

# Computer

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**C: Common or Commonly**

**O: Operating**

**M: Machine**

**P: Particular**

**U: Use for**

**T: Technical or Technology**

**E: Education and**

**R: Research**

## What is Computer?

Computer is an electronic device, which can store data, manipulates them and gives output according to the instruction fed in it by the user. It is not only a calculating device, but it stores large amount of data, and takes logical decision.

## What is the means by a computer system?

Actually the word "computer" means the computer system, which is generally the combination of one or more input device, output device, and a processing unit.

## Advantages of Computer

- Speed
- Accuracy
- Multitasking
- Storage
- Data Security
- Reduced Cost

## Disadvantages of Computer

- Unemployment
- Health Issues
- Cyber Crimes
- Virus and Hacking Attacks
- Improper Use
- Negative Impact on Environment

## INPUTDEVICE

The device, which is used to giving instruction/inputting data to the computer system is called input device. Keyboard, mouse, scanner, camera, light pen, joystick, touch sensitive monitor etc. are some examples of input device.

## **OUTPUT DEVICE**

The device, which is used to getting the output/result from the computer system is called output device. Monitor, printer, speaker etc. are some examples of output device.

## **PROCESSING DEVICE**

Processing device is the device, which is used to process the inputted data, prepares the result accordingly and produces the output. Hence, you can say that, the processing device control whole computer system. Processing device is also known as CPU.

## **CONTROL UNIT (CU)**

Control Unit is the part of the central processing unit. Control Unit reads every instruction given by you through input device (such as, keyboard), and then send the instruction to the appropriate part for processing, and after processing it get the result from them and again send the result to the output device (such as, monitor, printer etc.)

## **MEMORY**

Memory is a Important Part in a computer system. Data and programs are stored in memory before any operation. Input device send data and instruction to CPU, which are first stored in memory and then processed by the control unit.

## **INTERNAL MEMORY**

The memory is inside the computer. Where data and programs are stored after processing is called internal memory.

There are two types of internal memory: -

(1) Primary Memory (2) Secondary Memory

## **PRIMARY MEMORY**

The data and instructions supplied by the user are first stored in primary memory and after execution it can be stored in the secondary memory for the reusing the result in future. The primary memory is the part of processing device because without it the computer is not able to boot/work. Primary memory is also known as main memory.

There are two type of primary memory:

(1) Ram (2) Rom

## **RAM**

RAM stands for Random Access Memory. The data and instructions stored in RAM can be read over and over again without destroying them. Its data are destroyed if the power fails, i.e., the contents of RAM are lost if power supply is cut off, RAM is also known as main memory. RAM can be altered.

## **ROM**

ROM stands for Read Only Memory. ROM's instruction is permanently built into circuitry by the manufacture of the program. A ROM can't be altered. It is a permanently built in memory. When the power is lost the contents of ROM can't be lost. Check the hardware parts connection using ROM.

Like :-Keyboard , Mouse, HardDisk, etc.

## **EXTERNAL MEMORY**

The memory, which is externally used to store data and programs are called External memory. Floppy disk, CD ROM etc. are example of external memory. It is like secondary memory, but used externally.

## **DVD Rom / Write**

DVD Rom / Write stands for Digital versatile Disc. It is a storage device. Its capacity is much greater than floppy disk. It is a kind of read / write DVD and CD (Compact Disk). Its storing capacity is about 4.8GB . It is made up of optical fiber.

## **COMPUTER HARDWARE**

Physical structure of computer is called computer hardware. In other word, we can say that, different part of the computer system is called computer hardware.

Ex.

Monitor, mouse, keyboard, etc. are some examples of computer hardware parts.

## **COMPUTER SOFTWARE**

The software is a program, which is used to perform some task on the computer.

There are two type of computer software :

1. System Software
2. Application Software

## **ALL PARTS OF COMPUTER SYSTEM**

Mother Board

Monitor

Mouse

Keyboard

Ram  
Processor (CPU)  
Hard Disk  
SMPS (Power Supply)  
Floppy Disk  
CPU Fan  
Cabinet

## **1. MOTHER BOARD**

The motherboard is the main circuit board of a computer. All computer components or Parts attached to the motherboard via cables. A motherboard provides the electrical connections by which the other components of the system communicate. For Ex. Keyboard, Mouse, Processor etc.

## **2. SMPS**

SMPS stands for Switched-Mode Power Supply. It is an electronic power supply that uses a switching regulator to convert electrical power. Its job is to convert wall-voltage AC power to lower voltage DC power. Most computer chips in modern computers require power 1.2-3.3V, with some older devices requiring between 5-12V DC.

## **3. MONITOR**

A monitor is an electronic output device that is also known as a video display unit (VDU). It is used to display images, text, video, and graphics information generated by a connected computer.

There are Four types of Monitor:-

(1) CRT, (2) LCD, (3) LED, (4) TFT

## **4. RAM**

RAM stands for Random Access Memory. It is the internal memory of the CPU in the form of a hardware device located on the motherboard of a computer.

## **5. PROCESSOR ( CPU )**

A Central Processing Unit is also called a processor, central processor unit, or microprocessor. performs all the basic arithmetical and logical operations. It is also known as a brain of the computer.

## **6. MOUSE**

A mouse is a small hardware input device used by hand. It controls the movement of the cursor on the computer screen and allows users to move and select folders, text, files, and icons on a computer. A mouse has three buttons, left, right and scrolling buttons

## 7. KEYBOARD

Keyboard is a set of keys that enables you to enter data into computer. It is the main input device of the computer. It has many keys 101, 104, 105 etc. Which can be pressed to make characters like numbers, letters or symbols appear on the screen.

Type of Keyboard

(1) Normal, (2) Flexible, (3) Multimedia, (4) Typing Specialist

## 8. Hard Disk

A hard disk drive (sometimes abbreviated as a hard drive, HD, or HDD) is a non-volatile data storage device. It is usually installed internally in a computer, attached directly to the disk controller of the computer's motherboard. It contains one or more platters, housed inside of an air-sealed casing. Data is written to the platters using a magnetic head, which moves rapidly over them as they spin.

Internal hard disks reside in a drive bay, connected to the motherboard using an ATA, SCSI, or SATA cable. They are powered by a connection to the computer's PSU (power supply unit).

Examples of data stored on a computer's hard drive include the operating system, installed software, and the user's personal files.

### Computer Shortcut Keys

- Ctrl + A — Select all contents of the page.
- Ctrl + B — Bold highlighted selection.
- Ctrl + C — Copy selected text.
- Ctrl + X — Cut selected text.
- Ctrl + N — Open new/blank document.
- Ctrl + O — Open options.
- Ctrl + P — Open the print window.
- Ctrl + V — Paste.
- Ctrl + Y — Redo the last action performed.
- Ctrl + Z — Undo last action.
- Ctrl + G — Find and replace options.
- F2 key – To Rename the selected item
- F5 key – Refresh the active window

### Important Computer Related Full Forms

COMPUTER	Common Operating Machine Purposely Used for Technological and Educational Research
ROM	Read-Only Memory
CPU	Central Processing Unit

URL	Uniform Resource Locator
USB	Universal Serial Bus
VIRUS	Vital Information Resource Under Siege
TCP	Transmission Control Protocol
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
SATA	Serial Advanced Technology Attachment
RAM	Random Access Memory
SMPS	Switched-Mode Power Supply
CD	Compact Disc
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
PNG	Portable Network Graphics
IP	Internet Protocol
DDS	Digital Data Storage
APM	Advanced Power Management
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	HyperText Transfer Protocol Secure

