

Module-1

GET Started

1. Knowing The Computer ?
2. What is C ?
3. Installation
4. Your First C Program




Module 1, CH 1

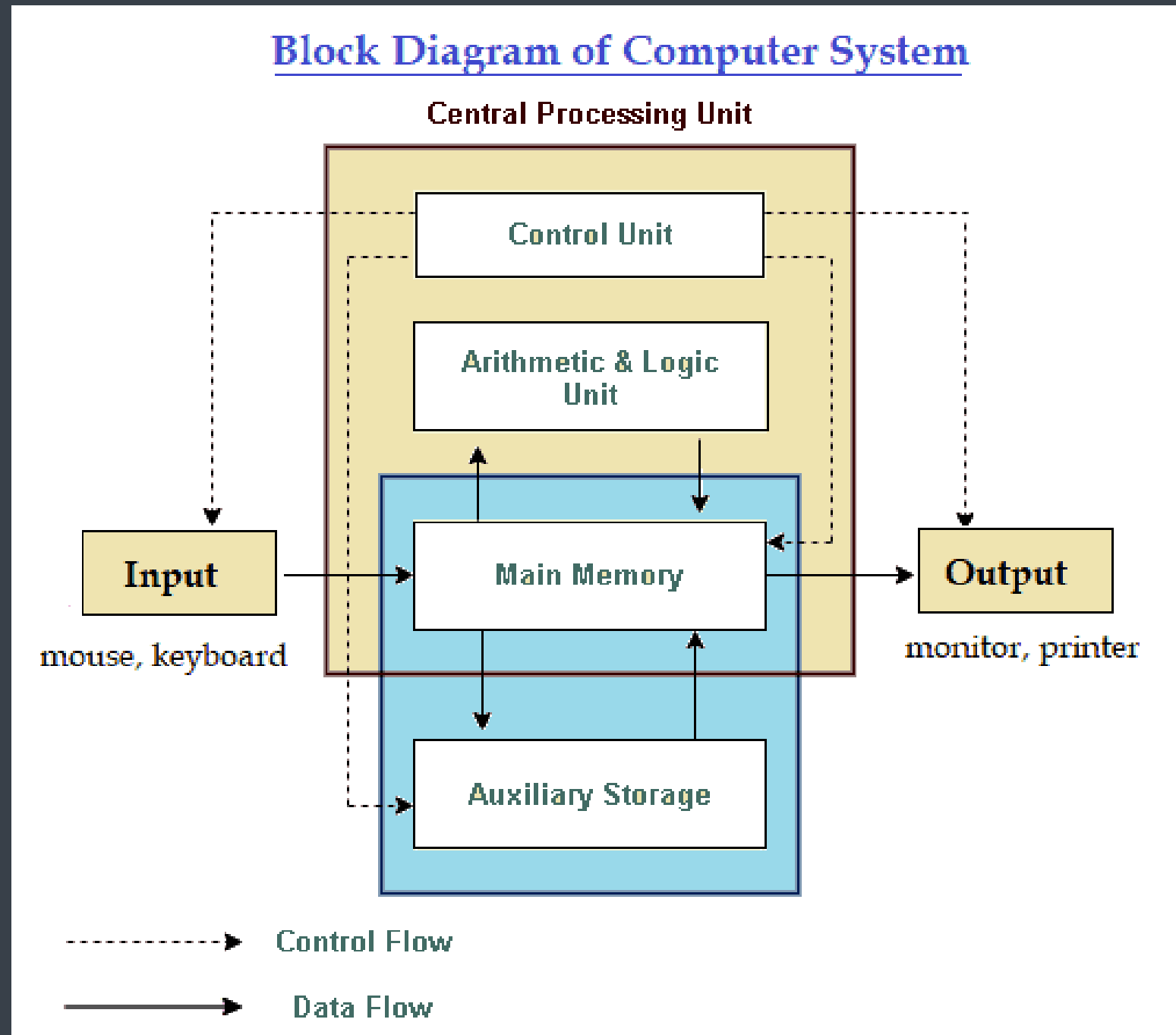
Knowing the Computer



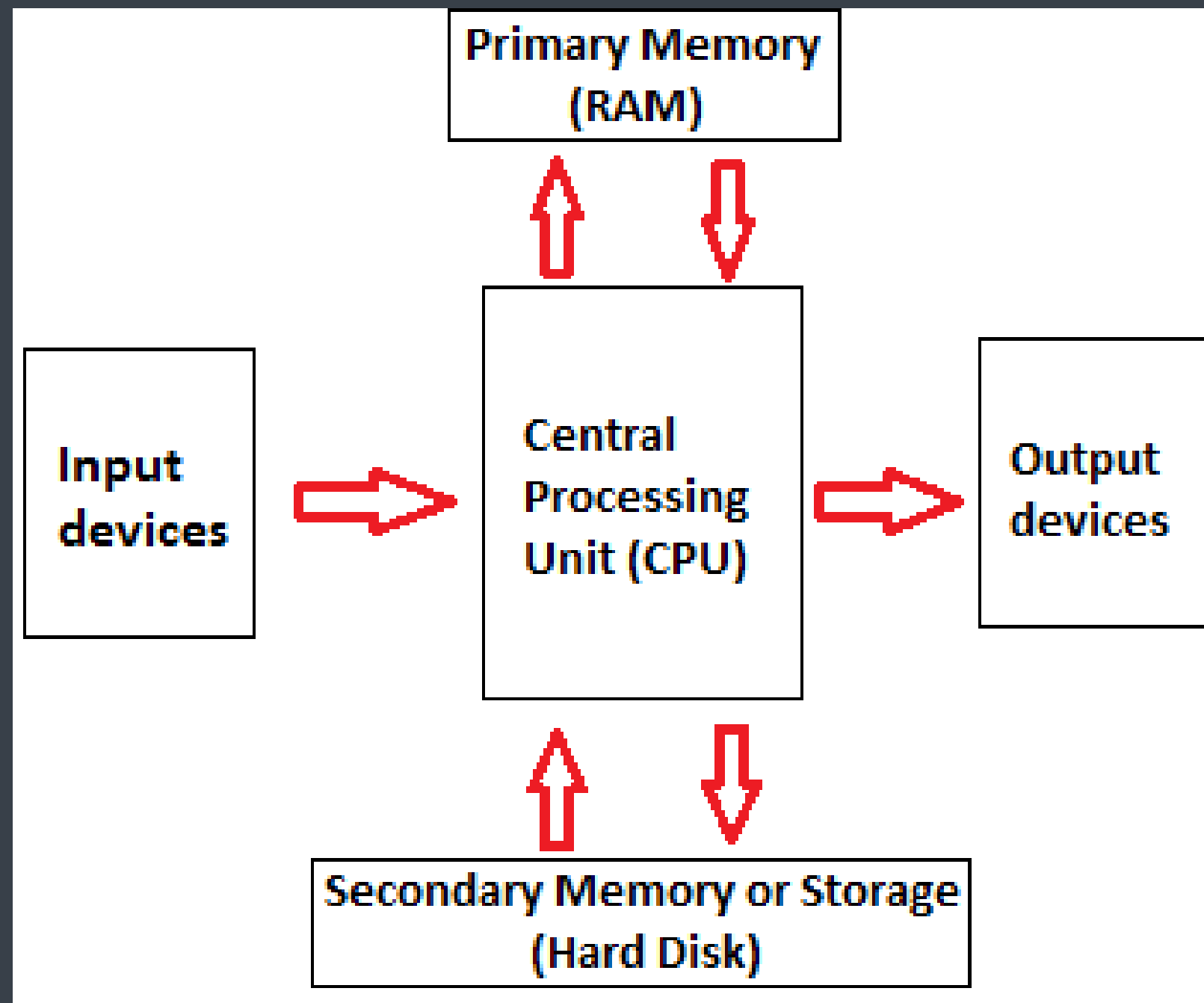
What you will Learn ?

1. Block Diagram of Computer.
 2. Memory Hierarchy
 3. Principle of Abstraction
 4. Language Hierarchy
 5. High Level Language (Compiler & Interpreter)
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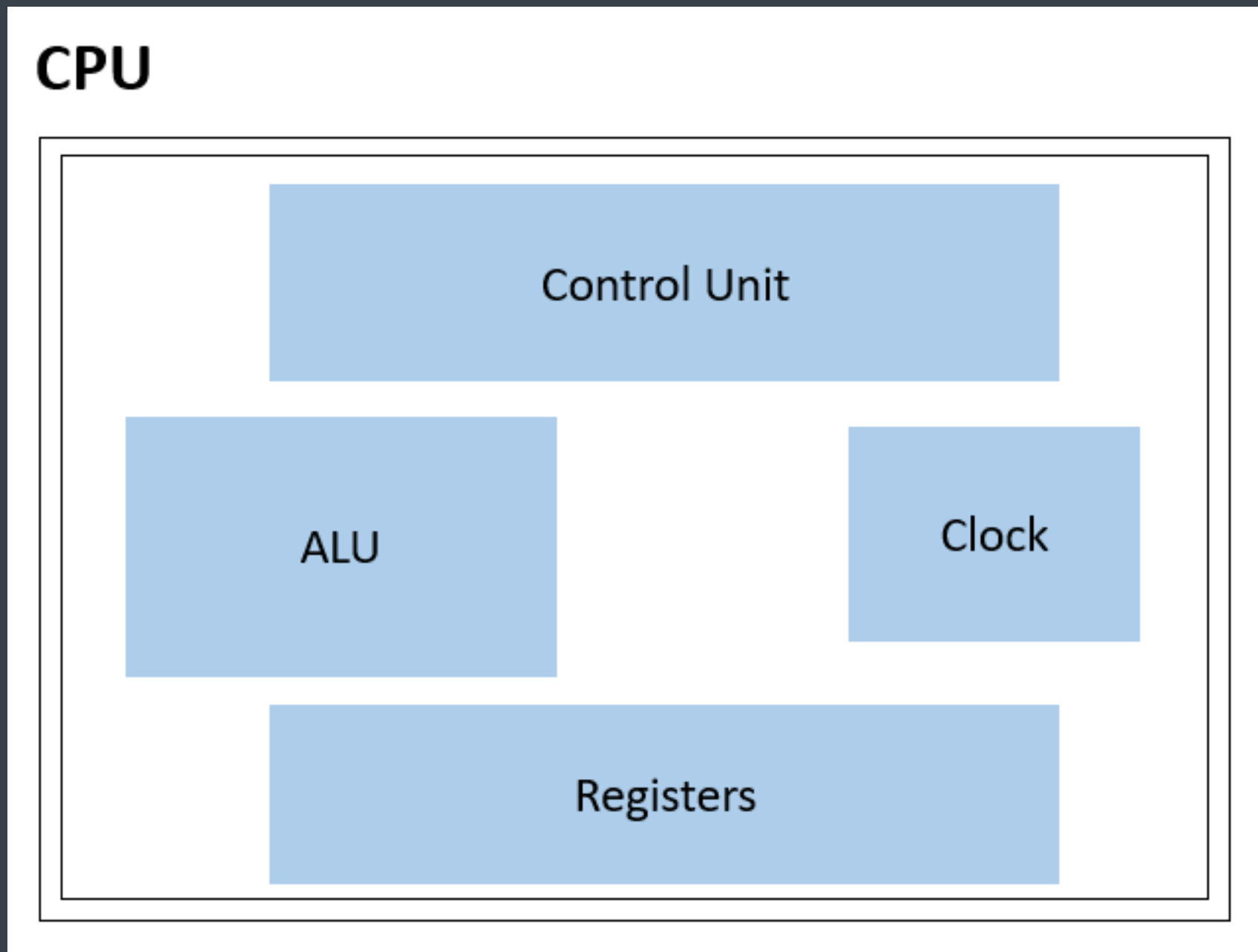
Block diagram of computer



Basic parts of computer



Central Processing Unit



Input & Output

Input devices are important because they allow users to enter commands and data.

Examples: Keyboards, mice, scanners, etc.

Output devices are hardware components of a computer system that are used to show or send data from the pc to the user or any other device.

Memory

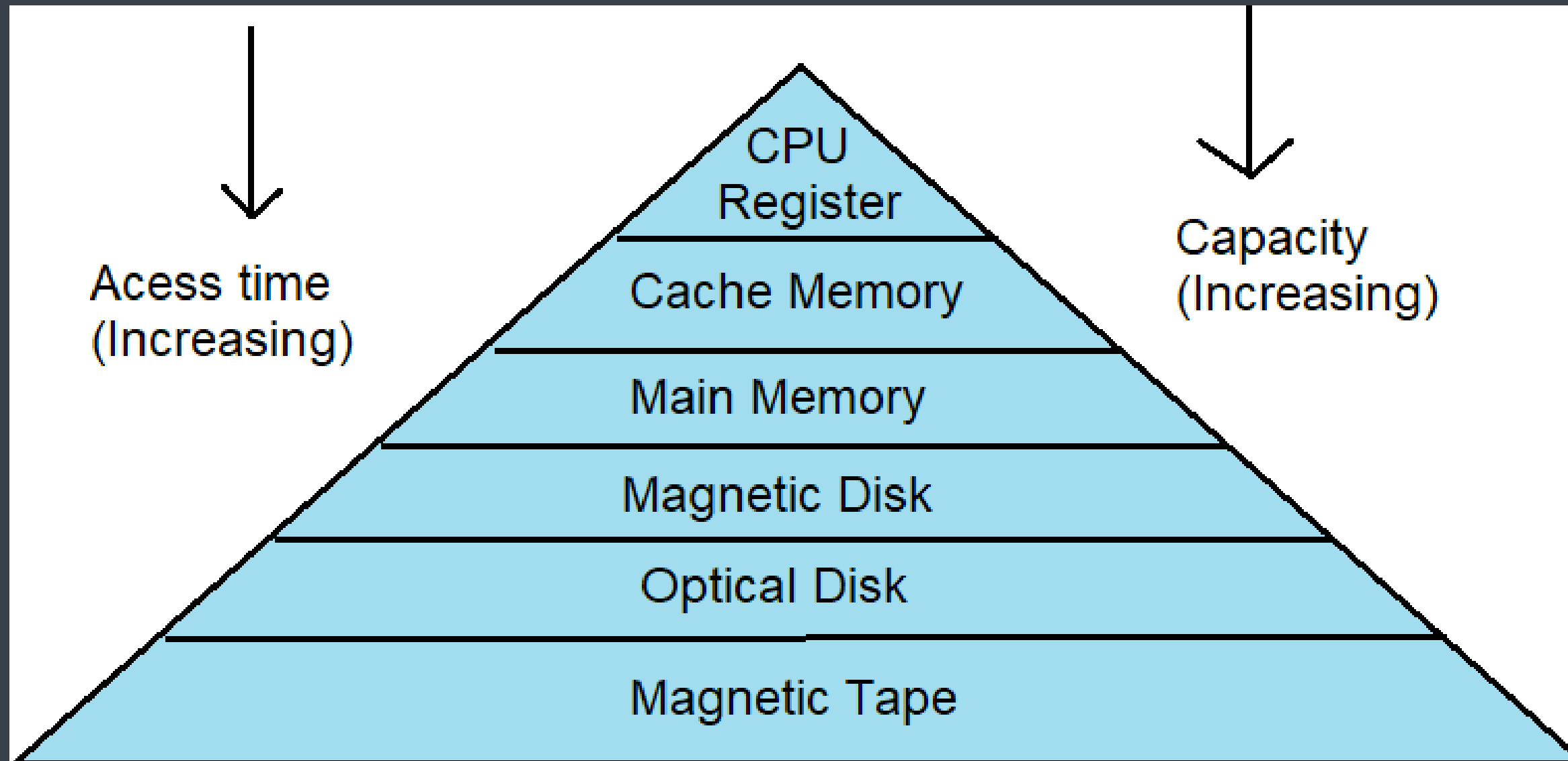
Primary Memory(RAM)

The data and instructions that are currently being processed are kept in primary memory.

Secondary Memory(ROM)

In contrast to primary memory, secondary memory is non-volatile, which means that its contents are not lost when the computer is turned off.

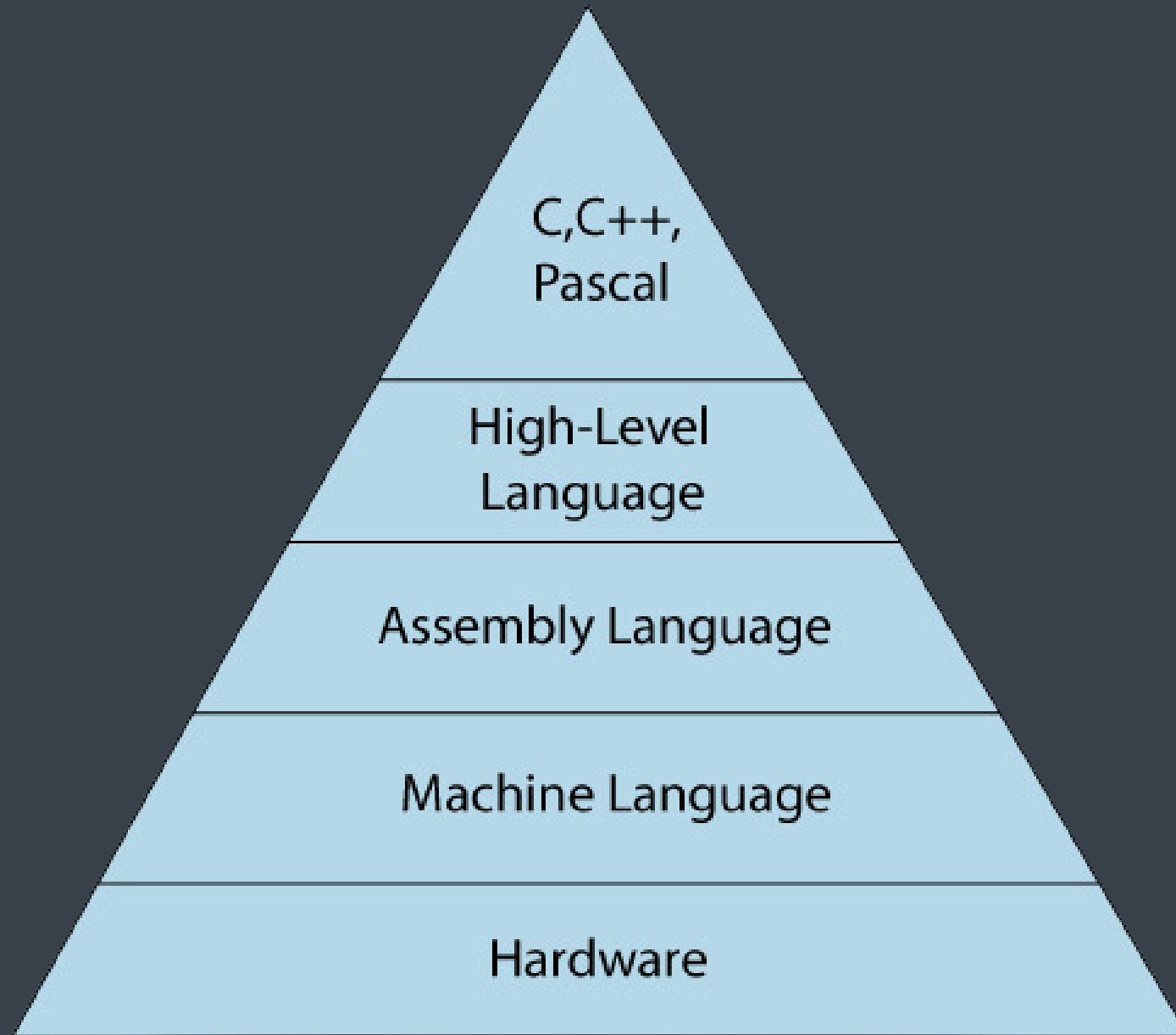
Memory Hierarchy



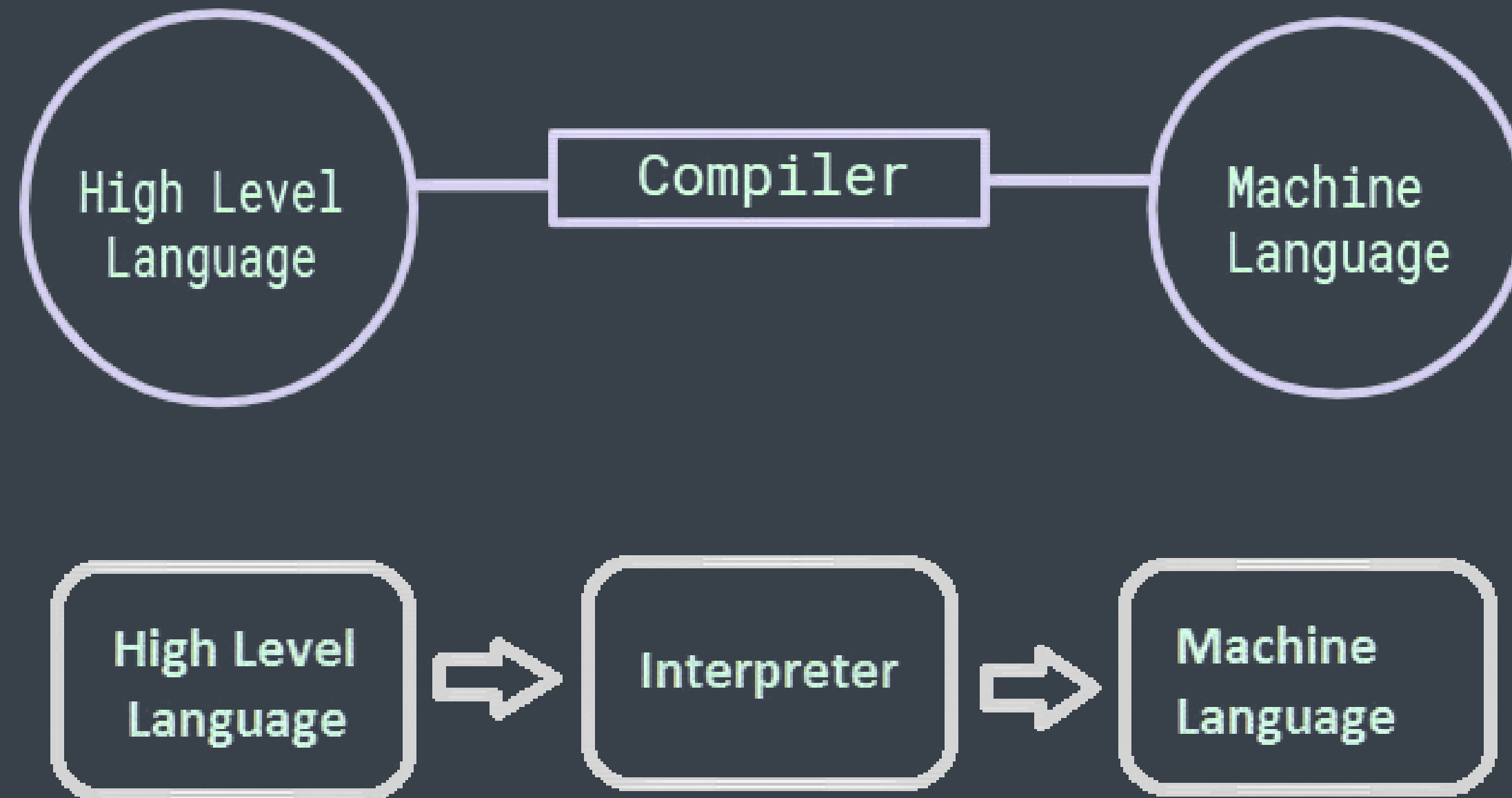
Principle of Abstraction

- **Abstraction** is used to hide the internal functionality of the function from the users.
- The users only interact with the basic implementation of the function, but inner working is hidden

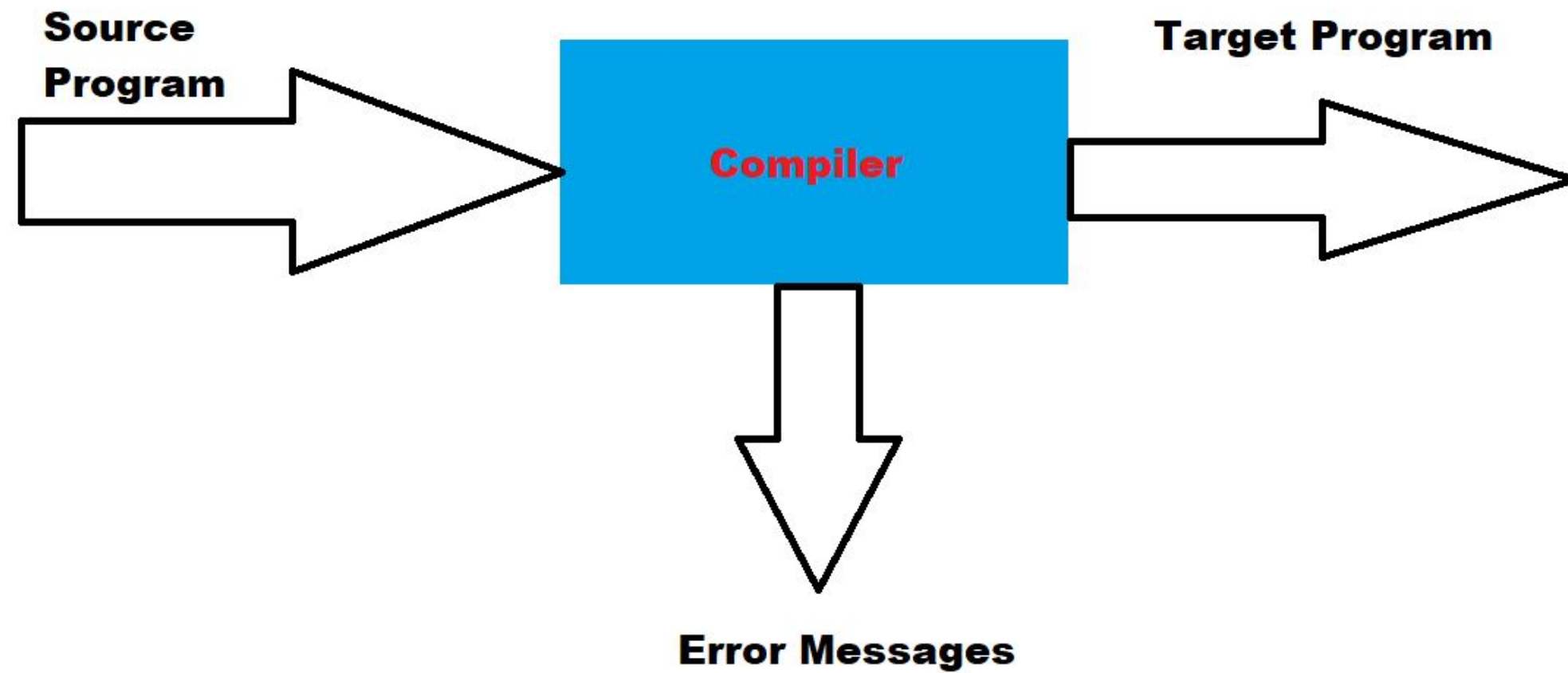
Language hierarchy




How code executes ?



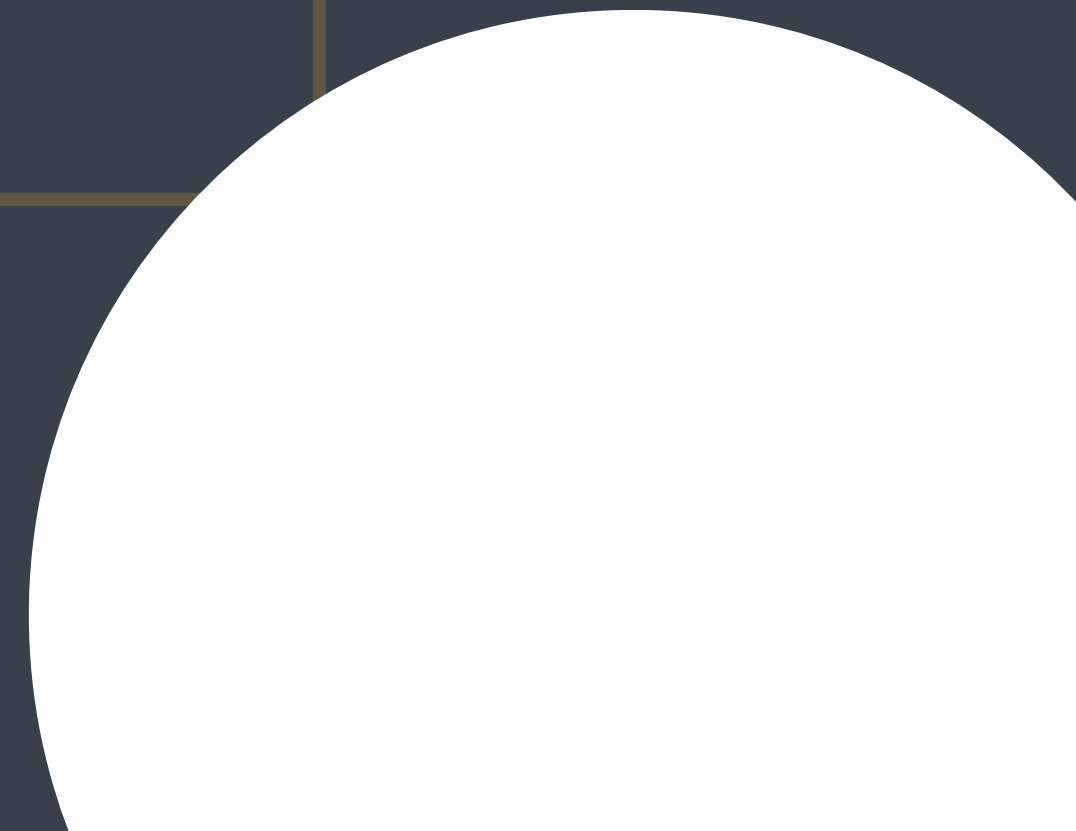
Compiler (C)




What You have Learnt ?

1. Block Diagram of Computer.
 2. Memory Hierarchy
 3. Principle of Abstraction
 4. Language Hierarchy
 5. High Level Language (Compiler & Interpreter)
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What is C ?




What is C ?

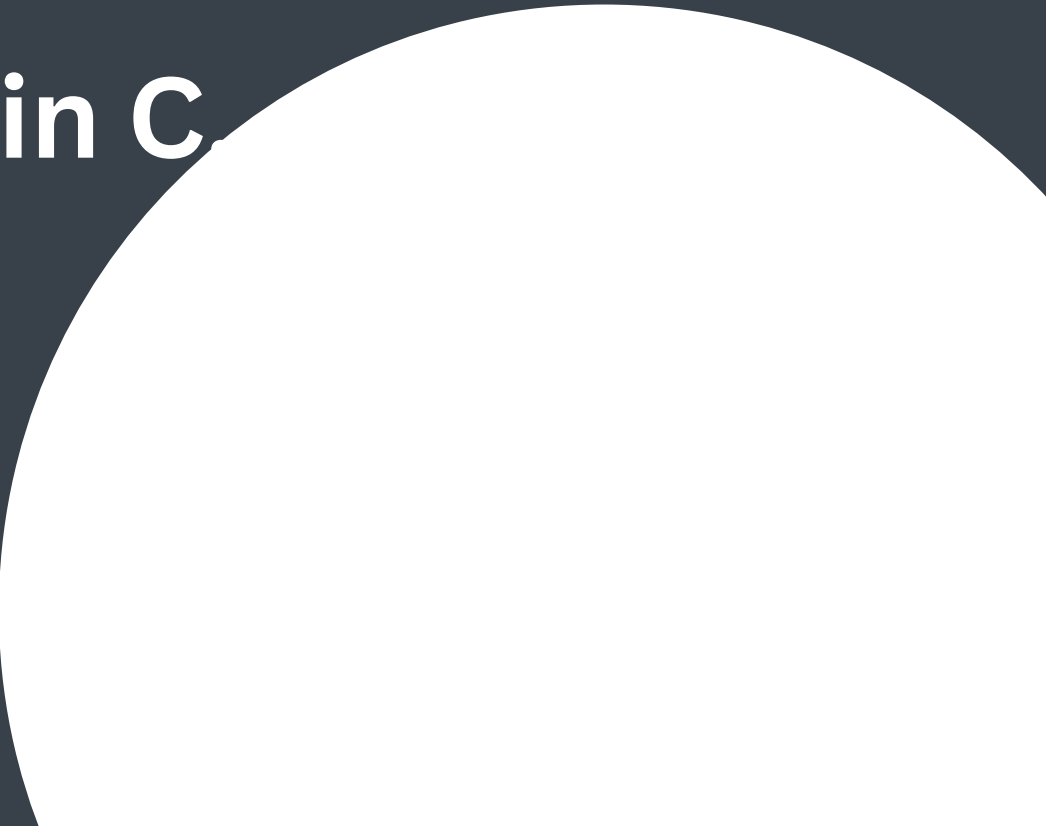
- Widely Used
 - Low-Level
 - Compiled
 - Statically Typed
 - Efficient
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Applications

It is used for:

- System Programming
 - Embedded Systems
 - Software development
 - Game Development
 - So on.....
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Why C ?

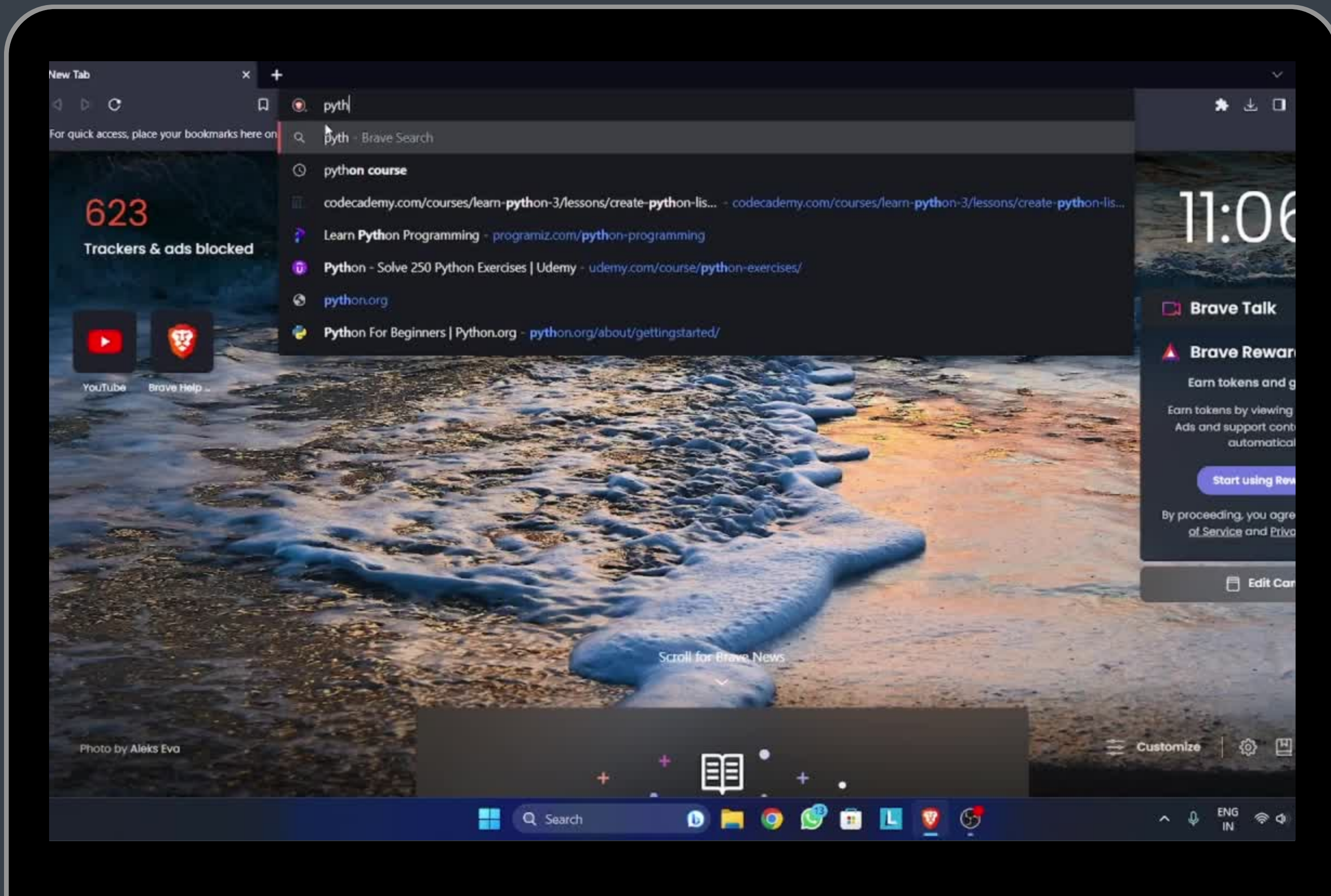
- High performance and resource efficiency.
 - It provides fine-grained control over hardware and memory.
 - Can run on multiple platforms with minor adjustments.
 - Learning C helps with understanding related languages.
 - Many older systems and software are written in C.
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What You have Learnt ?

1. What is C ?
2. Applications
3. Why to learn C ?

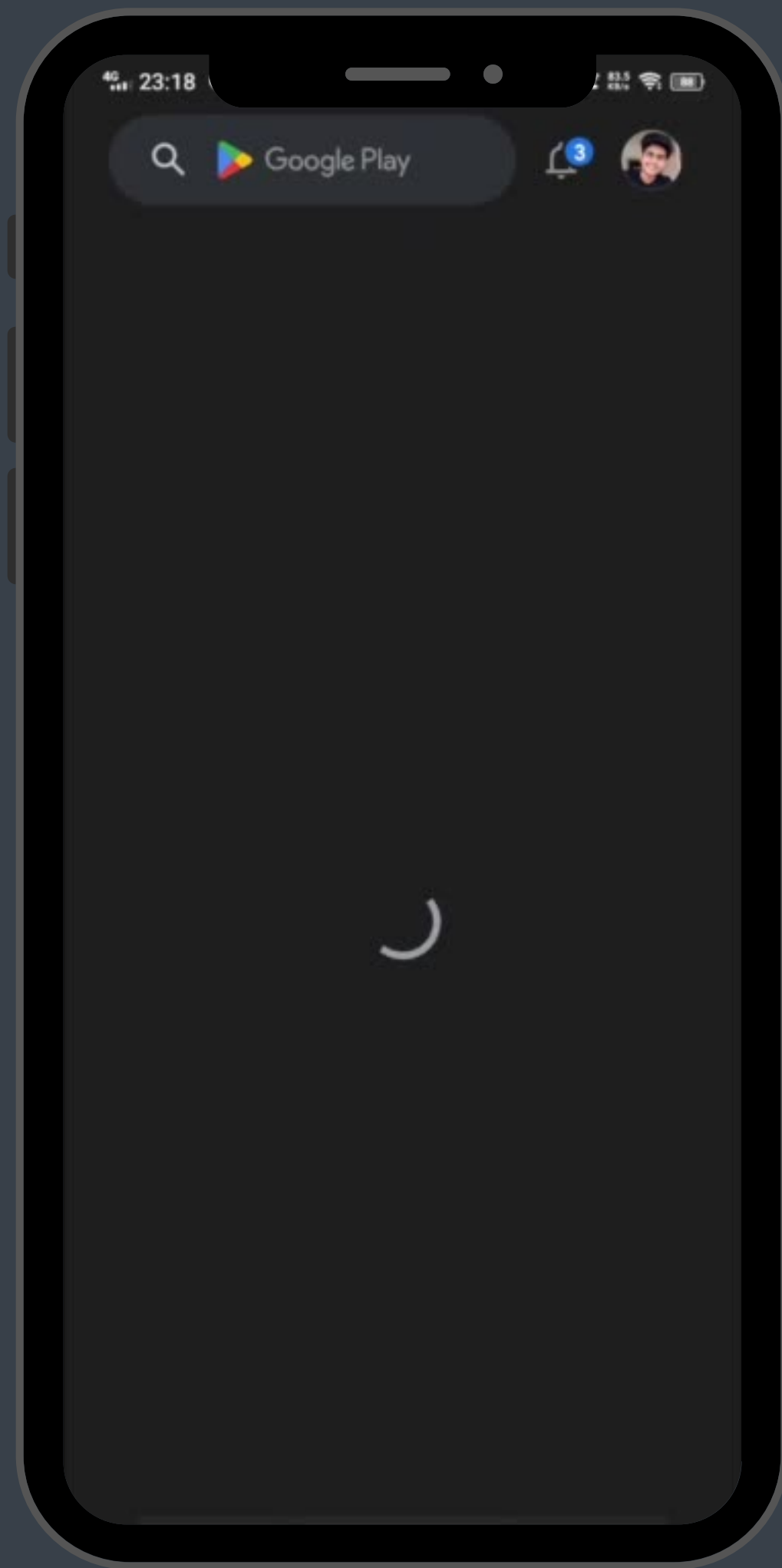
Installation





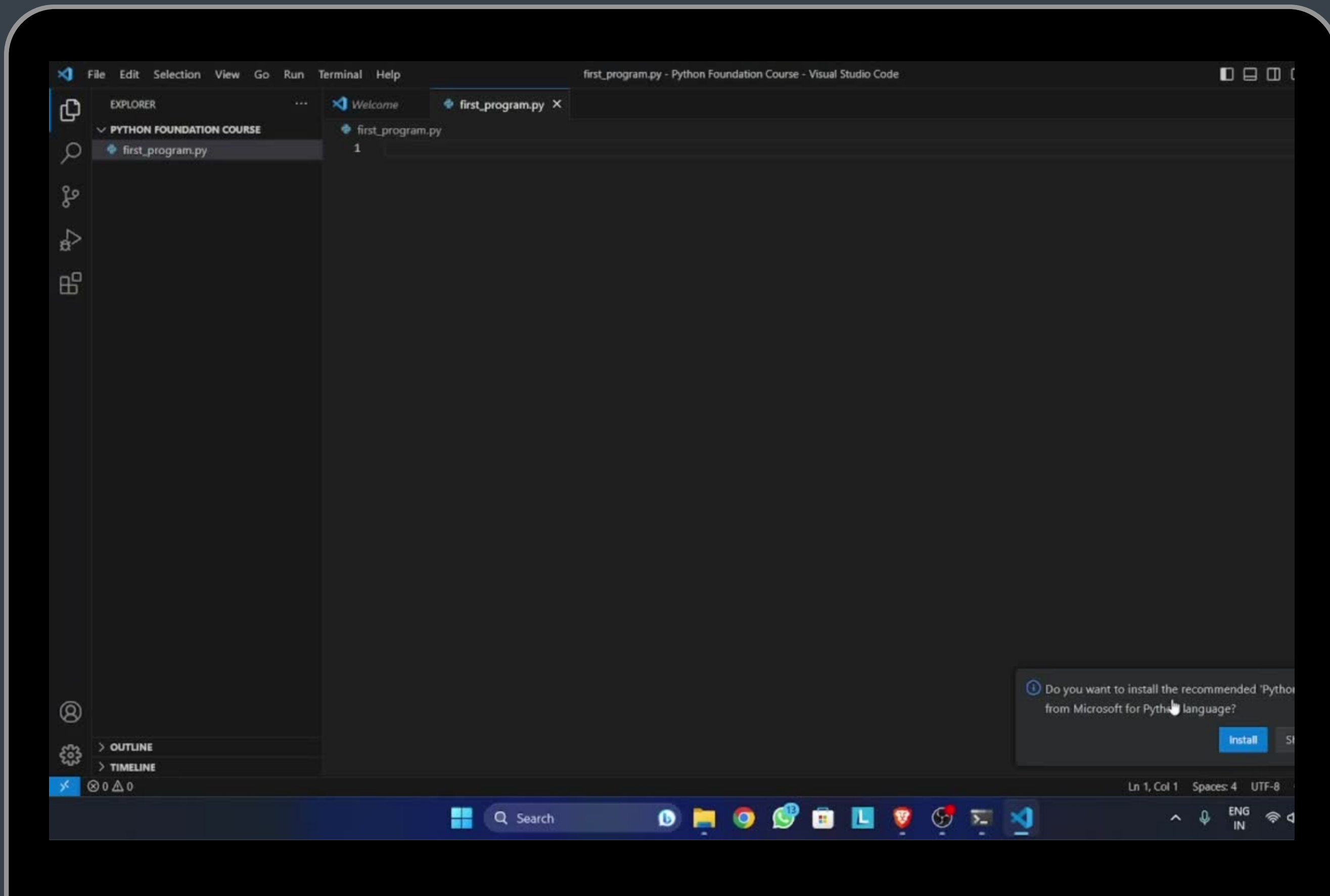
Installation

Installation



First C Program





First Program

First Program

