

Introduction of Computer

1-Definition of C.P.U.?

Central processing unit (c.p.u.) is known as the brain of computer system . it perform as the fuction like storing data and instrument giving commands to all parts of the computer out put system and like sending all result to the output device after processing.



2-Define the storage device ?

Storage device form the secondary memory of a computer system. These storage device are floppy, hard disk , compact disk magnetic disk , magnetic chip optical disk zip disk etc.



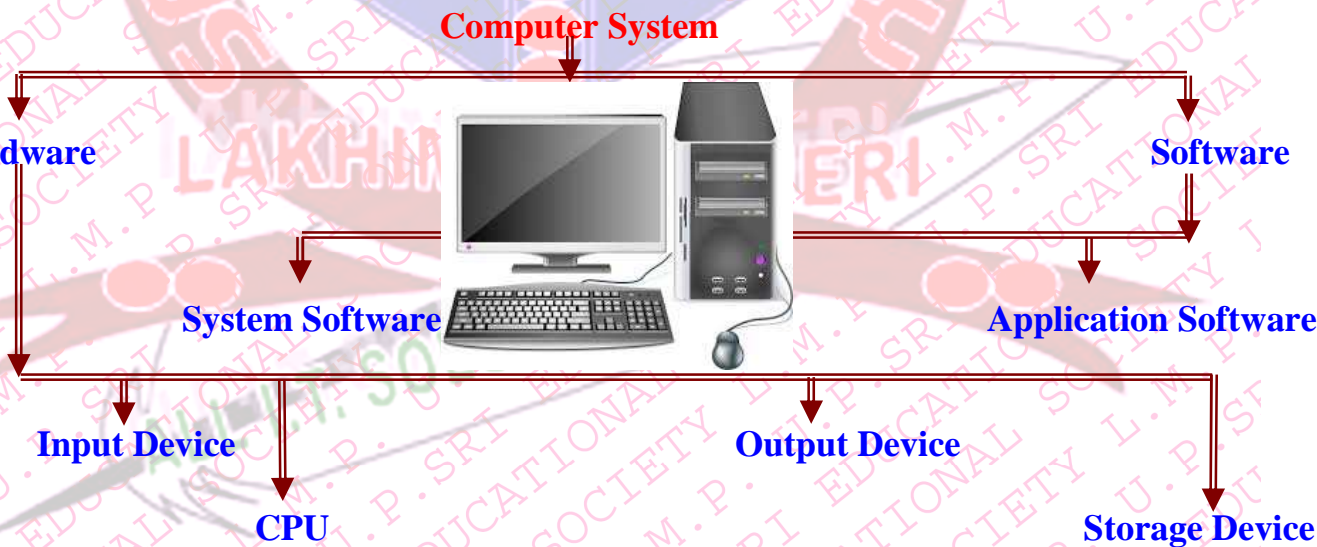
3-Hardware and Software quality situation ?

A computer system basically consisted of hardware and software.

Hardware are the physical parts of computer. These parts can be touched and seen , hardware include input device ,output device ,c.p.u. and storage device.



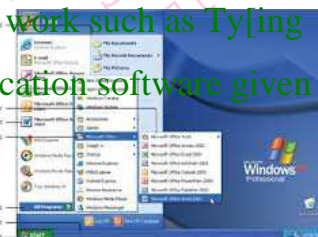
The programme for any work to along on computer are not as software. This can not be senn or touched.



Application software:-

Application software allow the computer user nto accomplish a specifice work such as Ty[ing letter Mathematics Calculator Drawing picture etc. some example of application software given below:-

office word ,adobe photoshop, coral draw, ilustratur etc.*



System Software:-

computer also need a system software to work. This organize the computer and allows it to complete any given task. It's like learning how to walk but **faster**

A few example of system software are given below:-

- *pc-dos unix windo-xp, window-7, linux, be, macintosh etc.*



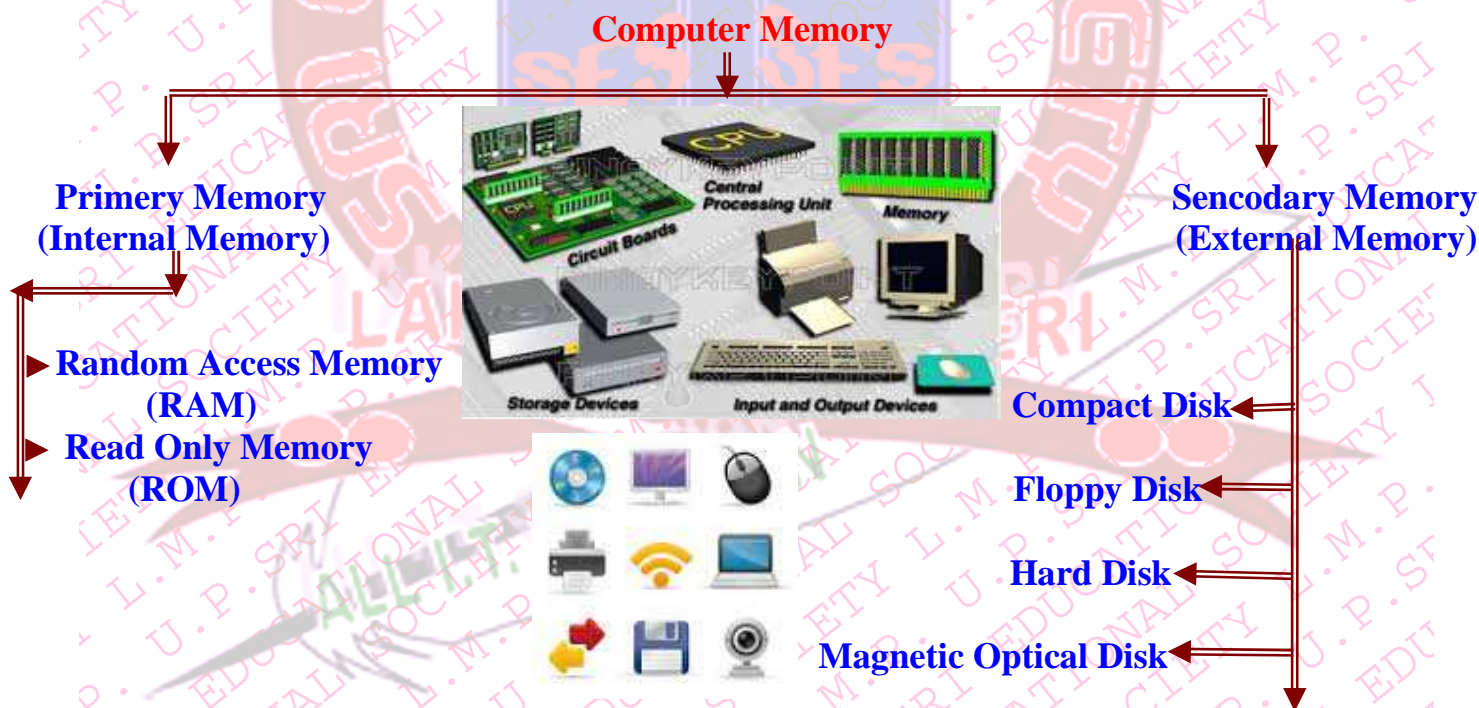
Computer memory:-

A computerhas two type of memory-

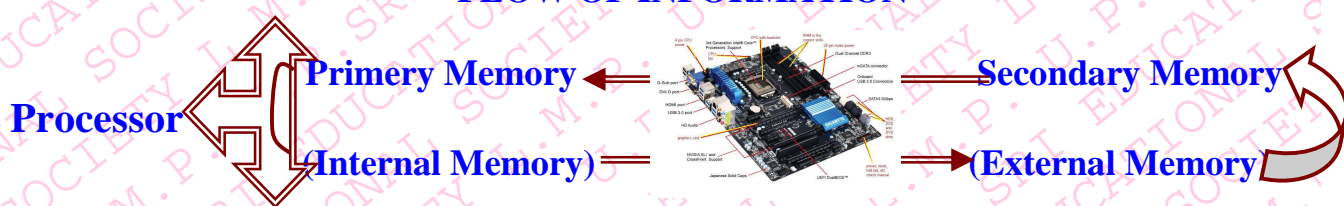
1. primary memory
2. secondary memory

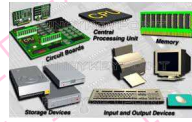
1. Primary memory:- is directly accessed by the processor it is also known as internal memory. It has further two parts namly RAM and ROM.

2.- secondry memory:- stroe system program file instruction etc its also known as External memory it is includes hard disk compact disk floppy magnetic disk magnetic tape magnetic disk. Etc



FLOW OF INFORMATION

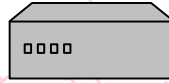




Internal device :-

Internal storage device resides in the cpu box. The example of internal storage device is a follow:-

Hard disk device:-



Computer use hard disk that are located insid the computer. It is kind of internal device, these have larger storage capacity to store or hold data. It is very important to keep mangle away form your computer always. The magnte can erase impoitant from from thfe hard disk.



External device:-

These are some external memory that are used externally to satire data on information the different example if external memory are as follow.

Follpy disk:-



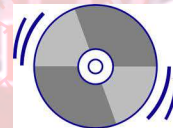
Floppy disk is used to store data. But floppy does not hold much data. The floppy disk as package in .3.5 inch square hard plastic envelops. It has hold in the center.

Compact disk:-



A compact disk or CD in as optical disk used to store data larger than that of a foppy disk, the CDS are Available in the market since late 1982.

DVD(digital versatile disk)



DVD is a popular optical disk mingly used to store larger amount of data such as movies software etc. DVDlook like compact disk (CDS).

In shape but store more than 6 time the data than that CD.

Monitor:-

The monitor look like a televisionscreen. The monitor allow for wiewing of computer program as well as work done by CPU. It is connected to the CPU(box).

Ther are several type of monitors. They connected to the CPU (box).ther powert button is usully located on the front of the moniters beneath to indicated if on the power is on . here are two Example of monitors:-

1. CRT Monitor



2. LCD Monitor



3.LED



- (i) CRT Monitor- its stand for cathode ray tube monitor.
- (ii) LCD Monitor- its stands for liquid crystal display monitor.



Keyboard:-

The keyboard is similler to a typewriter it has all of the same key, along with same additional key for different uses. However instead of typing a sheet for propose discrete to buttons type the text and appear on the monitor.

Two example of keyboard are given below:-

1.- Qwerty keyboard



2.- Ergonomic keyboard



3.- wireless keyboard



Mouse:-

The mouse is a pointing device. Its is small plastic case that fits under your hand. When you slide the mouse across a flat surface called a mouse pad you will see on a arrow or pointer moving across the screen.

Here are these three type of mouse-

1.- Rubber boll mouse



2.- Optical mouse



3.- wireless mouse



Floppy disk drive-

A computer uses floppy deketee to store information. To access the information on the floppy diskette or disk. Similly slide the disk into slot.

1.- floppy diskette



2.- floppy disk drive.



Operating System(O.S.)

Q.1- what is operating system ? kinds of operating system.

Ans. The most important program on any computer is the operating system or so. The operating system helps us work on a computer. Computer does not work without an operating system. All software runs on an operating system. It is large program made up many small program that control the Hardware and Software.

✓ **Type of operating system;- there are two type operating system.**

☞ They are given below;-

Command base operating system:-

(i) **command operating system;-** command based operating system works on command or instructions given in front of command prompt e.g. /> this prompt is called C prompt and is used for hard disk on command line. DOS(disk operating system) is an example of command based operating system.

(ii) **Graphical – based operating system:-**

(i) **graphical:-** based operating system use picture executive commands. Window XP is an example of graphical based operating system.

Graphical based operating version:-

(i) **window XP:-** window xp is the most popular operating system. It has a desktop on which you have graphical objects with in which you can store your work.

(ii) **Window vista:-** is the latest version of window operating system. It has various new features as compared to window XP.

Q.2- what is program ?

Ans. These are sequential of commands for specific purposes to command accomplish any task are called program.

Q.3- write the definition of command ?

Ans. These are the instruction given to a computer.

Q.4- how many generation of computer ?

Ans. Four type of generation.

The kind of generation. It is Fifth module generation.

- (i) 1st generation (1940-1956) vacuum tube.
- (ii) 2nd generation (1956-1963) transistor.
- (iii) 3rd generation (1964-1971) integrated circuit.
- (iv) 4th generation (1971- present) Microprocessor.
- (v) 5th generation (Present & Beyond).Artificial intelligence Intel Pentium Microprocessor Chip.

The Comparison among Various Generations of Computers.

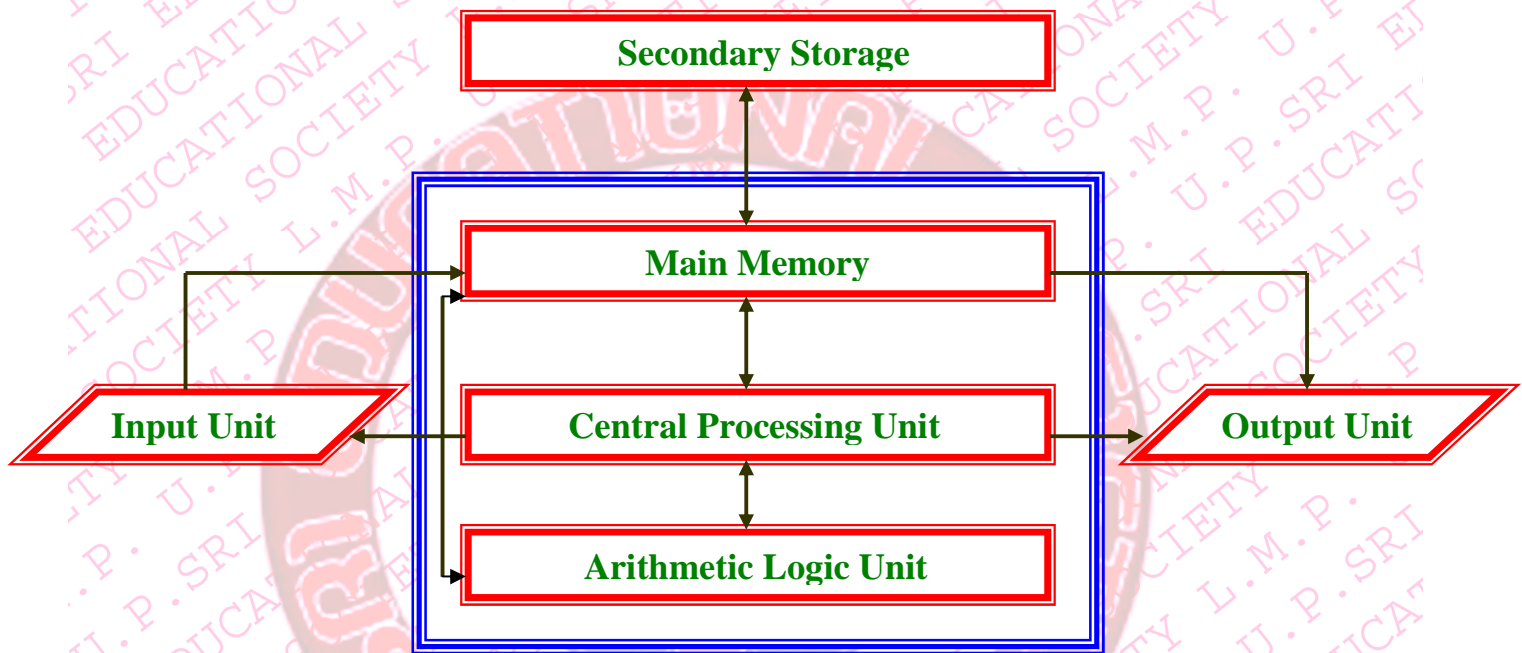
<u>First Generation</u>	<u>Second Generation</u>	<u>Third Generation</u>	<u>Fourth Generation</u>	<u>Fifth Generation</u>
Use of Vacuum Tubes	Use of transistor & Diode	Use of Integrated Chip (ICs)	Use of Large Scale & Very Large Scale Integrated Circuit (LSI, VLSI)	Use of ICs with USLI Technology
Limited Storage Capacity	Increased storage Capacity	More Flexibility With Input/Output	Increased Storage	Based on Artificial Intelligence
Slow Speed	Faster Speed	Smaller in Size But Better Performance	Considerably Faster And Smaller	Very Fast
Problems of Over Heating	Reduction in Size And Heat Generation	Extensive Use of Level Language	Modular design, Versatility And Compatibility	Larger capacity Storage(RAID, Optical Disks)
	High Level Programming Languages (COBOL, FORTRAN)	Remote Processing and Time Sharing	Sophisticated Programs and Languages for Special Applications	Support for More Complex Applications

BASIC ANATOMY OF THE COMPUTER:-

As seen in earlier Section, the Size Shape, Cost & Performs of computer have changed over the Year

But the basic Logical structure has not changed. Any computer system Essentially Consist of three Parts ,Namely, Input Device, Central Processing Unit (C.P.U.) an output Device . The CPU itself Consists of the main memory ,the Airthmetics logic unit ,and the control unit.

In addition to the five basic parts mentioned above ,computers also employ secondary storage device(also referred to as auxiliary storage or backing storage), which are used for storing data and instructions on a long-term basis.



All Computer System Performs the Following Five Basis Operation for Converting Row Data Into relevant Information .

- 1. Inputting:-** the process of entering a data & instruction into the computer system .
- 2. Storing :-** The Process of Saving data and injstruction so that They are Available for use as and when required .
- 3. Processing:-** Performing Arithmetics or logical operation of add ,sustract ,multiply, divide etc., and logical operation are operation of comparison like equal to, les than ,Greter than .
- 4. Outputting:-** This is the process of Providing the result to user . These could be in the form of visual display and /or printed report.
- 5. Controlling:-** Refers to directing the sequence and manner in which all the above operations are Performs .

INPUT UNIT:-

Both Program and data need to be in the computer system before any kind of operation can be performed. Program refer to set of instruction which the computer is to carry out ,and dat is the information on which these instruction are to operate.

The Input Unit Performed the process of Transferring dat and instruction from the External Environment into the computer system .Like as _ Keyboard , Scanner , Card reader etc,

MAIN MEMORY :-

Data and instruction are stored in the Primary storage before Processing and are transferred as and when needed to the Arithmetic Logic Unit(ALU) where the actual Processing takes place . Once the processing is complete , the final result are again stored till they are released to an Output Device. It may be worth remembering that no processing is done in primary memory .

ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNIT :-

After the Input Unit Transfers the Information into the memory unit the information can then be further transferred to the ALU where comparisons or calculations are done and result sent back to the memory unit .

ALUs sre designed to performs the four basic Arithmetic Operation :as .subtracts , additions, Multiply, Division And Logic/comparison Operation such as equal to ,less than , Greater than .

OUTPUT UNIT:-

Since computer work with binary code . the result produced are also in binary form . The basic function of the output unit therefore id to convert these result into human readable form before Providing the output through various output device like as terminal ,printers etc.

CONTROL UNIT :-

It is functions of the control unit to ensure that according to the stored instruction , the right operation is done on the right data at the right time. It is the control unit that obtains instructions from the program stored in the main memory , interprets them ,and ensures that other units of the system executes them in the desire order . In effect ,the Control Unit is Comparable to the central nervous system in the human body .

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT:-

The control unit, Arithmetc Logic Unit along with the main memory are together Known as the Central Processing Unit (CPU) . It is the Brain of the Computer System.

SECONDARY STORAGE :-

The storage of the Primary Memory of the computer is limited. Often, it is necessary to store the large amounts of data. So additional memory called secondary memory storage or auxiliary memory is used in most computer systems.

Secondary memory is storage other than the primary storage. These are peripheral devices connected to and controlled by the computer to enable permanent storage of user data and programs. Typically hardware devices like magnetic tapes and magnetic disks fall under this category.

Word Bank

Personal bank:- these are smaller computers used for personal use at homes and small offices.

MIPS:- This denotes millions of instructions per second; it tells the speed of the computer.

RAM:- It stands for random access memory, a volatile memory which gets lost when the computer is switched off.

ROM:- It stands for read only memory, the permanent memory which can not be changed later.

Secondary memory;- these are the devices permanently like hard disk, CD-ROM, DVD and pen drive.

Touch screen:- it is a display which can detect the presence and location of a touch within the display area.

Ms window;- it is operating software.

Ellipses:- these refer to the three dots represent after same option dedicating the presence of a submenu.

Control panel:- it lets you customize the appearance personality of your computer.

Row:- it refers to a horizontal series of cells.

Column:- it refers to a vertical series of cells.

Merge cells:- this option in label horizontal of mail merge two or more cells.

Spilt cells:- this option table used help to divid a single cell in to requirid number cells.

Preview window:- this window a valiab;le in borders an sading dialog box help to view the change made to the table border and shading.



ALL IT SOLUTION