

Q.2.

Computer Training Expert Solution Consultants

Computer Basics

Report $\Rightarrow$ A state in which computer saves only windows settings that you changed writes only information that is currently stored in memory to your hard disk and then restarts your computer.

Log off: $\Rightarrow$ A state in which your computer closes all your programs, disconnects your computer from the network and prepares your computer to be used by someone else. When connected to a windows 2000 server running terminal services, log off closes all programs running in your terminal services session, disconnects your session, and returns you to your windows desktop.

Disconnect $\Rightarrow$ A state in which your terminal services is disconnected but remains active on the server when you reconnect to terminal services you are returned to the same session and everything looks exactly as it did before you disconnected.

→ COMPUTER NETWORK (Networking and Internetworking)

Until recently, getting a computer was mostly equivalent to getting a machine that would be used to perform office-related assignments and other calculations.

This type of computer was commonly referred to as standalone. A network is a group of computers linked together so that they can share resources such as printers, software programs, and documents.

(a network card also called NIC) inserted in each computer. This means that a cable would go from this object of one computer to the same type of object in the other computer.

There are two types of networking relationship.

Computer workstations (clients) are connected to a number of central network servers, which allocate resources. In a peer-to-peer relationship, computer workstations serve each other: one workstation may have access to a printer and allocates this resource to others in the network; another may have access to file storage and allocates this to others (including the workstation with the printer).