

# **Module-1**

# **GET Started**

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



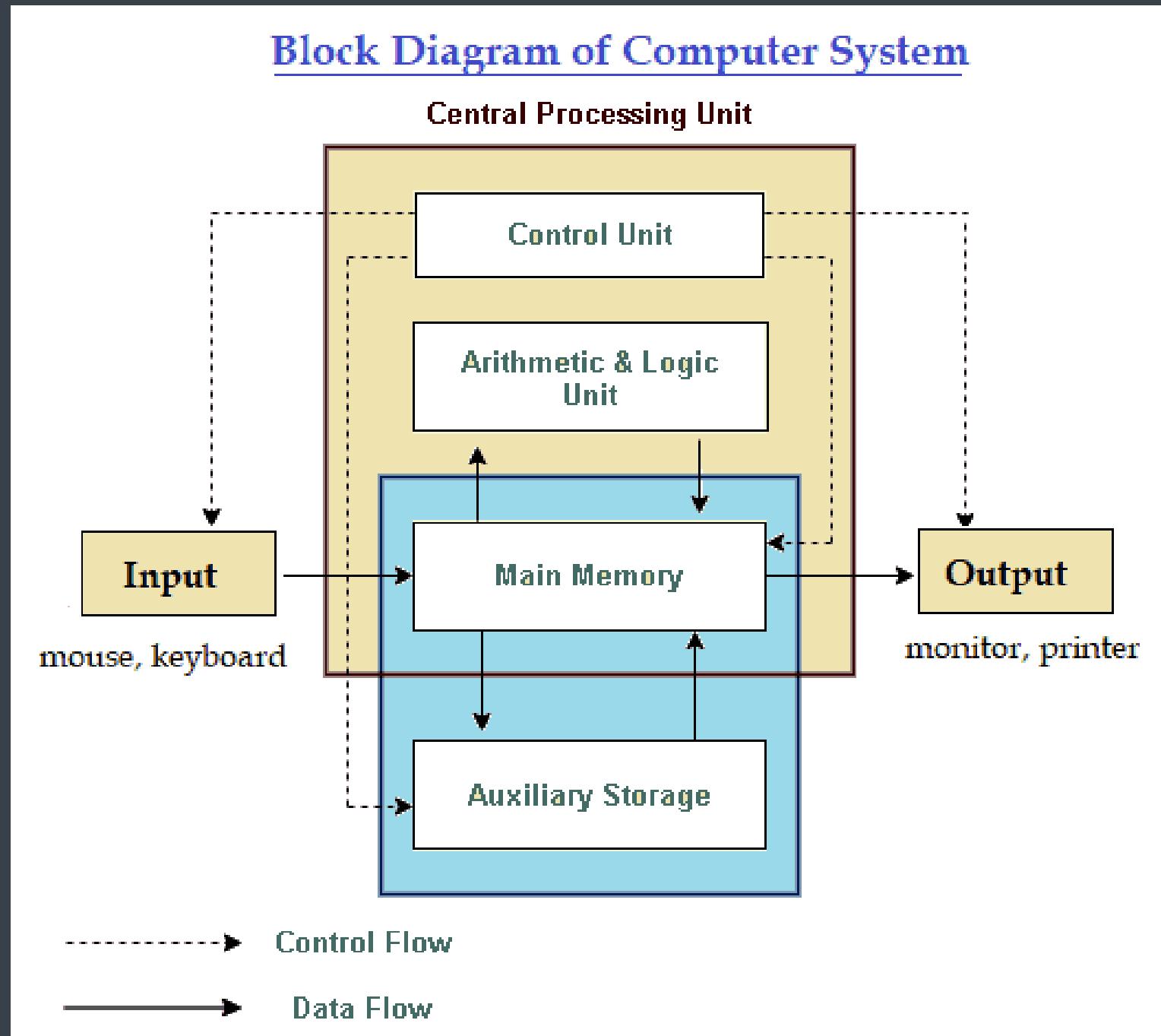
# Knowing the Computer



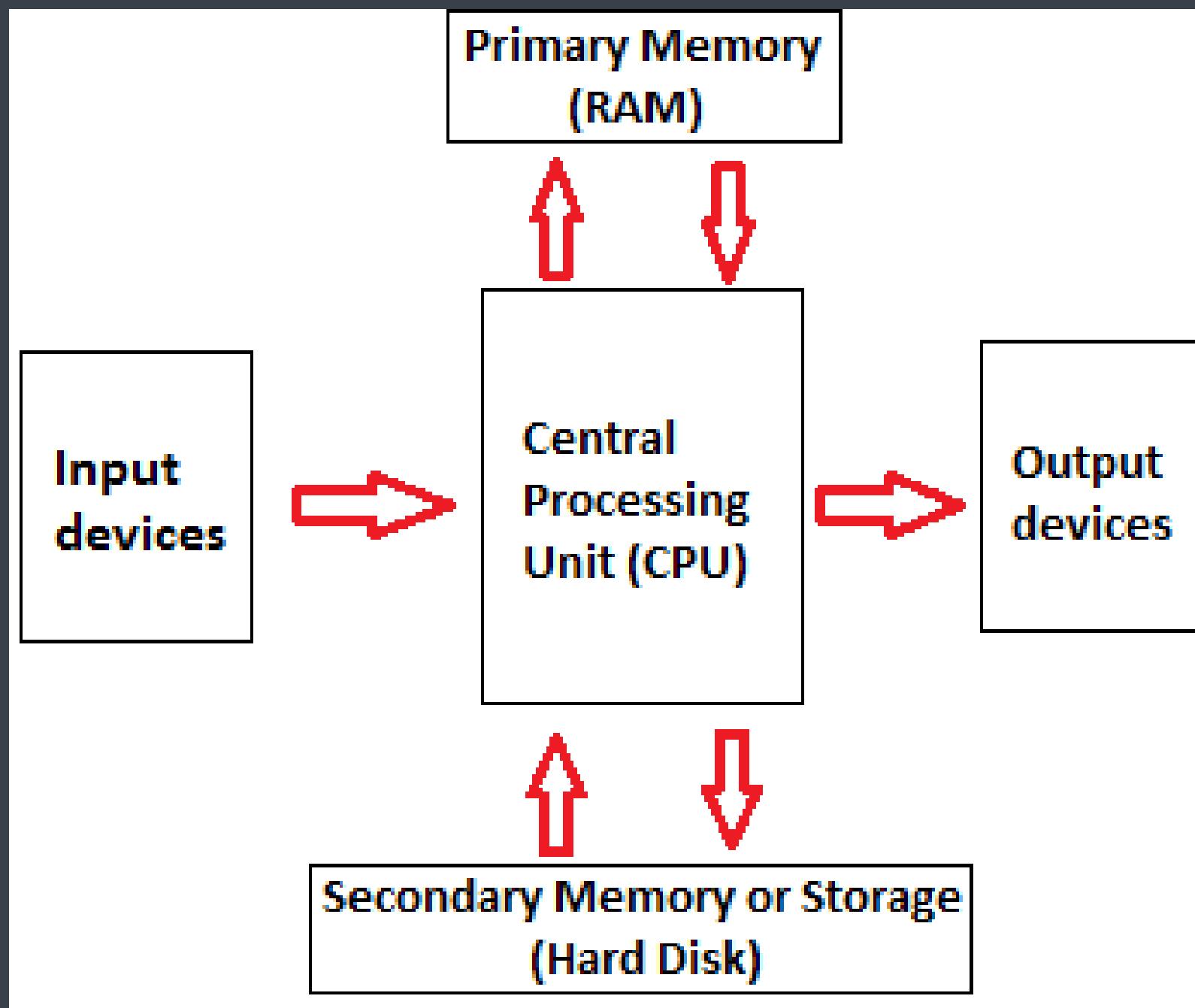
# **What you will Learn ?**

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

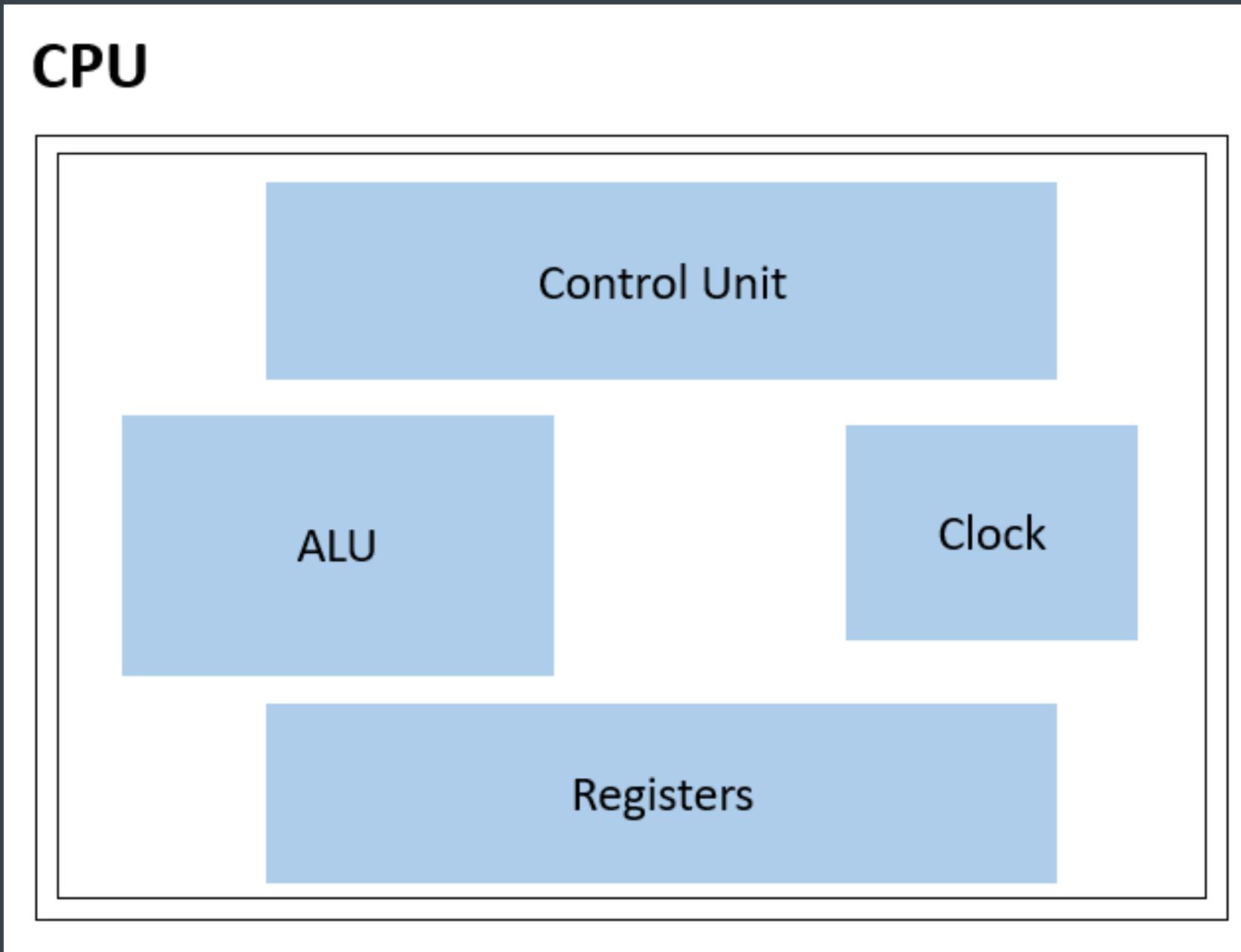
# Block diagram of computer



# 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

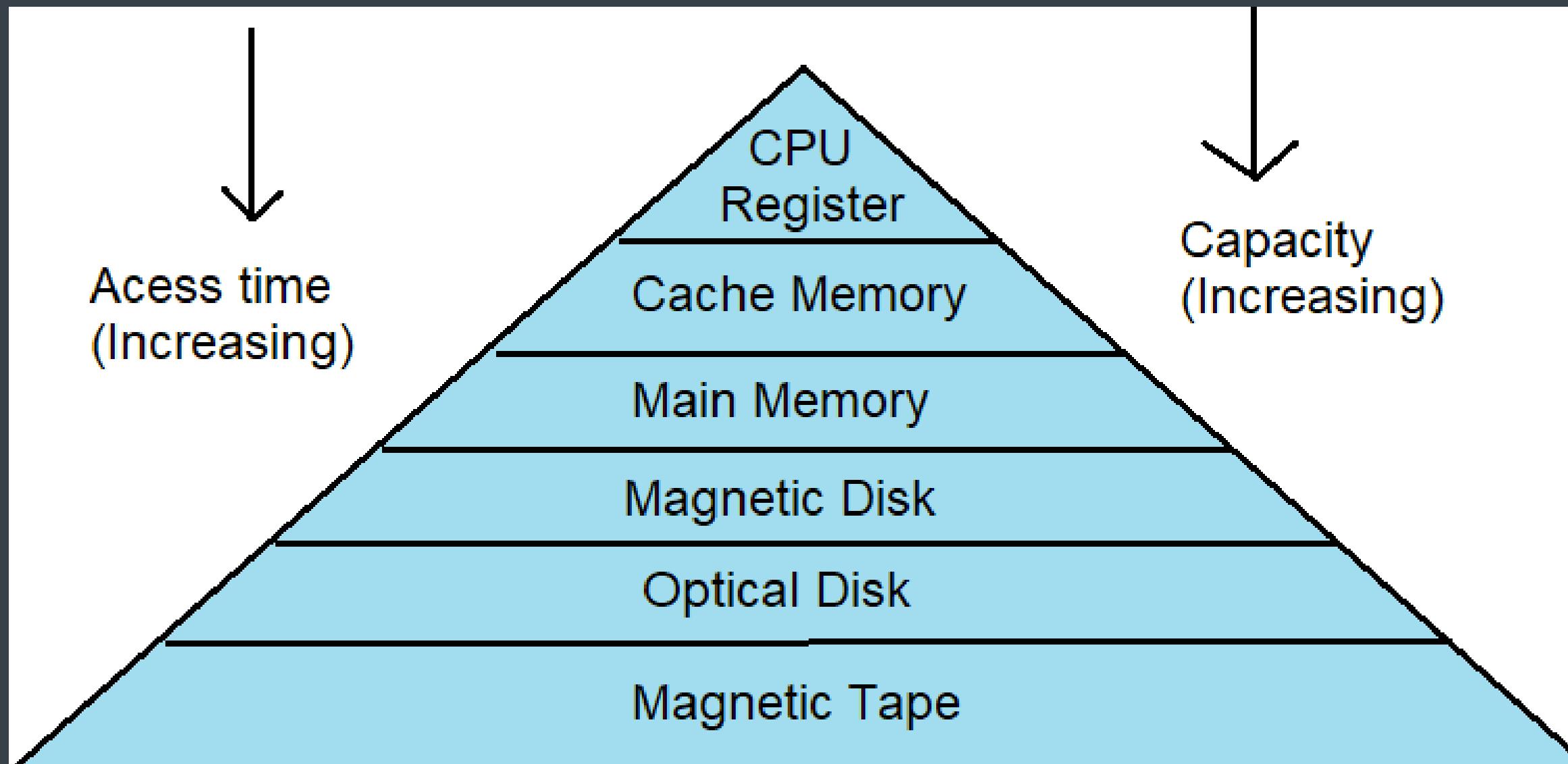
## Primary Memory(RAM)

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.

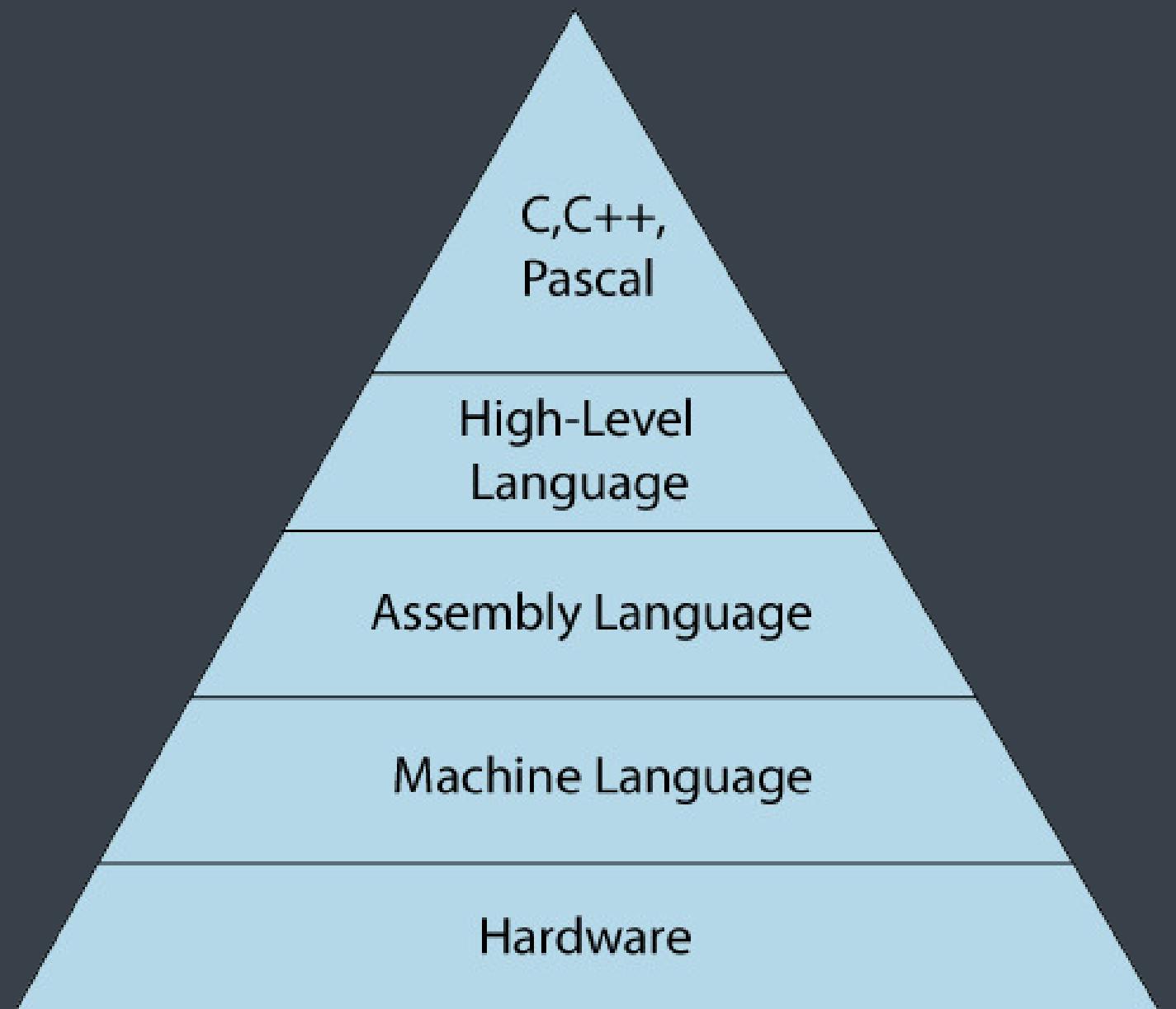
# Memory Hierarchy



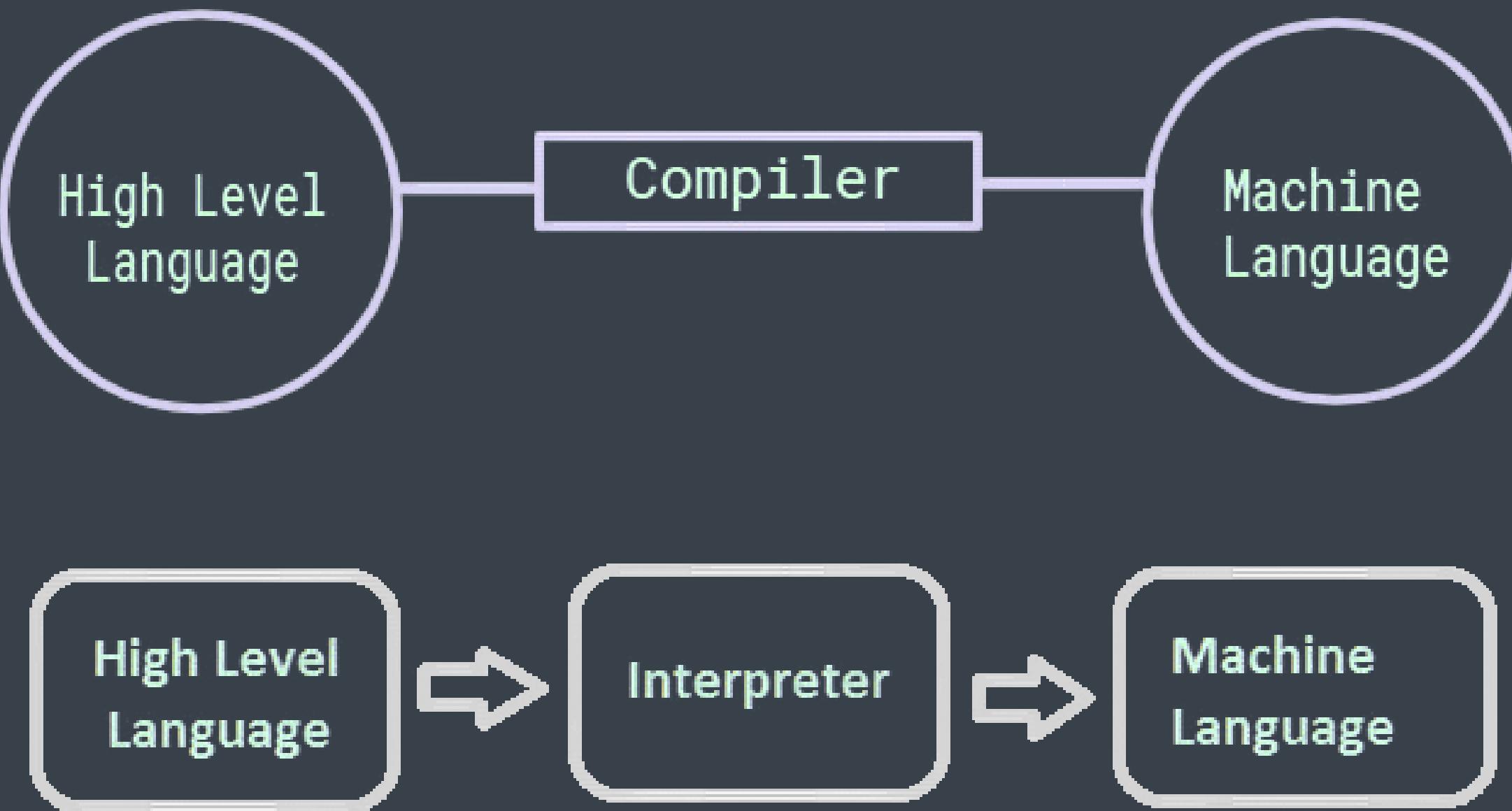
# Principle of Abstraction

- **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

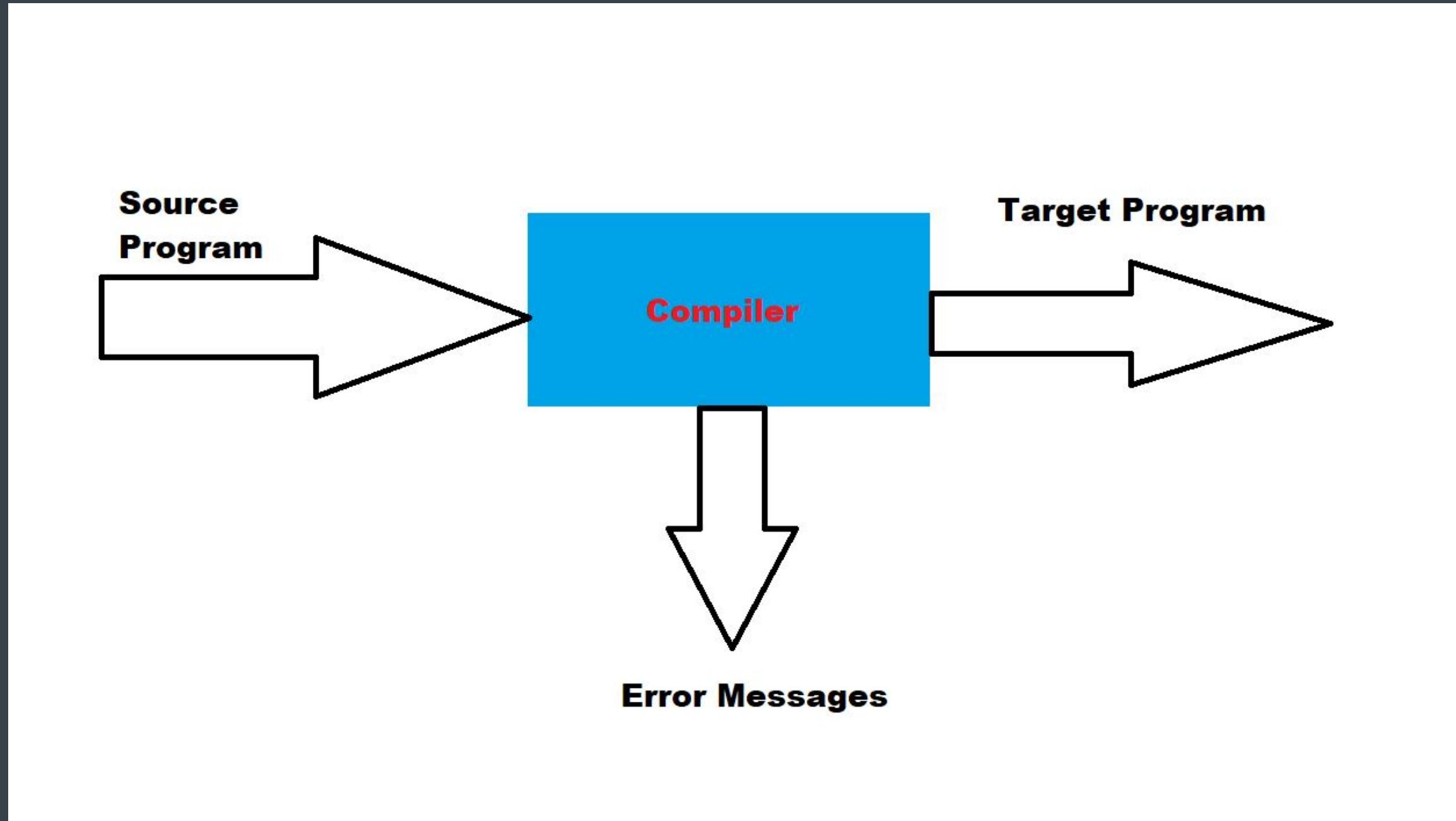
# Language hierarchy



# 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 )**

# What is C ?



# What is C ?

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

# Applications

**It is used for:**

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

# Why C ?

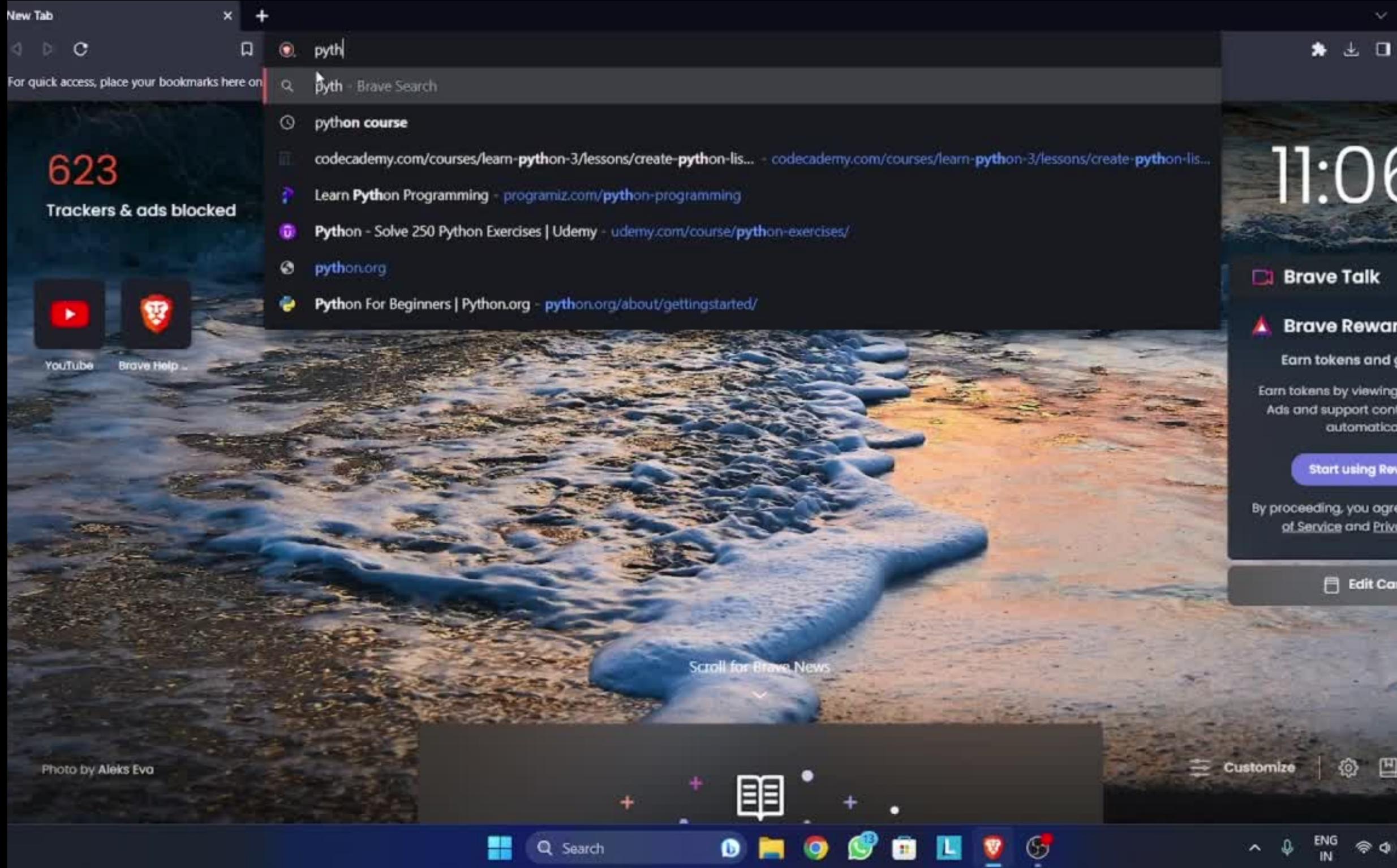
- High performance and resource efficiency.
- It provides fine-grained control over hardware and memory.
- Can run on multiple platforms with minor adjustments.
- Learning C helps with understanding related languages.
- Many older systems and software are written in C.

# What You have Learnt ?

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

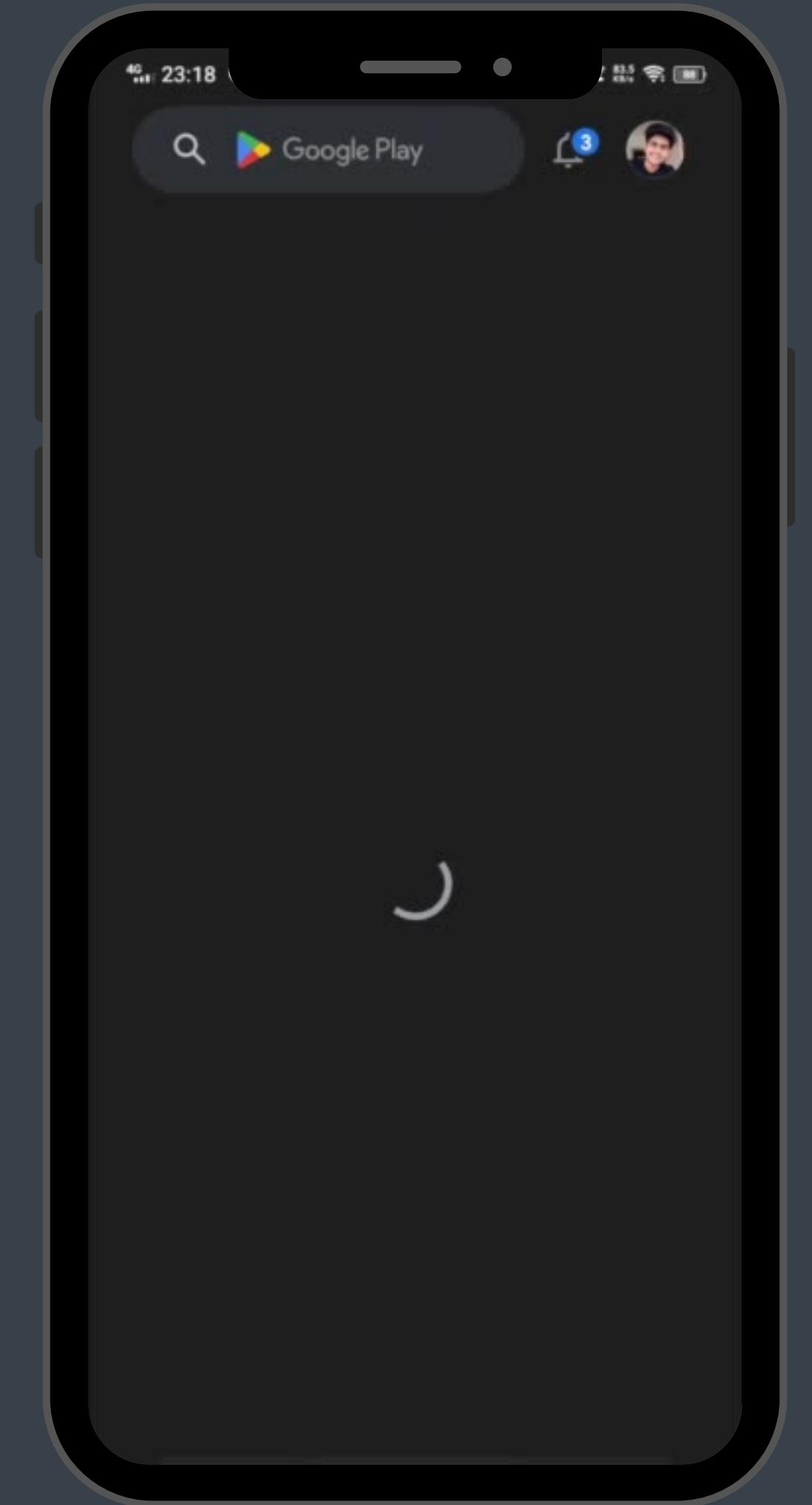
# Installation





# Installation

# Installation



# First C Program



# First Program

# First Program

