

# ***Introduction in Computer Science***

*Computers Types :*

- ***MicroComputers***
- ***Main Frames***
- ***SuperComputer***

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## ***MicroComputer***

- **The Most Used**
- **The Cheapest**
- **The Most Portable**
- **Design for Homes and Offices**

**Types :**

- 1- Desktop computers**
- 2- Laptops**
- 3- Gaming Consoles**
- 4- sound and navigation systems of Cars**
- 5- smartphones**
- 6- Tablets**
- 7- Calculators**

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## ***Main Frames***

***can store a huge amount of data***

***a large machines must be in air-conditioned Room***

***Designed for the Large Organization as:***

- × **Health Institution**
- × **Banks**
- × **Education Institution**

# ***SuperComputers***

- *The Most Powerful*
  - *Used for Research and Exploration*
  - *Used for Personalized Medicine , Space Explortion, earthquake studies and Nuclear Weapons Testing*
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## **Introduction to Computers**

**Computer :** is an electronic device that stores or retrieves data

**Computer :** Its composition is divided into two components

***1- HardWare***

***2- Soft Ware***

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## **HardWare**

is the Physical Components in the Devices and it is  
4 Sections

**1- Inputs Units**

**2- Outputs Units**

**3- Storage Units**

**4- System Units**

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## **1- Inputs Units**

are Devices allow the Users to enter any data and the Devices as :

**1- Keyboard**

**5- Scanner**

**2- Mouse**

**6- JoySticks**

**3- Touchpad**

**7- Light pen**

**9- WebCam**

**4- Microphone**

**8- Bar code reader**

## 2- Outputs Units

are devices that allow information to display in a human readable form As :

**1- Printers    2- Speakers    3- Projectors    4- Monitors**

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### **1- Printers**

is an output device that prints information on paper.

### **2- Speakers**

is the device that outputs sound from the computer.

### **3- Projectors**

is an optical device that projects an image or moves images onto a surface.

### **4- Monitors**

- × the main output device of a computer.
- × Display size is measured in diagonal inches.
- × Monitors are formed as a matrix of pixels.
- × pixels are the smallest unit that can take color.
- × The sharpness of the image depends upon the number of pixels.
- × The display quality is measured in resolution
- × resolution is the number of pixels in the display rows and columns
- × The aspect ratio of a display is the ratio of its width to its height
- × standard aspect ratio (4:3) and widescreen (16:9).

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## ***3- Storage Units***

is any computing hardware used for storing and moving data files temporarily and permanently and can be internal or external to a computer.

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### ***Types of Storage Units***

*1- Hard Disk Drive    2- Compact Disk    3- USB Flash Drive*

## **1- Hard Disk Drive (HDD)**

- holds the operating system files that are retrieved by the CPU to RAM when needed.
- Unlike RAM, it retains the stored data even when the computer powered off.
- measured by Gigabyte (GB), Like (RAM) , Might be 500 GB or more .
- newer type, called a solid-state drive (SSD) uses a type of memory, resulting in a fast, quiet and reliable (But Expensive => غالي نسبياً)

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## **2- Compact Disk (CD)**

*Compact Disc, DVD, and Blu-ray Drive*

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## **3- USB Flash Drive**

*a portable storage can connect to the Device via USB port and make transfer data easy and it called sometimes : Memory disk or Jump disk*

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## **4- System Units**

*The main and Essential body of computer Units Including :*

**1- central Processing Unit (CPU)**

**4- Expansion Cards**

**2- Mother Board**

**5- Power Supply**

**3- Random Access Memory (RAM)**

**6- Ports (المنافذ)**

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### **1- CPU**

*represents the brain of the computer, installed in a special socket on the motherboard, very small, thin silicon wafer encased in ceramic chips, speed is measured in gigahertz (GHz), number of cores is from the main factors of speed of CPU*

*Notice That :*

*A hertz is a cycle per second; a gigahertz is 1 billion cycles per second.*

*the single CPU run at 1.8 GHz, then quad-core (4 cores) it can process up to 4 times.*

*(4 x 1.8 GHz).*

*the famous manufactures of Personal CPU: intel & AMD*

## ***2- MotherBoard***

*is a large circuit board into which all the other components connect, considered the backbone of a computer*

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## ***3- Random Access Memory***

*consists of computer chips that hold data, One type of memory, that temporarily stores data , measured in (GB)*

*increasing RAM means :*

*1- More App can have open at once*

*2- make some Application perform better in general*

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## ***4- Expansion Cards***

*It is a chip that contains the most important ports in the device*

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## ***5- Power Supply***

*alternating current electric power to low-voltage direct current*

**notice that :**

- Laptops can run from a built-in battery
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## **6- ports**

- × the monitors connect to **VGA , DVI & HDMI** ports .
- × Mouse & Keyboard connect to **USB or PS/2** ports .
- × printer , scanner , camera and flash disk connect to **USB or USB 3.0**
- × **USB 3.0** is the Highest speed and has an internal blue color
- × **Ethernet Port** used to connect the device to the internet

