

ICT Computing – Clozed Notes

Lesson 1

Introduction to Computers

Computer

- A **programmable** electronic device
- designed to accept **data**,
- perform prescribed **mathematical** and logical operations
- at high **speed**
- and display the **results** of these operations.

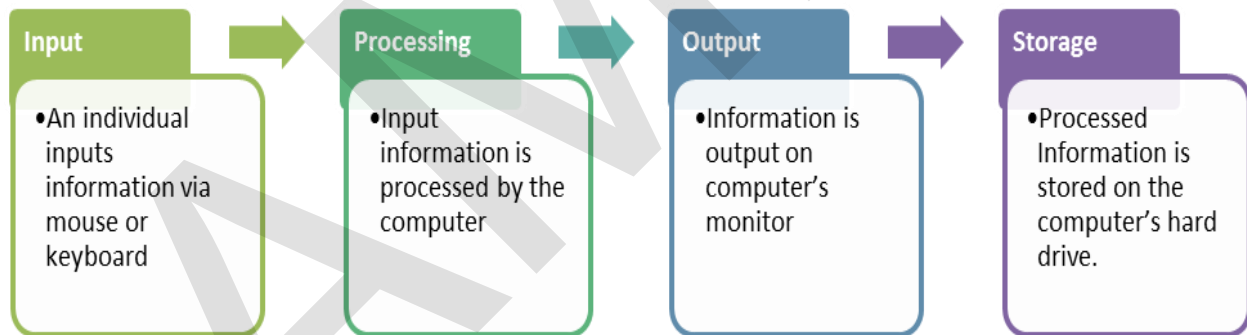
History

- Designed for **math**
- ENIAC 1941
- 1960's – large computers for **government** agencies
- 1968 – Apollo **Guidance** Computer
- 1970's - **Microcomputers**

Moore's Law

Computing power per square inch of circuit board will **double** every year

Computing Cycle



Computers at Home

- streaming TV **shows**, movies, and music
- **shopping**
- social networking
- remote jobs
- **online** schools
- e-mail
- surfing the **internet**

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Computers at School

- Research
- **Classwork**
- **Testing**
- Online education

Computers at Work

- **Accounting**
- Managing **Inventory**
- Contact Management
- **Graphic** Design
- Sales Presentations

Types of Computers

- **Mainframes**
- **Desktop**
- laptop
- tablets
- and smartphones

Types of Computers: Supercomputers

- *A computer or series of computers designed to process data at **extremely** fast speeds*
- Typically larger than desktop computers and require more power
- Generally, only the **government** and large corporations use supercomputers because they are very expensive to build and maintain
- Work on problems requiring more **calculation** speed (such as beating grand masters at chess).

Types of Computers: Mainframes

- A very powerful computer made to execute many programs **simultaneously** at a high speed.
- **Scientists**, governments and large businesses generally use mainframe computers.
- Mainframes provide reliability for tasks requiring large amounts of **input/output** (such as processing credit card transactions).

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Types of Computers: Microcomputers

- Also called **personal** computers (PCs) or desktop computers.
- Generally consists of a keyboard, mouse, **monitor** and system unit.
- Commonly used for playing video games, streaming movies or television shows, banking, browsing the Internet, writing **reports** and letters, and creating spreadsheets and presentations.

Types of Computers: Notebooks

- Similar to desktop computers but are often **smaller**, less expensive and more portable.
- Generally smaller than a briefcase.
- They can use **battery** or AC power.

Types of Computers: Tablets

- Generally smaller, lighter, more **affordable** and easier to use than a notebook computer.
- Most tablets include a **touchscreen**, microphone, camera and speakers, all built into the same unit.

Types of Computers: Handheld

- Small enough to fit in one's hand or a **pocket**.
- Most include mobile **telephone** capability (smartphones), although some do not (for example, iPods).
- Similar to tablet computers, with the exception of size.
- Typically used as personal **information** managers (PIMs) to maintain schedules, store address books, perform calculations and take notes.
- With an Internet connection, they can be used to exchange **e-mail** and get information from the Web.

Computer Systems

