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## Basic computer terms worksheet pdf

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If you've never budgeted before — or you haven't done it for a while — follow this guide. Here are the most important steps to create your budget: Identify and calculate your fixed expenses. Follow spending on variable expenses. Build your savings. Eliminate debt. First, learn the details of how to make a monthly budget that fits within your net income, and then use this budget workpage to track your money. Fixed expenses When it comes to budget, there are two categories of expenses: fixed and variable. Fixed expenses do not change from month to month and are not negotiable. This category includes the absolute necessities — such as housing, health insurance and transportation — and often consists of the bulk of your budget. Don't miss: Tricks to take the fear out of budget housing The most important part of your monthly budget is the money you spend on housing. Whether it's the cost of your rent or mortgage, housing is probably your biggest monthly expense. Research from the Bureau of Labor Statistics found that Americans spend an average of \$17,000 to \$18,000 on housing a year, which works out to between \$1,417 and \$1,500 monthly. If you own your home, you should also include the cost of your property tax when budgeting for housing costs. Health insurance Remains healthy is not free, so you should include the cost of healthcare in your budget planner. Healthcare costs include your health insurance premiums if you aren't covered by work — or if you build up your coverage using private market insurance — as well as costs for healthcare that aren't covered by insurance and any money you spend on surcharges and deductibles. How much you spend on health care depends on your age, whether you're taking prescription medications and the cost of your insurance premiums. the ages 65 to 74 spend the most — \$5,956 annually, or more than \$496 monthly, according to the BLS. People aged 55 to 64 years old are not far behind, spending an average of \$4,958 annually, which is about \$413 \$413 Month. Learn how to manage your money: The first thing you should do with each paycheck Transport unless you are among the happy pair who can bike or walk everywhere you need to go, budget for transportation is almost as essential as budget for housing. Depending on your living situation, transport costs may include a monthly metro pass, car payment, fuel or vehicle leasing costs. When budgeting for transportation, keep in mind that some components of this category are considered fixed, such as car payments, while others vary, such as gas. discretionary expenditure, such as entertainment. Creating a budget will keep you from keeping overspending on discretionary expenses so that you have enough money for necessities. Food and groceries No spending tracker is completed without a category for food costs. Accounting for groceries is a crucial part of the budget process, and it must also include take-out and restaurant visits. Don't forget those food expenses that slip through you — like that timetable you paid for in cash; they can work out up to a large amount of spending over the course of a year. Gen Xers and early baby boomers spend the most on food on average, according to the BLS - probably due to larger household family sizes than millennials. People aged 35 to 54 years spent more than \$8,000 annually on food, which works out to an average of \$667 monthly. Find out: Insider Grocery Shopping Hacks It will save you money utils Though some utils — such as your phone, internet and cable account — have been fixed, many shift from month to month depending on the season. Gas and electric bills, for example, will vary if you crank your air conditioner in summer or heater in winter. Other utilities to consider include water and trash services. The BLS reports that utilities cost Americans an average of nearly \$4,000 a year or \$333 monthly. Entertainment and other extras living on a budget don't mean you're not allowed to enjoy yourself, so include entertainment expenses in your budget template so that you can maintain balanced spending habits. The average American entertainment expenses are about \$2,700 a year, which works out to \$225 per month. Your discretionary expenses can include movies, entertainment parks, concerts or other activities that you spend money purely for enjoyment. Other expenses that are likely to work their way to your budget include personal care expenses, such as and clothing. On average, clothing and personal care supplies cost \$2,430 a year, just north of \$200 a month. Although you may not have the same Each month, setting up a personal care allowance ensures that you will have the funds you need when you are going to make a purchase. You should also make room in your budget for fitness, even if it's a discount gym membership, because staying healthy you can save money over time. Building savings and eliminating Debt One of the biggest benefits of money management is gaining overall financial health because you plan your spending to align with your financial goals. With that in mind, saving for the future to become financially safe is key to any budget. As far as retirement is concerned, start setting and saving goals as soon as you can. Online investment company Fidelity, for example, suggests that you have been saved 10 times your annual income by the time you hit retirement age - however, more than half of Americans will retire. The easiest way to put money away is to contribute to a 401k or individual retirement account. In your monthly budget, deduct this money from your monthly income right away so you don't think twice about spending that cash instead. Consider automating your savings as part of your plan to build better money habits. Finally, you need to budget for debt reduction and ultimate debt elimination. The vast majority of Americans have a mortgage loan, student debt, credit card debt or all three. Just as you do for retirement savings set aside a percentage of your income once you get your salary to eliminate any debt you may have. The same strategy can help you create an emergency fund in addition to your retirement savings that will act as a safety net if you encounter illness, job loss or any other financial crisis. Until next: More Easy-to-use budget templates a Xerox researcher has a problem he wants to discuss with a colleague so he walks across the hall in her office. As the two of them think stormed on a whiteboard, a third colleague sees their activity and decides to drop in. He left the meeting after a few minutes, then got an idea what he thinks could help. He joked it down on a Post-it note and leaves it on one of their desks. Interactions like this happen all day in workplaces around the world. What makes these specific interactions different is that the three colleagues are thousands of miles apart. They work in virtual offices, walking down virtual sale, writing on a virtual whiteboard. The Post-it note? You guessed it: virtual. These Xerox researchers work in Jupiter, the most exotic and advanced from a collection of community-based systems under development at the company's Palo Alto Research Center (PARC). There is no misdefending Jupiter for traditional computer technology. It's not about email, relationship databases or other information systems that help people organize and access facts. is a social system — a network location designed to allow colleagues regardless of physical location, to share and create ideas. Jupiter is virtual social reality, says John John Brown, PARC's director and Xerox's chief scientist. It is a system to support the organizational mind. Jupiter is the work of a handful of PARC researchers led by Pavel Curtis, a 35-year-old computer scientist. He has long hair and a beard and works from a crowded, cubic hole-like office — just what you expect at PARC. In fact Curtis is something of a cult figure in computer circles, a hacker's hacker known for his pioneering work on MUDs (Multi-User Dungeons) and MOOs (MOOs, Object-Oriented), two of the internet's most new and dynamic technology. MUDs were created in the late 1970s to support interactive adventure games. Participants built their own electronic worlds, adopted new identities, searched for treasure, or fought wars. As MUDs have more extensive, players use to write software to make their games more exciting. MUDs have become a programming tool. MOO is a subset of MOOs. They use object-oriented programming to make the code writing easier and the environment more robust. Curtis himself is known as the creator of LambdaMOO, which he unveiled in January 1991. LambdaMOO is a virtual world inhabited mainly by college students. The participants play games, discuss homework, and interact in ways that students interact everywhere. LambdaMoo is a developing community, although one built on hundreds of thousands of lines of computer code, most of it is written by its members. MOOs are extremely compelling, says Curtis, whose LambdaMOO identity is Archel Haakon. They involve people in a very active way. He says it wasn't as big as a leap of college students who discussed homework to engineers who exchanged ideas about new products. So was born Jupiter.On the computer screen in front of me are rows of windows that are memories of the Hollywood Squares or opening credits of Brady Bunch. Occupy these squares, though, are plain-looking people in ordinary offices doing what people do: sitting at their desktools, talking on the phone, taping on their computer keyboards. They are Xerox researchers and engineers in the middle of their daily activities. They are the people who work in Jupiter.Which most distinguish Jupiter from traditional computer systems is its passage in the physical world. Jupiter's different rooms offer clues about what kind of behaviour there is appropriate. One-on-one bookings in a private office are more informal than, say, group discussions in one of Jupiter's virtual laboratories. And people aren't free to access colleagues. Each video square has an icon indicating how interruption a person wants to be. An open door means colleagues need to feel free to double-click and go in. A closed door is an electronic do-disturbing sign. People want boundaries, says John Seely Brown. They want to know what's expected of them. So different social protocols get connected to different locations. It gives you feeling of 'located' and a willingness to interact natural ways. Just as important as these social protocols are the tools Jupiter incorporates productive cooperation and focused conversation. Jupiter's virtual whiteboards, fax machines, tape recorders and message systems provide all the functionality of the physical tools — but without their limitations. I watched Jupiter from the outside — now it's time to step in and become a player. I'm late for a meeting with someone on the other side of the building. I click on his square and see he's on the phone. So I type a note to let him know I'm on my way. I drag the note to his window and click. The words, You pass note to Mike appear on screen - narratively generated by the system's all-knowing Greek choir, event-driven apps that offer a running commentary on the action. Mike, still on the phone, gives a wave and gestures for me to come through. Fewer than 60 people now use Jupiter, mainly researchers at PARC and his sisterlab in Grenoble, France, as well as Xerox engineers in Rochester, New York. But for this core group, the system has become an essential part of their day-to-day work experience. A team of engineers report that Jupiter played a major role in how they prototyped a new product, an Internet billing and credit authorising system. Most everyone uses it for routine activities such as detecting hard-to-reach colleagues. And people are looking forward to the think tank serendipity Jupiter enables, as bumping into a friend takes a break in the living room - a friend who happens to be on the other side of the country. Jupiter is still an experiment, not quite ready for the first time. But his technical headaches become less painful every day. Meanwhile, demand for part of Jupiter is still growing. We've never tried to get users, says Curtis. Instead, we've had the 'success disasters' problem — people keep coming to us and saying they really want to use it. So Curtis and his colleagues are working on deployment strategies. This fall, PARC plans to release a version of Jupiter designed to release on personal computers - opening it to a much larger population in Xerox. Curtis looks forward to it: This is when we will learn what these systems are really good for. Debra Feinstein (debra@loop.com) writes about technology and innovation of Topanga Canyon, California. California.

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