

WHAT IS COMPUTER ?

A **computer** is a [digital electronic machine](#) which helps us to storing input data, processing them and producing output result under the direction of a detailed step by step instructions of a program.

CHARLES BABBAGE (1791 - 1871) is the father of computer who contributed a lot in the field of computer.

BASIC FUNCTIONS OF COMPUTER :-

- Inputting
- Storing
- Processing
- Outputting
- Controlling

FULL FORM OF COMPUTER :-

C - Common
O - Operating
M - Machine
P - Particularly
U - Used for
T - Trade
E - Education
R - Research

INPUT , PROCESSING & OUTPUT DEVICES :-

The Input device is used to input data , The Processing device is used to process the data and The Output device is used to output the result.

Examples :-

- Input :- Keyboard , Mouse, Joystick , Microphone , Scanner etc.
- Processing :- CPU
- Output :- Monitor , Printer , Speaker , Projector , Plotter etc.

CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT (CPU) :-

CPU is the brain of the computer system. In a computer system, all major calculations and comparisons are made inside the CPU.

HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE DEVICES :-

Hardware is a physical part of the computer that causes the processing of data. Hardware cannot perform any task without software.

Ex: Keyboard, Mouse, Monitor, Printer, CPU, Hard disk, RAM, ROM, etc.

Software is a set of instructions that tells a computer exactly what to do.

The software can not be executed without hardware.

Ex: MS Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Photoshop, MySQL, etc.

MEMORY OF A COMPUTER :-

- A memory is just like a human brain. It is used to store data and instructions. Computer memory is the storage space in the computer, where data is to be processed and instructions required for processing are stored. The memory is divided into large number of small parts called cells.
PRIMARY MEMORY :- . Primary memory is also known as main memory or may also refer to "Internal memory." and primary storage. All those types of computer memories that are directly accessed by the processor using data bus are called primary memory.
RAM :- Random access memory.
ROM :- Read only memory.

SECONDARY MEMORY :- Secondary memory is computer memory that is non-volatile and persistent in nature and is not directly accessed by a computer/processor.

Compact Disc: A Compact Disc (CD) is a commonly used secondary storage devices.

Hard Disk: A hard disk is a part of a unit called a hard disk drive. It is used to storing a large amount of data.

FIRST COMPUTER :-

- Difference engine(1822)
- Analytical engine(1837)

GENERATIONS OF COMPUTER:-

- First Generation(1940-1956)
- Second Generation(1956-1963)
- Third Generation(1964-1971)
- Fourth Generation(1971-Present)
- Fifth Generation(Present and beyond)

FIRST GENERATION :-

- Vacuum tubes are used.
- Machine language.
- Very slow and very large in size.

- Examples:- IBM 650 , IBM 701 , ENIAC etc.

SECOND GENERATION :-

- Transistors are used.
- Assembly language.
- Smaller in size and low power consumption
- Examples:- IBM 1400 series , IBM 7090 and 7094 , UNIVAC1107 etc.

THIRD GENERATION:-

- Integrated circuits (IC) are used.
- High level language.
- Large magnetic core Memory.
- Examples:- IBM 360 , IBM 370 , UNIVAC 1108 etc.

FOURTH GENERATION:-

- Micro-processor
- Very large scale integration(VLSI)
- Semi conductor memory(RAM , ROM etc.)
- Examples:- IBM P , APPLE II , APPLE Macintosh etc.

FIFTH GENERATION:-

- Artificial Intelligence
- Ultra large scale integration(ULSI)
- Understand human language.
- Examples:- Desktop , Laptop , Tablet , Smart Phone etc.

OPERATING SYSTEM :-

An **Operating System (OS)** is a software that acts as an interface between computer hardware components and the user.

Every computer system must have at least one operating system to run other programs. Applications like Browsers, MS Office, Notepad Games, etc., need some environment to run and perform its tasks.

WINDOWS :-

VERSIONS	RELEASED DATE
WINDOW 10	15/JULY/2015
WINDOW 8.1	27/AUG/2013
WINDOW 8	1/AUG/2012
WINDOW 7	22/JULY/2009
WINDOW VISTA	8/NOV/2006

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