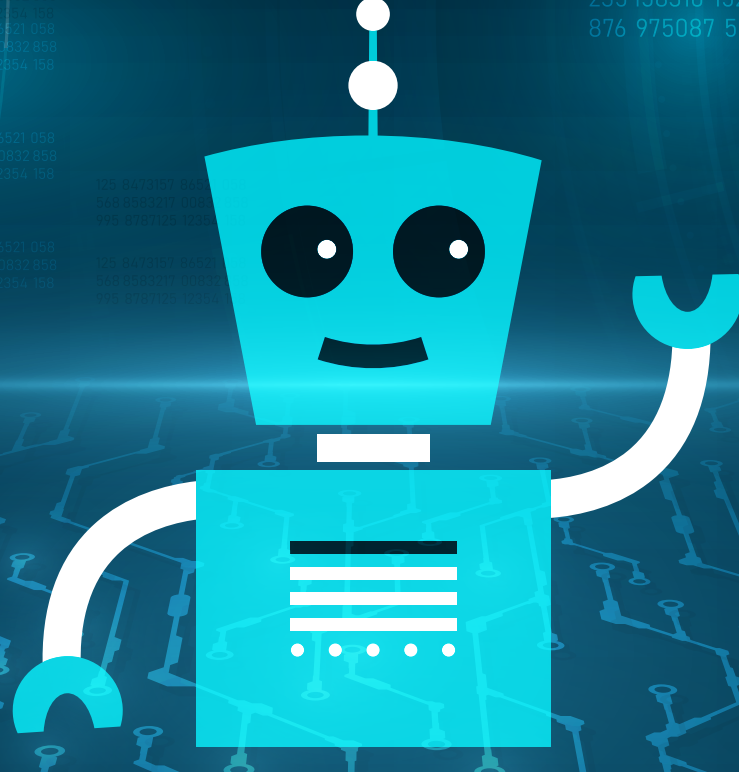


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# HOW GEEK ARE YOU

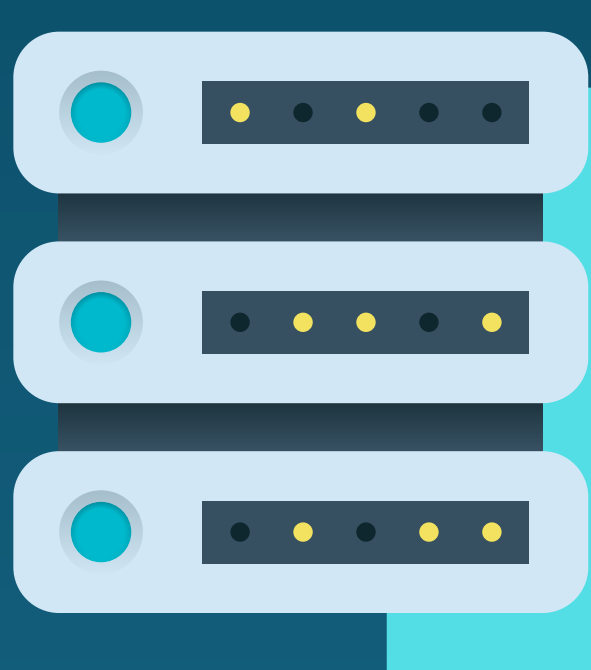


## BANDWIDTH

Bandwidth refers to how much data you can send through a network or modem connection. It is usually measured in bits per second, or “bps”. You can think of bandwidth as a highway with cars travelling on it. The highway is the network connection and the cars are the data. The wider the highway, the more cars can get to their destinations faster. The same principle applies to computer data – the more bandwidth, the more information that can be transferred within a given amount of time.

## SATA

Stands for “Serial Advanced Technology Attachment”, or “Serial ATA”. It is an interface used to connect ATA hard drives to a computer’s motherboard. SATA transfer rates start at 150MBps, which is significantly faster than even the fastest 100MBps, which is significantly faster than even the fastest 100MBps ATA/100 drives. For this and other reasons, Serial ATA is likely to replace the previous standard, Parallel ATA (PATA), which has been around since the 1980s.

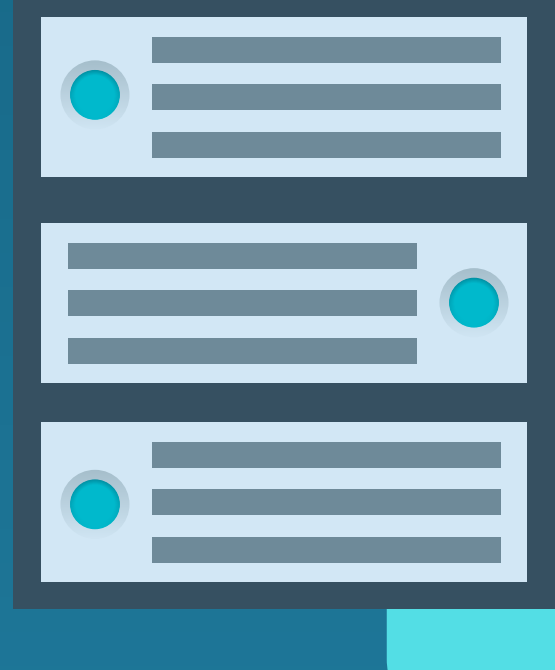


## SERVER

In a technical sense, a server is an instance of a computer program that accepts and responds to requests made by another program, known as a client. Less formally, any device that runs server software could be considered a server as well. Servers are used to manage network resources. For example, a user may setup a server to control access to a network, send/receive e-mail, manage print jobs, or host a website.

## RAID

Shorter for Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks, RAID is an assortment of hard drives connected and setup in ways to help protect or speed up the performance of a computer’s disk storage. RAID is a commonly used on servers and high performance computers.

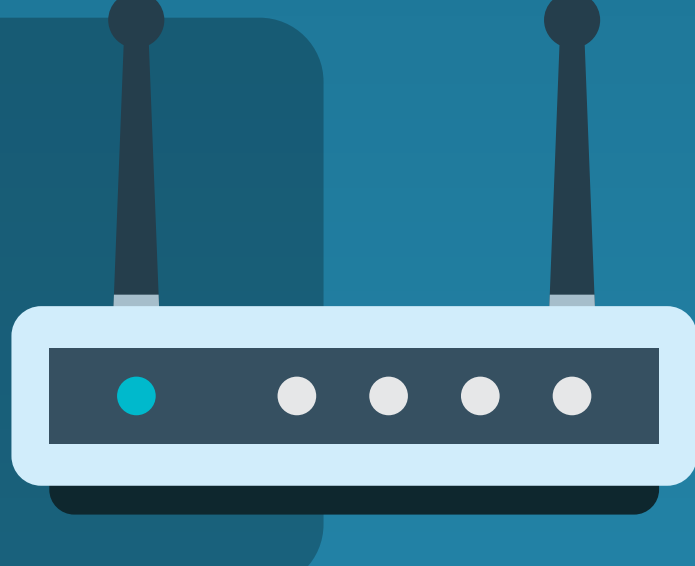


## NAS

Short for Network-Attached Storage, NAS is any storage that is connected to a network that only provides a network with additional storage. A NAS only provides a network with additional storage and does not have any processing power, all processing will continue to be done by the server; this means it cannot be used to execute or run network shared programs.

## ROUTER

A router is hardware device designed to receive, analyze and move incoming packets to another network. It may also be used to convert the packets to another network interface, drop them, and perform other actions relating to a network.

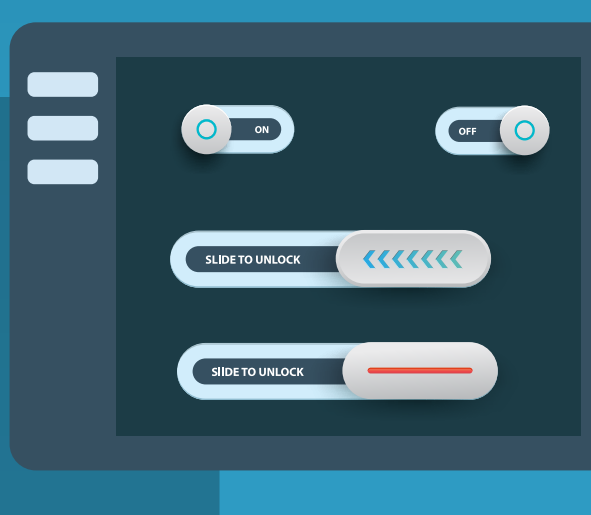


## BACKUP

An operation or procedure that copies data to an alternative location, so it can be recovered if deleted or becomes corrupted. Depending on how often the data changes, how valuable it is, and how long it takes to backup determines how often a backup is run. For example, a company with valuable information such as customer records that change frequently may backup their data every day or in some cases every few hours. Even more sensitive data such as bank records may be stored on drives using some form of RAID, which helps protect the data even if a drive fails.

## CONTROL PANEL

The Control Panel is a section of Microsoft Windows that enables a user to change various computer hardware and software features. Settings for the mouse, display, sound, network, and keyboard represent just a few examples of what may be modified in the Control Panel.

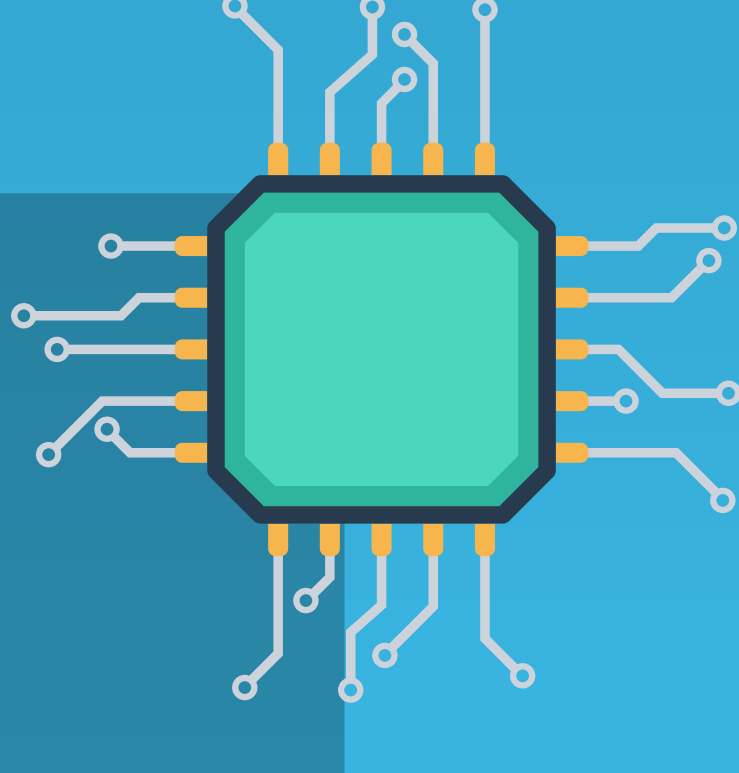


## MALWARE

Alternatively referred to as scum ware, malware is malicious software designed to change your settings, delete software, cause errors, watch browsing habits, or open computer to attacks.

## GHZ

When referring to a computer processor or CPU, GHz is a clock frequency, also known as a clock rate or clock speed, representing a cycle of time. An oscillator circuit supplies a small amount of electricity to a crystal each second that is measured in KHz, MHz, or GHz. “Hz” is an abbreviation of Hertz, and “K” represents kilo (thousand), “M” represents Mega (million), and “G” represents Giga (thousand million).



## MEGABIT

Abbreviated as Mb (lowercase b) or Mbit, a megabit and is 1,000,000 (10<sup>6</sup>) bits. This term is used to express the rate data is transferred. For example, “10/100 Mbps” represents 10 or 100 megabits per second, which is a common speed of a network card.