

## GRADIVO PREDAVANJ INFORMATIJSKE TEHNOLOGIJE

- > <http://2002.istevent.cec.eu.int>
- > <http://www.intel.com/technology/hyperthread/index.htm?iid=sr+hyper&>
- > <http://www.intel.com/technology/hyperthread/index.htm?iid=sr+hyper&>
- > <http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/experiences>
- > <http://www.dell.com>
- > <http://www.nature.com/NSU/021021/021021-5.HTML>
- > <http://www.lonelyplanet.com/index.cfm>
- > <http://www.siliconvalley.com/mld/siliconvalley>
- > <http://www.zdnet.com>
- > <http://www.darpa.mil>
- > <http://www.apple.com/safari>
- > <http://www.microsoft.com/Slovenija/default.asp>
- > <http://www.microsoft.com/windowsxp/pro/evaluation/tours/default.asp>
- > <http://www.kingstone.com/tools/umg/umg.pdf>
- > besedišče osmega poglavja
- > server & memory map
- > <http://www.lugos.si>
- > <http://www.newsfactor.com/perl/printer/21451>

## TERMINOLOGIJA, SLOVARJI

- > <http://whatis.com>
- > <http://www.m-w.com>
- > <http://www.pasadena.si/knjigarna>
- > besedišče osmega poglavja

## INTERNET

- > <http://www.w3.org>
- > <http://www.w3schools.com>
- > <http://www.internet2.edu>
- > <http://computer.howstuffworks.com/channel.htm?ch=computer&sub=sub-internet>

## INTERNETNI JEZIK

- > <http://www.w3.org/MarkUp>
- > <http://www.w3.org/XML>
- > <http://www.w3.org/People/Raggett/tidy>
- > <http://www.w3.org/Protocols>
- > <http://www.w3schools.com/html/default.asp>
- > <http://www.w3schools.com/xhtml/default.asp>
- > <http://www.w3schools.com/xml/default.asp>
- > <http://www.w3schools.com/asp/default.asp>
- > <http://www.w3schools.com/flash/default.asp>
- > <http://www.w3schools.com/site/default.asp>
- > <http://www.w3schools.com/js/default.asp>

## IPv6

- > [http://www.arnes.si/dokumenti/IPv6clanek/nova\\_generacija.htm](http://www.arnes.si/dokumenti/IPv6clanek/nova_generacija.htm)
- > <http://www.arnes.si/dokumenti/IPv6clanek/testi.htm>
- > <http://www.arnes.si/novice/rekord2.html>
- > <http://www.arnes.si/novice/rekord.html>
- > <http://www.dante.net/geant/SchematicJul2002.jpg>

## PONUDBNIKI INTERNET STORITEV (ISP)

- > <http://www.siol.net>
- > <http://www.arnes.si>
- > <http://www.volja.net>
- > <http://www.amis.net>
- > <http://www.aol.com>

## INTERNET ISKALNIKI

- > <http://www.google.com>
- > <http://www.yahoo.com>
- > <http://www.altavista.com>

## INTERNET ISKALNIKI

- > <http://www.excite.com>
- > <http://www.lycos.com>
- > <http://www.najdi.si>
- > <http://www.matkurja.com>
- > <http://www.slowwwenia.com>
- > <http://cobiss.izum.si>

## BREZPLAČNA ELEKTRONSKA POŠTA

- > <http://www.email.si>
- > <http://mail.yahoo.com>
- > <http://login.passport.net/ui/login.srf?id=2>
- > <http://www.volja.net>

## NOVIČARSKE SKUPINE

- > <http://groups.yahoo.com>
- > <http://groups.google.com>

## RAČUNALNIŠKA PODJETJA

- > <http://www.ibm.com/us>
- > <http://www.microsoft.com>
- > <http://www.apple.com>
- > <http://www.dell.com>
- > <http://www.microsoft.com/Slovenija/default.asp>

## PROCESORJI

- > <http://intel.com>
- > <http://www.amd.com/us-en>
- > <http://www.motorola.com>

## MATIČNE PLOŠČE

- > <http://www.motherboards.org>
- > <http://www.motherboardexpress.com>

## OPERACIJSKI SISTEMI

- > <http://www.microsoft.com/windows/default.mspix>
- > <http://www.mac.com>
- > <http://www.linux.org>
- > <http://www.linux.com>

## RAČUNALNIŠTVO

- > <http://www.howstuffworks.com>
- > <http://computer.howstuffworks.com>
- > <http://www.computer.org>
- > <http://www.slo-tech.com>
- > <http://computerworld.com>
- > <http://www.wired.com>

## MOBILNA TELEFONIJA

- > <http://www.mobitel.si/slo>
- > <http://www.simobil.si>
- > <http://www.vega070.com>

## TEHNOLOGIJA

- > <http://www.kingstone.com>
- > <http://www.informationweek.com>
- > <http://www.sciencedaily.com>
- > <http://www.zdnet.com>

#### REVIJE IN OSTALE PUBLIKACIJE

- > <http://www.monitor.si>
- > <http://www.joker.si>
- > <http://www.racunalniske-novice.com>
- > <http://www.motomedia.si/connect>
- > <http://www.mobinet.si>
- > <http://www.escape.infomediji.si>
- > <http://vig.prenhall.com>
- > <http://www.washingtonpost.com>

#### PROGRAMI

- > <http://www.adobe.com>
- > <http://www.microsoft.com/windows/windowsmedia/download/default.asp>

## DESKTOP MEMORY MAP

<b>WINDOWS® 2000 PROFESSIONAL</b> Windows 2000 Professional runs software applications faster. Notebook-ready and designed with the future in mind, Windows 2000 Professional allows users to take advantage of a full-range of features today. Windows 2000 Professional is future-ready and promises to run today's and tomorrow's applications better. Baseline: 64MB – 128MB Optimal: 128MB – 512MB	Administrative & Service	Light-	Word processing, email, data-entry	64MB – 96MB
		Medium-	Fax/communications, database administration, spreadsheets; >2 applications open at a time	96MB – 128MB
		Heavy-	Complex documents, accounting, business graphics, presentation software, network connectivity	128MB – 256MB
	Executives & Analysts	Light-	Proposals, reports, spreadsheets, business graphics, databases, scheduling, presentations	64MB – 96MB
		Medium-	Complex presentations, sales/marketing analysis, project management, Internet access	128MB – 256MB
		Heavy-	Statistical applications, large databases, research/technical analysis, complex presentations, video conferencing	256MB – 512MB
	Engineers & Designers	Light-	Page layout, 2 – 4 color line drawings, simple image manipulation, simple graphics	128MB – 256MB
		Medium-	2D CAD, rendering, multimedia presentations, simple photo-editing, Web development	256MB – 512MB
		Heavy-	Animation, complex photo-editing, real-time video, 3D CAD, solid modeling, finite element analysis	512MB – 1GB
<b>WINDOWS® 98</b> Windows 98 requires 16 – 32MB to run basic applications. Tests show 45 – 65% performance improvements at 64MB and beyond. Baseline: 32MB – 64MB Optimal: 64MB – 256MB	Students	Light-	Word processing, basic financial management, email and other light Internet use	32MB – 64MB
		Medium-	Home office applications, games, Internet surfing, downloading images, spreadsheets, presentations	64MB – 128MB
		Heavy-	Multimedia use such as video, graphics, music, voice recognition, design, complex images	128MB – 384MB
	Home Users	Light-	Word processing, basic financial management, email and other light Internet use	32MB – 64MB
		Medium-	Home office applications, games, Internet surfing, downloading images, spreadsheets, presentations	64MB – 128MB
		Heavy-	Multimedia use such as video, graphics, music, voice recognition, design, complex images	128MB – 512MB
<b>LINUX®</b> The Linux operating system is quickly gaining popularity as an alternative to Microsoft Windows. It includes true multitasking, virtual memory, shared libraries, demand loading, proper memory management, TCP/IP networking, and other features consistent with Unix-type systems. Baseline: 48MB – 112MB Optimal: 112MB – 512MB	Administrative & Service	Light-	Word processing, email, data-entry	48MB – 80MB
		Medium-	Fax/communications, database administration, spreadsheets; >2 applications open at a time	48MB – 112MB
		Heavy-	Complex documents, accounting, business graphics, presentation software, network connectivity	80MB – 240MB
	Executives & Analysts	Light-	Proposals, reports, spreadsheets, business graphics, databases, scheduling, presentations	48MB – 80MB
		Medium-	Complex presentations, sales/marketing analysis, project management, Internet access	80MB – 112MB
		Heavy-	Statistical applications, large databases, research/technical analysis, complex presentations, video conferencing	112MB – 512MB
	Engineers & Designers	Light-	Page layout, 2 – 4 color line drawings, simple image manipulation, simple graphics	80MB – 112MB
		Medium-	2D CAD, rendering, multimedia presentations, simple photo-editing, Web development	112MB – 512MB
		Heavy-	Animation, complex photo-editing, real-time video, 3D CAD, solid modeling, finite element analysis	240MB – 1GB
<b>MACINTOSH® OS</b> The Macintosh operating system manages memory in substantially different ways than other systems. When using PowerMac™ applications with Internet connectivity, plan on a range between 64 and 128MB as a minimum. Baseline: 64MB – 128MB Optimal: 128MB – 512MB	Administrative & Service	Light-	Word processing, email, data-entry	64MB – 96MB
		Medium-	Fax/communications, database administration, spreadsheets; >2 applications open at a time	96MB – 128MB
		Heavy-	Complex documents, accounting, business graphics, presentation software, network connectivity	128MB – 256MB
	Executives & Analysts	Light-	Proposals, reports, spreadsheets, business graphics, databases, scheduling, presentations	96MB – 128MB
		Medium-	Complex presentations, sales/marketing analysis, project management, Internet access	128MB – 256MB
		Heavy-	Statistical applications, large databases, research/technical analysis, complex presentations, video conferencing	256MB – 512MB
	Engineers & Designers	Light-	Page layout, 2 – 4 color line drawings, simple image manipulation, simple graphics	128MB – 512MB
		Medium-	2D CAD, rendering, multimedia presentations, simple photo-editing, Web development	256MB – 1GB
		Heavy-	Animation, complex photo-editing, real-time video, 3D CAD, solid modeling, finite element analysis	512MB – 2GB

\* Please Note: These figures reflect work done in a typical desktop environment. Higher-end workstation tasks may require up to 4GB. Naturally, a chart such as this evolves as memory needs and trends change. Over time, developers of software and operating systems will continue to add features and functionality to their products. This will continue to drive the demand for more memory. More complex character sets, like Kanji, may require more memory than the standard Roman based (English) character sets.

## SERVER MEMORY MAP

<b>WINDOWS® 2000 SERVER</b> Designed to help businesses of all sizes run better, Windows 2000 Server offers a manageable, reliable and internet-ready solution for today's growing enterprises. For optimal performance, consider adding more memory to take advantage of Windows 2000 Server's robust feature set. Windows 2000 Server is internet-ready and promises to run today's and tomorrow's applications better. Baseline: 64MB – 128MB Optimal: 256MB – 1GB	Application Server	Houses one or more applications to be accessed over a wide user base	256MB – 4GB
	Directory Server	Central Management of network resources	128MB – 1GB
	Print Server	Distributes print jobs to appropriate printers	128MB – 512MB
	Communication Server	Manages a variety of communications such as PBX, Voicemail, Email, and VPN	512MB – 2GB
	Web Server	Internet and Intranet solutions	512MB – 2GB
	Database Server	Manages simple to complex databases of varying sizes	256MB – 4GB
<b>LINUX®</b> Linux is a reliable, cost-effective alternative to traditional UNIX servers. Depending on the distribution, the Linux server platform features a variety of utilities, applications, and services. Baseline: 64MB – 128MB Optimal: 256MB – 1GB	Application Server	Houses one or more applications to be accessed over a wide user base	64MB – 4GB
	Directory Server	Central Management of network resources	128MB – 1GB
	Print Server	Distributes print jobs to appropriate printers	128MB – 512MB
	Communication Server	Manages a variety of communications such as PBX, Voicemail, Email, and VPN	512MB – 2GB
	Web Server	Internet and Intranet solutions	512MB – 2GB
	Database Server	Manages simple to complex databases of varying sizes	256MB – 4GB

\* Please Note: These figures reflect work done in a typical server environment. Higher-end workstation tasks may require up to 4GB. Naturally, a chart such as this evolves as memory needs and trends change. Over time, developers of software and operating systems will continue to add features and functionality to their products. This will continue to drive the demand for more memory. More complex character sets, like Kanji, may require more memory than the standard Roman based (English) character sets.

### VOCABULARY 8.1

**Kernel**—An operating system program that loads other operating system programs and applications programs to RAM as they are needed.

**Multitasking**—The concurrent execution of more than one program at a time.

**Foreground**—(1) That part of RAM that contains the highest priority program. (2) In Windows, the area of the display containing the active window. (Contrast with *background*.)

**Background**—(1) That part of RAM that contains the lowest priority programs. (2) In Windows, the area of the display over which the foreground is superimposed. (Contrast with *foreground*.)

**MS-DOS**—[MicroSoft-Disk Operating System] The pre-Windows PC operating system.

**Syntax**—The rules that govern the formulation of the instructions in a computer program.

### VOCABULARY 8.2

**Icons**—Pictographs used in place of words or phrases on screen displays.

**Windows® CE**—A Microsoft operating system whose GUI is similar to Windows 9x operating systems, that is designed to run on handheld PCs, PDAs, and other small computers.

**Plug-and-play**—Refers to making a peripheral device or an expansion board immediately operational by simply plugging it into a port or an expansion slot.

**Windows® 2000 Professional**—The client-side portion of the Windows 2000 operating system.

**Windows® 2000 Server**—The server-side portion of the Windows 2000 operating system.

**Mac OS**—The operating system for the Apple family of microcomputers.

**Interoperability**—The ability to run software and exchange information in a multiplatform environment.

**Multiplatform environment**—A computing environment that supports more than one platform.

**Cross-platform technologies**—Enabling technologies that allow communication and the sharing of resources between different platforms.

### VOCABULARY 8.3

**Non-Windows application**—A computer application that will run under Windows but does not conform to the Windows standards for software.

**Windows® application**—An application that conforms to the Windows standards for software and operates under the Microsoft Windows platform.

**Driver**—The software that enables interaction between the operating system and a specific peripheral device.

**Cursor control device (CCD)**—Any point-and-draw device, such as a mouse or touchpad, that moves the cursor around the computer screen.

**Shortcut key**—A key combination that chooses a menu option without the need to display a menu.

**Hotkey**—A seldom used key combination that, when activated, causes the computer to perform the function associated with the key combination.

**Wizard**—A utility within an application that helps you use the application to perform a particular task.

**Enhanced television**—A TV presentation combining video and general programming from broadcast, satellite, and cable networks.

**Desktop**—The screen in Windows upon which icons, windows, a background, and so on are displayed.

**Start button**—Permanent button on the Windows® task bar.

**Taskbar**—In a Windows session, the bar shows what programs are running and available for use.

**Active application**—The application running in the active window.



**Folder**—An object in a Windows® graphical user interface that contains a logical grouping of related files and subordinate folders.

**Application window**—A rectangular window containing an open, or running, application in Microsoft Windows.

**Open application**—A running application.

**Active window**—The window in Microsoft Windows® with which the user may interact.

**Workspace**—The area in a window below the title bar or menu bar containing everything that relates to the application noted in the title bar.

**Document window**—Window within an application window that is used to display a separate document created or used by that application.

**Title bar**—A narrow Windows screen object at the top of each window that runs the width of the window.

**Pull-down menu**—A menu that is “pulled down” from an option in a higher-level menu.

**Mnemonics**—A memory aid often made up from the initials of the words in a term or process.

**Pop-out menu**—A menu displayed next to the menu option selected in a higher-level pull-down or pop-up menu.

**Dialog box**—A window that is displayed when the user must choose parameters or enter further information before the chosen menu option can be executed.

**Pop-up menu**—A menu that is superimposed in a window over whatever is currently being displayed on the monitor.

**Floating menu**—A special-function menu that can be positioned anywhere on the work area until you no longer need it.

**Toolbar**—A group of rectangular graphics in a software package's user interface that represent a frequently used menu option or a command.

**Ruler bar**—In the document window, a line that shows appropriate document measurements.

**Windows Explorer**—The file manager application provided by the Windows operating system.

**Application icon**—A miniature visual representation of a software application on a display.

**Shortcut icon**—A graphic icon that represents an application or document that when chosen causes the application to be run or the document to be opened.

**Document icon**—A pictograph used by Windows within an application to represent a minimized document window.

**Disk drive icons**—A graphic icon that represents the disk drives installed on the computer.

**Cascading windows**—Two or more windows that are displayed on a computer screen in an overlapping manner.

**Tiled windows**—Two or more windows displayed on the screen in a nonoverlapping manner.

**Foreground**—(1) That part of RAM that contains the highest priority program. (2) In Windows, the area of the display containing the active window. (Contrast with *background*.)

**Background**—(1) That part of RAM that contains the lowest priority programs. (2) In Windows, the area of the display over which the foreground is superimposed. (Contrast with *foreground*.)

#### VOCABULARY 8.4

**Clipboard**—An intermediate holding area in internal storage for information en route to another application.

**Source application, clipboard**—The software application from which the clipboard contents originated. (Contrast with *destination application*.)

**Destination application, clipboard**—The software application into which the clipboard contents are to be pasted. (Contrast with *source application*.)

**OLE [Object Linking and Embedding]**—The software capability that enables the creation a compound document that contains one or more objects from other applications. Objects can be linked or embedded.

**Object**—A result of any Windows application, such as a block of text, all or part of a graphic image, or a sound clip.

**Compound document**—A document, such as a word processing document, that contains one or more linked objects from other applications.

**Server application**—(1) An application running on a network server that works in tandem with a client workstation or PC application. (See also *client application*.) (2) In object linking and embedding, the application in which the linked object originates.

**Client application**—(1) An application running on a networked workstation or PC that works in tandem with a server application. (See also *server application*.) (2) In object linking and embedding, the application containing the destination document.

### **VOCABULARY 8.5**

**Software installation**—The process of copying the program and data files from a vendor-supplied master disk(s) to a PC's hard disk.

**Default options**—Preset software options that are assumed valid unless specified otherwise by the user.

**Help command**—A software feature that provides an online explanation of or instruction on how to proceed.

**Boot**—The procedure for loading the operating system to RAM and readying a computer system for use.

**System check**—An internal verification of the operational capabilities of a computer's electronic components.

**System prompt**—A visual prompt to the user to enter a system command.

**Shut down**—The processes of exiting all applications and shutting off the power to a computer system.

**Exit routine**—A software procedure that returns you to a GUI, an operating system prompt, or a higher-level applications program.