FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER

JANUARY 01 SATURDAY

Ques:→ What is a Computer?

Ans:→ Computer is an electronic device which accepts data from the user, processing on it and provide desired output.

Ques:→ What are the characteristics of Computer? Or, why we use Computer in every field of life?

Ans:→ A). Speed :→ Computer can work very fast. It takes only few seconds for calculations that we take hours to complete.

B). Accuracy :→ Computers gives hundred Percent error free result.

C). Diligence :→ Computer is free from tiredness, lack of concentration, e.t.c. (Laziness)

D). versatility :→ Computer have capacity to Perform completly different type of work.

E). Storage :→ Computer has an in-built memory where it can store large amount of data. 02 Sunday

Ques:→ What are the limitation of computer?

Ans:→ 1.) NO IQ :→ Computer is a dumb machine and it can not do any work without instruction from the user.

2.) NO feeling :→ It does not have feelings, taste, experience etc.

Ques:→ Who was the father of computer?

Ans:→ Charles Babbage.

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

03
MONDAY

JANUARY

* History of Computer →

Machine	Inventor
A. Calculating Machine → ABACUS	→ Egyptian and Chinese people.
B. Napier's bones	→ John Napiers (1617AD).
C. Slide Rule	→ Edmund Gunter (16th century).
D. Pascal's Adding and Subtractary machine	→ Blaise Pascal.
E. Leibniz's multiplication and Dividing machine	→ Gottfried Leibniz (1673)
F. Babbage's Analytical Engine	→ Charles Babbage (The father of Computer) (1823).

Ques:- What is the first mathematical device built and when was it built?
Ans:- Analytical engine, 1823.

Ques:- Who is called the father of Computer Technology?
Ans:- CHARLE'S BABBAGE.

Ques:- Who was the first Programmer of the computer?
Ans:- LADDY ADA LOVELACE.

JANUARY

04

TUESDAY

Computer Generations →

Ques:⇒ How many generations the evolution of computer is divided?

Ans:⇒ (A). First Generation Computers

1.) → The operating speed was quite slow.
2.) → There computers were large in size.
3.) → Consume more electricity.
4.) → Heat generation high.
5.) → Memory capacity low.
6.) → Programming none.
7.) → Use Diadoe valve / vaccum tube as an electronic component.
8.) → e.g. → (i). ENIAC = Electronic Numerical Integrator and calculator.
(ii). EDVAC = Electronic Discrete variable Automatic Computer.
(iii). EDSAC = Electronic Delay Storage Automatic computer.
(iv). UNIVAC-1 = Universal Accounting Computer

(B). Second Generation Computers

1.) Size small in comparision of 1st Generation Computer.
2.) Less electricity consumption in comparision of 1st Generation computer.
3.) High operating speed in comparision of 1st Generation computer.
4.) Use Transistors as an electronic component

5.) COBOL, FORTRAN Programming language was introduced.
6.) e.g. → IBM 1620, IBM 1401

COBOL = Common business oriented language
FORTRAN = FORmula TRANSlation
IBM = International Business machine Corporation.

[C]. Third Generation Computers

1.) Computers of this generation will small in size, low cost, large memory and processing speed was very high.
2.) Use ICs (Integrated circuits) as an electronic component.
3.) BASIC language introduced. (High level language).
4.) e.g. → IBM-360, ICL-1900, IBM-370 and VAX-750

BASIC = Beginners All Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code.

[D]. Fourth Generation Computers

1.) The present day computers that we see today are the fourth generation computers that started around 1975.
2.) It uses Large Scale Integrated circuits (LSIC). as an electronic component.
3.) Microprocessor introduced.

{VLSIC = Very Large Scale Integrated Circuits}

(E). Fifth Generation Computers

1.7 The concept of Artificial Intelligence has been introduced to allow the computer to take its own decision.

2.7 It is still in a developmental stage.

* Types of Computers

(1) According to Processing mode

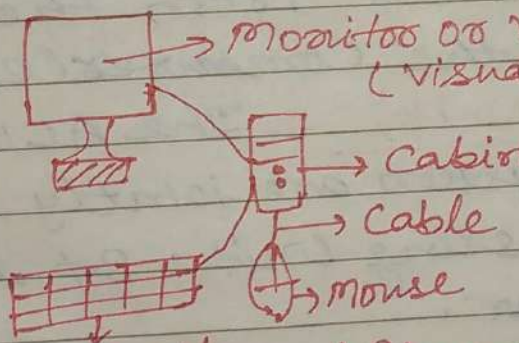
- Analog Computer
- Digital Computers
- Hybrid computer

(2) According to Size

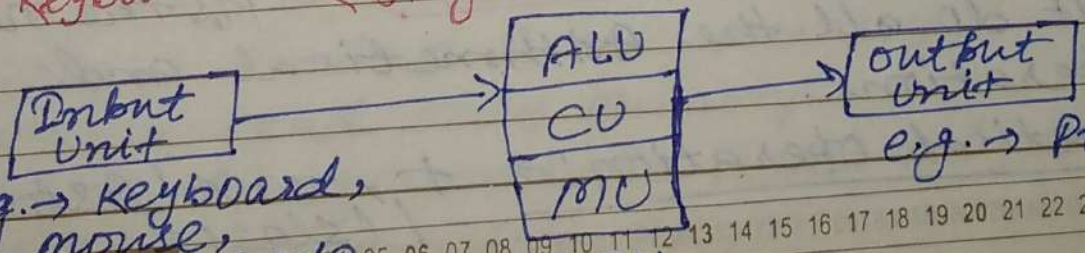
(Digital computers)

- Micro Computer
- mini Computer
- Mainfram Computer
- Super comp

2. Computer Organisation



<Diagram of the Computer>



e.g.→ Keyboard, mouse, Mouse, etc

CPU (Central Processing Unit)

e.g.→ Printer, Monitor etc.

<Block diagram of the computer>