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# COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS

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# Chapter 1: Introduction to Concepts of Computer

A computer is an **electronic machine** that can be instructed to carry out sequences of **arithmetic or logical operations automatically** via computer programming. Commonly consisting of digital circuitry, that accepts (inputs), stores, and generates (outputs) data as numbers, **text, graphics, voice, video files, or electrical signals.**

- **Father of the computer - Charles Babbage**
- **Father of the modern computer - Alan Turing**
- **Basic Architecture of Computer: John Von Neumann (1947-49)**
- **First Programmer: Lady Ada Lovelace (1880)**
- **First Electronic Computer: ENIAC (1946) - J.P. Eckert & J.W. Mauchly**
- **A first computer for the home user introduced - IBM in 1981**

## Generation of Computer

**There are five generations of computers.**

### FIRST GENERATION

**1946-1959** is the period of the first-generation computer.

J.P. Eckert and J.W. Mauchly invented the first successful electronic computer called **ENIAC**, ENIAC stands for “Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer”.

#### Advantages:

- It made use of vacuum tubes which are the only electronic component available during those days.
- These computers could calculate in milliseconds.

#### Disadvantages:

- These were very big in size; weight was about 30 tones.
- These computers were based on vacuum tubes.
- These computers were very costly.
- It could store only a small amount of information due to the presence of

magneticdrums.

v) A large amount of energy consumption.

## SECOND GENERATION

**1959-1965** is the period of a second-generation computer.

Second-generation computers were based **on Transistors** instead of vacuum tubes.

**Example:** Honeywell 400, IBM 7094, CDC 1604, CDC 3600, UNIVAC 1108

### Advantages:

- i) Due to the presence of transistors instead of vacuum tubes, the size of the electron component decreased. This resulted in reducing the size of a computer as compared to first-generation computers.
- ii) Less energy and not produce as much heat as the first generation.
- iii) Assembly language and punch cards were used for input.
- iv) Low cost than first-generation computers.
- v) Better speed, calculate data in microseconds.

### Disadvantages:

- i) A cooling system was required.
- ii) Constant maintenance was required.
- iii) Only used for specific purposes.

## THIRD GENERATION

**1965-1971** is the period of the third-generation computer.

These computers were based on **Integrated circuits**.

IC was invented by Robert Noyce and Jack Kilby In 1958-1959. IC was a single component containing a number of transistors.

**Examples:** PDP-8, PDP-11, ICL 2900, IBM 360

### Advantages:

- i) These computers were cheaper as compared to second-generation computers.
- ii) They were fast and reliable.
- iii) The use of IC in the computer provides the small size of the computer.
- iv) IC not only reduces the size of the computer but it also improves the performance of the computer as compared to previous computers.

v) This generation of computers has a big storage capacity.

**Disadvantages:**

- i) IC chips are difficult to maintain.
- ii) The highly sophisticated technology required for the manufacturing of IC chips.

**FOURTH GENERATION**

**1971-1980** is the period of the fourth-generation computer.

This technology is based on **Microprocessor**.

A microprocessor is used in a computer for any logical and arithmetic function to be performed in any program.

**Graphics User Interface (GUI)** technology was exploited to offer more comfort to users.

**Examples:** IBM 4341

**Advantages:**

- i) Fastest in computation and size get reduced as compared to the previous generation of computers.
- ii) The heat generated is negligible.
- iii) Small in size as compared to previous generation computers.

**Disadvantages:**

- i) Microprocessor design and fabrication are very complex.
- ii) Air conditioning is required in many cases due to the presence of ICs.

**FIFTH GENERATION**

The period of the fifth generation in **1980-onwards**.

This generation is based on **artificial intelligence**.

The aim of the fifth generation is to make a device that could respond to natural language input and are capable of learning and self-organization.

This generation is based on **ULSI (Ultra Large-Scale Integration)** technology resulting in the production of microprocessor chips having ten million electronic components.

**Examples:** Desktop, Laptop, Note-Book

board or card that is installed in a computer so that it can be connected to a network.

• **Wireless technology** - Wireless communications is a type of data, a wireless signal through wireless communication technologies and device.

## Network Related Terms

i) **Protocol** - It is a set of rules and standards which is used by computers to exchange data or information with each other across a network.

ii) **Nodes** - It is a connecting point where either data transmission ends or redistribution of data starts.

iii) **TCP/IP (Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol)** - basic communication language or protocol of the Internet.

**IPV4** - 32 bits numeric address **IPV6** - 128 bits hexadecimal address

iv) **File Transfer Protocol (FTP)** is a standard network protocol used to transfer computer files between a client and server on a computer network.

v) An **Internet service provider (ISP)** is an organization that provides services for accessing and using the Internet.

vi) **Network Service Provider (NSP)** is a company that provides backbone services to an Internet service provider (ISP).

vii) **Web server** is a program that uses **HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol)** to serve the files that form Web pages to users, in response to their requests, which are forwarded by their computers' HTTP clients.

viii) **Website** is a collection of related web pages, including multimedia content, typically identified with a common domain name.

ix) **Web Page** is a hypertext document connected to the World Wide Web.

x) **Home page** - the introductory page of a website.

xi) A **hyperlink** is a word, phrase, or image that you can click on to jump to a new document or a new section within the current document.

xii) **Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP)** is an application protocol for distributed, collaborative, hypermedia information systems.

xiii) **Wireless Application Protocol (WAP)** is a technical standard for accessing information over a mobile wireless network.

xiv) **URL (Uniform Resource Locator)** is a form of URI and is a standardized naming convention for addressing documents accessible over the Internet and Intranet.

## Chapter 7: Computer Security

Computer Security is the process of preventing and detecting unauthorized use of your computer.

### Internet Security Threats

**1) A virus** is a type of malicious software program (malware) that, when executed, replicates by reproducing itself (copying its own source code) or infecting other computer programs by modifying them.

**Ex:** Code Red, Nimda, SirCam, Melisa, Ripper, MDMA, One \_Half

**2) Spyware:** It is a software that secretly collects user information while on the internet. Spyware can capture information like Web browsing habits, email messages, usernames and passwords, and credit card information.

**3) Adware:** This program launches the advertisements in the form of pop-ups. Usually, AdWords is based on the internet behaviour of the user.

**4) Spam:** These are unwanted emails. In other words, we can call them as unsolicited promotional mail.

**5) Pharming:** More advance method of Phishing in which the attackers create duplicate or similar looking website of other companies, to attract the customers and steal the data.

**6) Cookies:** These are program or information secretly stored in a computer especially an internet browser, which allows other users to monitor the internet activities of a person. These programs usually monitor the browsing nature of a person so that the companies can create better marketing strategies.

**7) Mail Bomb:** An excessively large email (typically many thousands of messages) or one large message sent to a user's email account. This is done to crash the system and prevent genuine messages from being received.

**8) Scareware:** A common trick cybercriminals use to make users think that their computer has become infected with malware to get them to purchase a fake application.

**9) Sniffers:** A software program used to monitor the traffic in a network. The hackers may use the sniffed data to access important confidential data.

**10) Rootkit:** A program designed to hide objects such as processes, files or Windows registry entries (often including its own).

**11) Phishing:** This is acquiring the personal and sensitive information of a person through official-looking emails. Users of online banking and e-commerce websites are more prone to this attack.

## Chapter 10: Important computer abbreviation

<b>AAC - Advanced Audio Coding</b>	<b>HTML - HyperText Markup Language</b>
<b>AI -Artificial intelligence</b>	<b>HTTP - HyperText Transfer Protocol</b>
<b>AMR - Adaptive Multi-Rate Codec</b>	<b>HTTPS - HyperText Transfer ProtocolSecure</b>
<b>API - Application Programming Interface</b>	<b>IBM - International Business Machine</b>
<b>ARP - Address Resolution Protocol</b>	<b>INTEL - Integrated Electronics</b>
<b>ARPANET - Advanced Research Project Agency Network</b>	<b>IP - Internet Protocol</b>
<b>ASCII - American Standard Code for Information Interchange</b>	<b>ISP - Internet Service Provider</b>
<b>ATM - Asynchronous Transfer Mode</b>	<b>JAD - Java Application Descriptor</b>
<b>AVI - Audio Video Interleave</b>	<b>JPEG - Joint Photographic Expert Group</b>
<b>BASIC - Beginner's All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code</b>	<b>Kbps - Kilobits/Kilobytes Per Second</b>
<b>BCC - Blind Carbon Copy</b>	<b>LAN - Local Area Network</b>
<b>BCD - Binary Coded Decimal</b>	<b>LED - Light Emitting Diode</b>
<b>BHTML - Broadcast HyperText Markup Language</b>	<b>M3G - Mobile 3D Graphics</b>
<b>BIOS - Basic Input Output System</b>	<b>M4A - MPEG-4 Audio File</b>
<b>BIU - Bus Interface Unit</b>	<b>Mbps - Megabits/Megabytes Per Second</b>
<b>BMP - Bitmap</b>	<b>MICR - Magnetic Ink Character Recognition</b>
<b>BPS - Bytes Per Second</b>	<b>MIME - Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions</b>
<b>CAD - Computer Aided Design</b>	<b>MIPS - Million Instructions Per Second</b>
<b>CADD - Computer Aided Design and Drafting</b>	<b>MPEG - Moving Picture Experts Group</b>
<b>CAI - Computer Assisted Instruction</b>	<b>NAT - Network Address Translation</b>



Q14. Which of the following can you use to add times to the slides in a presentation?

- (a) Microsoft graph
- (b) Microsoft Table
- (c) Microsoft Excel
- (d) Microsoft Word
- (e) None of these

Q15. Which view in PowerPoint can be used to enter speaker comments?

- (a) Normal
- (b) Slide show
- (c) Slide sorter
- (d) Notes page view
- (e) None of these

Q16. The best way to insert a new slide in a presentation is to use the

- (a) Normal view
- (b) Special view
- (c) Slide show view
- (d) Slide sorter view
- (e) None of these

Q17. Which is the best view for getting your thoughts for a presentation out on the computer?

- (a) Outline view
- (b) Notes page view
- (c) Slide sorter view
- (d) Slide view
- (e) None of these

Q18. The boxes that are displayed to indicate that the text, pictures or objects are placed in it is called .....

- (a) Placeholder
- (b) Auto text
- (c) Text box
- (d) Word art
- (e) None of these

Q19. Which of the following is not a feature of PowerPoint?

- (a) Printing transparencies
- (b) Printing the speaker's notes along with slide images
- (c) Linking a slide transition with a laser pointer
- (d) Drawing with a pen
- (e) None of these

Q20. Which option can be used to create a new slide show with the current slides but presented in a different order

- (a) Rehearsal
- (b) Custom slider show



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