

IECS

COMPUTER EDUCATION & SKILL DEVELOPMENT

Fully Recognised Institute of NIELIT
Since 1993

IT TOOLS CLASS – IST(COMPUTER & ITS TYPE)

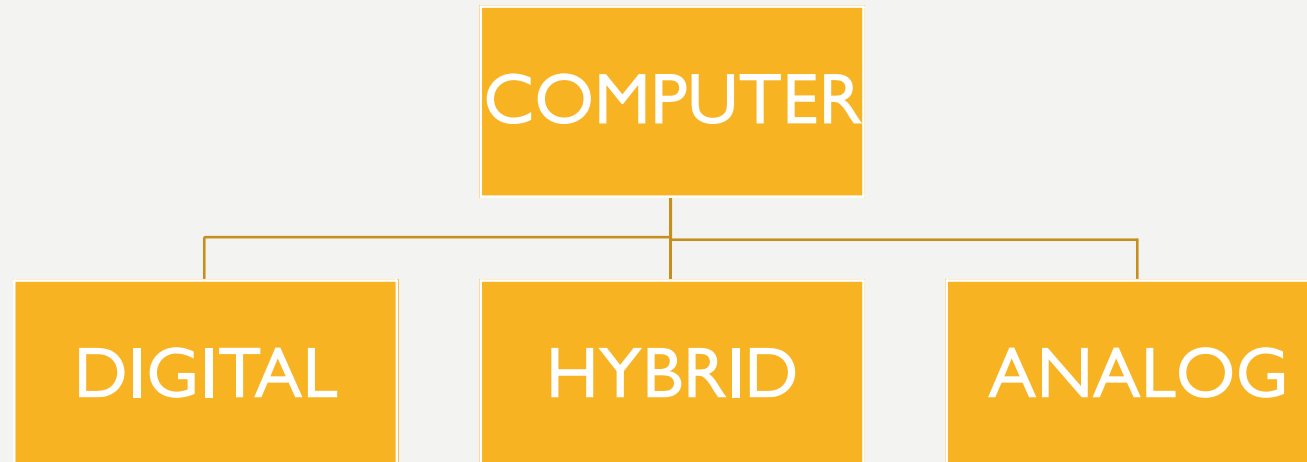
COMPUTER

What is a Computer : A computer is a programmable electronic device that accepts raw data as input and processes it with a set of instructions (a program) to produce the result as output. It renders output just after performing mathematical and logical operations and can save the output for future use. It can process numerical as well as non-numerical calculations. The term "computer" is derived from the Latin word "compute" which means to calculate. Computer work in **GIGO – Garbage in Garbage Out**.

It is believed that the **Analytical Engine** was the first computer which was invented by **Charles Babbage** in **1837**. It used punch cards as read-only memory. Charles Babbage is also known as the father of the computer.

Full Form of Computer

C – Common
O – Operating
M – Machine
P – Particularly
U – Used in
T – Technology
E – Education and
R – Research's



BASIC PARTS OF COMPUTER

The basic parts without which a computer cannot work are as follows:

Processor: It executes instructions from software and hardware.

Memory: It is the primary memory for data transfer between the CPU and storage.

Motherboard: It is the part that connects all other parts or components of a computer.

Storage Device: It permanently stores the data, e.g., hard drive.

Input Device: It allows you to communicate with the computer or to input data, e.g., a keyboard.

Output Device: It enables you to see the output, e.g., monitor.



TYPES OF COMPUTER

Digital Computer : Digital computer is designed to perform calculations and logical operations at high speed. It accepts the raw data as digits or numbers and processes it with programs stored in its memory to produce output. All modern computers like laptops and desktops that we use at home or office are digital computers. Example:-PC, laptop

Types of Digital Computer :

1. Super computer

2. Mainframe computer

3. Mini computer

4. Micro computer



Analog Computer : Analog computers are designed to process the analog data. The analog computers measure the continuous changes in physical quantity and generally render output as a reading on a dial or scale. Example:-Thermometer

Hybrid Computer : Hybrid computer has features of both analogue and digital computer. It is fast like analogue computer and has memory and accuracy like digital computer. For example, a processor is used in petrol pumps that converts the measurements of fuel flow into quantity and price.



TYPE OF DIGITAL COMPUTER

1. Super Computer : Super computers are the biggest and fastest computers. They are designed to process huge amount of data. A supercomputer can process trillions of instructions in a second. It has thousands of interconnected processors. Supercomputers are particularly used in scientific and engineering applications such as weather forecasting, scientific simulations and nuclear energy research. India's first super computer PARAM (1991).



2. Main Frame Computer : Mainframes are powerful computers used for large information processing jobs. They are mainly used by government institutions and large companies.



TYPE OF DIGITAL COMPUTER

3. Mini Computer : Minicomputer is a single user computer that is designed for technical or scientific applications. It has faster microprocessor, large amount of RAM and high speed graphic adapters. It generally performs a specific job with great expertise; accordingly, they are of different types such as graphics workstation, music workstation and engineering design workstation.

4. Micro Computer : Microcomputer is also known as personal computer. It is a general purpose computer that is designed for individual use. It has a microprocessor as a central processing unit, memory, storage area, input unit and output unit. Laptops and desktop computers are examples of micro computers.



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