

Storage



Magnetic (e.g. Hard Drive) Uses magnetic patterns to represent information. Has an electronic head that writes to a disk or tape has a very large capacity and is relatively cheap.

cheap.

Optical (e.g. DVD / CD Rom) uses lasers and lights as its method of reading and writing data. Is cheap to produce, portable and universally readable by a most computers.



Solid State (e.g. Flash Drive) A solid state non volatile no has moving parts when saving data to the device . No moving parts make it not sensitive to being moved around while used.

Online storage: A term used to describe services provided over a network by a collection of remote servers.



Think before clicking.



Binary

The only thing that any computer understand is Binary (Base2).

1 = On
0 = Off

Examples

0101 = 5

8	4	2	1
0	1	0	1

01011111 = 95

128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1
0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1

Cyber security

Malware can access your device in different ways.

Viruses in attachments or exe files activated when opened.

Worms are self replicating viruses that can spread quickly

Trojans are malware disguised as legitimate software users install them not realizing they have hidden purpose

The operating system

An operating system is a system program that controls and organises the general operation of the computer.

The part of the operating system we see on screen is know as the User Interface.

- **Graphical User Interface (GUI)** The most popular type of system. They combine menu driven interfaces with icons.
- **Command Line Interface (CLI)** User need to learn the commands to make it work.
- **Menu Driven Interface** A list of options organised under various headings or menus



Always log off
Never share your password