

# YMH 213

## Mesleki İngilizce

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Bihter DAŞ

**3. Hafta:** Basic Concepts for Computer

# Basic concepts for computer

- <sup>Hardware</sup>..... in general, refers to units such as CPU, disk, mainboard, memory, etc. (and all integrated circuits and interconnections) consisting of electronic elements and composing the computer system.
- <sup>Data</sup>..... is expressed in computers by using bit that is 0 and 1. Electronic version of these numbers is approximately 0 Volt and 5 Volt. Byte is obtained by combining eight bits.
- The most important hardware of computers is certainly central processing unit, briefly referred to as <sup>CPU</sup>.....It is responsible for all the processes; to get data, to operate on operands and storage of the results etc.



#### Memory

- ..... is a hardware unit used for storing the program codes, data to be processed and the results to be produced. The most commonly used memory type is «Random Access Memory».

#### Program

- ..... is an algorithmic expression which is a whole in itself and performs a specific job or task. A Program may be produced by writing code as well as it may be designed as a hardware-based.

#### Software

- ....., in general, means doing a job by producing program codes; it is a program and dataset which is outside the scope of hardware and produced by programmer to accomplish a desired job or task.

## Operating

➤ system is a software system that allows interaction between computer hardware, users and programs; offers some ready-made facilities to users and programs to be written subsequently; distributes and manages system resources both hardware and software.

## Algorithm

➤ In order to solve a problem by hand or with the aid of a computer, it should be analyzed first. ....can be defined as a set of sequential steps that may be expressed and executed by computers.

## Database

➤ ..... is a storage and inquiry system that is developed to store the information under certain discipline and to search and find quickly when it is needed.

# Networks

- **Network topologies:** A **network topology** is the arrangement of a network, including its nodes and connecting lines.
- **Intranet:** An intranet is a **private** network contained within an enterprise that is used to securely share company information and computing resources among employees. An intranet can also be used to facilitate working in groups and teleconferences.
- **Internet:** The Internet (or internet) is the **global** system of interconnected computer networks that uses the Internet protocol suite (TCP/IP) to communicate between networks and devices.
- **LAN (Local Area Network):** A **local** area network (LAN) is a computer network that interconnects computers within a limited area such as a residence, school, laboratory, university campus or office building.

# Networks

- **Log onto** : Log onto (Logon) a network of course as most computers are networked in offices and now that many people have home networks, then you'll log into your account and log onto the network simultaneously.
- **Network interface card**: A Network interface card (also known as a NIC, network card, or network interface controller) is an electronic device that connects a computer to a computer network, usually a LAN.
- **Server** : A server is a computer designed to process requests and deliver data to another computer over the internet or a local network. A well-known type of server is a web server where web pages can be accessed over the internet through a client like a web browser.

# Networks

- **Terminal Server:** A terminal server is a server or network device that enables connections to multiple client systems to connect to a LAN network without using a modem or a network interface. Microsoft introduced this concept by releasing terminal services as a part of the Windows Server operating system.
- **WAN (Wide Area Network):** A **wide area network (WAN)** is a network that exists over a large-scale geographical area, as compared to other network types, such as a local area network (LAN). A WAN connects different smaller networks, including local area networks (LANs) and metro area networks (MANs), so that computers and users in one location can communicate with computers and users in other locations.

# Let's fill the blanks

LAN is pronounced "lan", and stands for 1\_\_\_\_\_ Local \_\_\_\_\_ Area Network. In a typical LAN, there is a central network 2\_\_\_\_\_ server \_\_\_\_\_ which supports a number of 3\_\_\_\_\_ terminals \_\_\_\_\_. Users have to 4\_\_\_\_\_ Log onto \_\_\_\_\_ the network server. Pages of information that can be viewed within a LAN are called an 5\_\_\_\_\_ intranet \_\_\_\_\_. A number of LANs connected to each other via 6\_\_\_\_\_ satellite \_\_\_\_\_ or other form of \_\_\_\_\_ communication are called a 7\_\_\_\_\_ WAN \_\_\_\_\_. To be used as network terminals, each computer needs to have a 8\_\_\_\_\_ Network card \_\_\_\_\_ installed.



# Network topologies

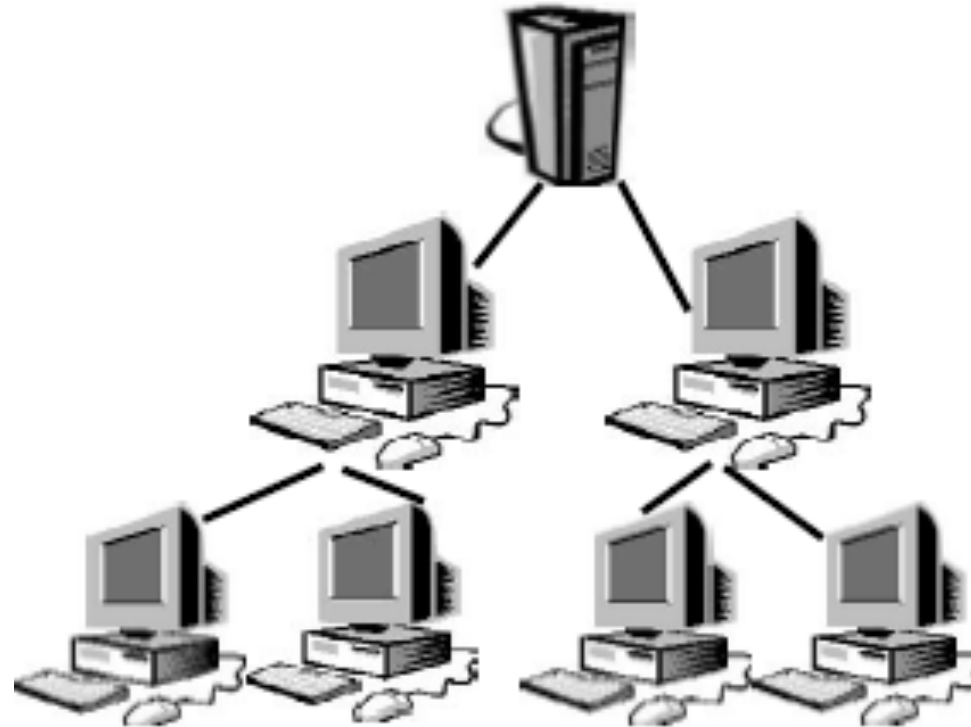
- **Star topology**
- **Hierarchical topology**
- **Line (or bus) topology**
- **Ring topology**

# Let's specify the name of the network topology



1. \_\_\_\_\_ topology

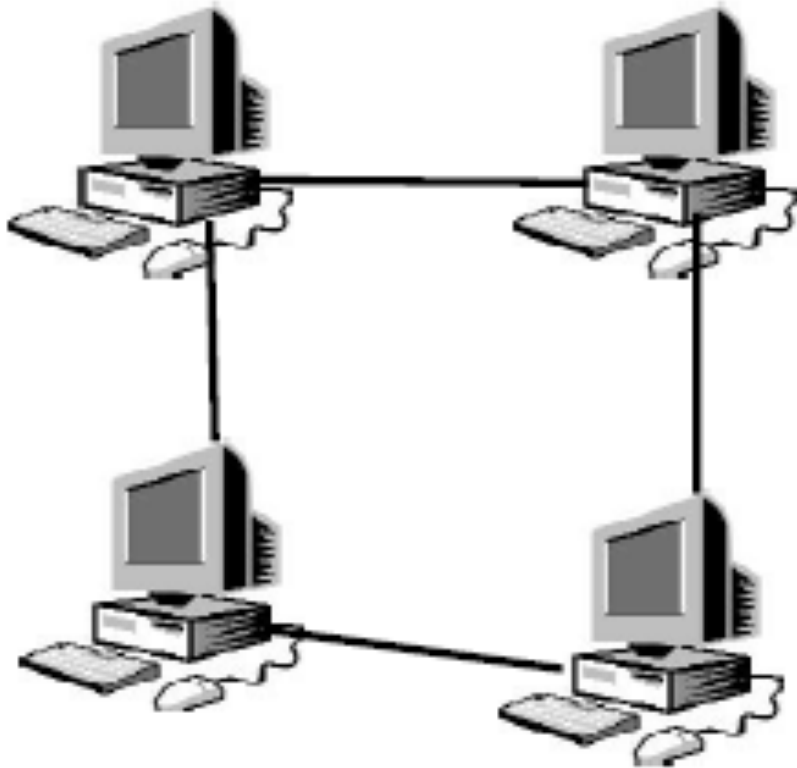
**Star topology**



2. \_\_\_\_\_ topology

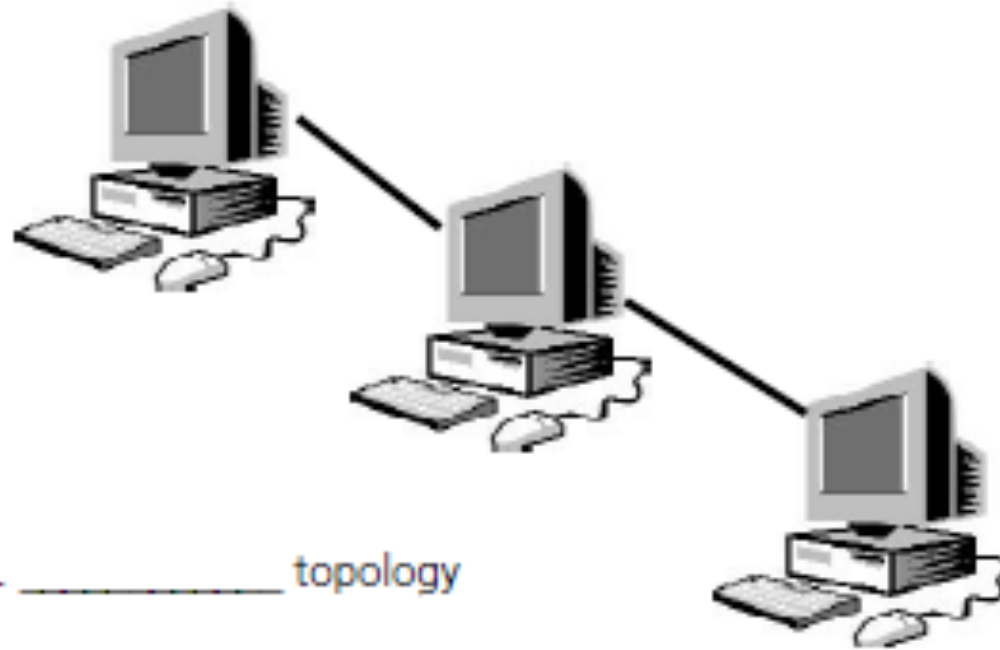
**hierarchical topology**

# Let's specify the name of the network topology



3. \_\_\_\_\_ topology

**ring topology**



4. \_\_\_\_\_ topology

**bus topology**

Bu sayfadaki bilgiler Doç Dr. Murat Karabatak ders notlarından alınmıştır.