

Managing Files and Folders

Saving and Naming Files

1. You can use 'Save' and 'Save As' to save files in most programs.
2. Use 'Save As' to save a **copy** of the file or **change where** it's saved.
3. You should give files sensible, **correctly-spelt** names, which describe what the document is.

In the test, names should describe the task scenario. For example, use 'Task 1 Health and Safety Poster' not 'Test'.

4. When you **save as** you can also choose which **file type** to save it as e.g. save something as a web page.
5. Click on the box next to the words **'Save as type'** to get a list of different file types you can save it as.
6. Different file types are shown by different **file extensions**. These are the **letters** that come **after** the file **name**.
7. Here are some **common** file extensions:

File Extension	Type of File
txt	Text document
.htm or .html	Web page
.Jpg, .png, .gif	Images
.mp3, .wav	Sound

File Extension	Type of File
.docx	Word [®] document
.xlsx	Exce ^l [®] spreadsheet
.accdb	Access [®] database
.pptx	PowerPoint [®] Slideshow

File Security

1. Files can be **password-protected**. To open them you'll need a password. You can password-protect a file from the 'Save As' window.

Click on 'Tools' next to 'Save', then click 'General Options...'

2. **Type** in the password into the 'to Open' box and press 'OK'.
3. **Retype** your password and press 'OK' again. The file is now password-protected
4. Files can be also made '**Read-only**', which means people **can't** save **changes** to it.
5. To make a file '**Read-only**', **right-click** on the file itself, then click '**Properties**'.
6. Click the 'Read-only' checkbox in the **Attributes** section of the '**General**' tab and then click 'OK'.

Files are Organised into Folders

Folders help you organise your files (documents).

1. To make **new folders**, click the '**New Folder**'.
2. Or **right-click** somewhere that isn't an icon in the place where you want the folder then click '**New**', then '**Folder**'. For example, on your desktop.
3. Make sure folders are **sensibly named too** (see previous page).
4. **Rename** folders by **right-clicking** on them, click '**Rename**', then **type** the new
5. **Move** files and folders using '**Cut**' or '**Copy**' and '**Paste**', or **drag** and **drop**
6. To **delete** a file or folder, **click** on it, then press the '**Delete**' key.
7. Then click '**Yes**' in the box that appears.

In the test you might be asked to make a **folder structure** to store your work in

Example

You are taking the Functional Skills ICT test. As part of this, you have documents about a Loft Insulation business. You have been asked to store all your work into a new folder using sensible folder and file names. You can save your work in a folder called: '**Loft Insulation**'.

Practice: Write down the steps to you would take to screenshot the '**Loft Insulation**' folder and its contents.

Deleting Files and Folders

When files or folders are **deleted**, they are sent to the **Recycle Bin**, If you accidentally delete something you can **get it back**.

1. **Double-click** on the Recycle Bin, then click on the **file or folder** you want to get back out of the Recycle Bin.
2. Click the '**Restore this item**' button and the file will move back to its original location.

You can Zip Files or Folders to Reduce their Size

Zipped files are **smaller** in size so they're **better** to add to a **removable device** (like a memory stick) or send in an **email**.

To zip a file or folder, **right-click** on its icon. Then click '**Send to**', and then '**Compressed (zipped) folder**':

A **new** zipped folder will appear in the **same place** as the **original** one. **Double-click** on a **zipped folder** to open it and see the files inside.

To **Unzip** a compressed folder, you will need to **unzip and extract** the files.

1. To **unzip** a folder, **right-click** on it, then click '**Extract All**'.
2. Choose **where** you want the unzipped files to **go** by clicking '**Browse**'. Click OK, then '**Extract**' when you've finished.

