



SNS COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY



Coimbatore-36.

An Autonomous Institution

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Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

COURSE NAME : – C & Data Structures

I YEAR/ I SEMESTER

UNIT – I Basics Of Computer

Topic: INTRODUCTION

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What Is A Computer?



A computer is an electronic device that can:

- accept data (**input**)
- manipulate data (**process**)
- produce information (**output**) and
- store the results for future use (**storage**).

Generally, the term is used to describe a collection of devices that function together as a system.



Devices that comprise a computer system





Data and Information

- All computer processing requires **data**, which is a collection of raw facts, figures and symbols, such as numbers, words, images, video and sound, given to the computer during the input phase.
- Computers manipulate data to create information. **Information** is data that is organized, meaningful, and useful.
- During the output Phase, the information that has been created is put into some form, such as a printed report.
- The information can also be put in computer storage for future use.



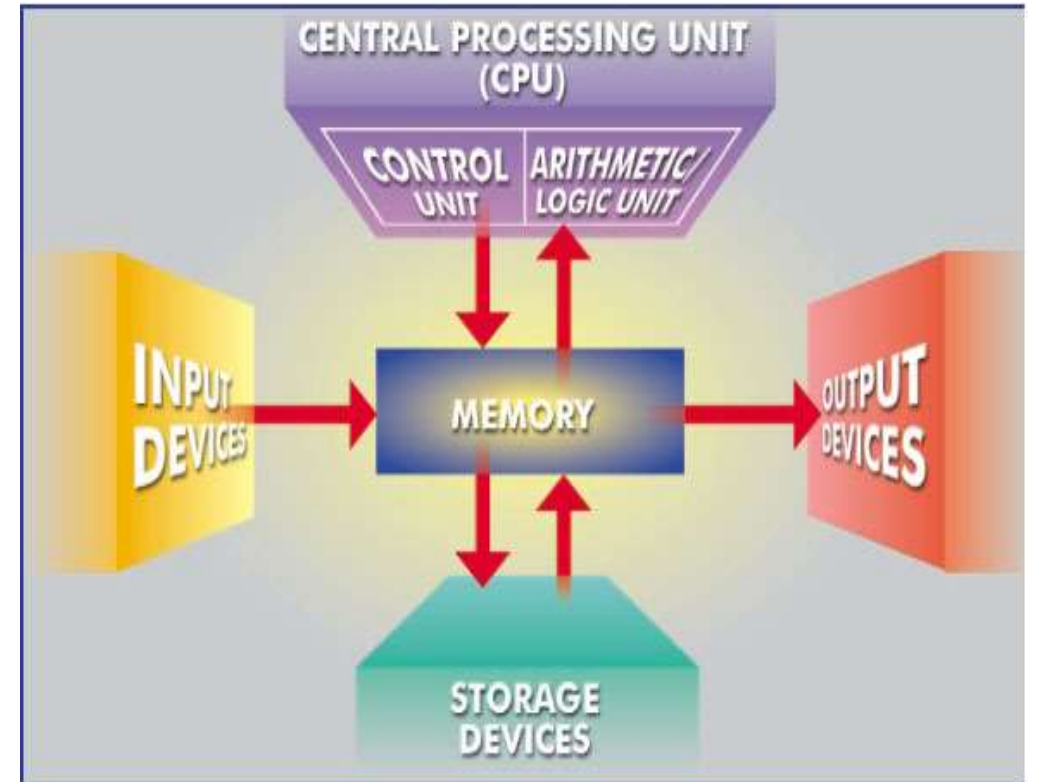
Why Is A Computer So Powerful?

- Speed;
- Reliability (low failure rate);
- Accuracy;
- Ability to store huge amounts of data and information;
- Ability to communicate with other computers.



What Are The Primary Components Of A Computer ?

- Input devices.
- Central Processing Unit (containing the control unit and the arithmetic/logic unit).
- Memory.
- Output devices.
- Storage devices.





Input Devices

- Keyboard.
- Mouse.



The Keyboard

The most commonly used input device is the keyboard on which data is entered by manually keying in or typing certain keys. A keyboard typically has 101 or 105 keys.





The Mouse

Is a pointing device which is used to control the movement of a mouse pointer on the screen to make selections from the screen. A mouse has one to five buttons. The bottom of the mouse is flat and contains a mechanism that detects movement of the mouse.





The Central processing Unit

The central processing unit (CPU) contains electronic circuits that cause processing to occur. The CPU *interprets instructions* to the computer and *performs the logical and arithmetic operations*. It is considered the “brain” of the computer.

