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**BASIC COMPUTER CONCEPTS**


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| <u>CONCEPT</u>             | <u>DEFINITION</u>   |
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| <b>Ethernet cable</b>      | Cables used to connect devices on local area networks such as PCs, routers and switches.  |
| <b>Wi-Fi network</b>       | A high speed, wireless connection used to access a network or the Internet.   |
| <b>Logging in</b>          | A procedure used at AutonomyWorks that details how to access the Workflow Tool.   |
| <b>Functionality</b>       | Tasks that can be completed using the tools in a software program.  |
| <b>Tools</b>               | Components found in the software interface that allow tasks to be performed.  |
| <b>Interface</b>           | The organization of components on the screen.   |
| <b>Files</b>               | A collection of information stored in a digital format on the computer.   |
| <b>Folders</b>             | A folder is a container for storing groups of files in a single location on the computer. Folders help you organize the information you save on a computer.                                   |
| <b>Menus</b>               | A list of tasks you can do using software, typically found at the top of the screen in software programs.   |
| <b>Save</b>                | A way to copy information in a file to a more permanent form of storage on the computer.  |
| <b>Save As</b>             | Saving information in an alternate format, such as saving a file with a different name.   |
| <b>File path</b>           | Defines where a specific piece of information can be found on a computer and gives direction for finding it. File paths represent the relationship between folders and files on the computer. |
| <b>File name</b>           | A unique name given to a computer file to identify it.  |
| <b>File name extension</b> | A group of letters occurring at the end of a file name that identify the file type.   |

