

In the early days of computer networking, you had to type a logon command at a stark MS-DOS prompt and then supply your user ID and password. Nowadays, the glory of Windows is that you get to log on to the network through a special network logon screen. Figure 3-1 shows the Windows 10 version of this dialog box.

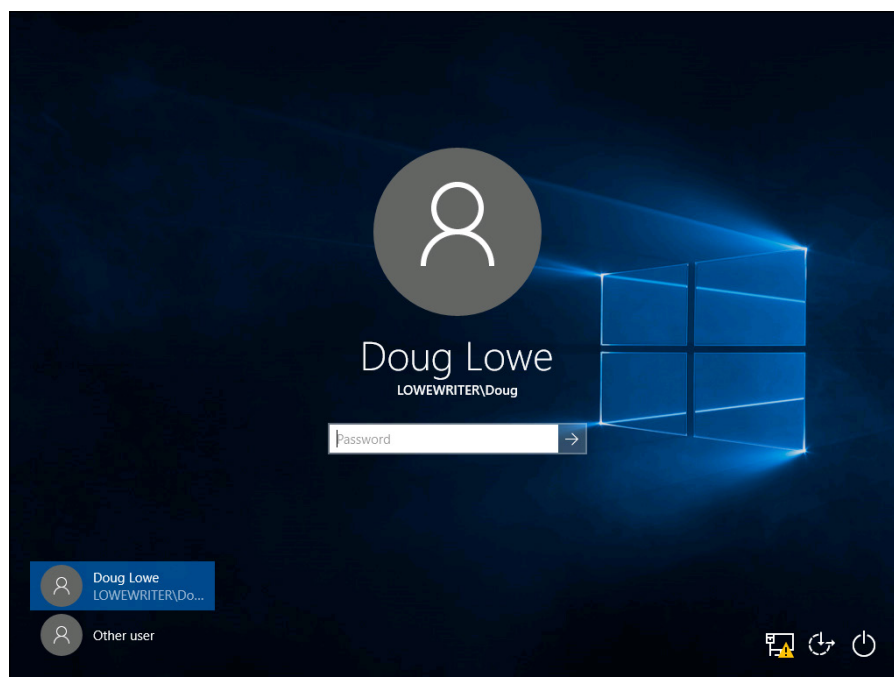


FIGURE 3-1:
Logging in to a
Windows 10
system.



TIP

Here are some more logon points to ponder:

- » The terms *user ID* and *logon name* are sometimes used instead of *username*. They all mean the same thing.
- » As long as we're talking about words that mean the same thing, *log in* and *log on* mean the same thing, as do (respectively) *log out* and *log off* as ways of saying, "I'm outta here." Although you see both out there in the world, this book uses *log on* and *log off* throughout — and if there's any exception, the book says why and grouses about it a bit.
- » As far as the network's concerned, you and your computer aren't the same thing. Your username refers to you, not to your computer. That's why you have a username and your computer has a computer name. You can log on to the network by using your username from any computer that's attached to the network. Other users can log on at your computer by using their own usernames.