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# CHAPTER

# Introduction to Computers

## What Is A Computer?

Computer is an electronic device:

- accepts input
- processes data
- stores data
- produces output

(all according to a series of stored instructions)

USER is anyone who communicates with a computer or utilizes the information.



#### **Advantages**

- Speed.
- Reliability.
- Consistency.
- Storage.
- Communications.

## Disadvantages

- Violation of Privacy.
- Impact on Labor Force.
- Health Risks.

# **Information Processing Cycle:**

Data is a collection of unprocessed item, which can include text, numbers, images, audio and video.

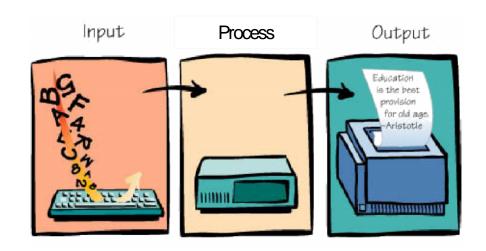
Information conveys meaning and useful to people.

Processing Procedures that convert input data to output information.



# **Information Processing Cycle:**

Computers read incoming data called input, process the data, and display outgoing information called output.



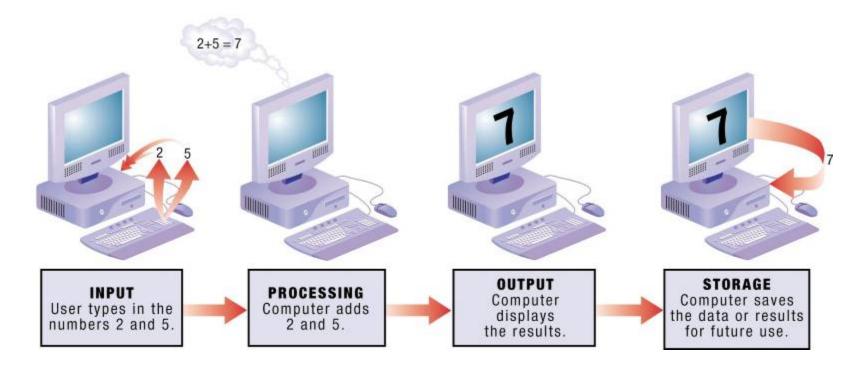
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## Information Processing Cycle

FIGURE 1-5
The information processing cycle.



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#### **COMPONENTS OF COMPUTERS**

# 1-Hardware- H/W

A group of machines in a computer system.

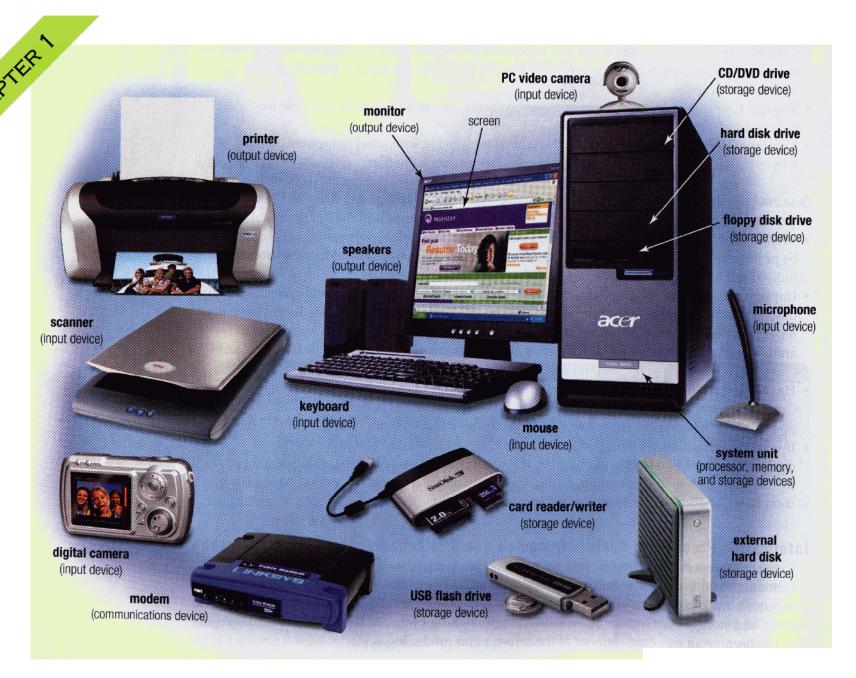
## 2-Software (programs) — S/W

The instructions that tell the computer what to do and how to do it.

# 1-Hardware- H/W

# The Components Of A Hardware:

- Input Devices and Output Devices.
- System Unit.
- Storage Devices.
- Communications Devices.



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# 2-Software- S/W

## The Components of Software:

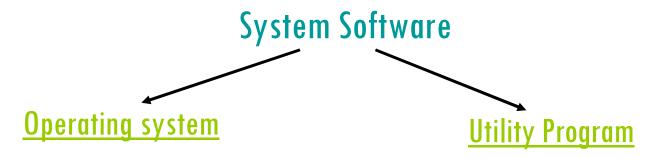
## There are two categories of software:

- 1. System Software: Consists of programs that control or maintain the operations of the computer and its devices. It's serves as interface between the user and the computer
- 2. Application software: consists of programs designed to assist users with personal tasks.





# 2-Software- S/W



Is a set of programs that coordinates all the activities among computer H/W devices.

It provides a means for users to communicate with the computer and other S/W

Examples: windows XP, DOS, windows 7

To perform maintenance-tasks usually related to managing a computer, its devices, or its programs.

Example: Disk Cleanup, Disk Defragment





# 2-Software- S/W

Application software

Custom programs

Packaged programs

Off-the-shelf

EX: Word, RealPlayer,

PowerPoint, Photoshop

Developed specifically for one user



# **Categories Of Computers**

- **Supercomputers.**
- \* Mainframes.
- Servers
- Personal Computer.
- \* Mobile Computer And Mobile Devices.
- Game Consoles.
- **Embedded computers.**

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# **Supercomputers:**



- ❖ Is the fastest, most powerful computers and the most expensive.
- **Capable of processing more than 100 trillion instructions in a single second.**
- They are used mostly in scientific and industrial research, by the government, and by very large organizations for controlling their networks.
- \* Weather forecasting, oil exploration, telephone network design,



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#### **Mainframes:**



- Is a large, expensive, powerful computer that can handle hundreds or thousands of connected user simultaneously through a technique called **Timesharing**.
- It store a huge amounts of data, instructions and information
- \* ex. A **timesharing** system allows travel agents all over the country to make reservations using the same computer and the same flight information at the same time.
- **Ex:** University System.



## **Mainframes:**

- \*Most major corporations use mainframes for business activities.
- Used by large organizations, such as banks and airlines, for big computing jobs.
- Users communicate with a mainframe using a computer terminal.

#### **Servers:**



- Controls access to HW, SW and other resources on a network.
- Provides a centralized storage area for program, data, information.
- Support from 2 to several thousand connected computers at the same time.
- People use PC or terminals to access data, info., and programs on it.
- **Terminal** is a device with monitor, keyboard and memory.







# CHAPTER

# **CATEGORIES OF COMPUTERS**

# **Personal Computers (PC):**

It's a computer that can perform all of its input, processing, output and storage activities by itself.

There are 2 types of personal computer

- Notebook Computers
  - -- Fits on your hand or lap.
- Desktop Computers
  - -- Fits entirely on or under desk









# **Mobile Computers And Mobile Devices:**

- Mobile computers is a personal computer that you can carry from place to place.
- \* Mobile Devices is a computing device, small enough to hold in your hand.
  - Usually store programs & data permanently on
    - memory inside the system unit
    - on small storage media such as memory card.
  - you can connect it to PC to exchange information.
  - Some Mobiles devices are Internet-enabled, its allow to connect to NET

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**Mobile computers** 



**Mobile Devices** 

#### **Game Consoles:**

- Designed for single-player or multiplayer video games.
- Input device handheld controller
- **Output** TV screen.
- **Storage** Hard Disks, CDs, DVDs and memory cards.
- 2 popular models are
  - Microsoft's Xbox.
  - Sony's Play station.





#### **Game Consoles:**

- \* Handheld game console. Fit in one hand.
- The controls, screen and speaker built in.
- Communicate wirelessly with other similar consoles.
- Allow users to listen to music, watch movies and connect to Net
- **2** popular models
  - Nintendo's Game Boy Micro
  - ❖ Sony's PSP



# **Embedded Computers:**

- Special purpose computer that functions as a component in a larger product.
- Usually are small & have limited hardware.
- Functions depending on the requirements of the product in which they reside.
- some of them designed to improve your safety, security and performance.



# **Embedded Computers:**



