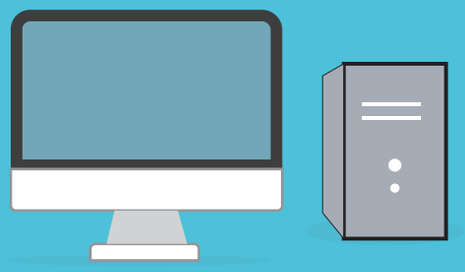
FATHER OF THE COMPUTER

- CHARLES BABBAGE
- Father of the computer

Fig:1 .1 : Charles Babbage

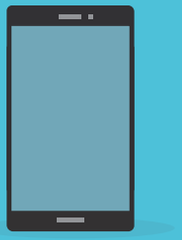
DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMPUTERS



Desktop computer

Laptop

Tablet



Mobile Phone

COMPUTERS ONLY DO 4 THINGS

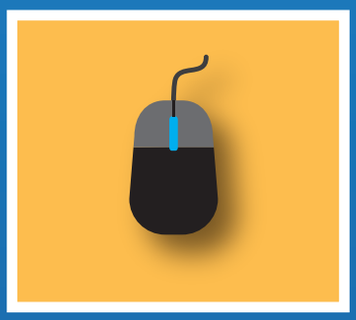
INPUT

PROCESSING

STORAGE

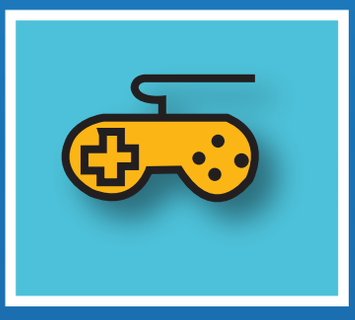
OUTPUT

INPUT DEVICES



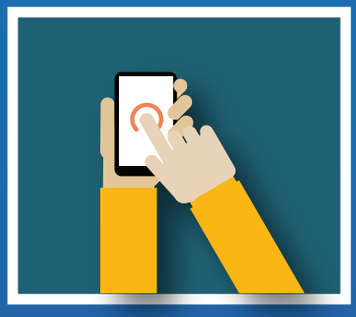
Mouse

Touch pen



Joystick

Webcam



Touch phone

Microphone

Keyboard

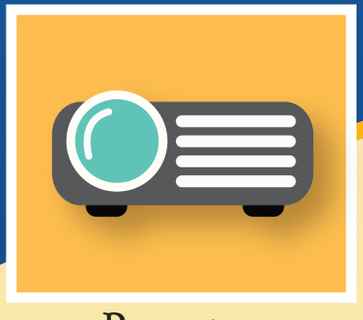
Smart watch

OUTPUT DEVICES

Monitor

Headphone

Speaker

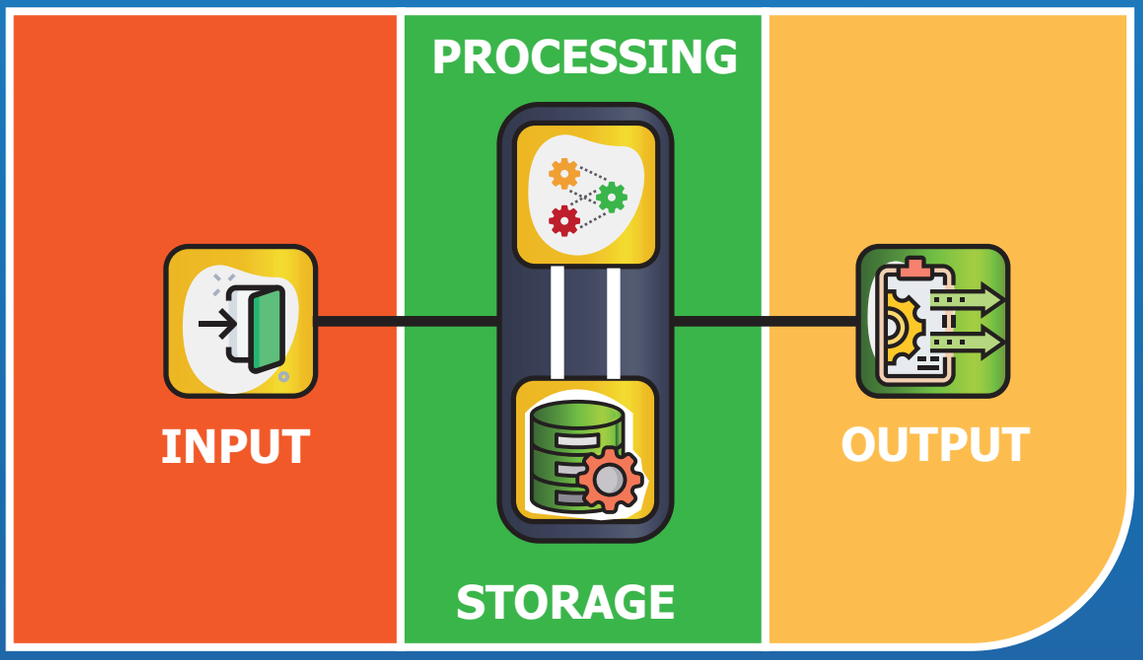


Projector

Printer

Pendrive

PROCESSING



STROAGE /MEMORY

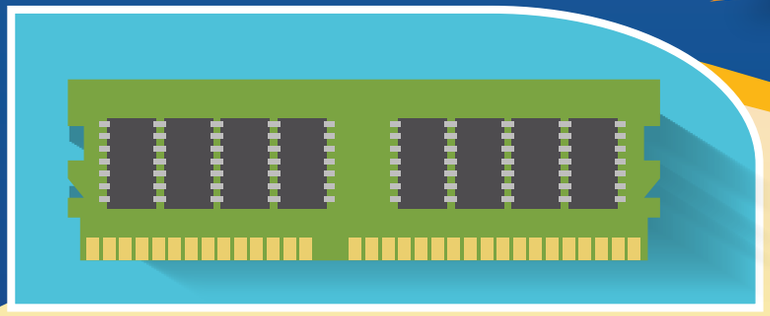
When you use computer you give inputs and get outputs
Inputs are stored in memory

RAM

- Volatile, Changeable.
- Example when you are playing a game or typing a letter it is processed in RAM.

Hard disk

- Not volatile, changes only when you change it.
- Example when you screen record and save gameplay or save a letter it is stored on hard drive as a file.

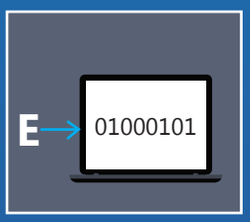


FROM INPUT TO OUTPUT

- Computers use “Binary” to understand commands.
- BInary is 0 and 1, on or off.
- A string of Binary code can mean different things.

When you type “E” on a keyboard.

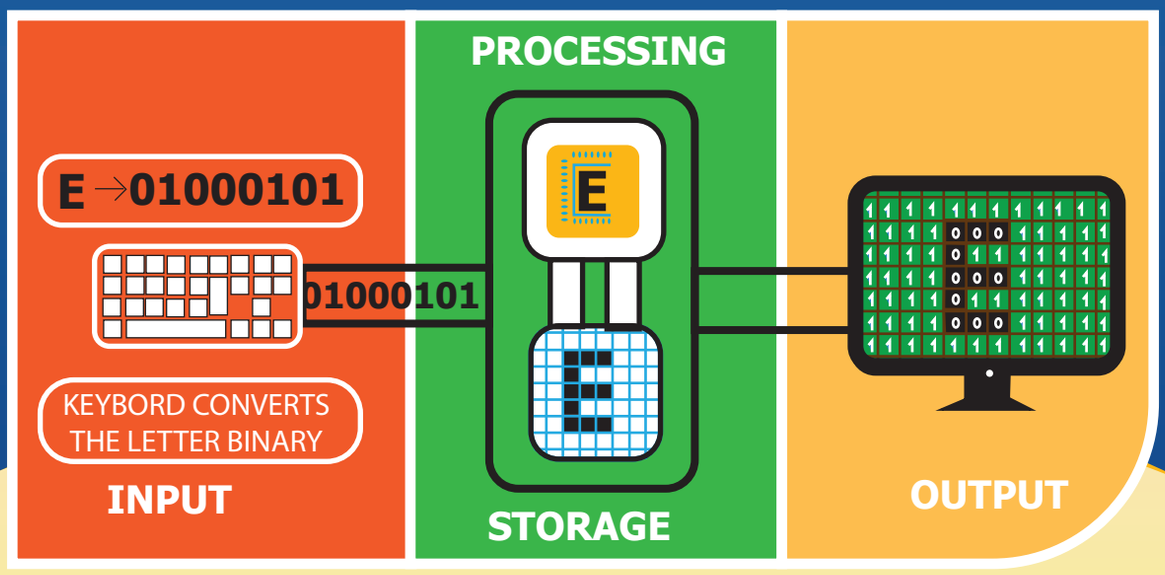
The computer doesn’t understand because it only knows 0s and 1s.



The computer converts decimal value* of “E” to binary.

NB: We will get the decimal value from ASCII table in chapter 6.

After it processes the information it displays “E”.



Exercise-1

This is a word.
ASCII value is given here.
Find out the final result

67	79	77	80	85	84	69	82
Ans:								

Exercise-2

Find the decimal value of each letter
in your name and write it in the table below.
Use ASCII tables for decimal values.

Your name:

Decimal value: