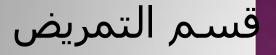# AL-MUSTAQBAL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

قسم التمريض

Computer basics

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Lecture 1
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TYPES OF COMPUTERS

- Supercomputers

are used to process very large amounts of information including processing information to predict hurricanes ,….

- Mainframes

are used by government and businesses to process very large amounts of information.

- Mini-Computers
- Personal Computers (PC)

 They are used in homes, schools, and small businesses.

INTRODUCTION

A computer : is a complex system consisting of both hardware and software components.

When talking about computer systems,

hardware: means the physical parts of the computer (electronic and mechanical parts),
software: means the programs and data used with the physical computer.

THE MAJOR HARDWARE COMPONENTS OF A COMPUTER SYSTEM ARE:

- ⦿ Processor
- ⦿ Main memory
- ⦿ Secondary storage
- ⦿ Input devices
- ⦿ Output devices

Hardware is basically anything that you can touch with your fingers.

INPUT DEVICES

Input basically means getting data into the computer to be processed.

Keyboard, Mouse, Trackball,
 Touch Pad ,Light Pen,
 Laser Scanner, Pointing
 Stick ,Touch Screen,
Bar Code Reader, Scanner,
Microphone, Joystick

INPUT DEVICES OF COMPUTER

Mouse | Keyboard | Scanner
Microphone | Light pen | Joy stick
OCR | TrackBall | Bar code scanner

OUTPUT DEVICES

Output means getting data out of the computer.

- Monitor
- Printer
- Speakers
- Headphones
- Modem
- Fax

STORAGE DEVICES

Storage devices are both input and output devices in one.

A storage device is a place to keep data that has been processed so that it can be retrieved at a later time to be used again.

- Hard Disk
- Floppy Disk
- CD's, DVD's
- Magnetic Tape
- Flash Memory, Jump Drive

SOFTWARE

- Software: is the programs and applications that tell the computer what to do and how to look.

- -Computer programmers write the codes/instructions that make-up software applications/programs.

TWO TYPES OF SOFTWARE

- Application Software

- Operating System Software

OPERATING SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Directs all the activities and sets all the rules for how the hardware and software will work together.

Examples would be:

DOS, Windows 95, 98, NT, XP, Vista, Windows 7

Unix, Linux,

MAC system OS 6,7,8,9,10

APPLICATION SOFTWARE

Programs that work with operating system software to help the computer to do specific types work.

1. Business software
2. Communication software
3. Graphics software
4. Education software
5. Integrated software

Any question…..?