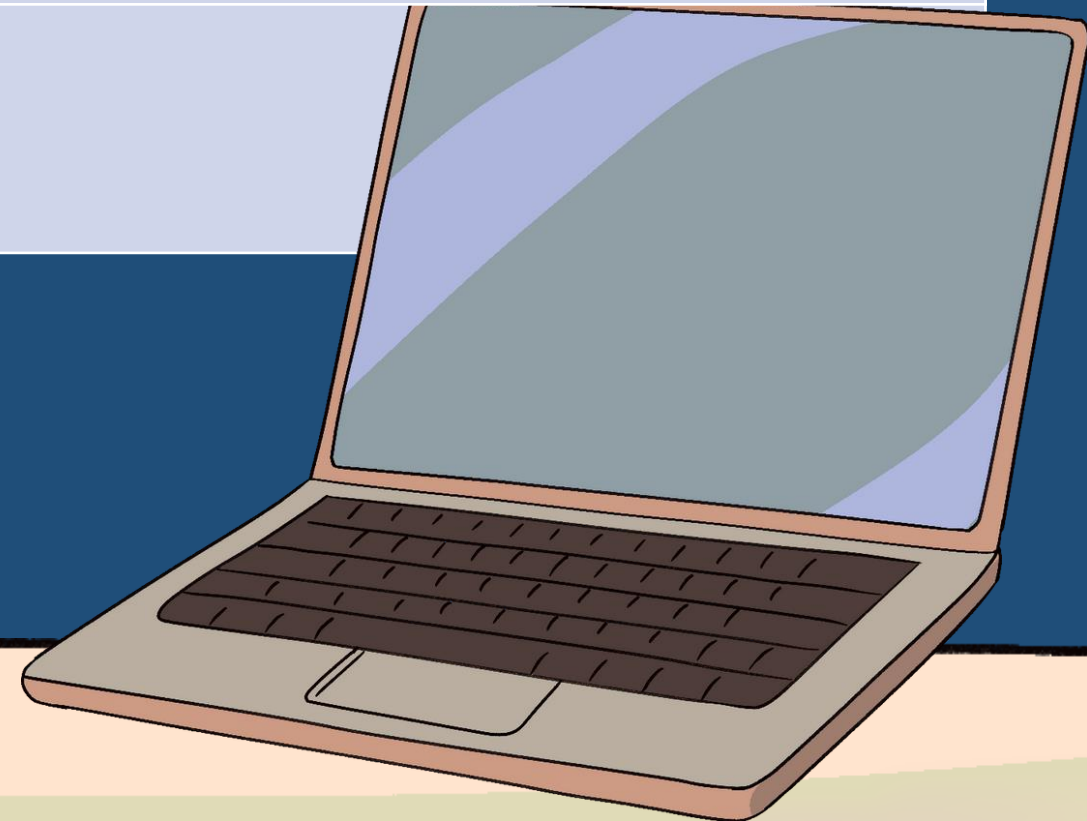
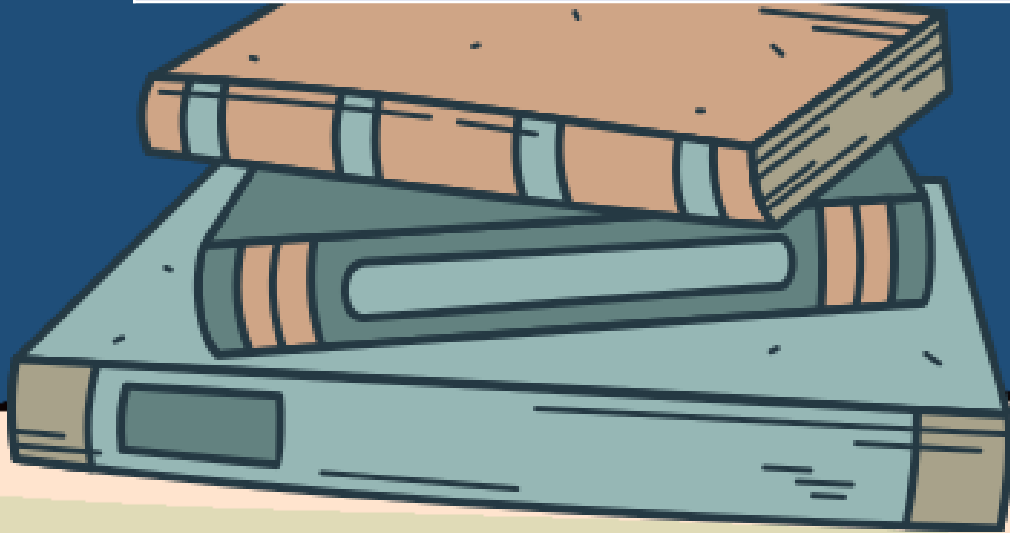
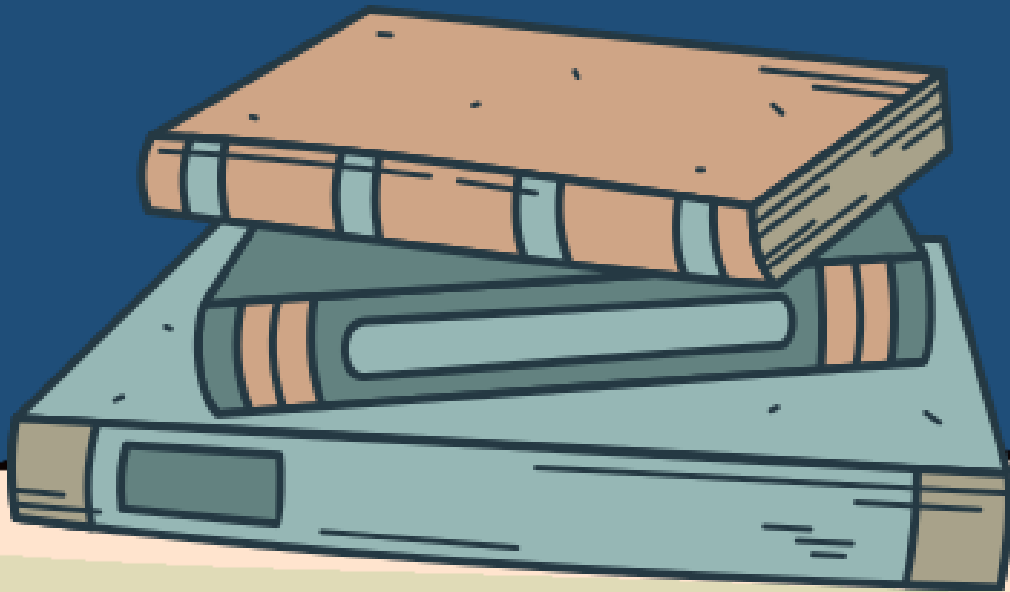


Computer Systems Servicing 1



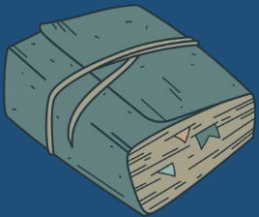
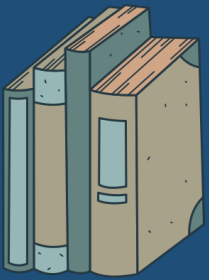
Ms. Leslie Arrio, LPT

Types and Parts of Computers and Peripheral Devices



OBJECTIVES:

AT THE END OF THIS LESSON, YOU SHOULD BE ABLE TO:



- Identify the different types, parts, peripheral devices of computer;
- Define Computer Operating System;
- Appreciate the importance of the types, parts, peripheral devices of computer



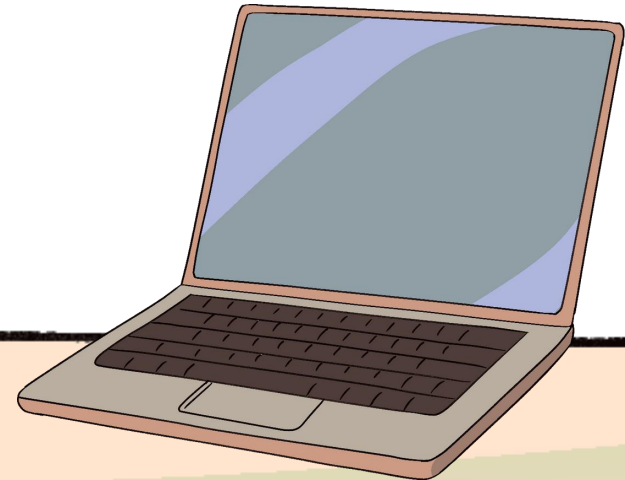
Types of Computers



Types of Computers



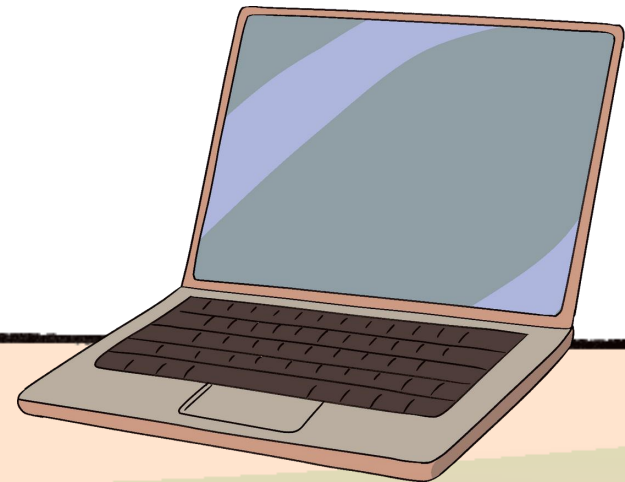
Analog computer that processes analog data is called an analog computer. Analog computers use measurements to execute computations and store data in a continuous form of physical values.



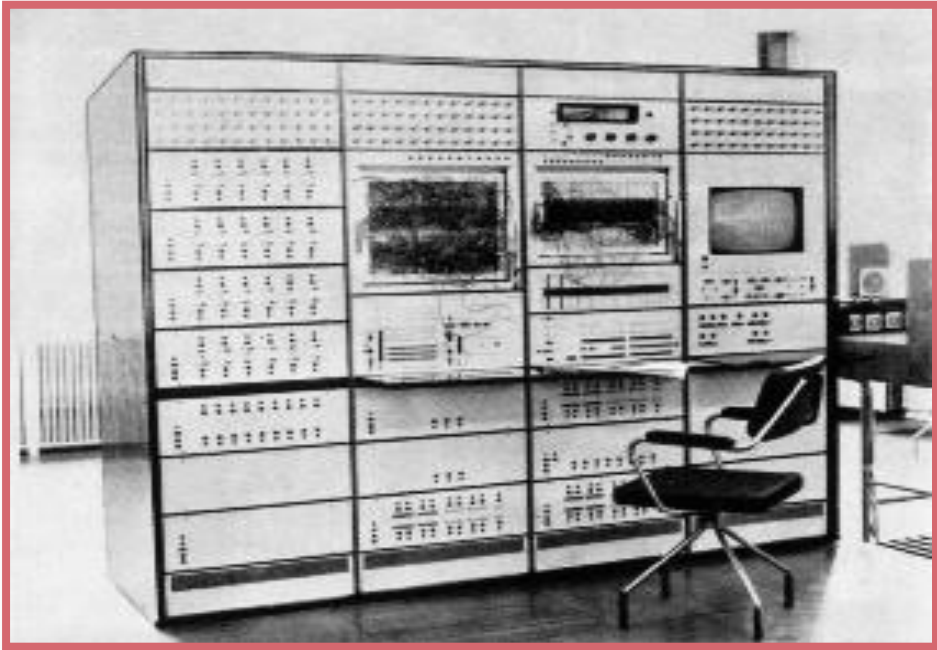
Types of Computers



Digital computer - designed to perform calculations and logical operations at high speed.



Types of Computers



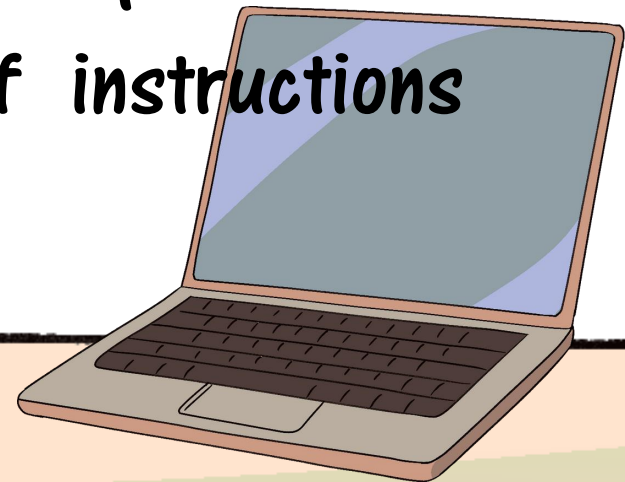
Hybrid Computer - features of both analogue and digital computers. It is fast like an analogue computer and has memory and accuracy like digital computers.



Types of Computer based on its Size



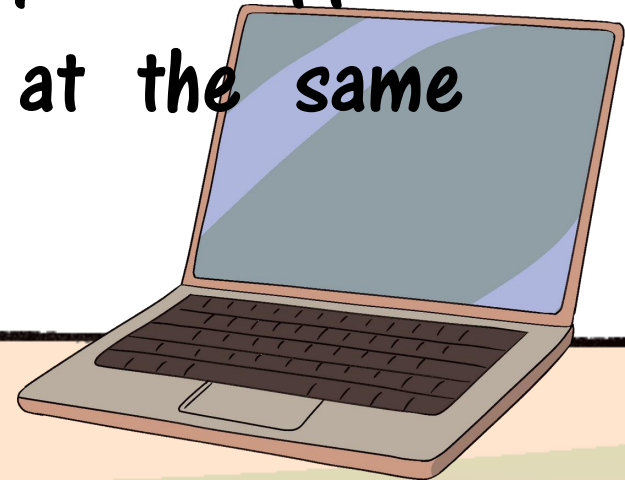
Supercomputer - the biggest and fastest computers. They are designed to process huge amount of data. A supercomputer can process trillions of instructions in a second.



Types of Computer based on its Size



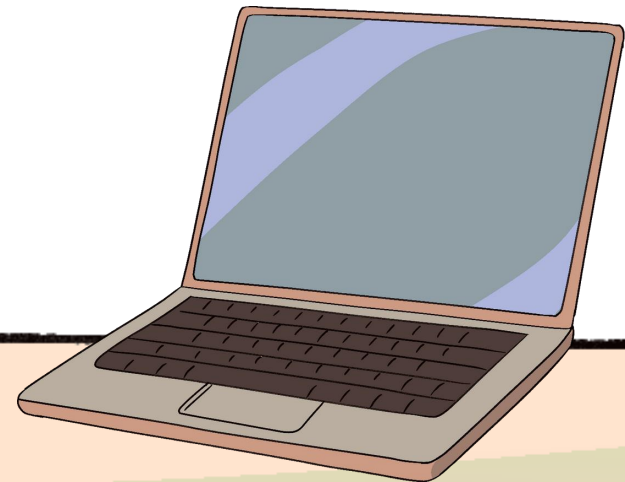
Mainframe computer - designed to support hundreds or thousands of users simultaneously. They can support multiple programs at the same time.



Types of Microcomputers



Notebook Computer or Laptop -
is a small, portable computer and
have all the features of a
desktop computer.



Types of Microcomputers



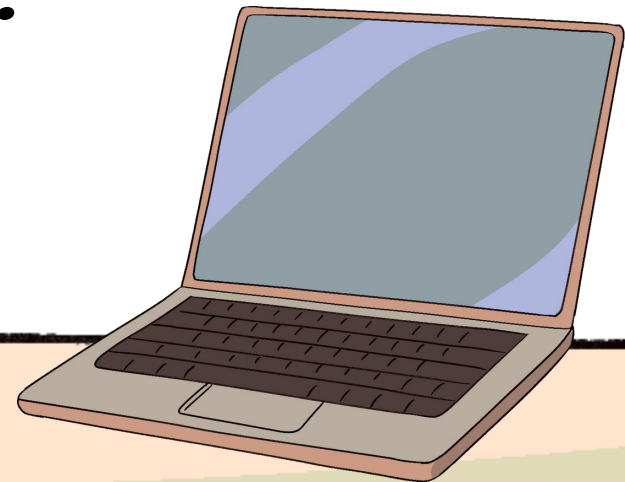
Netbook - These are smaller notebooks optimized for low weight and low cost, and are designed for accessing web-based applications.



Types of Microcomputers



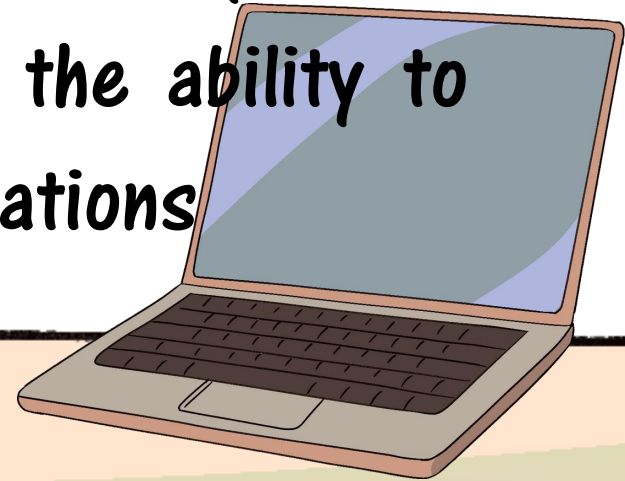
Tablet - A tablet is a wireless, portable personal computer with a touchscreen interface.



Types of Microcomputers



Smart Phones - are mobile phone with highly advanced features. A typical smartphone has a high resolution touch screen display, WiFi connectivity, Web browsing capabilities, and the ability to accept sophisticated applications



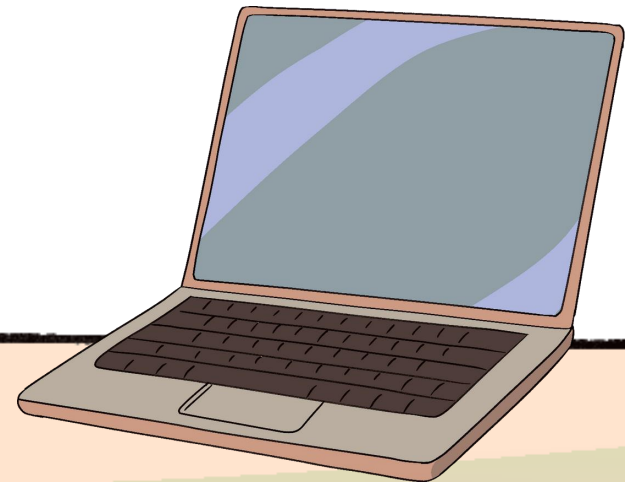
Parts of Computer and Its Peripherals



INTERNAL PARTS OF COMPUTER



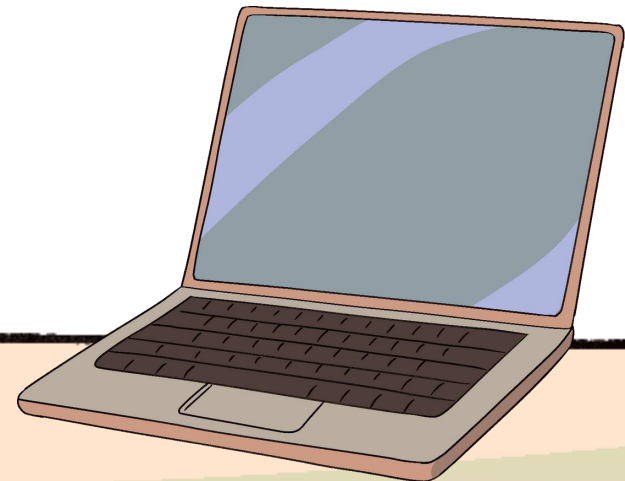
Motherboard or Mobo - is a printed circuit board and foundation of a computer that is the biggest board in a computer chassis.



INTERNAL PARTS OF COMPUTER



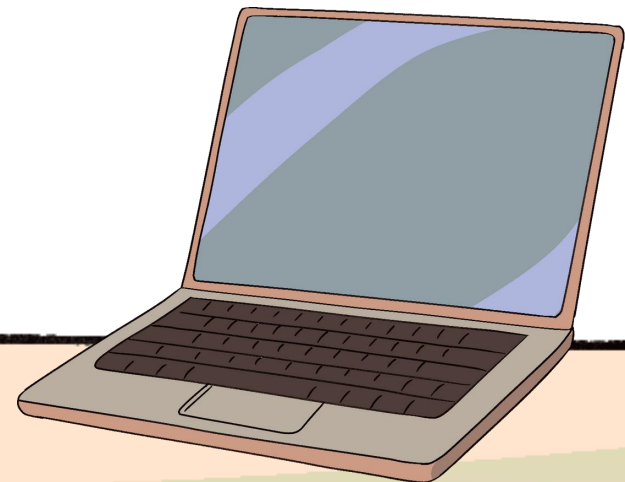
Power Supply - powers all other components of the machine. It usually plugs into the motherboard to power the other parts



INTERNAL PARTS OF COMPUTER



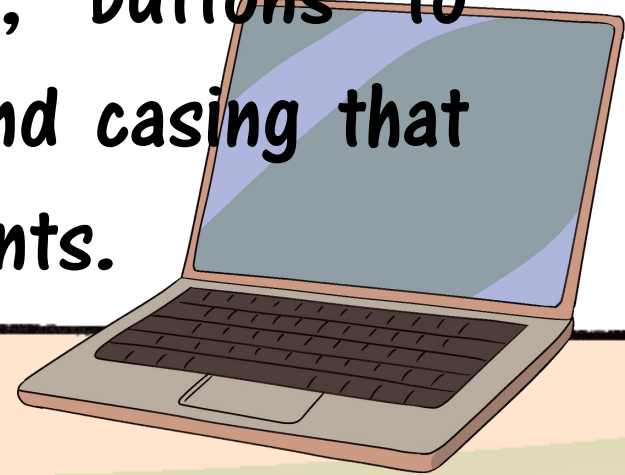
Central Processing Unit (CPU) referred to as a computer's brain. It performs most of the processing inside a computer.



EXTERNAL PARTS OF COMPUTER



Monitor is an output device that displays video images and text. A monitor is made up of circuitry, a screen, a power supply, buttons to adjust screen settings, and casing that holds all of these components.



EXTERNAL PARTS OF COMPUTER



System Unit also known as a "tower" or "chassis," is the main part of a desktop computer. It includes the motherboard, CPU, RAM, and other components



EXTERNAL PARTS OF COMPUTER



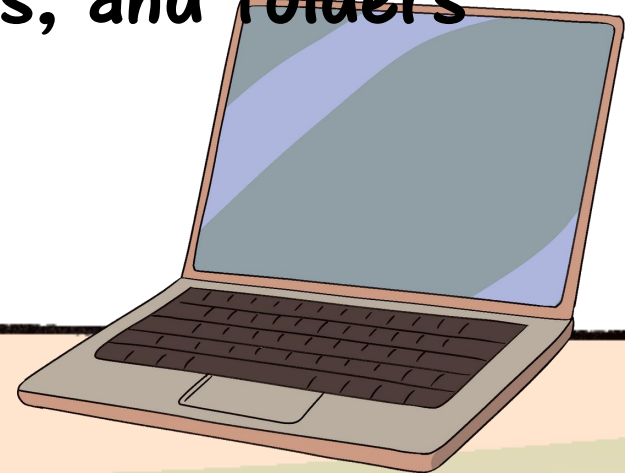
Keyboard is one of the primary input devices used with a computer. Similar to an electric typewriter, a keyboard is composed of buttons that create letters, numbers, and symbols, as well as perform other functions.



EXTERNAL PARTS OF COMPUTER



Mouse is a handheld hardware input device that controls a cursor in a GUI (graphical user interface) and can move and select text, icons, files, and folders on your computer.



Storage Device



FLOPPY DISK



EXTERNAL HARD DISK

BLUE RAY



USB FLASH
DRIVE



MEMORY
CARD



HARD DISK
DRIVE (HDD)



CD, DVD &
BLUE RAY



STORAGE DEVICE



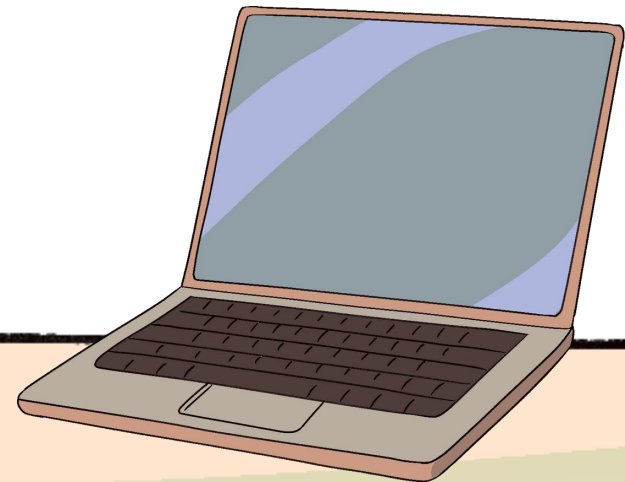
hard disk drive stores files for the operating system and software programs, as well as user documents, such as photographs, text files, videos, and audio.



STORAGE DEVICE



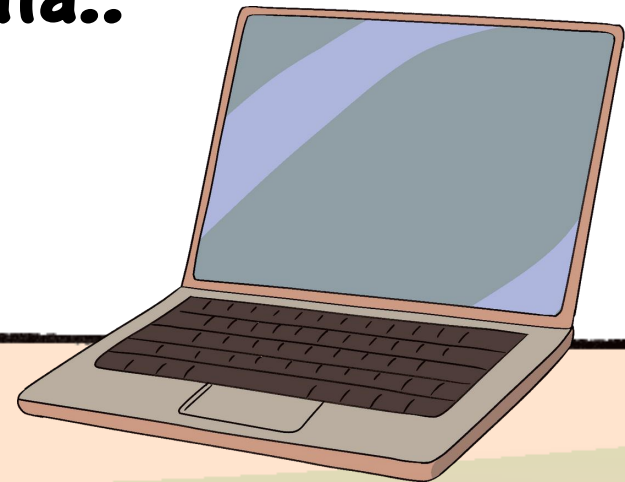
Floppy Disk Also know as a diskette, floppy, or FD, the floppy disk uses magnetic storage technology to store information.



STORAGE DEVICE



Compact disc, known for short as a CD, is a form of optical storage, a technology which employs lasers and lightstop read and write data..



STORAGE DEVICE



USB Flash Drive Also known as a thumb drive, pen drive, flash-drive, memory stick, jump drive, and USB stick, the USB flash drive is a flash memory data storage device that incorporates an integrated USB interface.

STORAGE DEVICE



Secure Digital Card (SD Card) A common type of memory card, SD cards are used in multiple electronic devices, including digital cameras and mobile phones.



Operating System



FLOPPY DISK



EXTERNAL HARD DISK

BLUE RAY



USB FLASH
DRIVE



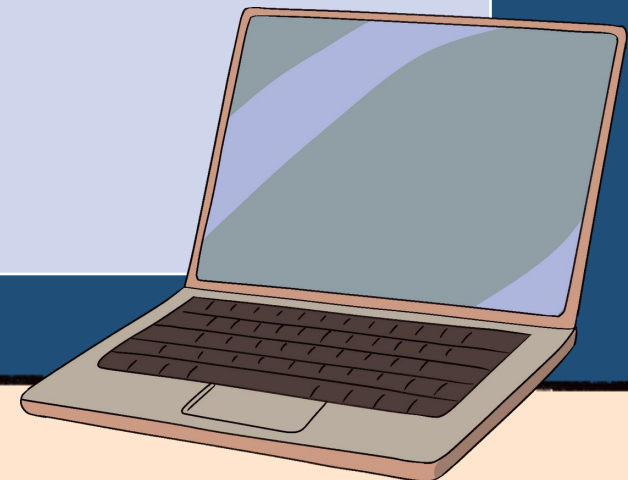
MEMORY
CARD



HARD DISK
DRIVE (HDD)



CD, DVD &
BLUE RAY



Operating System

Operating system or OS is a software installed on a computer's hard drive that enables the computer hardware to communicate and operate with the computer software. Without a computer operating system, a computer and software programs would be useless.



Operating System

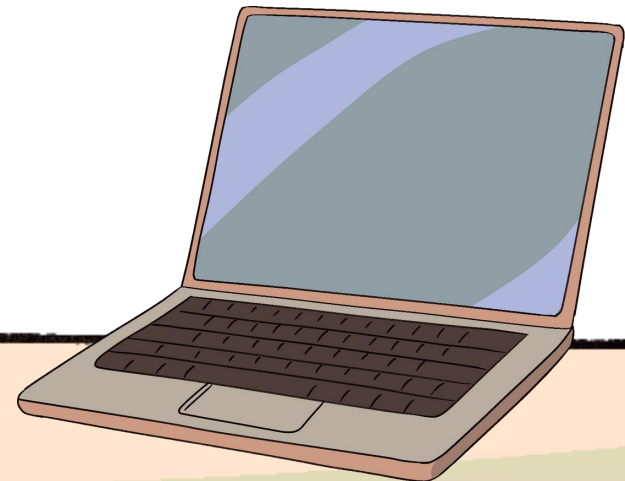
HARDWARE

- CPU, Memory, Hard Drive

OPERATING SYSTEM

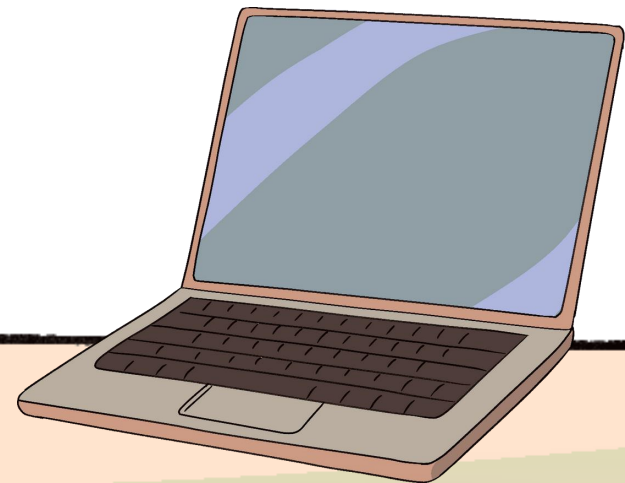
- Windows, Apple OS X, Linux

END USER



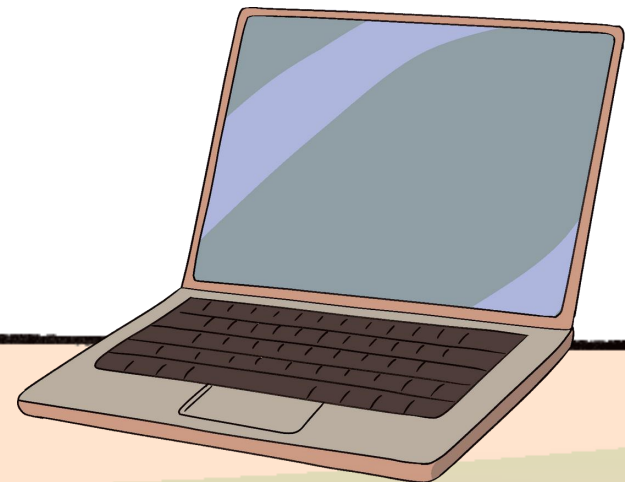
Function of Operating System

Memory Management - Keeps track of the primary memory, i.e. what part of it is in use by whom, what part is not in use, etc. and allocates the memory when a process or program requests it.



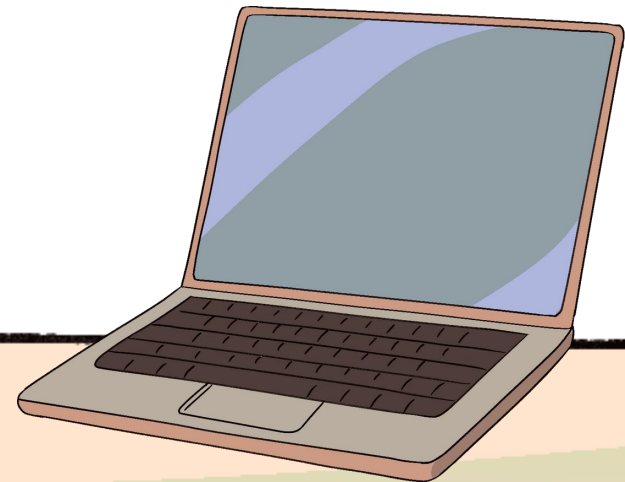
Function of Operating System

Processor Management – Allocates the processor (CPU) to a process and deallocates the processor when it is no longer required.



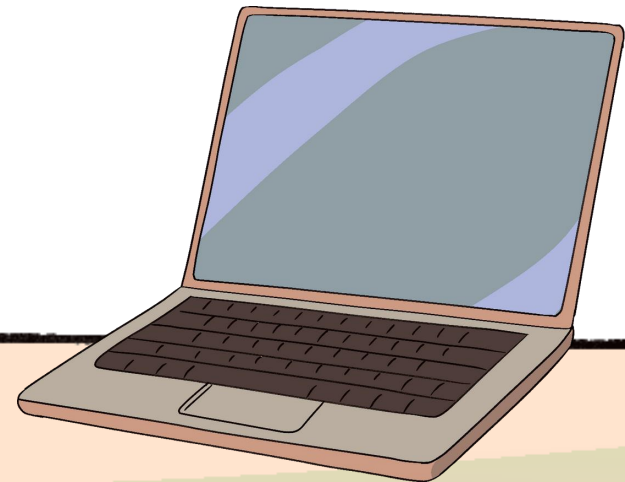
Function of Operating System

Device Management — Keeps track of all the devices. This is also called I/O controller that decides which process gets the device, when, and for how much time.



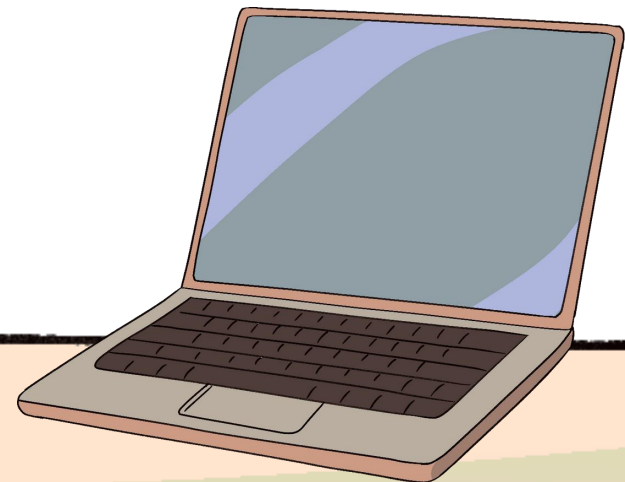
Function of Operating System

File Management — It manages all the file-related activities such as organization storage, retrieval, naming, sharing, and protection of files.



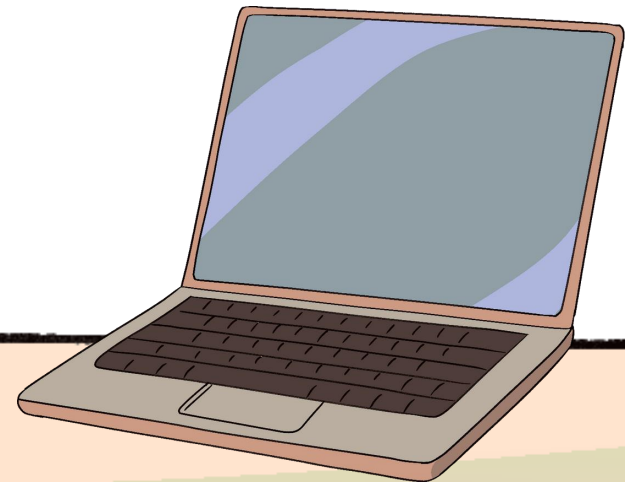
Function of Operating System

Security – Prevents unauthorized access to programs and data by means of passwords and other similar techniques.



Function of Operating System

Control Over System Performance – Records delays between the request for a service and from the system.



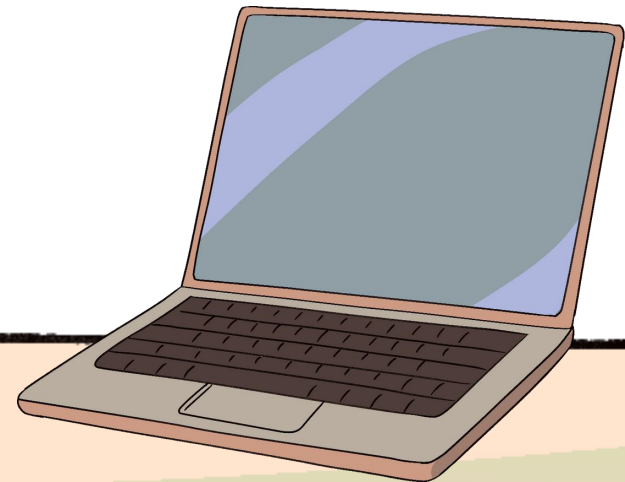
Function of Operating System

Interaction with the Operators – Interaction may take place via the console of the computer in the form of instructions. The Operating System acknowledges the same, does the corresponding action, and informs the operation by a display screen.



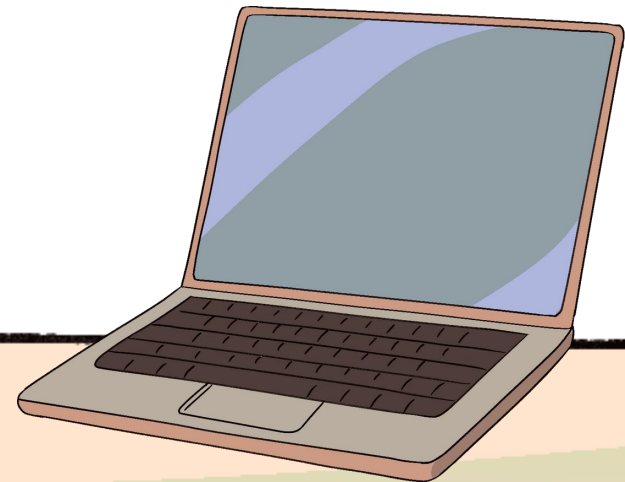
Function of Operating System

Coordination Between Other Software and Users –
Coordination and assignment of compilers,
interpreters, assemblers, and other software to the
various users of the computer systems.



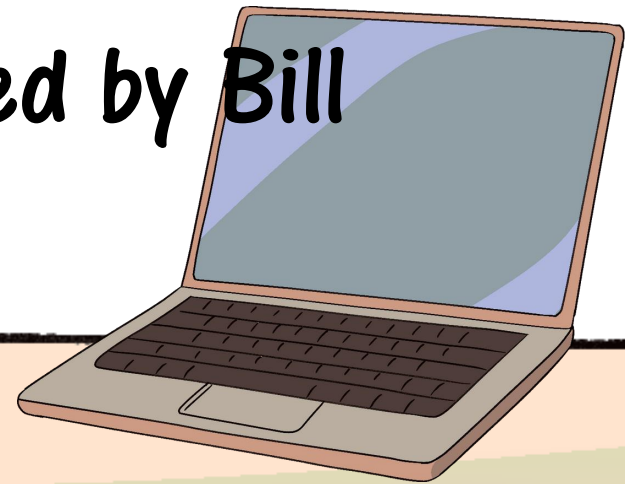
Function of Operating System

Networking - A distributed system is a group of processors which do not share memory, hardware devices, or a clock. The processors communicate with one another through the network.

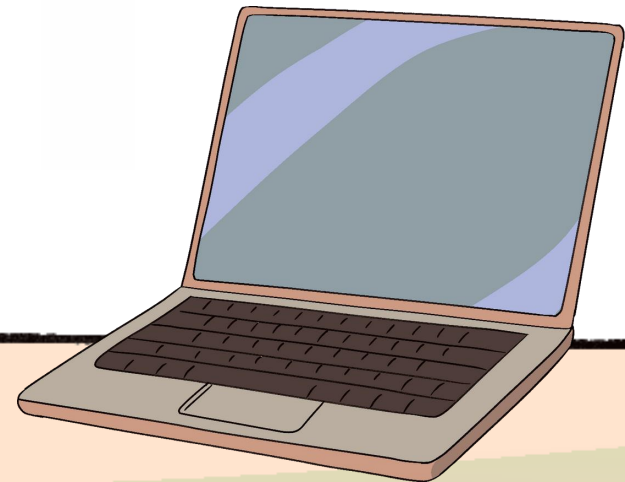


3 Common Computer Operating Systems

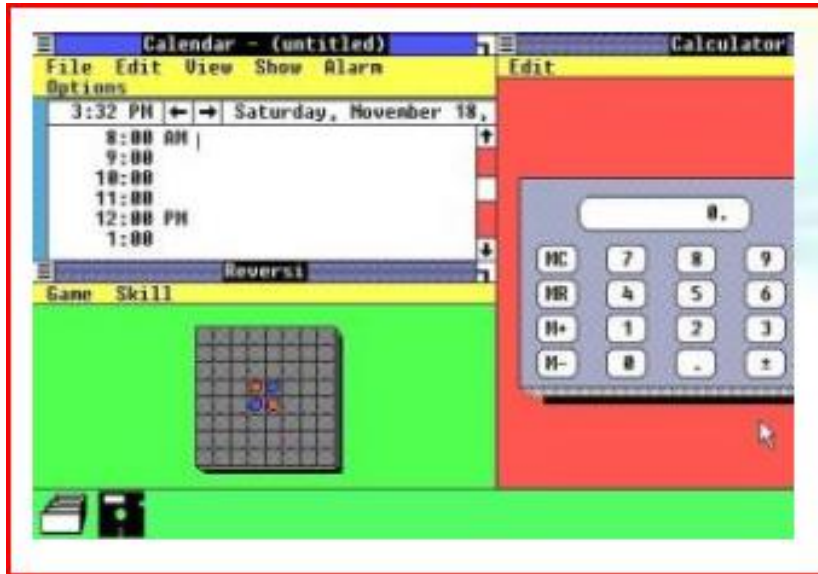
1. **MICROSOFT WINDOWS**, also called Windows and Windows OS, computer operating system was developed by Microsoft Corporation to run personal computers. Microsoft was founded by Bill Gates and Paul Allen on April 4, 1975.



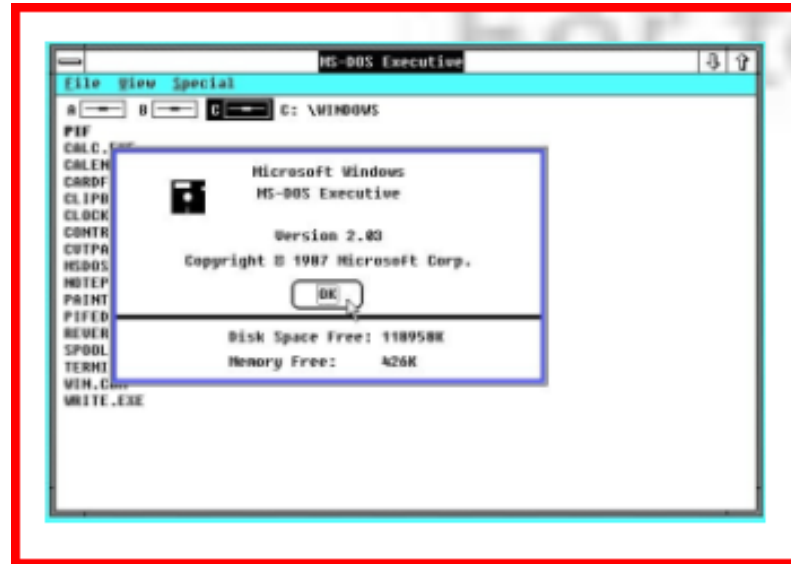
MICROSOFT WINDOWS



WINDOWS 1.0



WINDOWS 2.0



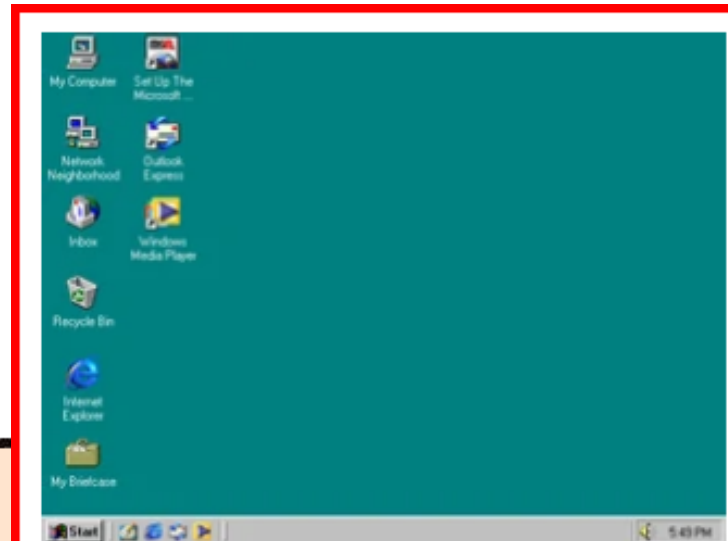
WINDOWS 3.0



WINDOWS 3.1



WINDOWS 95



WINDOWS 98



WINDOWS 2000



WINDOWS ME



WINDOWS XP



VISTA



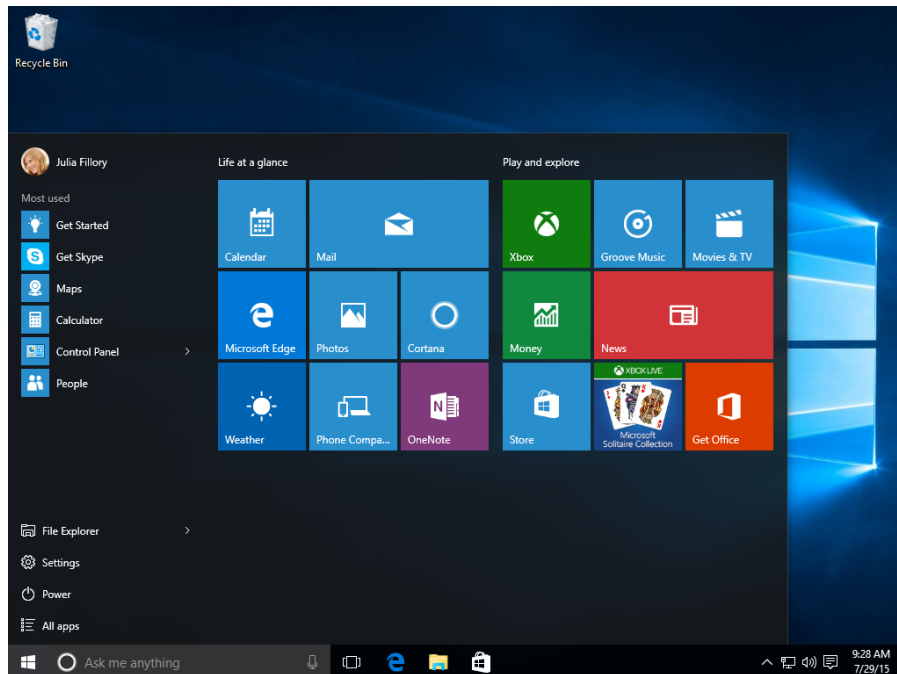
WINDOWS 7



WINDOWS 8



WINDOWS 10



WINDOWS 11

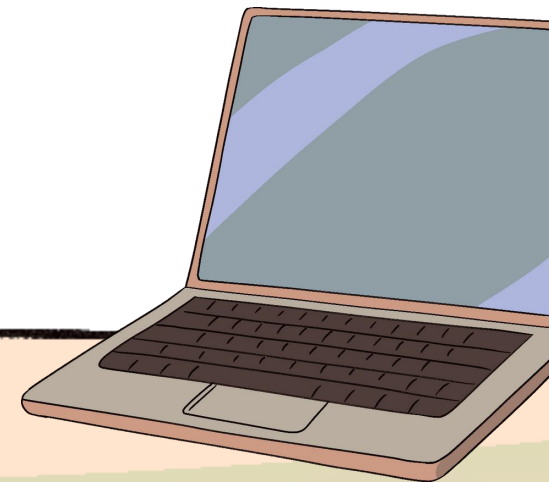
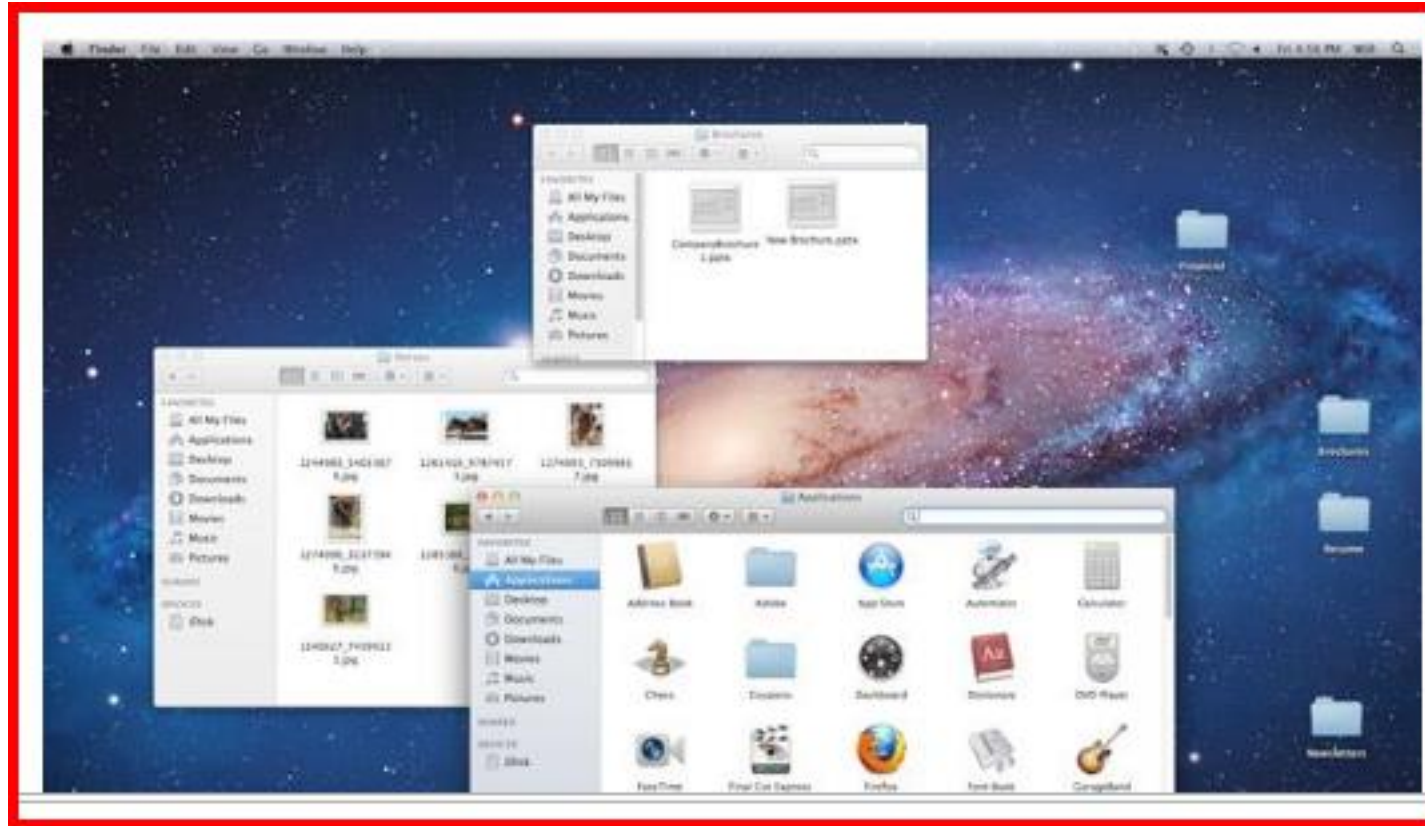


3 Common Computer Operating Systems

2. MACOS – Macintosh OS previously called OS X, is a line of operating systems created by Apple. It comes from Macs. Some of the specific versions include Mojave (released in 2018), Sierra (2016), and High Sierra (2017). Steve Jobs is the co-founder and chief executive officer of Apple Company.

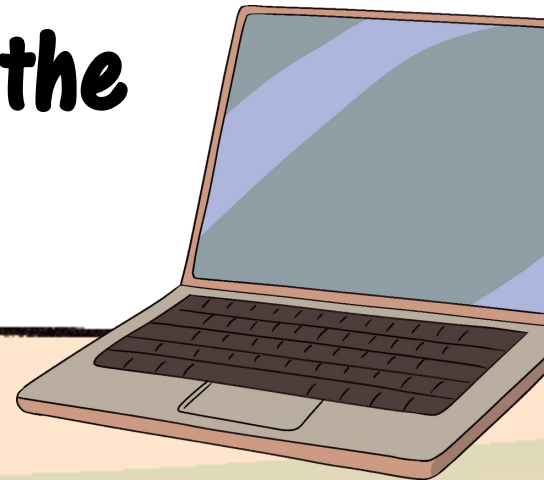


Macintosh OS (MACOS)



3 Common Computer Operating Systems

3. Linux- (pronounced LINN-ux) is a family of open-source operating systems, which means they can be modified and distributed by anyone around the world. This is different from proprietary software like Windows, which can only be modified by the company that owns it.



Linux

