

Linux All In One Desk Reference For Dummies

Drive mapping

Tetz, Edward (January 30, 2007). CompTIA A+ Certification All-In-One Desk Reference For Dummies. John Wiley & Sons. p. 967. ISBN 978-0471748113. Harris

Drive mapping is the process of associating a local drive letter with a shared storage area on a remote computer (often called a file server) over a computer network. Once a drive has been mapped, applications on the client computer can read and write files on the remote storage as if it were a locally attached hard disk drive, using the assigned letter in file paths.

Drive mapping is primarily a concept in MS-DOS and Microsoft Windows, where storage locations are identified by drive letters (A-Z). Unix and Linux systems do not use drive letters; instead, remote file systems are mounted at a point within the directory tree.

== Drive letters and paths ==

In Windows, the first few drive letters are conventionally reserved: A: and B: were historically assigned to removable floppy disk drives, C: is typically the primary internal hard disk, and D: is often an optical drive. Network mapped drives are assigned letters from E: onwards by convention, though any unused letter may be used.

Once mapped, a drive and its subdirectories can be referenced in the standard path format, for example:
Z:\Shared Documents\Finance

Wireless configuration utility

Networking All-in-One Desk Reference For Dummies. Wiley. p. 322. ISBN 9781118052495. Jim Geier (2008). Implementing 802.1X Security Solutions for Wired and

A wireless configuration utility, wireless configuration tool, wireless LAN client, or wireless connection management utility is a class of network management software that manages the activities and features of a wireless network connection. It may control the process of selecting an available access point, authenticating and associating to it and setting up other parameters of the wireless connection.

There are many wireless LAN clients available for use. Clients vary in technical aspects, support of protocols and other factors. Some clients only work with certain hardware devices, while others only on certain operating systems.

== Comparison ==

The table below compares various wireless LAN clients.

IrfanView

Harris, Andy; McCulloh, Chris (2008). HTML, XHTML, and CSS All-in-One Desk Reference For Dummies. Wiley Publishing. p. 97. ISBN 978-0-470-18627-5. Retrieved

IrfanView () is an image viewer, editor, organizer and converter program for Microsoft Windows. It can also play video and audio files, and has some image creation and painting capabilities. IrfanView is free for non-commercial use; commercial use requires paid registration. It is noted for its small size, speed, ease of use, and ability to handle a wide variety of graphic file formats. It was first released in 1996.

IrfanView is named after its creator, Irfan Škiljan, from Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina, living in Lower Austria. The current version of IrfanView, 4.73, works under all versions of Windows from Windows XP to Windows 11. Version 4.44 and older versions were compatible with Windows 95/98/Me and can also be run in Linux under Wine and in macOS using WineBottler.

== Features ==

IrfanView is specifically optimized for fast image display and loading times. It supports viewing and saving of numerous file types including image formats such as BMP, GIF, JPEG, JP2 & JPM (JPEG2000), PNG (includes the optimizer OptiPNG; APNG can be read), TIFF, raw photo formats from digital cameras, ECW (Enhanced Compressed Wavelet), EMF (Enhanced Windows Metafile), FSH (EA Sports format), ICO...

Parallel port

2015-05-01. Retrieved 2012-07-20. Barkakati, Naba (2006). Linux All-in-One Desk Reference For Dummies (2 ed.). John Wiley & Sons. p. 482. ISBN 9780471793137

In computing, a parallel port is a type of interface found on early computers (personal and otherwise) for connecting peripherals. The name refers to the way the data is sent; parallel ports send multiple bits of data at once (parallel communication), as opposed to serial communication, in which bits are sent one at a time. To do this, parallel ports require multiple data lines in their cables and port connectors and tend to be larger than

contemporary serial ports, which only require one data line per direction.

There are many types of parallel ports, but the term has become most closely associated with the printer port or Centronics port found on most personal computers from the 1970s through the 2000s. It was an industry de facto standard for many years, and was finally standardized as IEEE 1284 in the late 1990s, which defined the Enhanced Parallel Port (EPP) and Extended Capability Port (ECP) bi-directional versions. Today, the parallel port interface is virtually non-existent in new computers because of the rise of Universal Serial Bus (USB) devices, along with network printing using Ethernet and Wi-Fi connected printers.

The parallel port interface was originally known as the...

BIOS

E.; Tetz, Edward (2007-01-30). CompTIA A+ Certification All-In-One Desk Reference for Dummies. John Wiley & Sons. ISBN 978-0-471-74811-3. Micheloni, Rino;

In computing, BIOS or the Basic Input/Output System is a type of firmware used to provide runtime services for operating systems and programs and to perform hardware initialization during the booting process (power-on startup). On a computer using BIOS firmware, the firmware comes pre-installed on the computer's motherboard.

The name originates from the Basic Input/Output System used in the CP/M operating system in 1975. The BIOS firmware was originally proprietary to the IBM PC; it was reverse engineered by some companies, such as Compaq, Phoenix Technologies, AMI and others, looking to create compatible systems. The interface of that original system serves as a de facto standard.

The BIOS in older PCs initializes and tests the system hardware components (power-on self-test or POST for short),

and loads a boot loader from a mass storage device which then initializes a kernel. In the era of DOS, the BIOS provided BIOS interrupt calls for the keyboard, display, storage, and other input/output (I/O) devices that standardized an interface to application programs and the operating system. More recent operating systems do not use the BIOS interrupt calls after startup.

Most BIOS implementations...

Goto

gnu.org. Retrieved 2021-11-13. Geisler, Sandra (2011). C All-in-One Desk Reference For Dummies. John Wiley & Sons. pp. 217-220. ISBN 978-1-118-05424-6

In computer programming, goto is a control flow statement that transfers control to another line of source code. Unlike a function call that supports returning to the point of call, goto does not. The statement is denoted differently by programming language; some use lowercase (goto), some use uppercase (GOTO), and others are case-insensitive. A few languages make the statement two words (i.e. GO TO).

A goto statement is included in a language, primarily, to provide access to the machine code jump instruction (a.k.a. branch or transfer), but due to potential problems with the use of jump semantics, languages have over time been augmented with other flow-control mechanisms intended to replace the need for and use of goto. Many modern languages do not include a goto statement at all. Many languages that do include a goto statement restrict its use in order to limit the problems that its use might incur. Further, as its use is generally considered a poor choice, software developers tend to avoid using it even when using a language that provides it.

In general, use of goto is considered a poor choice as it leads to code with higher cognitive load and more bugs than code that uses more...

Personal computer

The New York Times Guide to Essential Knowledge, Second Edition: A Desk Reference for the Curious Mind (2007). Macmillan, p. 448. Green, Wayne (February

A personal computer (PC), or simply computer, is a computer designed for personal use. It is typically used for tasks such as word processing, web browsing, email, file management, spreadsheets, and video calling. Personal computers are meant to be operated directly by an end user, rather than by a computer expert, administrator, company or technician. Unlike large, costly minicomputers and mainframes, time-sharing by many people at the same time is not used with personal computers. The term "home computer" has also been used, primarily in the late 1970s and 1980s. The advent of personal computers and the concurrent Digital Revolution have significantly affected the lives of people.

Institutional or corporate computer owners in the 1960s had to write their own programs to do any useful work with computers. While personal computer users may develop their own applications, these systems most frequently run commercial or free-of-charge software ("freeware"), which commonly has closed source (proprietary) codebases; or free and open-source software, where the source code is made freely available. Software for end-users is typically provided in binary (ready-to-run) form. Software for personal...

Toy Story

Andy brings him instead of Buzz, Woody tries to trap Buzz behind Andy's desk but accidentally knocks him out the window. Believing Woody murdered Buzz

Toy Story is a 1995 American animated adventure comedy film directed by John Lasseter, and written by Joss Whedon, Andrew Stanton, Joel Cohen, and Alec Sokolow. The first entirely computer-animated feature film, as well

as the first feature film produced by Pixar Animation Studios, it stars the voices of Tom Hanks, Tim Allen, Annie Potts, John Ratzenberger, Don Rickles, Wallace Shawn, and Jim Varney. Set in a world where toys come to life, Toy Story follows an old-fashioned cowboy doll named Woody (Hanks), who becomes jealous that a space cadet action figure, Buzz Lightyear (Allen), is replacing him as the favorite toy of their owner Andy.

Following the success of the 1988 short film Tin Toy, Pixar was approached by Disney to produce a computer-animated feature film that was told from a small toy's perspective. Lasseter, Stanton, and Pete Docter wrote early story treatments, which were rejected by Disney, who wanted the film's tone to be edgier. After several disastrous story reels, production was halted, and the script was rewritten to better reflect the tone and theme Pixar desired: "toys deeply want children to play with them, and ... this desire drives their hopes, fears, and actions...

Laptop

IDG Publications: 9 – via Google Books. Gookin, Dan (2005). Laptops for Dummies. Wiley. pp. 7-17.
ISBN 9780764575556 – via Google Books. Vowels, Andrew

A laptop is a portable personal computer (PC). Laptops typically have a clamshell form factor with a flat-panel screen on the inside of the upper lid and an alphanumeric keyboard and pointing device on the inside of the lower lid. Most of the computer's internal hardware is in the lower part, under the keyboard, although many modern laptops have a built-in webcam at the top of the screen, and some feature touchscreen displays. In most cases, unlike tablet computers which run on mobile operating systems, laptops tend to run on desktop operating systems, which were originally developed for desktop computers.

Laptops are used in a variety of settings, such as at work (especially on business trips), in education, for playing games, content creating, web browsing, for personal multimedia, and for general home computer use. They can be powered using either continuous wall power or a rechargeable battery, and can be folded shut for convenient

storage and transportation, making them suitable for mobile use. Laptops feature all the standard input and output components of a desktop computer in a single compact unit, including a display screen (usually 11–17 in or 280–430 mm in diagonal size...

Computer mouse

mice for its PC Engine and PC-FX consoles. Sony released an official mouse product for the PlayStation console, included one along with the Linux for PlayStation

A computer mouse (plural mice; rarely mouses) is a hand-held pointing device that detects two-dimensional motion relative to a surface. This motion is typically translated into the motion of the pointer (called a cursor) on a display, which allows a smooth control of the graphical user interface of a computer.

The first public demonstration of a mouse controlling a computer system was done by Douglas Engelbart in 1968 as part of The Mother of All Demos. Mice originally used two separate wheels to directly track movement across a surface: one in the x-dimension and one in the Y. Later, the standard design shifted to use a ball rolling on a surface to detect motion, in turn connected to internal rollers. Most modern mice use optical movement detection with no moving parts. Though originally all mice were connected to a computer by a cable, many modern mice are cordless, relying on short-range radio communication with the connected system.

In addition to moving a cursor, computer mice have one or more buttons to allow operations such as the selection of a menu item on the associated display. Mice often also feature other elements, such as touch surfaces and scroll wheels, which enable...

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