

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA YOUTH COMPUTER TRAINING CENTER

Father's of Computer "Charles Babbage" in 1846.

C : **Commonly**
O : **Operating**
M : **Machine**
P : **Particularly**
U : **Used for**
T : **Trade**
E : **Education**
R : **Research**

Definition of Computer :

Computer is a high speed, and data manipulation, electronic system that record, manipulate and retrieve data through out put. The sequence of instruction given to a computer to perform a particular task is called a program. Computer is actually a machine capable of carrying out a sequence of logical and arithmetical operations called for in a program.

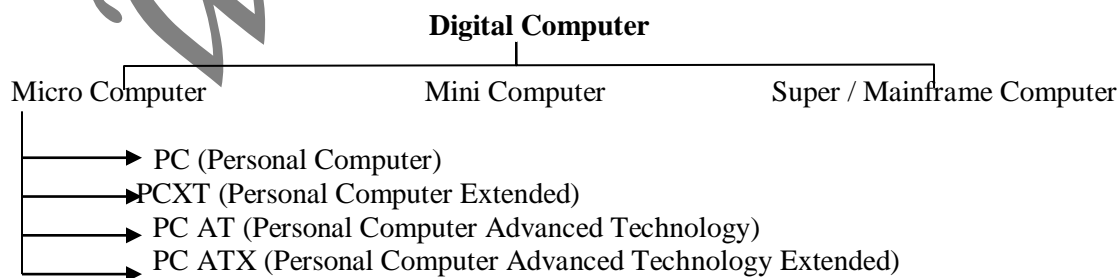
Advantage of a Computer :

A computer usually has :

1. Very high speed
2. Large storage and retrieval capacity
3. Accuracy in calculation
4. Versatility in application
5. Diligence

Type of Computer :

1. Analog Computer
2. Digital Computer
3. Hybrid Computer



Also available **Hybrid Computer**.

Hardware and Software:

We come across two terms quite frequently in relation to computers. These are Hardware and Software. Let us define these terms.

Hardware:

Hardware refers to the physical components of a computer. The devices that physically ensure intake of data, storing them, processing them and displaying them are called Hardware.

Software:

Software consists of sequence of instructions, in the form of a program to perform a particular task on a computer. The two terms may be understood by drawing an analogy with television sets. A television produced by Phillips or Sony or any other manufacturer is capable of displaying television programs. Yet, unless there is a telecast of some program, these devices are of no use. The television set will be termed as hardware whereas the program that gets displayed in the set is called the software.

Part of a Computer :

The main parts of a typical computer system are as follows:

- i) System Unit or CPU (Central Processing Unit)
 - a) Arithmetic and Logic Unit (ALU)
 - b) Control Unit
- ii) Display Unit or Monitor
- iii) Input Unit (i.e. Key Board, Mouse)
- iv) Memory Unit
- v) Output Unit (i.e. Printer, Plotter etc.)

All the physical components of a computer come under Hardware. Broadly speaking all internal and external components like computer itself, the printer, the monitor, keyboard, mouse etc. comes under hardware.

System Components:

A modern PC is both simple and complicated. Here are the components and peripherals necessary to assemble a basic modern PC system:

- Motherboard.
- Processor.
- Memory (RAM).
- Case/ Chassis/ Cabinet (Power Supply).
- Monitor / VDU.
- Floppy Drive.
- Hard Disk.
- CD-ROM, CD-Writer, DVD-ROM Drive.
- Keyboard.
- Mouse.
- Video Card.
- NIC / LAN Card.
- Sound Card.
- Speakers.
- Modem.

