





مهم جداً

هذا الملف للمراجعة السريعة واخذ الملاحظات عليه فقط ،لانه يحتوي على اقل من 20% مما يتم شرحه في الفيديوهات الاستعجال والاعتماد عليه فقط سوف يجعلك تخسر كميه معلومات وخبرات كثيره

يجب عليك مشاهدة فيديو الدرس كاملا

لاتنسى عمل لايك ومشاركة القناة لتعم الفائدة للجميع
لا تنسونا من دعائكم

ProgrammingAdvices.com

Mohammed Abu-Hadhoud



اساسيات مهمه لكل مبرمج

ما هو الكمبيوتر و ماهي مكوناته ووظائفه ؟



Mohammed Abu-Hadhoud

26+ Years of Experience

MBA, PMOC, PgMP®, PMP®, PMI-RMP®, CM, ITILF, MCPD, MCSD



PROGRAMMING
ADVICES

LEARN THE
RIGHT WAY

A man with a beard and bald head, wearing a blue suit and light blue shirt, stands with his hands clasped. He is positioned on the left side of the frame. The background is a large, detailed image of a computer circuit board, showing various components like chips and capacitors. The overall tone is professional and technical.

Computer Foundations

What is Computer?

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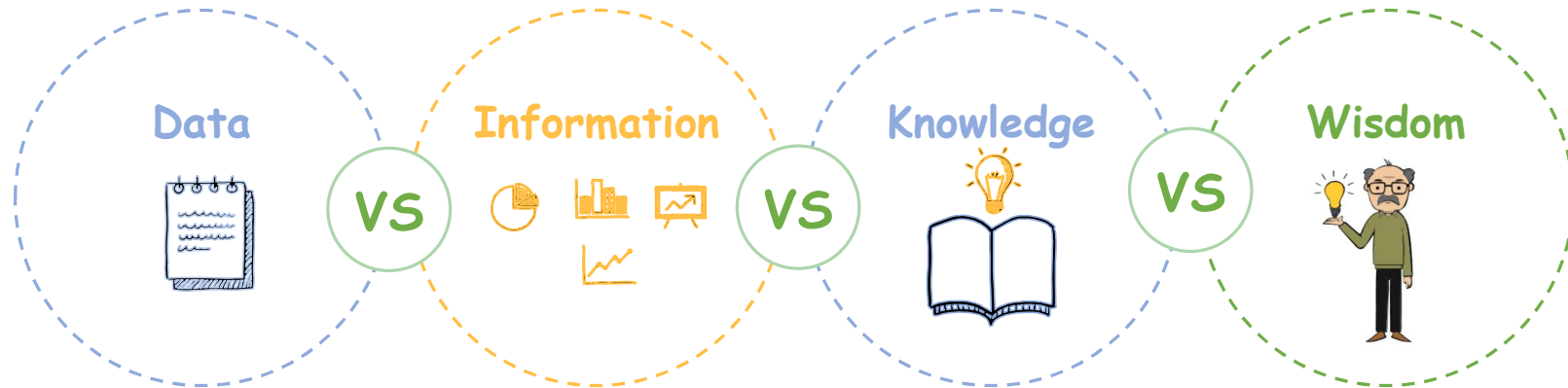


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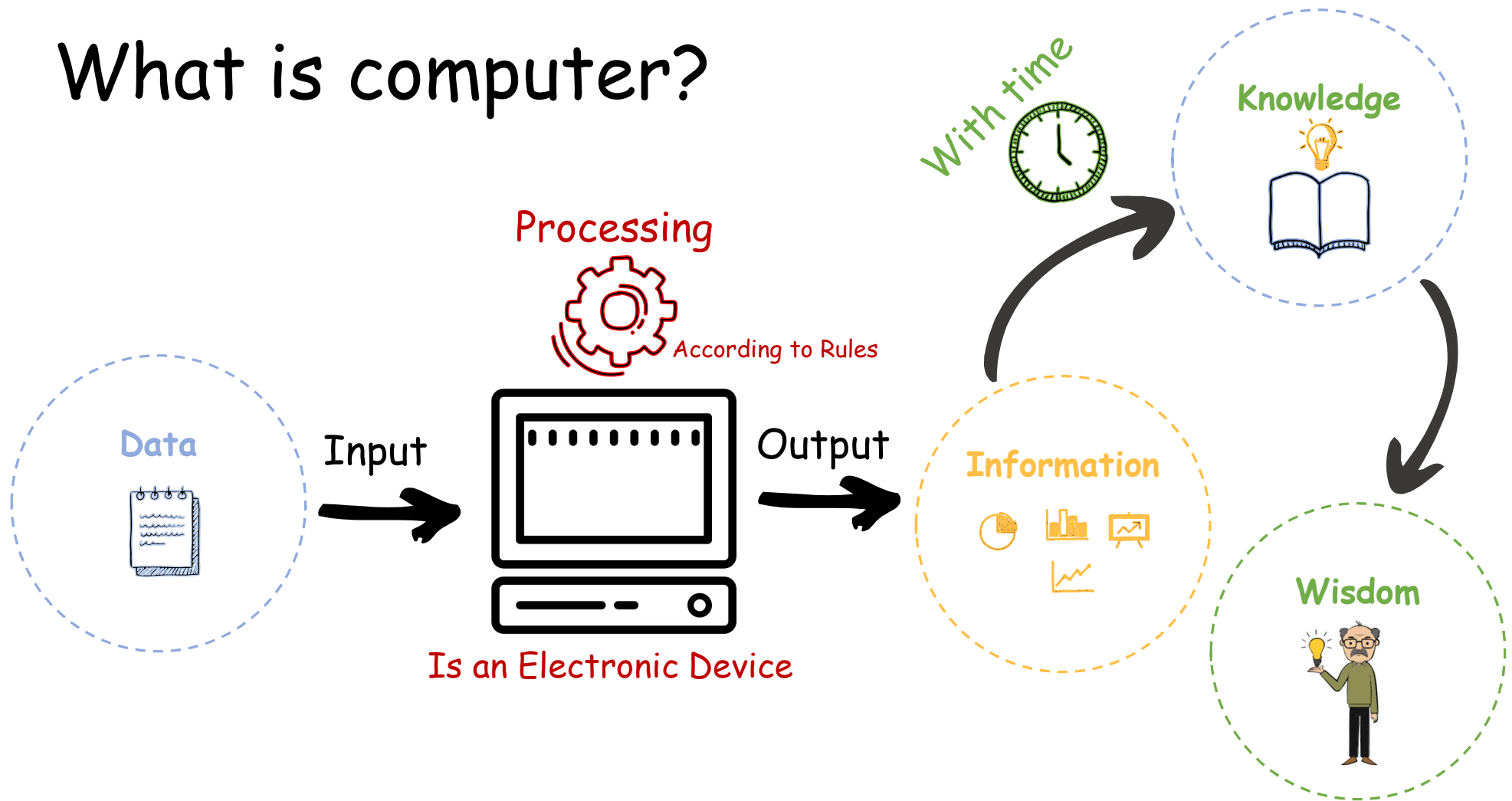
Before we know what is computer?

Let us remember...

What is the difference between...



What is computer?



A man with a beard and bald head, wearing a blue suit and light blue shirt, stands with his hands clasped. He is positioned on the left side of the image. The background is a large, detailed computer circuit board with various components like capacitors and integrated circuits. A semi-transparent dark box with a dotted border contains the title text.

Computer Foundations

Computer Functions

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Functionalities of Computer

Input Data
Takes data as input.

Stores Data
Stores the data/instructions in its memory and use them when required.

Process Data
Processes data and convert it to useful information.

Output Info.
Generates Information as output.

Control
Controls all previous steps.



Computer is:

- Electronic Device.
- Operating under the control of instructions.
- Accepts Data (Input).
- Processes Data according to certain rules.
- Produces Information (Output).
- Stores information for future use.

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Computer Components

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Computer Components



A man with a beard and bald head, wearing a blue suit and light blue shirt, stands with his hands clasped. He is positioned on the left side of the frame. The background is a large, detailed image of a computer circuit board, showing various components like chips, capacitors, and connectors. The text 'Computer Foundations' is in white and 'Software' is in yellow, both in a sans-serif font.

Computer Foundations Software

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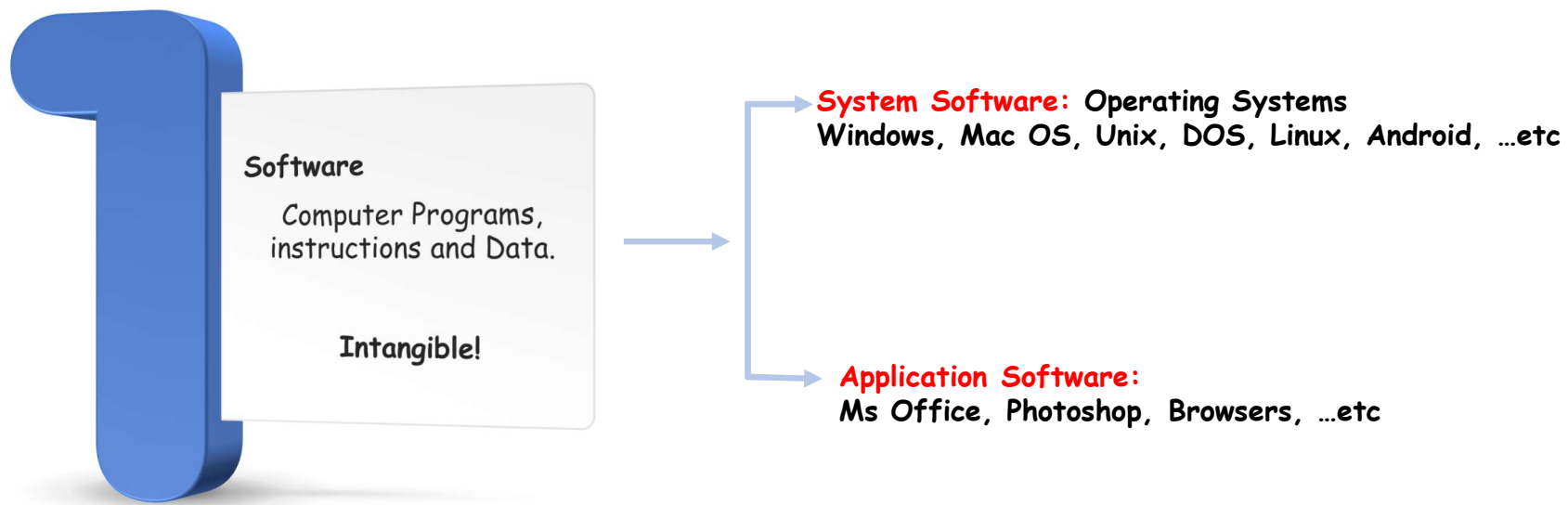
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Software



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Computer Foundations Hardware

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Hardware

2

Hardware

Collection of physical elements (tangible objects)

Tangible!



Computer Case



Monitor



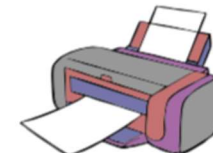
Speakers



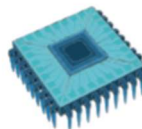
Keyboard



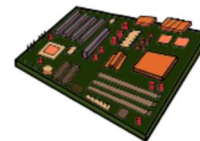
Mouse



Printer



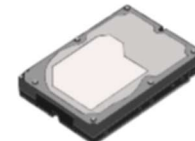
Processor (CPU)



Motherboard



RAM



Hard Drive

A man with a beard and bald head, wearing a blue suit and light blue shirt, stands with his hands clasped. He is positioned on the left side of the frame. The background is a large, detailed image of a computer circuit board, showing various components like chips, capacitors, and connectors. The text 'Computer Foundations' is in white, and 'Computer Units' is in a larger, bold yellow font.

Computer Foundations

Computer Units

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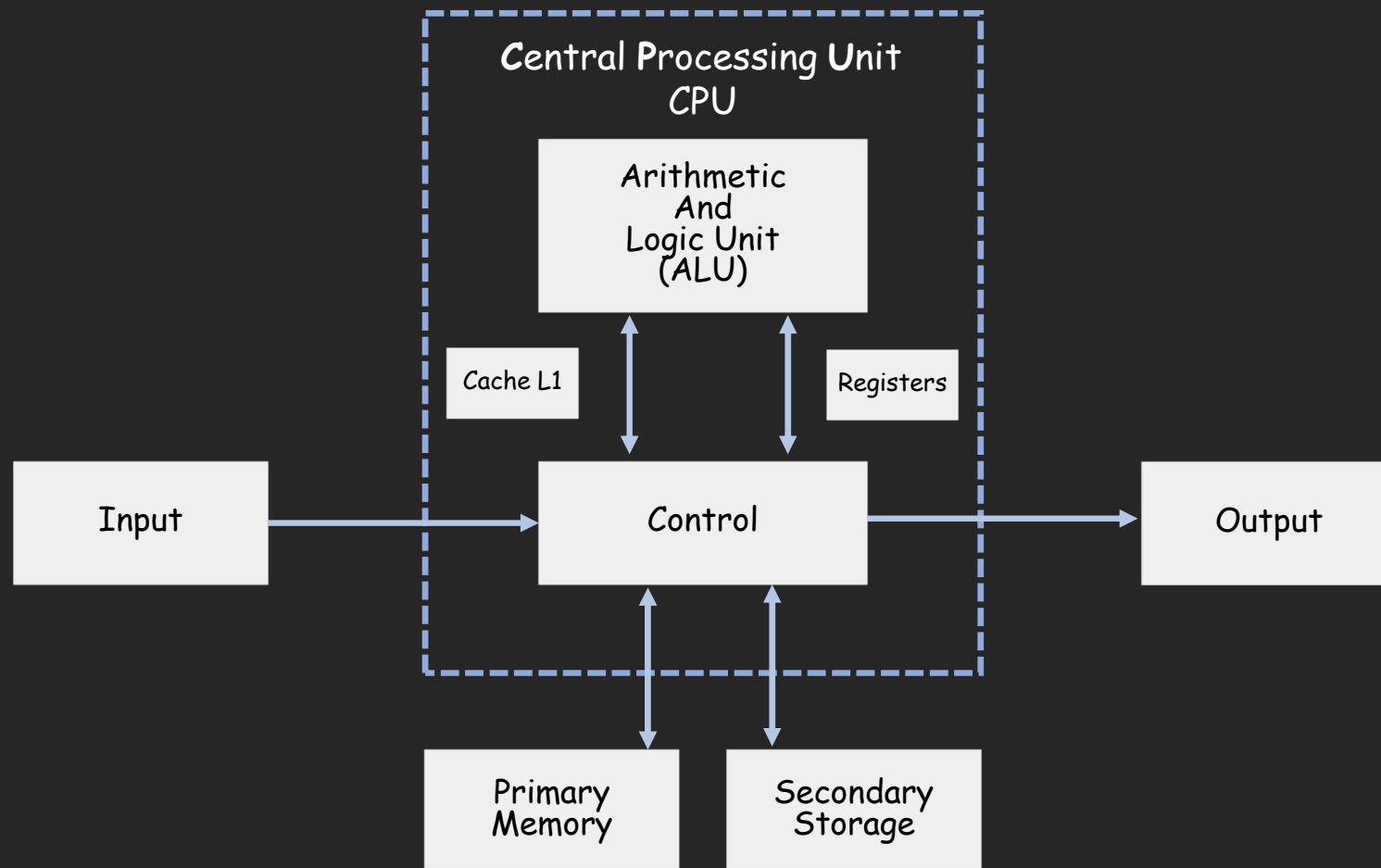


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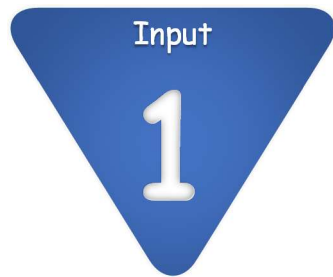
Computer Units



Computer Units



Computer Units - Input



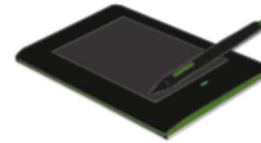
Any device that provides data or signal to computer.



Keyboard



Mouse



Touch Screen
& Pens

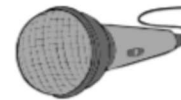


Joystick

Camera



Remote



Mic

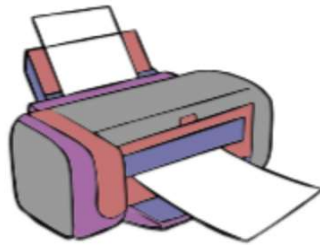


Scanner

Computer Units - Output



**Any device used
to communicate
results.**



Printer



Monitor

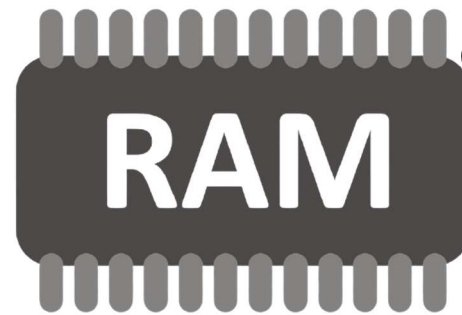


Speaker

Computer Units - Primary Memeory

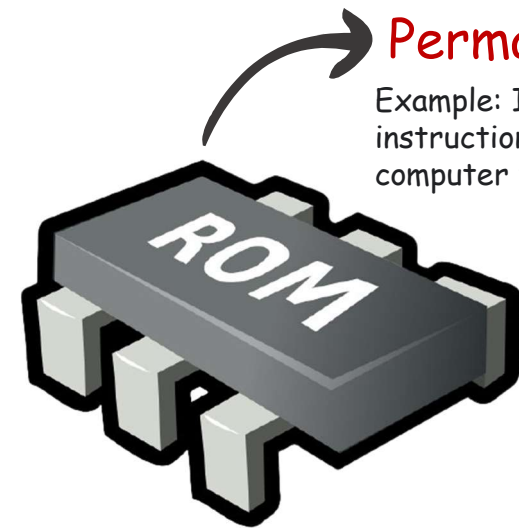


RAM & ROM



Random Access Memory

Temporary



Permanent

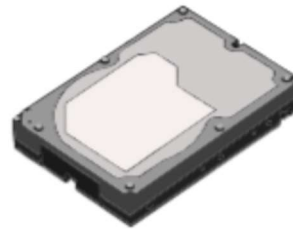
Example: It stores the instructions for the computer to start up.

Read Only Memory

Computer Units - Secondary Storage



**Stores data
parentally**



Hard Drive



CD



Memory Card



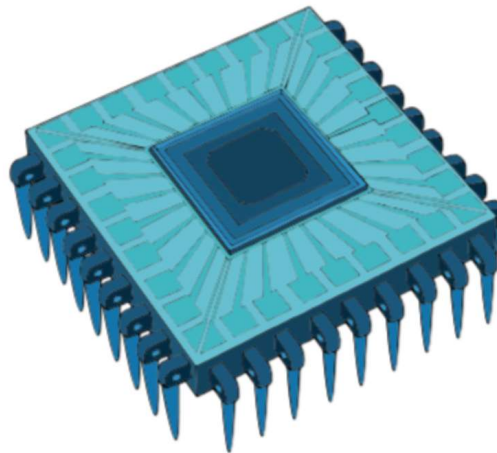
Flash Memory

Computer Units - CPU

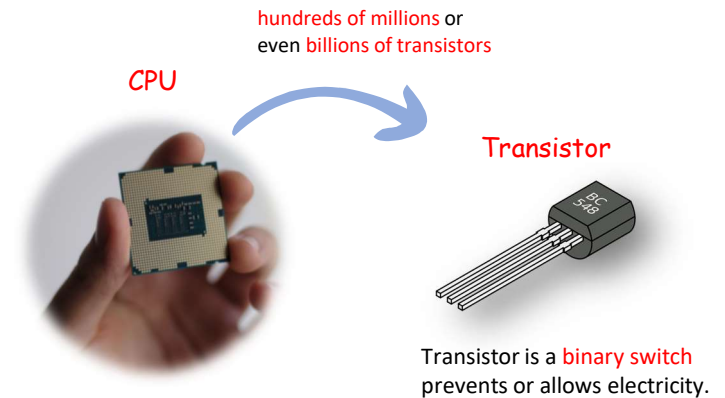


It is responsible
for all functions
and processes.

Known as microprocessor or processor



Central Process Unit (CPU)

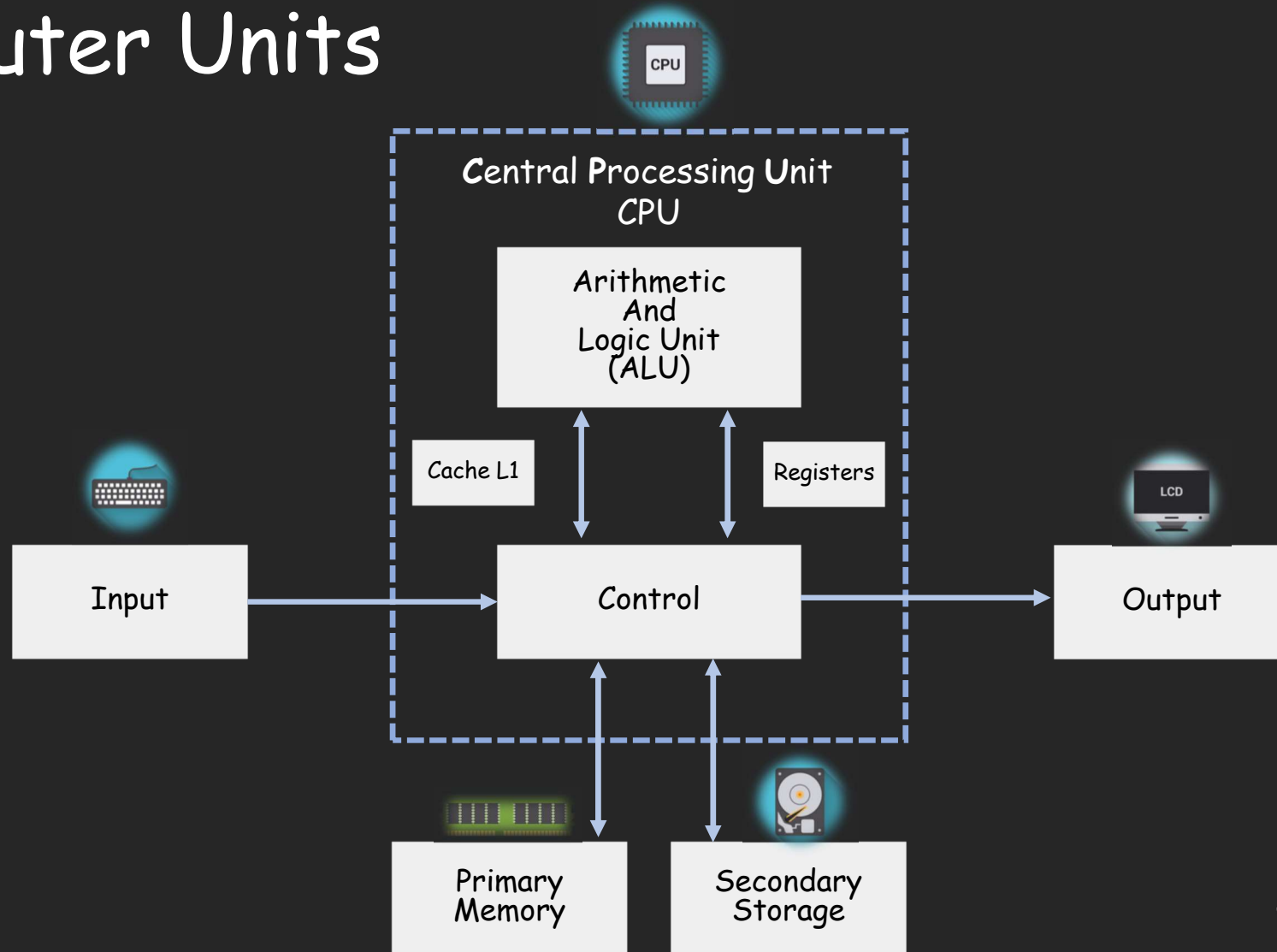


ALU (Arithmetic Logic Unit)

Control Unit

Cache & Registers

Computer Units



Arithmetic and logical Unit - ALU:

- Executes **Arithmetic** and **logical** operations.
 - Arithmetic **calculations** (Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division).
 - Logical Operations (**Compare** numbers, letters, characters).

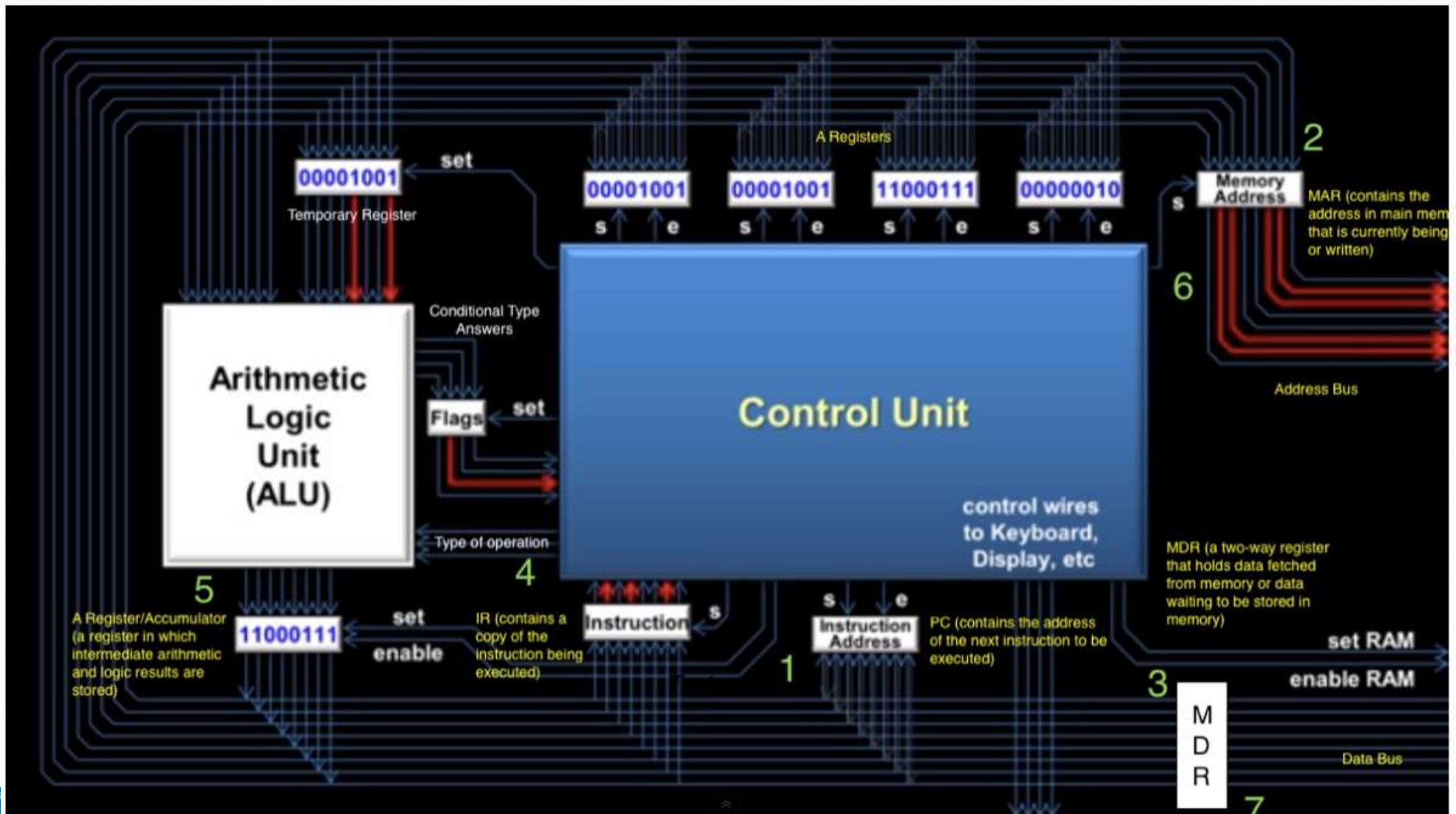
Control Unit - CU:

- Controls and **coordinates** computer components.
 - Reads data from memory
 - Sends data to ALU or register
 - Instructs hardware to perform the requested operation

Cache & Registers:

- **Cache** is a **High-Speed memory** inside the CPU chip.
- **Registers** are **High-Speed memory** inside the CPU chip.

These are memory locations that can be **directly accessible** by processor.



A man with a beard and bald head, wearing a blue suit and light blue shirt, stands on the left side of the image with his hands clasped. He is smiling slightly. The background is a large, detailed image of a computer circuit board, specifically showing a CPU socket and various components. The text is overlaid on the right side of the image.

Computer Foundations

CPU Access to Memory

Mohammed Abu-Hadhoud

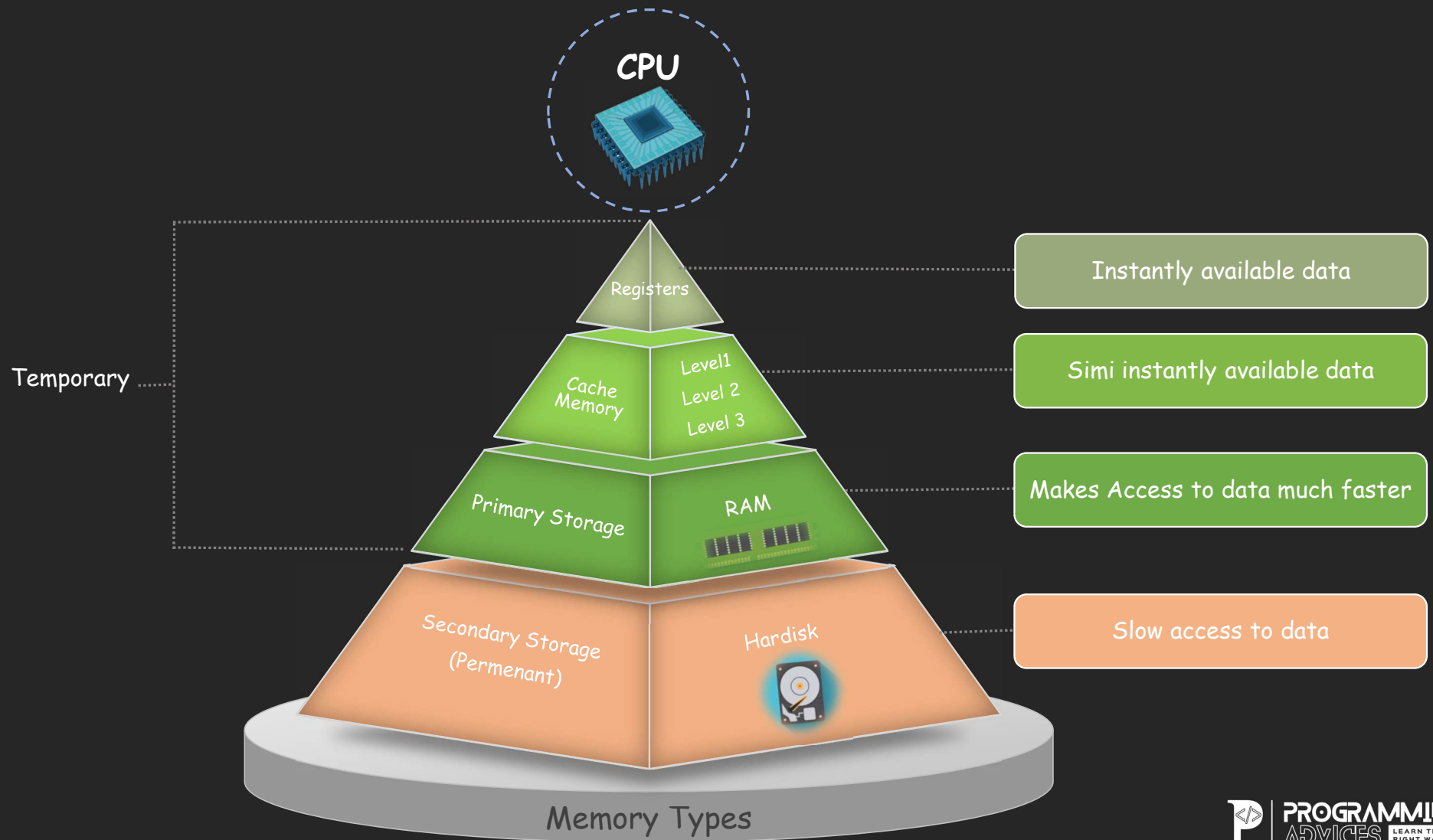
26+ Years of Experience

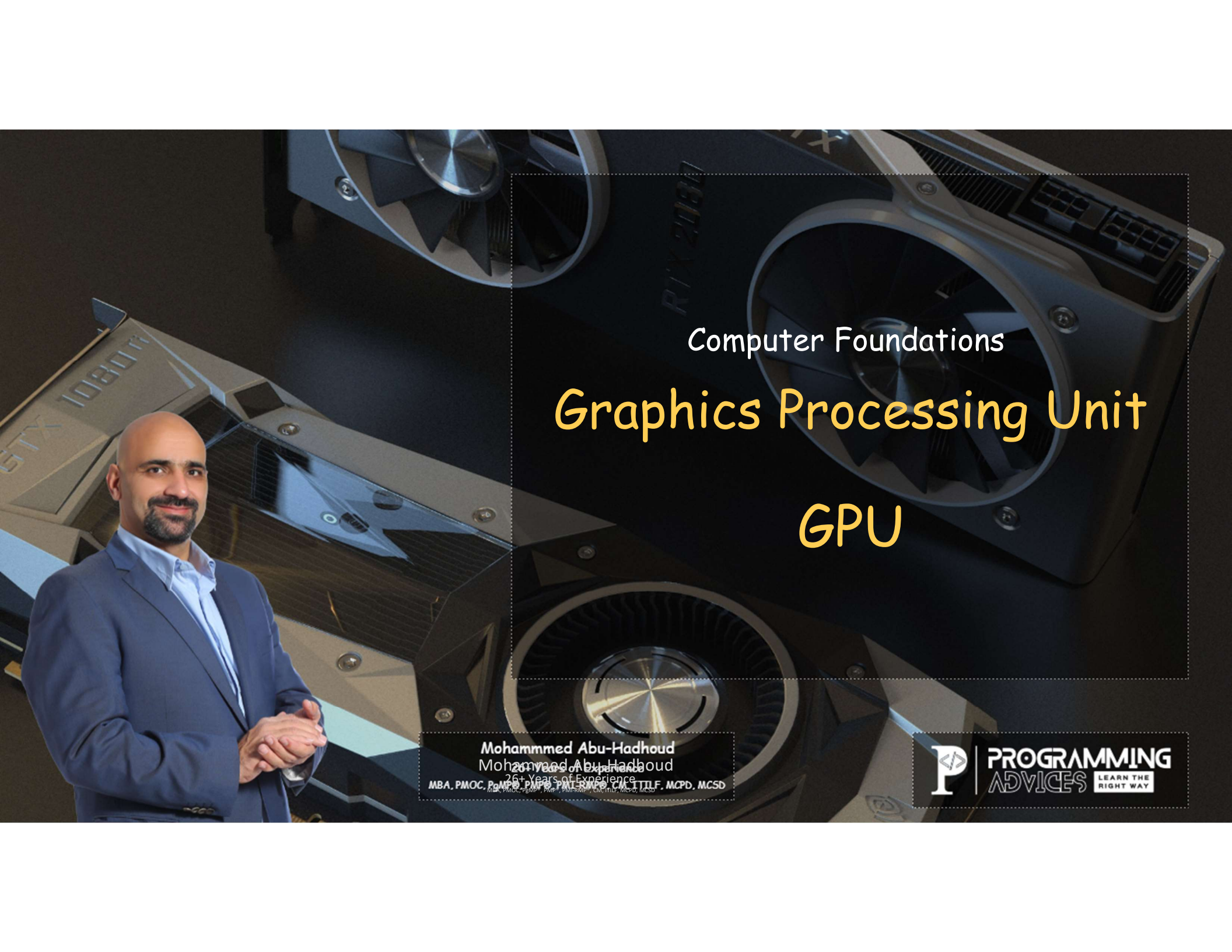
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Graphics Processing Unit

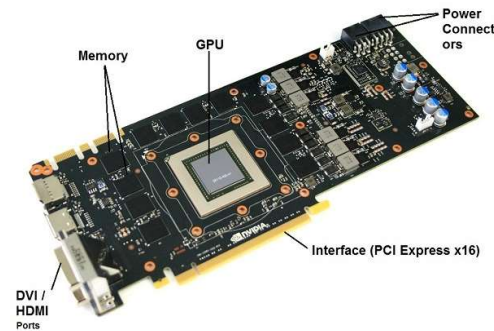
GPU

Mohammed Abu-Hadhoud
26+ Years of Experience
MBA, PMOC, PMP, PMP-PM, PMP-PMO, CAP, ITIL, MCPD, MCSO

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What is GPU?

- GPU stands for graphics processing unit.
- You'll also see GPUs commonly referred to as graphics cards or video cards!
- But it is not graphic card, it's only one part of it.



GPU vs CPU

- CPU is designed to handle tasks quickly but are limited in the concurrency of tasks that can be running.
- A GPU is designed to quickly render high-resolution images and video concurrently.

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Computer Foundations

How Computer Deals with data?

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What is 32 vs 64

32-bit number has **2³²** possible addresses, or **4,294,967,296**. On other side, a 64-bit number's capacity is **2⁶⁴**, or **18,446,744,073,709,551,616**. Comparing ~4 billion bytes (about 4 gigabytes) to ~18 quintillion bytes (about 18 billion gigabytes or 16 exabytes) showcases the vast difference.

x64 or x86-64 and 32-bit hardware and software are often referred to as x86 or x86-32.

- 64-bit computer architecture provides higher performance than 32-bit architecture by handling twice as many bits of information in the same clock cycle.
- A computer with a 32-bit processor can only run a 32-bit operating system and 32-bit software. But a computer with 64-bit processor can run both 64-bit and 32-bit operating systems and software.

Note: if you have installed 32-bit operating system on a 64-bit computer, then it can run 32-bit software only.

32bit operating systems can allocate only 4GB of memory ($2^{32} = 4294967296$), whereas **64bit** ones can allocate a lot more ($2^{64} = 18446744073709551616$). So if you have under 4 GB of RAM in your computer, you don't need a 64-bit CPU, but if you have 4 GB or more, Then you must have 64 Bit CPU and operating system.

About

Your PC is monitored and protected.

[See details in Windows Security](#)

Device specifications

Device name	MSaqer-Mac
Processor	Intel(R) Core(TM) i9-9880H CPU @ 2.30GHz 2.30 GHz
Installed RAM	16.0 GB (15.9 GB usable)
Device ID	DA94F72E-CA16-4D3D-9AFE-78DA0D409BA6
Product ID	00329-10286-19105-AA841
System type	64-bit operating system, x64-based processor
Pen and touch	No pen or touch input is available for this display

Copy

Rename this PC

CPUs are built by placing billions of microscopic transistors onto a single computer chip.

a transistor is a binary switch and the fundamental building block of computer circuitry. Like a light switch on the wall, the transistor either prevents or allows current to flow through. A single modern CPU can have hundreds of millions or even billions of transistors.