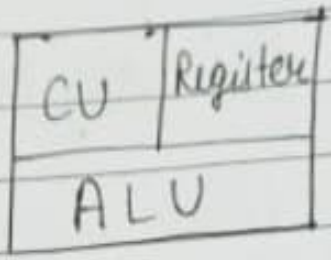
CPU (Central Processing Unit)



Also known as heart or brain of the computer.

µp → microprocessor

CU → Control Unit. It controls the timing of all the internal processes.

ALU → Artmatic & logical Unit.

Register → High speed temporary storage device.

Cache memory → Kept b/w CPU and primary memory. It is a real time system.

Access Time :- time taken to access the data by the CPU and to store the data.

* Software :- set of program
* Program :- set of instructions
* Instruction :- commands.
* Debug :- To find and remove the error.
* Assembler :- used to convert assembly language program to machine language

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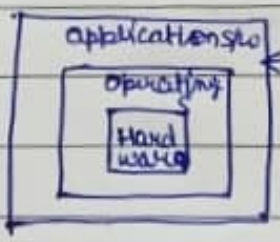
Hardware & Software

- Application s/w → s/w which are desired for specific purpose like MS word, Notepad, gaming s/w.
- System s/w → s/w which provide interface between Hardware and user/ application s/w. It is a s/w which helps in executing or running application s/w without system s/w application s/w can not run. Ex:- Operating system, compiler, loader, linker.

→ Operating System is a system software which provides an interface b/w hardware & software (user). It is a supervisor or controller.



← user

Functions of operating system (OS) / manager:

Device Management

Resource managment

Memory managment

Processor managment

DOS (Disc ~~user~~ operating system)

Internal Comand:- stored in one file command.com.

External comand :- External file is required to execute external command.

PWD (present working drive)

C:\ > D: ↵

enter

(To make drive)

D:\ > md btech 2 ↵

make drive

D:\ > cd btech 2 ↵ (To view directory)

D:\ > dir ↵

} directory will show

D:\btech 2 > cd btech B ↵

(change drive)

i.e one level

→ D:\btech 2\btech B ∞ \Awush sh > Edit
" " " " > copy con Try
command name - file name

Comptuer is a good subject. [ctrl+z]
. . . . . .
1 File have been saved (such msg will appear)
copy con
** ~~Comand~~ :- Used to create file in DOS.

D:\ - - - - - - > Type Try
(Used to view the content of the file.)

2/01/23 cls → To clear the screen

→ D:\ ---- > copy area.c duct area.c

area.c → source file

duct area.c → destination file

- when content already present in destination file then copy will overwrite the file hence old content will be deleted.
- source file should already exist then only copy will work. but destination file gets created in the process, no need to create seperately.

→ D:\ ---- > copy area.c D:\btech2\b---\abha

ren abh area1.c

Absolute Path

change name of file area

D:\ ---> copy area.c ..\abha

Relative path

if want to go more back then → ..\..\..\btechb

chk, ren, type, copy&, add

*.c → all .c extent file present in the current directory will be transffered to destination