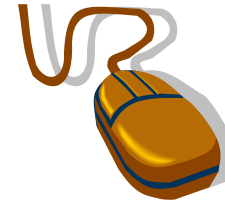
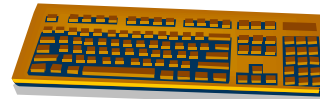
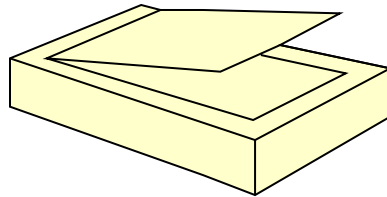
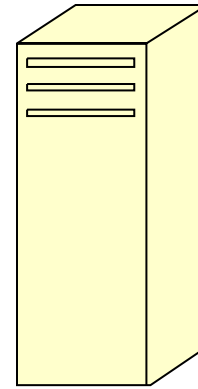
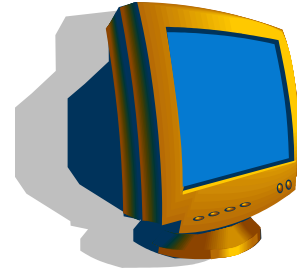
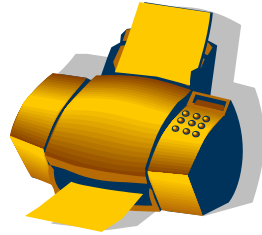


# Basics Of Computers

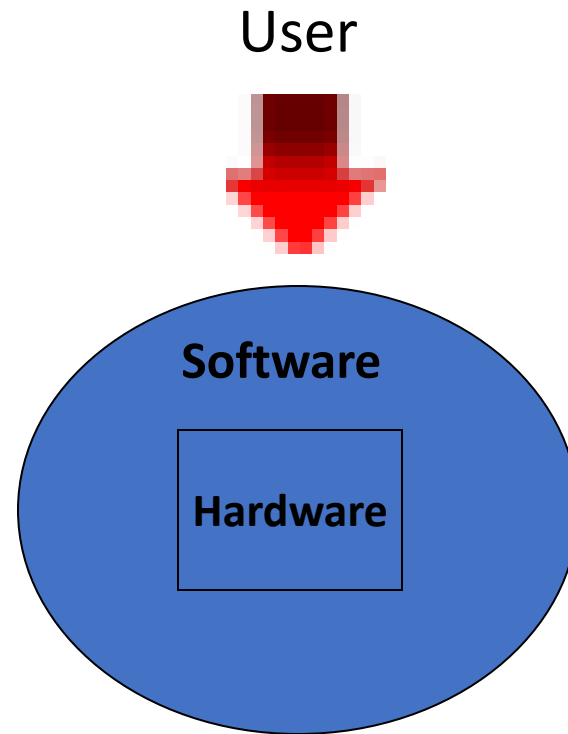
PREPARED BY  
PROF. ANUPAMA PANDEY  
COMPUTER SCIENCE DEPARTMENT

# A Desktop Machine



# A Computer System

- Hardware
- Software
- User



# A Computer System (Contd.)

- In general, a computer is a machine which accepts data, processes it and returns new information as output.



# Software

- Software is set of programs (which are step by step instructions) telling the computer how to process data.
  
- Softwares can be divided into two groups:
  - System SW
  - Application SW

# Software (Contd.)

## System Software

- It controls the overall operation of the system.
- It is stored in the computer's memory and instructs the computer to load, store, and execute an application.
- Examples: Operating System (OS), Translators  
DOS, Windows, Unix etc.

# Software (Contd..)

## Application Software

- They are Softwares written to perform specific tasks.
- The basic types of application software are:  
word processing, database, spreadsheet, desktop publishing,  
and communication.  
Examples: MSOffice, Tally, MSOutlook.

# Advantages of Using Computers

- **Speed**: Computers can carry out instructions in less than a millionth of a second.
- **Accuracy** : Computers can do the calculations without errors and very accurately.
- **Diligence** : Computers are capable of performing any task given to them repetitively.
- **Storage Capacity** : Computers can store large volume of data and information on magnetic media.



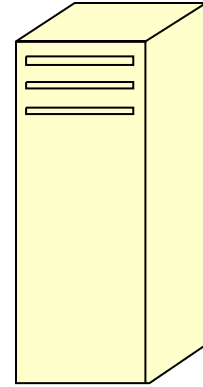
# Types of Computers

## On the basis of Computing Power & Size:

- Laptop / Palmtop
- Micro Computer / Desktop
- Mini Computer / Mainframe
- Super Computer

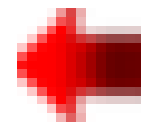
# CPU ( Central Processing Unit)

- The central processing unit (CPU), also known as just a "processor", is the "brain" of your computer.
- It contains various electronic circuits.



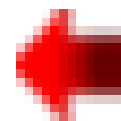
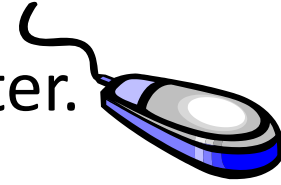
# Keyboard

- The keyboard looks like a typewriter.
- It contains all the letters of the alphabet, numbers and some special symbols.
- It operates like a typewriter keypad, but instead of moving an arm, which strikes the paper, it sends an electronic impulse to the computer, which displays a character on the monitor.

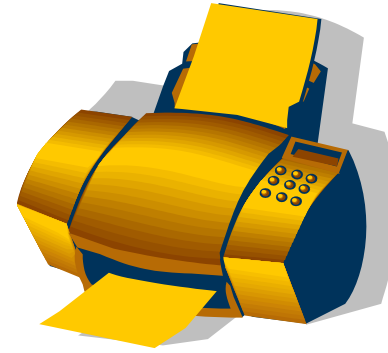


# Mouse

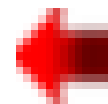
- Its a device that is used to control the computer.  
A cable connects the mouse to the computer.
- When the mouse is moved on a pad, called a mouse pad, the cursor on the screen moves.
- A cursor is a small symbol displayed on the computer screen (normally a diagonal arrow that is used as a pointer) that shows you what the mouse is referencing on the screen.



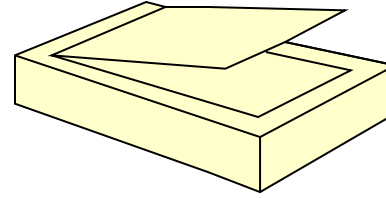
# Printer



- A printer is designed to output information from a computer onto a piece of paper.
- There are three kinds of printers:  
[dot matrix](#), [laser](#), and [inkjet](#).



# Scanner



- A scanner is a device used to copy an image off paper and convert it into a digital image, which can be saved as a computer file and stored on a hard drive.
- Scanners can also use a special kind of technology called Optical Character Recognition (OCR) to read text from paper and save it as an editable document file