## **Glossary**

**3D Touch** The iPhone 6s, 6s Plus, 7, and 7 Plus models have a screen that is pressure sensitive. The 3D Touch feature enables you to press on the screen to perform different actions, such as opening the Quick Action menu when you press on an app's icon.

**3G/4G/LTE** Names of various kinds of cellular data networks that you can use to connect your iPhone to the Internet. Your iPhone automatically uses the fastest cellular network available to it.

**AirDrop** Apple's technology that enables content to be easily shared among iPhones, iPads, iPod touches, and Mac computers. No complicated setup is required, you simply tap the people with whom you want to share content.

**Airplane mode** In this mode, your iPhone's sending and receiving functions are disabled. You are supposed to use this mode when traveling on airplanes to ensure your iPhone doesn't interfere with the operation of the plane.

**AirPlay** Apple's technology that enables your iPhone to broadcast to other AirPlay devices. For example, you can use AirPlay to display photos on a TV connected to an Apple TV.

**AirPrint** Apple's technology that enables iPhones, iPads, and iPod touches to print wirelessly without any setup (such as installing printer drivers).

**app** Short for application, these are programs that your iPhone runs to accomplish a wide variety of tasks. Your iPhone comes with a number of apps installed by default, such as Mail and Safari. You can download thousands of other apps from the App Store using the App Store app.

**App Store** The Apple Store that enables you to find and download apps for your iPhone. The App Store app enables you to access the App Store from your iPhone.

**App Switcher** The iPhone feature that enables you to quickly change apps. You can also use it to close an open app.

**Apple ID** When you access iCloud or download apps from the App Store, you need to have a user account called an Apple ID. The Apple ID consists of the email address associated with your user account and a password. You can

use an Apple ID in many locations, including the iTunes Store, App Store, and Apple's online store.

**Apple Pay** This is Apple's payment service through which you can register credit and debit cards and then use those cards to make payments quickly and easily. Apple Pay is more secure than using a credit or debit card directly because your account number is not involved in Apple Pay transactions.

**badge** A red circle with a number that appears on app or folder icons that indicates the number of new "items," such as emails when it appears on the Mail app's icon or messages when it appears on the Messages app's icon.

**Bluetooth** Technology that enables devices to communicate with each other wirelessly. Your iPhone uses Bluetooth to work with wireless headphones, speakers, keyboards, automobile audio systems, and much more.

**cellular data network** The technology that enables your iPhone to communicate data similar to how it can place a phone call. This enables your iPhone to access the Internet from just about any location in the world.

**Control Center** When you swipe up from the bottom of the iPhone's screen, the Control Center appears. You can use its controls to do things such as enabling or disabling features and activating AirDrop.

**Do Not Disturb mode** In this mode, your iPhone doesn't ring or make other noises or sounds caused by notifications (with exceptions that you can configure).

**emoji** Icons, such as a smiley face, that are used in emails and text messages to indicate emotion or to show an object (for example, using an icon of an airplane instead of writing the word *airplane*).

**FaceTime** The app and service that enables you to easily have video conversations with others.

**Fetch** Your iPhone can receive many different kinds of information from the Internet, such as new emails, contacts, and so on. Fetch is when your iPhone retrieves information from various servers (such as email servers) at specific intervals, for example, every 15 minutes. Fetch uses less battery than Push does.

**Find My iPhone** The Apple service that can track the location of your iPhone and enable you to protect your iPhone by locking or erasing it.

**haptic feedback** iPhone 7 and 7 Plus models provide vibratory feedback for certain events. For example, when you make a selection, such as date, the phone vibrates slightly to confirm you have made a selection.

**Home screens** The screens on your iPhone where app icons are stored. The Home screens are the starting point for most of the tasks you learn about in this book.

**Home/Touch ID button** The circular button on the bottom of the front side of the iPhone. This button serves several purposes. You press it to wake and unlock your iPhone. When you are using your iPhone, pressing it takes you to the Home screen. Pressing it twice opens the App Switcher. It can also be configured to perform other actions.

On iPhone models that support Touch ID, touching a recorded fingerprint to this button enters the associated passcode or password.

**iCloud** An Apple service that provides storage space on the Internet and a host of features that enable you to share information, such as contacts and calendars, among many devices. iCloud is integrated into the iPhone; you need an account to use it (an iCloud account is free).

**iMessage** Apple's messaging service that enables you to send messages to other iMessage users. Unlike traditional text messages, iMessages are sent over the Internet and so don't have limits on the content or quantity of messages you can send.

**iOS** The name of the operating system software that controls your iPhone and enables it to do so many wonderful things. The current version is the tenth major release of the software, which is why it is called iOS 10.

**iTunes Store** The Apple Store that provides content you can use on your iPhone, including music and movies. You can download this content using the iTunes Store app.

**Lightning** Apple's technology for connecting accessories, such as a charger or EarPods, to the iPhone. The iPhone has a Lightning port on the bottom side.

**Lock screen** To secure the information on your iPhone, it can be locked so that a passcode is required to use most of its functionality. When you wake up a phone, you see the Lock screen that enables you to unlock the phone.

You can also perform some tasks on the Lock screen, such as accessing the Widget Center.

**Multi-touch interface** The technology that enables you to control and use an iPhone by touching your fingers to its screen.

**Notification Center** When you swipe down from the top of the iPhone's screen, the Notification Center opens and displays all the notifications that have been issued recently.

**notifications** There is a lot of activity happening on your iPhone. Notifications keep you informed of this activity. Notifications can be visual, audible, or vibratory. You can determine the types of notifications you receive for various events, such as when you receive new emails.

**passcode** A numeric or alphanumeric sequence that is required to unlock an iPhone to make full use of it. It is important to configure a passcode on your iPhone to secure the information stored there.

**Peek** A 3D Touch movement that you use when you are looking at a preview of something, such as an email, and tap and put a small amount of pressure on the screen. A Peek causes a window to open that shows a preview of the object.

**personal hotspot** When acting as a personal hotspot, your iPhone can share its cellular data connection with other devices so that those devices can access the Internet.

**podcast** An episodic audio or video program that you can listen to or watch using the Podcasts app. You can subscribe to podcasts so that the episodes are downloaded to your phone automatically.

**Pop** A 3D Touch movement that happens when you apply slightly more pressure on the screen when you are looking at a Peek that opens the object in its app. For example, when you are looking at a Peek of a photo and perform a Pop on it, it opens in the Photos app.

**Predictive Text** The iPhone feature that attempts to predict the next text you want to type; you can tap the text on the Predictive Text bar to enter it. Predictive Text learns over time so it gets better at predicting the text you are going to write.

**Push** Your iPhone can receive many different kinds of information from the

Internet, such as new emails, contacts, and so on. Push is when information is moved from a server (such as an email server) directly to your iPhone as soon as the new information appears on the server. Push causes your information to be the most current, but also uses more battery than other methods.

**Quick Action menu** When you press on an app's icon on an iPhone that supports 3D Touch, the Quick Action menu appears. You can choose the action you want to perform on this menu.

**roaming** The provider from whom you get an account to enable your iPhone to be used for phone calls and cellular data covers a specific geographic region, such as the United States. When you take your iPhone outside of that region, a different provider provides services for you to use; this is called roaming. Roaming is important because it often involves additional charges that can be quite expensive.

**Settings app** This app enables you to configure and customize your iPhone and the apps you use.

**Siri** Apple's voice recognition technology that enables you to speak to your iPhone to perform tasks and dictate text.

**Sleep** The power-saving mode the iPhone moves into after a period of inactivity or when you press the Sleep/Wake button while it is awake. In Sleep mode, the screen goes dark and some processes stop to conserve battery power. To use the iPhone again, you wake it.

**Touch ID** The sensor and associated software that enables you to record fingerprints and use them to enter your passcode to unlock your iPhone and passwords in various apps, such as the App Store app when you are downloading apps.

wake To save power, your iPhone goes to sleep after a period of inactivity or when you put it to sleep. When sleeping, the iPhone's screen goes dark. To use it again, you wake it by pressing the Sleep/Wake button, the Home/Touch ID button, or raising it (if the Raise to Wake feature is enabled on your iPhone).

**Wallet app** This app stores Apple Pay information along with boarding passes, store discount cards, and other information so that you can quickly use this information, such as to scan a boarding pass when boarding a plane.

**wallpaper** The image you see on the Lock screen and Home screens. You can determine the images you want to see on your iPhone.

**Widget Center** When you swipe to the right from a Home screen or the Lock screen, the Widget Center opens. Here, you can use the widgets that are configured on your Widget Center.

**widgets** Widgets are "mini" versions of the apps that are available on the Widget Center. Widgets enable you to quickly get information or accomplish a task using its app.

**Wi-Fi** Wi-Fi (WIreless FIdelity) is technology that enables iPhones, computers, and many other devices to communicate with each other wirelessly. Your iPhone connects to Wi-Fi networks primarily in order to connect to the Internet. Wi-Fi networks are fast and make accessing the Internet easy and convenient.