

PCs & Laptops



Determine what you need in a personal computer

Understand the components of your PC or laptop

Connect your computer to other devices



Author of the first For Dummies book - DOS For Dummies





PCs & Laptops

by Dan Gookin



PCs & Laptops For Dummies®

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Contents at a Glance

Introduction	1
Part 1: Hello, Computer! CHAPTER 1: Computer 101	9
CHAPTER 2: The PC Tour	31
CHAPTER 4: To Turn On a Computer	
Part 2: A Non-Nerdy Guide to Computer Hardware	
CHAPTER 6: A Peek Inside the Box	83
CHAPTER 8: Disks and Drives	107
CHAPTER 10: Input This!	141
CHAPTER 12: P Is for Printer	
Part 3: Network and Internet Stuff CHAPTER 14: The Networking Thing CHAPTER 15: The Internet CHAPTER 16: Files from Elsewhere CHAPTER 17: Internet Safety	181 193 203
Part 4: On the Go with Your Laptop CHAPTER 18: Portable Power CHAPTER 19: O, the Places You'll Go CHAPTER 20: A More Secure Laptop	225 235
Part 5: Security and Maintenance CHAPTER 21: System Security. CHAPTER 22: An All-Important Safety Copy.	255 267
CHAPTER 23: Maintenance Chores	277

Part 6: The Part of Tens	289
CHAPTER 24: Ten Computer Commandments	291
CHAPTER 25: Ten Battery-Saving Tips and Tricks	297
CHAPTER 26: Ten Handy Laptop Accessories	303
CHAPTER 27: Ten Things to Throw in Your Laptop Bag	309
CHAPTER 28: Ten Tips from a PC Guru	315
Index	321

Table of Contents

INTRO	DUCTION	1
	About This Book	
	Foolish Assumptions	
	Where to Start	2
	Conventions Used in This Book	3
	Icons Used in This Book	4
	Where to Go from Here	5
PART 1	1: HELLO, COMPUTER!	7
CHARTER 1.	Computer 101	C
CHAPTER I.	The Fast Idiot	
	What a computer does	
	Hardware and software	
	Doubtless, You Have Some Questions	
	"What is a PC?"	
	"Do I need a laptop?"	
	"Can you be more specific?"	
	"Why not just use a tablet or smartphone instead	
	of a computer?"	12
	"Seriously, can a computer explode?"	13
	Buy That Computer!	
	Step 1: Determine what you want the computer to do	
	Step 2: Choosing between a desktop and a laptop	14
	Step 3: Calculate how much hardware you need	15
	Step 4: Locate service and support	
	Step 5: Buy it!	
	What to Do with Old Computers	
	Disposing of a geezer desktop PC	
	Discarding that old laptop	
	A Final Thing to Remember	17
CHARTER 2:	The PC Tour	10
CHAPTER 2.	The Many Shapes of PC	
	Around the Desktop PC	
	Exploring a typical computer system	ا∠ دد
	Stuff found on a desktop PC's rump	
	The I/O panel	
	Laptop Exploration	
	Luptop Exploration	/

CHAPTER 3:	Setup, Connections, and Power	31
	Desktop PC Assembly	31
	Finding a place for the computer box	32
	Setting the monitor	32
	Laptop Setup	
	The Plug-In Guide	
	Plugging in the monitor	
	Attaching the keyboard and mouse to a desktop PC	
	Connecting to a wired network	
	Hooking up a printer	
	Adding audio stuff	
	It Must Have Power	
	Plugging everything into a power strip	
	Taking advantage of a UPS	
	Using the UPS (a short play)	43
CHAPTER 4:	To Turn On a Computer	45
	Turn On the Computer	45
	Powering on a desktop PC	45
	Turning on a laptop	46
	Here Comes Windows	
	Identifying yourself	
	Staring at the desktop	
	Working the taskbar	
	Accessing the Start menu	
	Settings and Controls	
	Summoning the Action Center	
	Using the Settings app	
	Visiting the Control Panel	55
CHAPTER 5:	To Turn Off a Computer	57
	Goodnight, Computer	57
	Finding the Windows power options	58
	Putting the computer to sleep	60
	Hibernating the computer	
	Shutting down the computer	
	Restarting the PC	
	Locking Windows	
	Signing out of Windows	
	Switching to another user	
	Shutdown Options and Configuration	
	Setting the power button's function	
	Determining what happens when you shut a laptop's lid	h/

	Should You Leave the Computer On All the Time?	
	"I want to leave my computer off all the time"	
	"I want to leave my computer on all the time"	
	Keeping a laptop on all the time	69
PART 2	2: A NON-NERDY GUIDE TO COMPUTER	
	WARE	71
	A Peek Inside the Box	
CHAI IER O.	Computer Guts	
	Looking under the hood	
	Powering Mr. Computer	
	Lurking on the motherboard	
	Storing mass storage devices	
	The Processor Rules the Motherboard	
	Understanding the processor's role	78
	Naming PC processors	79
	Measuring processor speed	79
	Discovering your PC's processor	79
	Your Computer Is Also a Timepiece	81
CHAPTER 7:	Computer Memory	83
	Random Access Memory	83
	One Byte at a Time	
	Memory Chips and Dips	
	Memory Q&A	
	"How much memory is in my PC right now?"	
	"Do I have enough memory?"	
	"Does my PC have enough memory?"	
	"Can I test whether my PC has enough memory?"	
	"Can I add memory to my computer?"	
	"Will the computer ever run out of memory?"	
	"What is video memory?"	
	•	
CHAPTER 8:	Disks and Drives	
	The Mass Storage System	
	Reviewing mass storage types	
	Measuring mass storage	
	Connecting mass storage	
	Removable Media	
	Adding storage	
	Ejecting storage media	
	Unmounting an external drive	.100

	Mass Storage Alphabet Soup	.101 .104 .104
CHAPTER 9:	The PC's Graphics System	
	Graphical Guts	
	Discovering the display adapter	
	Attaching the monitor	
	The Monitor, the Screen, the Display	
	Classifying monitor types	
	Measuring a monitor	
	Reading monitor messages	
	Working the monitor's controls	
	Windows Controls What You See	
	Setting monitor resolution	
	Adding more monitors	
	Offerlung a monitor	.110
CHAPTER 10	Input This!	. 121
	Meet Mr. Keyboard	.121
	Attaching a keyboard	.121
	Examining the typical PC keyboard	.122
	Reviewing laptop keyboard layout	
	Controlling keyboard behavior keys	
	Finding the laptop's secret numeric keypad	
	The Pointing Device	
	Connecting a pointing device	
	Reviewing basic mouse parts	
	Moving the mouse Using a touchpad	
	Wielding a digital pen	
	Changing pointing device settings	
	Touchscreen Input	
	Reviewing touchscreen techniques	
	Typing on a touchscreen	.137
	Voice Input	.138
CHADTED 11	System Expansion	141
CHAITER II	The Versatile USB Port	
	Reviewing USB standards — and colors	
	Knowing the USB cable connector varieties	
	Adding and removing USB peripherals	

Using hubs to expand the USB universe	
Working with USB-powered gizmos	
Expansion Slots	
Shopping for expansion cards	
Installing an expansion card	
Wireless Connections with Bluetooth	
Accessing Bluetooth controls	
Pairing a Bluetooth peripheral	
Unpairing a Bluetooth device	
The Laptop Becomes a Desktop	
Using a full-size keyboard and mouse	
Adding a monitor	
Running the laptop with its lid closed	154
CHAPTER 12: P Is for Printer	155
Step Aside, Gutenberg	155
Surveying the printer landscape	
Touring the typical printer	
Drinking ink	
Eating paper	
Choosing the proper paper	
The Union of Printer and PC	
Connecting the printer	160
Finding printers in Windows	161
Adding a printer manually	162
Setting the default printer	163
Printer Operation	164
Printing a wonderful whatever	164
Printing when you don't have a printer	165
Stopping a printer run amok	166
CHAPTER 13: Webcams, Scanners, and Audio	167
The Computer Is Watching You	
Obtaining a webcam	
Attaching the webcam	
Securing the webcam	
The Document Scanner	
Computer Goes Beep	
Setting up speakers	
Using headphones	
Configuring the speakers in Windows	
Shhh — It's Listening to You!	
Exploring microphone options and connections	
Configuring the microphone	
Securing the microphone	

PART 3: NETWORK AND INTERNET STUFF179
The Networking Thing The Big Networking Picture The Big Networking Picture Make the Network Connection Connecting to a wired network Accessing a Wi-Fi network Connecting to a hidden Wi-Fi network Checking and setting the network type Break the Network Connection Disconnecting from a wired network 186 187
Releasing the Wi-Fi connection
CHAPPTER 15: The Internet 193 What Is the Internet? 193 Internet Access. 194 It's a World Wide Web We Weave 195 Finding another web browser 195 Browsing tips 196 Going undercover on the web 196 Searching-the-web tips 198 Stealing an image from a web page 198 Copying text from a web page 199 Printing web pages 199 Sharing a web page 200 Email Messages 200 Using an email program 201 Configuring email 201
Files from Elsewhere

CHAPTER 17: Internet Safety	215
Behind the Firewall	216
Finding the firewall	
Dealing with a firewall warning	217
Beware the Bogus Website	218
Checking the website's security	218
Avoiding a phishing attack	220
PART 4: ON THE GO WITH YOUR LAPTOP	223
CHAPTER 18: Portable Power	225
The Battery Will Get a Charge Out of This!	226
Using the battery (or not)	
Monitoring the battery	
Charging the battery	229
Replacing the battery	230
When the Power Gets Low	
Setting low-battery warnings	
Using the Battery Saver	
Reviewing the power management plan	234
CHAPTER 19: O, the Places You'll Go	235
In the Bag	236
Features to look for	236
Things to pack in your laptop bag	237
Flying with Your Laptop	
Things to do before you leave	
Laptop inspection	
All aboard!	
Air power	
Airplane mode	
In-flight Wi-Fi	
Arriving at your destination	
Find a good seat	
Other tips 'n' stuff	
In a Hotel Room	
Mind the Laptop's Temperature	
CHAPTER 20: A More Secure Laptop	
The Hot Laptop	
Before Your Laptop Is Stolen	
Marking your laptop	
THAT WITH JOAN TAPLOP	<u>~</u> -T/

	Registering the laptop and its software	
	Paying attention to your environment	
	rotect Your Data with a Strong Password	
TI	he Laptop Reset	250
DADT F.	CECURITY AND MAINTENANCE	
PARI 5:	SECURITY AND MAINTENANCE	253
CHAPTER 21: S	ystem Security	255
TI	he Windows Security Center	255
TI	he Malware Scourge	258
	Doing a virus scan	
	Dealing with a quarantined file	
	Paying attention to the UAC warnings	
K	eep Windows Up-to-Date	
	Checking the update status	
	Postponing a Windows update	
	Exploring other updates and upgrades	
Yo	our Privacy	
	Locking the screen.	
	Reviewing Windows privacy settings	266
CHAPTER 22: A	n All-Important Safety Copy	267
В	ack Up Your Data	268
	Obtaining backup storage	268
	Configuring File History	269
	Checking the backup schedule	
	Using cloud backup	
TI	he Restore Operation	
	Restoring an older version	
	Restoring more than a single file	274
CHAPTER 23:		
	Naintenance Chores	277
	lass Storage Duties	278
	lass Storage Duties	278 278
	lass Storage Duties	278 278 278
	lass Storage Duties	278 278 278 281
M	lass Storage Duties	278 278 278 278 281 282
N	lass Storage Duties Checking storage Freeing storage space Checking for errors Running defrag	278 278 278 281 282 284
M N TI	lass Storage Duties Checking storage Freeing storage space Checking for errors Running defrag etwork Troubleshooting	278 278 278 281 282 284 285
M N TI	lass Storage Duties Checking storage Freeing storage space Checking for errors Running defrag etwork Troubleshooting he Windows Do-Over eneral Cleaning Keeping it clean	278 278 278 281 282 284 285 286 286
M N TI	lass Storage Duties Checking storage Freeing storage space Checking for errors Running defrag etwork Troubleshooting he Windows Do-Over eneral Cleaning	278 278 278 281 282 284 285 286 286

PART 6: THE F	PART OF TENS	289
CHAPTER 24: Ten Co	omputer Commandments	291
I. Thou S	halt Not Fear Thy PC	291
	Shalt Save Thy Work	
	Shalt Back Up Thy Files	
	Shalt Not Open or Delete Things Unknownst	
	Shalt Not Be a Sucker	
	Shalt Use Antivirus Software, Yea Verily,	
and Keep	peth lt Up-to-Date	293
VII. Thou	Shalt Upgrade Wisely	293
VIII. Thou	u Shalt Compute at a Proper Posture	294
IX. Thou	Shalt Keepeth Windows Up-to-Date	294
X. Thou S	Shalt Properly Shut Down Windows	295
Ton De	attom. Caving Time and Triels	
	attery-Saving Tips and Tricks	297
Don't Dro	op the Battery, Get It Wet, Short It, Play	200
	vay with lt, Open lt, Burn lt, or Throw lt Away	
	the Screen's Brightness	
	Laptop Cool	
	emory Empty	
	Wi-Fi and Bluetooth	
	the Power Mode	
	n the Low-Battery Warning	
	per the Battery Saver!	
Plug trie	Laptop into the Wall	
CHAPTER 26: Ten Ha	andy Laptop Accessories	303
Laptop B	Bag or Travel Case	304
	Storage	
Cooling F	Pad	304
Laptop S	tand	305
Minivac		305
USB Lam	ıp	305
	Keyboard and External Mouse	
Privacy S	Screen Filter	306
ID Card o	or Return Service Sticker	307
	evention System	
T TI-	sings to Throw in Vous Lanton Be-	
	nings to Throw in Your Laptop Bag \dots	
	ord and Brick	
	r Digital Pen	
	Vipes and Cleaner	
Laptop L	.ock	310

	Removable Media	311
	Headphones	311
	Spare Batteries	
	Office Supplies	312
	Cables, Cables	312
	Not the End of the List	313
CHAPTER 28:	Ten Tips from a PC Guru	315
	Remember That You're in Charge	
	Mind Who "Helps" You	
	Give Yourself Time to Learn	
	Create Separate Accounts	317
	Mind What You Download	317
	Organize Your Files	318
	Don't Reinstall Windows	
	Shun the Hype	319
	Keep on Learning	
	Remember Not to Take This Computer Stuff Too Seriously	
INIDEV		224

Introduction

ince the first IBM PC rolled off the assembly line in 1981, tremendous leaps in technology have taken place. Who would have thought you could purchase a sophisticated, high-speed computer or laptop in the same place where you buy tires and booze? Despite these advancements, computers remain a daunting, intimidating piece of machinery. They can make you feel like a dummy.

This book's job is to convince you that you're not a dummy. Computers are intimidating only when you believe them to be. Peel back that sleek case and you find a shy, frightened beast that desires only to help you. Oh, and I'm speaking metaphorically: Try to avoid peeling off the computer's case.

This book covers desktop PCs and laptops. The information here runs the gamut, from assembling a desktop to taking your laptop out to a swanky cybercafé. Across the desktop and from laptop to lap-bottom, it's all covered here.

About This Book

I'm glad you're still reading this introduction. Most people stop reading after a few paragraphs, probably from the fear that I'll regale them with dull details about 19th century French poetry or describe the effect of cubism on honeybee migration. Regardless, I appreciate your dedication.

This book covers both laptops and desktop computers. These categories define two different configurations of what is essentially the same device: a personal computer, or PC. The term *PC* applies to both, though it traditionally refers to the desktop model. Regardless, these devices run Windows, the most popular and hated computer operating system in history.

Topics here cover computer tasks and duties, from setup and identification of parts and basics such as turning the thing on and off to other subjects like networking, printing, computer security, and maintenance. These are concepts that were once contained in the computer manual, though this book isn't as serious and has less of a chance of giving you a paper cut.

Foolish Assumptions

You have a computer, desktop or laptop, or you intend to purchase one before you read the last word in this sentence. Good. The computer you have or desire to obtain is a PC, as described earlier. It is not a Macintosh. It is not a Cray supercomputer. It is not an ENIAC.

The term *desktop* applies to all desktop PCs, from the behemoth under-the-desk powerhouses to those tiny models that are slightly larger than a deck of cards. These are nonportable computers.

I use the word *laptop* to refer to all types of portable computers, from traditional notebooks to tablets and various models in between. These are all easily flung out a window.

Here's what I think of you: Beyond being clever and handsome, you are a human being and not a cleverly disguised owl. You may have some experience with a computer or none at all. But you're not a Vulcan or a superintelligent gerbil desiring to program an Arduino in FORTRAN.

This book covers both Windows 10 and Windows 11, the two current and most fashionable versions of the Microsoft Windows operating system. Previous editions of this book cover Windows 7, and even older versions cover the horrid Windows 8, for which several Microsoft employees are still paying penance. Windows 9 doesn't exist for reasons that are understandable only to Germans.

When this book refers to Windows without a specific edition or version, the information applies to both Windows 10 and Windows 11.

Though using Windows is necessary to performing many tasks in this book, I do not cover the Windows operating system directly. For details on using Windows, I recommend *Windows For Dummies*, by my pal Andy Rathbone (Wiley Publishing). For helpful tomes on using various software applications, hunt down a *For Dummies* title on that specific program.

Where to Start

This book is a reference. You can start reading at any point because, unlike books on reassembling cats, this book doesn't assume that you've already read previous chapters or even some of the current chapter. After you read the information, you're done; there's no need to read any further. The book has no plot, the characters are one-dimensional, and the conclusion is predictable.

Each of this book's 28 chapters covers a specific aspect of the computer. Sample sections include:

- >>> Restarting the PC
- >> Ejecting storage media
- >> Stopping a printer run amok
- >> Accessing a Wi-Fi network
- >> Understanding cloud storage
- >> Things to pack in your laptop bag
- >> Doing a virus scan

Each section is designed to be read independently of other information in the book. Read the information quickly, digest what you have read, and then put down the book and get on with using the computer — or instead choose to do something beneficial to humanity, such as play pickleball.

Conventions Used in This Book

Menu items, links, and other controls on the screen are written using initial-cap text. So, if an option is labeled "Turn off the computer," the text Turn Off the Computer (without quotes or commas) appears in this book.

If you must type something, it looks like this:

Type me

You type the text *Type me* as shown. You're told when and whether to press the Enter key. You're also told whether to type a period; periods end sentences written in English, but not always when you type text on a computer.

Windows menu commands are shown like this:

This line directs you to choose the File menu and then choose the Exit command.

Key combinations you may have to press are shown like this:

Ctrl+S

This line says to press and hold down the Ctrl (Control) key, type an *s*, and then release the Ctrl key. It works the same as pressing Shift+S on the keyboard to produce an uppercase *S*. Same deal, different shift key.



The Windows key on the keyboard is labeled with the Windows icon, lurking in the margin. This key may instead be adorned with the keyboard manufacturer's logo. It's used by itself to pop up the Windows Start menu, though it can also be used like a shift key with other keys on the keyboard. See Chapter 10 for exciting keyboardy stuff.

Icons Used in This Book



The Tip icon indicates helpful advice or an insight that makes using the computer interesting. For example, when you're dunking the computer into liquid nitrogen, be sure to wear protective goggles.



This icon indicates something to remember, like wearing trousers when you address a large crowd.



When you see this icon, pay careful attention to the text. It flags something that's bad or that can cause trouble. For example: "The enormous sea monster slithering toward your village won't be using the courts to settle its grievances."



This icon alerts you to a technical topic, an aside or a trivial tidbit that I simply cannot suppress the urge to share. For example: "My first laptop was a steampowered, 8-bit 6502 that I breadboarded myself." Feel free to skip over any text tagged with this little picture.

Where to Go from Here

Thank you for making it through the introduction. See? I didn't cover French poetry at all and only barely mentioned honeybee migration.

What's next is up to you: Open the table of contents and pick a spot that amuses you or concerns you or piques your curiosity. Everything is explained in the text, and topics are carefully cross-referenced so that you don't waste your time reading repeated information. Again, everything is carefully cross-referenced so that you don't waste your time reading repeated information.

My email address is dgookin@wambooli.com. Yes, this is my real address. I reply to all email I receive, though you get a quick reply if you keep your question short and specific to this book. Although I enjoy saying hi, I cannot answer technical support questions or help you troubleshoot your computer. Thanks for understanding.

With this book in hand, you're now ready to go out and conquer your desktop or laptop PC. Try not to read all of it, which would embarrass me because I've never finished reading a book, let alone

Hello, Computer!

IN THIS PART . . .

Discover what a PC is and what it can do

Explore desktop and laptop computers

Set up and configure a PC

Toil through turning on a computer

Cope with turning a computer off

- » Understanding the computer
- » Discerning between hardware and software
- » Answering some common **PC** questions
- » Buying a computer
- » Getting rid of old technology

Chapter **1**Computer 101

ou must accept two important facts about a computer: It can't blow up and

Computers explode in the movies. They excel at it. You see fire, smoke, and little pieces flying everywhere. Real life is sadly less dramatic.

Though it's stimulating to believe that computers are evil, and such a belief explains many confusing things nicely, it just isn't true. Computers are innately indifferent, almost disappointingly so.

Sad to say, computers are handy tools — just frustrating to use at times. This chapter helps ease you into understanding these useful and often misunderstood gizmos.

The enrollment application for dogs to join the Marines in WW2 was designed to be filled out from the dog's perspective:

The Fast Idiot

Computers aren't smart; they're just fast. If you slow down time and observe deep inside the computer's bosom, you find a calculator. That's it. But surrounded by lots of helpful electronics, and cranking out billions of computations per second, the computer seems amazing. It's like your drooling nephew building a Lego Eiffel Tower in two seconds. You'd think he's a genius, but he's just moving quickly. That's essentially how the computer fools you into thinking it's smart.

What a computer does

A computer's core mission statement is to consume input, process it, and generate output. In this manner, the computer operates like a cow but one that's less expensive to feed and with less odorous output. Figure 1-1 illustrates the basic computer operation, which coincidentally also applies to a cow.



FIGURE 1-1: What a computer does at its simplest level.

To perform its basic task, the computer occupies itself with three activities:

- **>>** I/O
- >> Processing
- >> Storage

I/O: I/O stands for input and output. It's pronounced "I owe," like Io, the third-largest moon of Jupiter. The computer receives input from devices such as the keyboard, a pointing device (mouse), and the Internet. It generates output displayed on the screen, printed, or returned to the Internet. I/O is also a popular subject for songs sung at computer camp.

Processing: Between input and output you find *processing*. The input is somehow manipulated, mangled, or munged. Then it's spewed out in a modified form. Minus any processing, the computer is like a tube, and computer science would be

identical to plumbing. Processing is covered in Chapter 6. Plumbing is covered in *Plumbing For Dummies*.

Storage: The final computer activity is storage. Storage can be temporary or long-term. Temporary storage is the computer *memory*, or *RAM*, covered in Chapter 7. Long-term storage is provided by the computer's storage media, covered in Chapter 8. Overhead storage is designed for luggage that doesn't fit below the seat in front of you.

Hardware and software

All parts of a computer system can be classified as either hardware or software.

Hardware is the physical part. Anything you can touch or see — or that smells like burning plastic — is hardware.

Software is the computer's instructions. It tells the hardware what to do.

For example, consider a symphony orchestra. The hardware consists of the musicians and their instruments. Their software is music. As with a computer, the music (software) tells the musicians and their instruments (hardware) what to do.

Without software, hardware just sits around bored. Like a symphony orchestra without music, that can be an expensive waste of time, especially at union scale. No, it's software that makes the computer system work. It's in charge. Software determines the computer's personality and potential.

- >> If you can toss it out a window, it's hardware.
- >> If you can toss it out a window and it comes back, it's a cat.
- >> Computer software includes all the programs you use on the computer.
- >> The most important piece of software is the computer's operating system. It's the main program in charge of everything.

Doubtless, You Have Some Questions

Rather than bore you with further exploration of the dry and dull world of computer technology, I thought I'd save some time and get some burning questions you may have out of the way.

"What is a PC?"

A PC is a personal computer. The name applies to pretty much all computers these days, though historically a PC is related to the original IBM PC (personal computer), introduced in the early 1980s. Today, a PC is any computer system that isn't a Macintosh, though a Mac is technically also a personal computer.

"Do I need a laptop?"

Probably.

"Can you be more specific?"

Okay. The two main styles of personal computers are desktop systems and laptops.

A desktop PC dwells in one location. It's not portable. These systems are often more powerful and expandable than laptops. They can also be upgraded, which isn't possible with most laptops.

Laptops go anywhere, thanks to their light weight and battery power. They are powerful but sacrifice features and expandability for their portability. They can also be more expensive than comparable desktop systems.

- >> You can use a laptop as a desktop system, expanding it with a full-size keyboard and monitor. This setup has the advantage of your still being able to take the computer with you to work remotely or when the building is on fire.
- >> Many people opt to use both systems: a powerful desktop for the office or home and a laptop to take on the road.



>> Laptops are also a near necessity for students. Colleges and universities offer guidelines for student computers — specifically, laptops. Heed this advice.

"Why not just use a tablet or smartphone instead of a computer?"

The quick answer is that mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets are designed for data *consumption*, not data production. If you're merely passing through this digital life, you can get by with a phone or tablet and never own a computer. If you need to create something, however, a computer is a better tool than a tablet or smartphone.

- >> As someone who detests typing on a touchscreen, I can assure you that typing on a real keyboard is the best reason to own a computer.
- >> If you enjoy using a tablet with a removable keyboard, you would probably be happier with the full power of a laptop instead.
- >> Mobile devices lack a computer's potential for expandability.
- >> A typical computer lasts for years. Mobile devices are usually replaced on an average 2-year cycle.

"Seriously, can a computer explode?"

A computer cannot spontaneously explode. Even if you accidentally spill a fish tank of water on it, the device most likely will short out and die, flipping the circuit breaker, but it won't explode.

My first PC had a 65-watt power supply that failed. I heard a pop and the computer died. Then I saw a puff of smoke rise from behind the monitor. I replaced the dead power supply with a beefier model and the computer worked fine after that. No drama, though I delighted in the experience, knowing that I would write about it later in this book.

Buy That Computer!

If you don't yet have a computer, you must rush out and buy one! Or, if your current computer is so old that it can access the DuMont Network, get a new one right now! This order carries no urgency, despite what you just read.

Buying a complex piece of electronics like a computer isn't the same as purchasing a vase or cement mixer. To make your purchase a successful one, consider my friendly, 5-step method for buying a computer.

- 1. Know what it is that you want the computer to do.
- 2. Choose between a desktop and laptop.
- Determine how much hardware is required.
- 4. Locate service and support.
- 5. Buy the computer!

If you heed these steps, you'll be a lot more satisfied with your computer purchase than if you just saunter into an upscale store to buy something with the Apple logo on it.

Step 1: Determine what you want the computer to do

Computers are best used to create something: to write a novel, edit video, generate graphical designs, compose music, devise a spreadsheet to monitor gambling debts, and so on. On the antiproductivity side, computers are great for playing high-end video games. Many gamers prefer computers over the various gaming consoles, primarily because computer hardware is easily upgraded.

The point of this step is to understand how you plan on using the computer. What do you see yourself doing? How are you going to use the computer: as a tool to get work done or to professionally waste time?

- >> Gaming consoles are considered specifically engineered computers.
- >> Even if you decide to use your computer for one task, you can expand to other creative activities later. For example, you can perform office tasks as well as play horrifically graphic video games.



>> If you just need to check email, browse the web, or waste time with a serious expression on your face, consider buying a smartphone or tablet instead of a computer.

Step 2: Choosing between a desktop and a laptop

Desktop computers stay in one place. They're powerful, expandable, and less expensive than laptops. They're more difficult to lose in a stack of magazines on the coffee table and then accidentally tossed out in a rush because guests are coming over.

Laptop computers go anywhere. They're wireless, though the battery must be charged and can last only so long (usually, several hours). They lack expandability. Due to their small size and other specifics, laptops are generally more expensive than desktop computers.

- >> Laptops offer you freedom to compute anywhere. Desktops offer you power.
- >> Laptops occupy less space than desktops. This condition makes sense because it's awkward to balance a desktop computer on your lap.
- >> Desktop computers offer full-size keyboards and larger monitors.