Rapid Steno
Type Fast. Train Smart.

SIGNUP FOR FREE

Best Shorthand Dictation Software

Computer Awareness

By **Rapid Steno**

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Engage with dynamic dictation exercises that adapt to your skill level and provide real-time feedback for continuous improvement.

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Access specialized court scenarios and diverse general dictations designed to prepare you for real-world stenography challenges.

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Master Pitman shorthand through structured exercises while tracking your progress with comprehensive analytics and insights.

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Accelerate your typing speed with targeted exercises and progressive training designed to build velocity systematically.

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Gain comprehensive insights into your learning journey with detailed analytics covering accuracy, speed, and skill development.

AI Performance Analysis AI

Receive intelligent feedback and personalized recommendations powered by AI to identify and improve your weak areas.

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Monitor your advancement with granular progress tracking, milestone achievements, and performance trend analysis.

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Prepare for competitive exams with realistic typing tests that simulate actual exam conditions and requirements.

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Master document formatting and typing standards with specialized exercises for professional stenography requirements. Coming Soon!

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Introduction to Computer
Short Revision Notes

Basics of Computer

- The word "***Computer***" is derived from Latin meaning to calculate.
- Computer is an electronic device that stores, retrieves, and processes data as per instructions.
- Applications: Typing, email, browsing, accounting, database, presentations, games, etc.

Functioning of Computer

- **Input** → Data entered into CPU (via keyboard, mouse, scanner).
- **Processing** → CPU performs calculations/comparisons to convert raw data into information.
- **Output** → Processed data shown to user (monitor, printer).
- **Storage** → Data/programs stored permanently (hard disk) or temporarily (RAM).

Key Terms

- **Hardware:** Physical components (keyboard, monitor, disk).
- **Software:** Programs/instructions (MS Word, browsers).
- **Data:** Raw facts/figures.
- **Information:** Processed and meaningful data.
- **Instruction:** Command to computer in specific language.
- **Program:** Set of instructions to perform a task.

Features of Computer

- **Speed:** Executes millions of instructions/second.
- **Accuracy:** Produces highly correct results.
- **Storage:** Can store huge data (depends on hard disk).
- **Versatility:** Performs multiple tasks at once.
- **Automation:** Once programmed, works automatically.
- **Diligence:** Works continuously without tiredness.
- **Secrecy:** Protects data with passwords.
- **Reliability:** Consistent results; mistakes only if input is wrong.
- **Plug & Play:** Auto-detects/configures new hardware/software.

History of Computer (Inventions)

- **Abacus (1602, China)** → First mechanical calculator, used for addition/subtraction & square roots.
- **Napier's Bones (1617, John Napier, Scotland)** → Multiplication tool, 3D structure, Rabdologia method.
- **Pascaline (1642, Blaise Pascal, France)** → First mechanical adding machine, rectangular box with 8 discs.
- **Jacquard's Loom (1801, Joseph Jacquard, France)** → Used punched cards for weaving textile patterns.
- **Analytical Engine (1837, Charles Babbage, London)** → First general-purpose computer, used "pegs" as memory.
- **MARK-I (1944, Howard Aiken, USA)** → Used in WWII, electromechanical, manual data entry.
- **ENIAC (1946, Eckert & Mauchly, USA)** → First electronic digital computer, used for atomic energy & weather.
- **EDSAC (1949, John Von Neumann, USA)** → First with storage capacity, mercury delay lines.
- **UNIVAC (1951, Eckert & Mauchly, USA)** → First general-purpose electronic computer, magnetic tape I/O.

Generations of Computer

- **First (1940–56):** Vacuum tubes, magnetic drums, batch OS, machine language, huge heat, non-portable. Example: ENIAC, UNIVAC, MARK-I.
- **Second (1956–63):** Transistors (semiconductors), magnetic core storage, assembly/HLL (Fortran, COBOL). Example: IBM-1401, PDP-8.
- **Third (1964–71):** Integrated Circuits (ICs), magnetic core storage, real-time system, high-level languages. Example: NCR-395, B6500.
- **Fourth (1971–Present):** Microprocessors, semiconductor memory, GUI-based OS, distributed systems. Example: Intel 4004, Macintosh.
- **Fifth (Present & Future):** SLSI chips, AI, robotics, parallel processing, knowledge-based systems.

Applications of Computer

- **Banking:** Money transfers, deposits, statements.
- **Education:** Teaching, result processing, data management.
- **Entertainment:** Animation, graphics, movies, audio-visuals.
- **Offices:** Reports, documents, updates.
- **Advertisement:** Business, film, educational ads.
- **Business:** Accounts, inventory, record-keeping.

Tit-Bits

- Siddhartha was the first computer developed in India.
- Alan Turing is known as the father of the modern computer.
- John Von Neumann was introduced first architecture of computer in the year 1948.
- Transistors were invented by Bell Laboratory.
- In 1958, Jack St. Clair Kilby and Robert Noyce invented the First IC.

Classification of Computers

By Size:

- **Microcomputers:** PCs, laptops, palmtops, tablets, workstations.
- **Minicomputers:** Smaller than mainframes, used as servers (IBM-17, PDP-11).
- **Mainframes:** Large storage, business backbone (IBM-370, UNIVAC-1110).
- **Supercomputers:** Fastest, used in research (Cray-1, PARAM, Pratyush).

By Work:

- **Analog:** Works with continuous data (speedometer, seismograph).
- **Digital:** Works in binary (desktop PCs).
- **Hybrid:** Mix of analog + digital (ECG, dialysis machines).

By Purpose:

- **General Purpose:** Can handle multiple tasks (databases, accounting).
- **Special Purpose:** Dedicated task only (aircraft landing, multimedia).

Advanced Types:

- **Quantum Computer:** Based on quantum mechanics; fastest, brain-like.
- **Nano Computer:** Very small, credit-card sized (Raspberry Pi).
- **Pratyush:** India's fastest weather supercomputer, 6.8 PF.