Computer Details in a Nutshell





A Dictionary Definition of Computer:

A programmable electronic device designed to accept data, perform prescribed mathematical and logical operations at high speed, and display the results of these operations. Mainframes, desktop and laptop computers, tablets, and smart phones are some of the different types of computers.

(https://www.dictionary.com/browse/computer)



Programmable Device



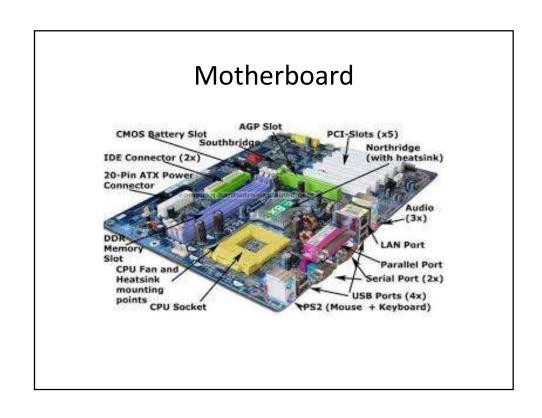
Hardware + Software

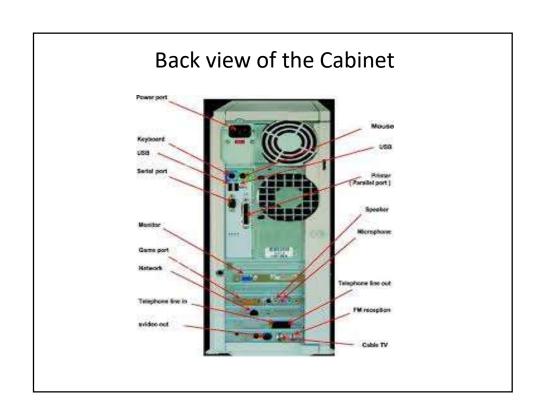
A Passing Look at the Basic Computer Hardware

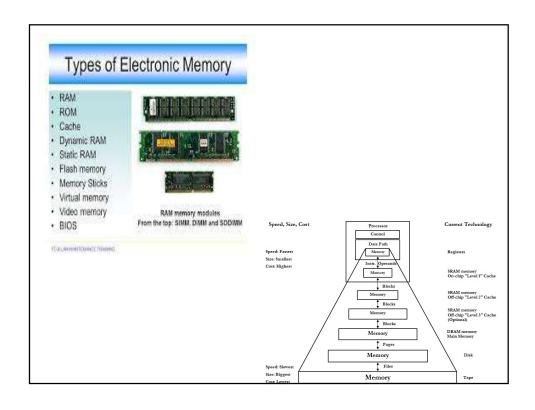
A Hardware

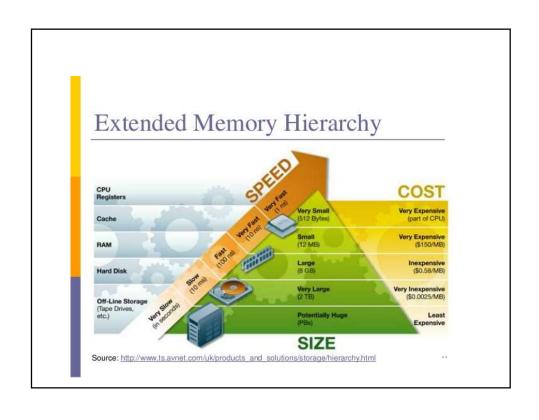


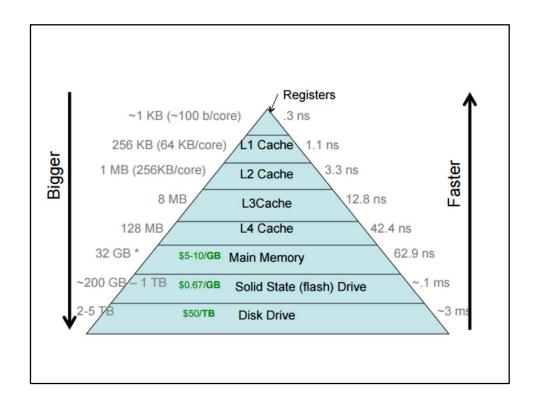


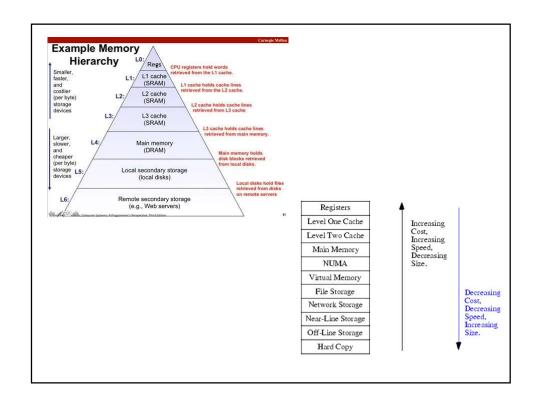


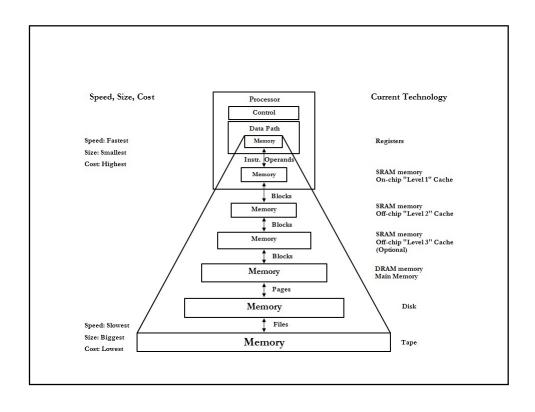












A Typical Memory Hierarchy

• Everything is a cache for something else...

	Access time	Capacity	Managed By
On the datapath Registe	I cycle	I KB	Software/Compiler
Level I Cacl	2-4 cycles	32 KB	Hardware
Level 2 Cacl	10 cycles	256 KB	Hardware
On chip	40 cycles	10 MB	Hardware
Other Main Memor	200 cycles	10 GB	Software/OS
chips Flash Drive	10-100us	100 GB	Software/OS
Mechanical Hard Disk	10ms	I TB	Software/OS

A Passing Look at the Basic Computer Software

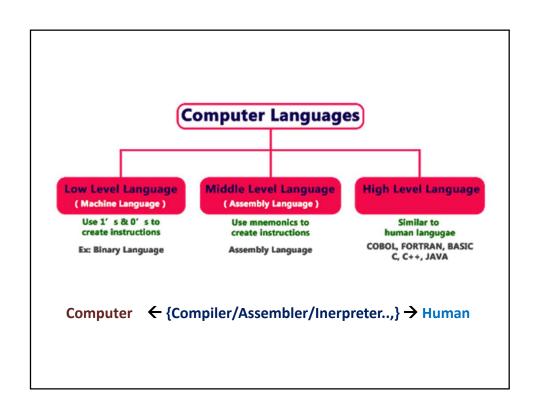
System Software

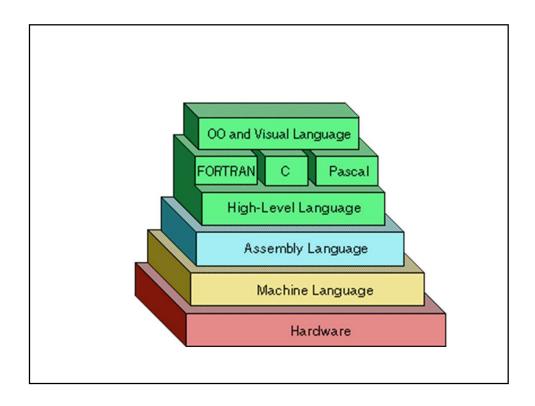
- Operating System
 - MS-DOS
 - ➤ MS Windows 7/Vista/8/10/Pro ..,
 - Linux/Ubuntu/RedHat/FEDORA/SO LARIS
 - ➤ Apple mac OS
 - Mavericks (OS X 10.9)
 - Yosemite (OS X 10.10)
 - El Capitan (OS X 10.11)
 - Mojave (OS X 10.14), etc
- Device drivers
- Middleware.
- Utility software
- · Shells and windowing systems

Application Software

- WORD Processing
 - MSWord/Notepad/Wordpad/Gvi m/Vim/Emacs/..,
- DataBase
 - Oracle/MS Access/..
- Spreadsheet
 - ➤ Apple Numbers/MS-Excel/..
- MultiMedia
 - ➤ Media Player/Real Player
- etc.

To develop these and many more we need Computer Languages, Compilers etc.



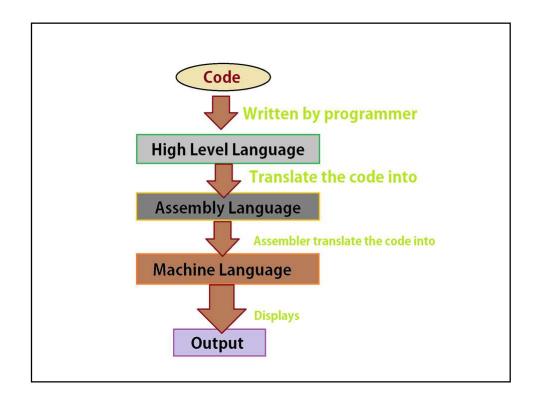


Level 6	User	Executable Programs
Level 5	High Level Language	C++ , Java
Level 4	Assembly Language	Assembly Code
Level 3	System Software	Operating System
Level 2	Machine	Instruction Set Architecture
Level 1	Control	Microcode
Level 0	Digital Logic	Circuits , Gates

Computers are used to compute! Computing?

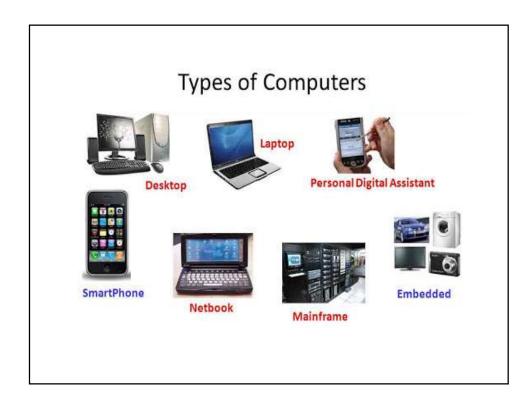
A **computation** is any type of calculation that includes both arithmetical and non-arithmetical steps and which follows a well-defined model (e.g. an algorithm). Mechanical or electronic devices (or, historically, people) that perform **computations** are known as **computers**.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computation



Types of Computing Environments

- •Personal **Computing** Environment
- •Time Sharing **Computing** Environment
- •Client Server Computing Environment
- •Distributed **Computing** Environment
- •Cloud **Computing** Environment
- •Cluster **Computing** Environment
- •etc...



Brief History of Computers

1 st Generation Computer	ENIAC, EDSAC, EDVAC,
(use of Vacuum Tubes)	UNIVAC – I, etc.
	(1942-55)
2 nd Generation Computer	IBM 1401, IBM 1620, CDC
(use of Transistors,	1604, etc.
Diodes)	(1955-64)
3 rd Generation Computer	IBM-360, ICL-2900, ICL-
(use of Integrated Circuits)	1900 series, etc.
	(1964-75)
4 th Generation Computer	Desktops/Laptop
(use of Microprocessors)	(1975-89)
5 th Generation Computer	Desktops/Laptops/
(use of Massive No.	Palmtops/ Notebook etc.
CPUs)	(1989-Present)



Lec-1: Basics-I

Summary of today's Lecture

- Introduction to Course
- •Computer Hardware
- •Computer Software
- •History of Computers and Computer Languages

Lec-2: Basics-II

Summary of the last Lecture

- Introduction to Course
- •Computer Hardware
- •Computer Software
- •History of Computers and Computer Languages