identify and locate devices on the network

LATENCY -

The time it takes for data to be sent from your device to the internet and then back to the device

LAG -

slow response from the internet service or device. Reasons for lag are busy networks, poor signals or inadequate bandwidth to support devices.

MODEM -

A device that connects your devices to the internet

CYBER SECURITY



FIREWALL

Computer hardware or software that prevents unauthorized access to your private data



THREAT

Malware, phishing, identity theft, SQL injection



MALWARE

Any type of malicious software designed to affect/harm the user or system

Viruses, spyware, adware, ransomware



VIRUS

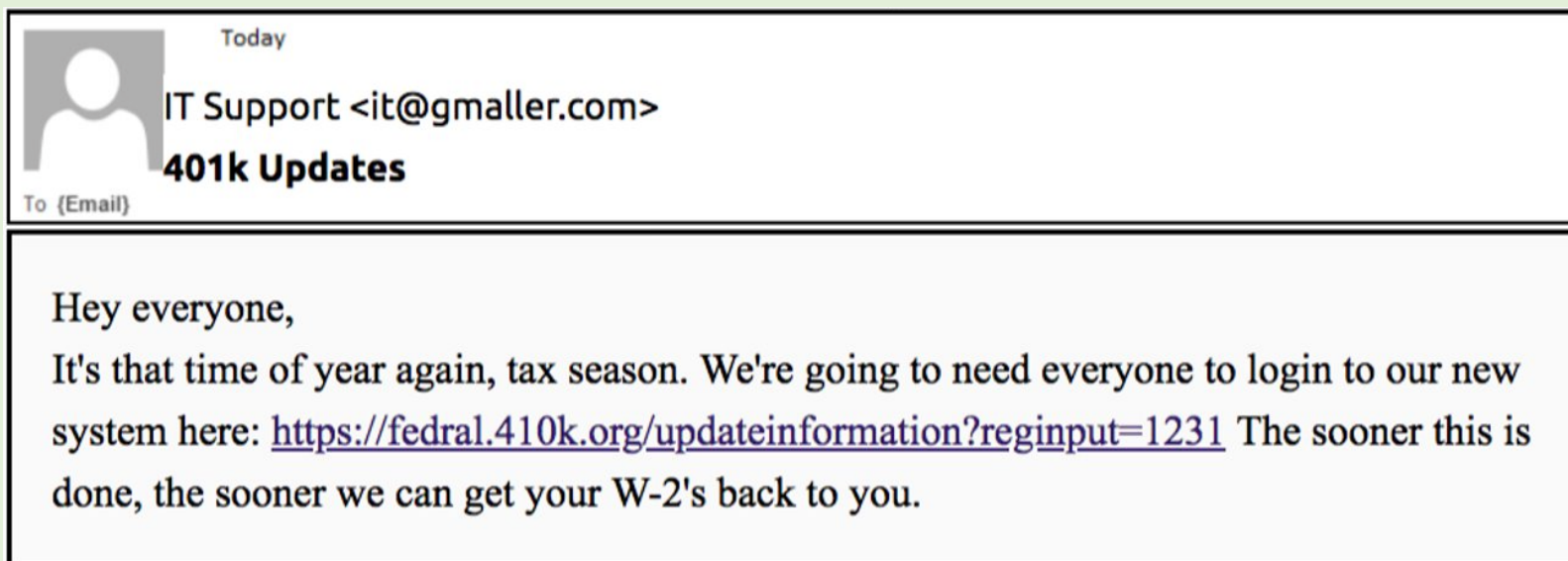
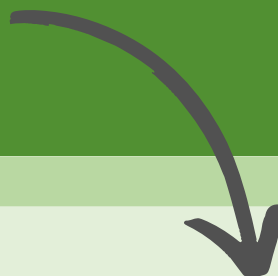
Designed to copy itself and spread to other devices

PHISHING

Any telecommunications that tries to trick users into giving private data

RANSOMWARE

Locks your computer, files, and other data. Often, the hacker will require the user to pay money in order to release the locked data



HAVE ANY QUESTIONS?



WWW.PINECC.COM



SALES@PINECC.COM



800.432.0346