

Welocme to Training on Computer Fundamentals



Andhra Pradesh Academy Of Rural Development (APARD)

Center IT&E-Governance (IT&e-G)

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AN INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

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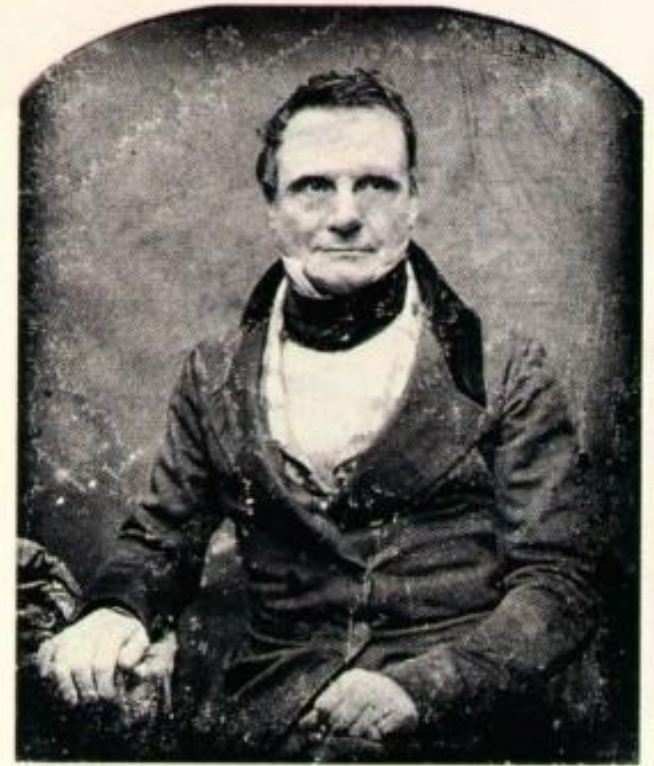
DEFINITION

What is a Computer?

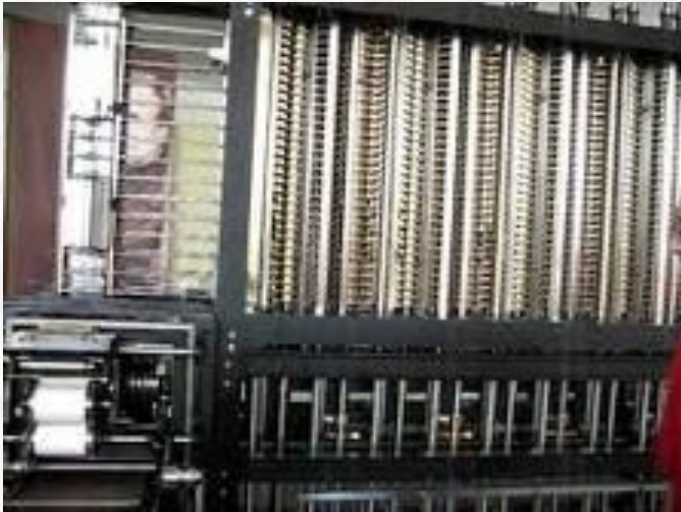
A computer is a programmable machine. A computer is a programmable machine that receives input, stores and automatically manipulates data, and provides output in a useful format.

Charles Babbage

- English inventor
- 1791-1871
- invented a viable mechanical computer equivalent to modern digital computers



Babbage's first computer



- built in early 1800's
 - special purpose calculator
 - naval navigation charts



Major Computers Companies first Computers

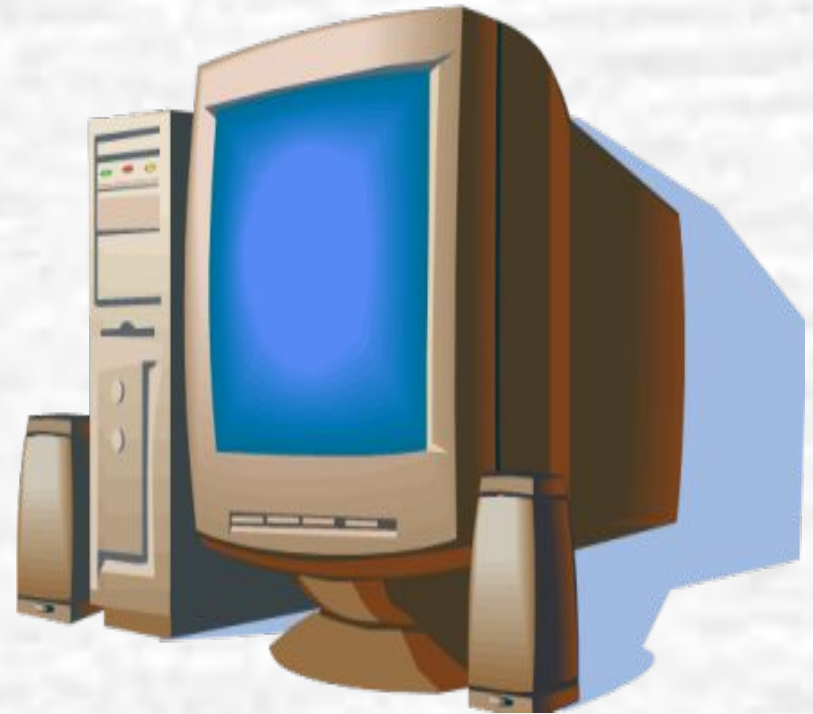
Compaq - March 1983 [Compaq](#) released its first computer and the first 100% IBM compatible computer the "Compaq Portable."

Dell - In [1985](#) - In 1985 [Dell](#) introduced its first computer, the "Turbo PC."

Hewlett Packard - In 1966 Hewlett Packard released its first general computer, the "HP-2115."

NEC - In [1958](#) - In 1958 [NEC](#) builds its first computer the "NEAC 1101."

Toshiba - In [1954](#) - In 1954 [Toshiba](#) introduces its first computer, the "TAC" digital computer.



A decorative horizontal band at the top of the slide, featuring a light purple background with several dark purple, wavy, brush-stroke-like lines that create a sense of movement and depth.

THE LANGUAGE OF COMPUTERS

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Binary Numbers 1 and 0's

Computers speak binary. Binary language consists of combinations of 1's and 0's that represent characters of other languages (in our case the English language). Don't make the mistake of thinking that little 1's and 0's are running around inside of the computer. We humans prefer to think of 1's and 0's because it's easier than visualizing positive and negative current flows or open and closed circuits which is what actually happens inside computers. A combination of eight bits represents one character in our language. One character in our language (eight bits) is referred to as a byte. (For example: 01000001 is a byte that represents an uppercase A; each 1 or 0 is a bit.)

Binary Numbers

- **Kilobytes, Megabytes, and Gigabytes**
- If you understand that a byte is one character in our language, you've got it made because:
 - 1000 bytes = 1 kilobyte
 - (1,000 characters = 1 kilobyte)
 - 1,000,000 bytes = 1 megabyte
 - (1,000,000 characters = 1 megabyte)
 - 1,000,000,000 bytes = 1 gigabyte (1,000,000,000 characters = 1 gigabyte)

THIS IS A FEW OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES

Of COMPUTERS



DEFINITION

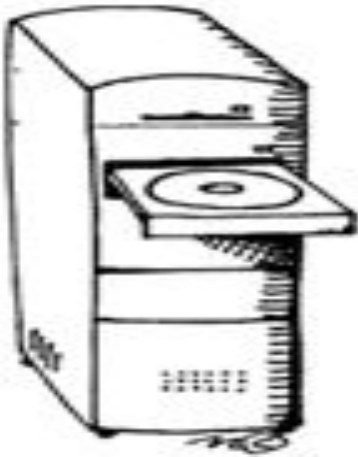
Hardware Vs. Software

If you can touch it, it's
hardware

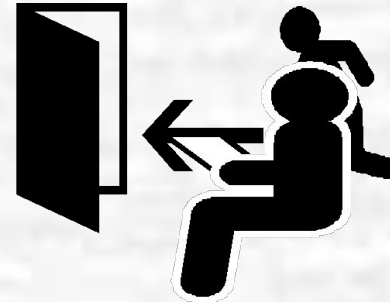
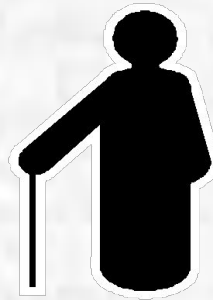
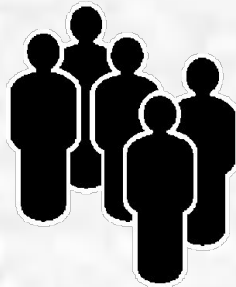
Examples of Hardware




The Programs that are on the disks are software



Definition of User



Uses for a PC

- Word Processing
- Desktop Publishing
- Database Management
- Spreadsheets
- Communication
- Finance 
- Education
- Entertainment
- News and Information

Tips for Beginners

- Explore Your Computer
- Mistakes won't Kill You
- EDIT/ UNDO is your Friend
- Be persistent
- Apply what you Learn
- Don't try to learn too fast
- Walk away if you get frustrated
- Have Fun

Why Learn This Stuff?

- Buying a PC
- Having Your PC Serviced
- Calling For Support
- Be able to talk to Friends & Grandchildren
- **It's Fun**

Examples of PC computers



SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Ram – Random Access Memory

- Ram is the memory used by the computer to run programs.
- The amount of Ram available will determine how fast a program will run and how many windows can be open at one time.
- Ram memory is considered Volatile because it disappears when the power is turned off.



SYSTEM COMPONENTS

Hard Drive

- The Hard Drive is the computers main, long term storage.
- It is referred to as non-volatile storage, because it does not disappear when the power is turned off.
- The size of the Hard Drive is measured in Gigabytes. (Billions of Bytes).

SYSTEM COMPONENTS



SOFTWARE

- Operating systems
- Applications
- Data



OPERATING SYSTEMS

- MS-DOS
- Windows 95,98,Me
- Windows NT,
2000,XP,2007
- Linux



APPLICATIONS

- MS Word
- (Your basic Word Processor)




APPLICATIONS

- WordPerfect
 - Lotus 1-2-3
 - QuickBooks
 - CorelDraw
 - HyperCam
 - Photo Paint
 - ETC. **ETC.ETC. ETC.**
- Adobe Acrobat
 - Photoshop
 - Notepad
 - WinZip
 - Media Player
 - StarCraft
 - Ad Infinitum**



AN INTRODUCTION to WINDOWS XP

This is the operating system most of us
will be using



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