Syllabus

1. Fundamental of computer

2. Notepad

3. Wordpad

4. Windows

5. Dos

6. M.s. word

7. Excel

8. Powerpoint

9. Foxpro

10. paint

- **What is the full form of computer ?**

  Computer is an electronic high speed machine which can also accept data or raw information from user ,   process these data, , give a proper output or result and also store the information in it's memory for future.

- **Functions of computer :**

1. Accepting data 2. Processing data 3. Retrieving data (results) 4. store data

- **Limitations of computer**

  1) can't think.

  2) can't learn independent decision.

- **Use of comport in diffierent fiels :**

1. Computer in business and industry

2. Computer in science and technology

3. Computer in entertainment

4. Computer in communication

5. Computer in daily life, etc

classification of computer

- Analog computer
- Digital computer
- Hybrid computer

❖Analog computer :

1)Computer is mainly a measuring device
2)These computer offers are low cost .
3)Storage capacity of these computers are very low .
4)It will measure speed , frequency , voltage , etc In continuous form .

Digital computer

- Digital computer is actually computing device

- It will process mboth arithmatics and logical operations.

- The error rate of a digital computer is tense .

- Digital computer is a general purpose complex

- Storage capacity of these computer are very high .

- These computer offers high cost .

- Digital computer are normally use digital signal and works with help of primary digits .

Classification of digital computer

1. Super computer
2. Mainframe computer
3. Micro computer
4. Mobile computer
5. Mini computer

Super computer

1. Fasted computer .

2. Largest size computer .

3. Support 10,000 terminal .

4. Process 64 bit or more at a time .

5. Use in defence , aircraft design , weather
   research etc.

Example : cary 1 , cary 2 , deep blue .

Mainframe computer

- Less powerful and cheapest than super computer .

- Supports 10,000 terminals.

- largest storage capacity

- Process 64 bit or more at a time .

- Used in bank , railway reservation , airlines interface .

Example : ES/9000 family .

Mini computer

1. Less powerful and cheaper from than mainframe computer

2. Support 10 to 12 terminals

3. Used in a small industry or company .

4. Storage capacity less than mainframe computer .

Example : Mova , Dec , PDP-II etc .

Micro computer

- less powerful and cheaper than mini computer .
- These computers are used in general purpose .
- Storage capacity less than mini computer .
- These are portable size computer .
- Used in school , college , office , court etc

Example : IBM-PC(first) , Intel , AMD , Hp

Mobile computer

- Speed and performance just like micro computer
- Storage capacity may be low or equal like micro computer
- All types of devices are compact in system
- They are take PC energy from battery
- You can carry them in average briefcase

Example : Laptop , palmtop , etc .

Hybrid computer

Computer can also be built using some and some people based on analog principal . Such computers are called Hybrid computer .

Notepad

1. What is the extension name of notepad ?

   . txt

2. How to open notepad ?

 start button – all programmes - accessories – notepad or search – option – type notepad

3. How to save document ?

File – save – type name – choose locations – save

1)MOUSE

A mouse is represented on screen in the form of arrow . This arrow is called mouse pointer . There are so many types of mouse are available on the market . Some of them are given below .

- Mechanical mouse
- Optical mouse
- Wireless mouse or cordless mouse

Mouse can be classified based on there button configuration

- Two button mouse
- Three button mouse
- Scroll mouse

Mouse can interact with PC by different interface

- **Serial interface**

- **USB interface**

- **PST 2 interface**

- **IrDA interface**

Scanner

Optical character recognisation (OCR)
Scanner is an another input device

1. Flatbed scanner 2. sheet-bed scanner 3. handbed scanner 4. drum scanner

Some interface of scanner :-

1. parallel interface
2. Small computer system interface
3. Universal serial bus
4. Fire wire

BCR : Bar code reader   ,   MICR : magnetic ink character reader

Keyboard

The keyboard is most common input device . There are two layouts of keyboard .first is XT and second is AT . At present normally we use AT keyboard . In an AT minimum 101 keys are available . We can divided into two types .

1. Normal keyboard
2. Multimedia keyboard

In an AT keyboard , size types of keys are there ------

1. ESCAPE KEY
2. FUNCTIONAL KEY
3. NUMERIC KEY
4. CURSOR MOVEMENT KEY
5. ALPHANUMERIC KEY
6. SPECIAL OR MODIFIER KEY

Keyboard can also classified in respect of switch

1.CONTACT : a) MEMBRANE SWITCH

b)MECHANICAL SWITCH

2.NON CONTACT : a) OPTO-ELECTRONINIC SWITCH

b)CAPAITIVE

c)ALL EFFECTS

MONITOR

The monitor is the most common and most vital output device of a computer .

Monitor are three types :

1.CRT (cathode ray tube)
2.LCD (liquid crystal display)
3.LED (light emitting diode)

Printer

Generally printer are classify into two types . 1) impact 2)non impact

Impact printer : Examples : Doc martin ,daisy wheel
Non impact printer : examples : inkjet , Deskjet , laser printer