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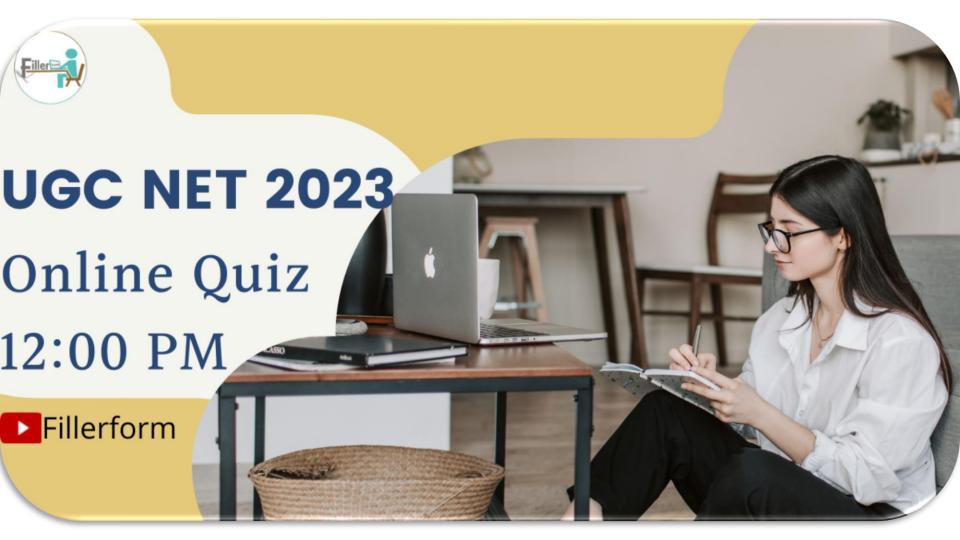


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Syllabus

Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

ICT: General abbreviations and terminology.

Basics of Internet, Intranet, E-mail, Audio and Video-conferencing.

Digital initiatives in higher education.

ICT and Governance.

- 1. ICT Class
- 2. Devices
- 3. Memory
- 4. Binary Number
- 5. Memory

SOFTWARE

SOFTWARE DEFINITION

Software is a set of computer programs and associated documentation and data. This is in contrast to hardware, from which the system is built and which actually performs the workसॉफ्टवेयर कंप्यूटर प्रोग्राम और संबंधित दस्तावेज और डेटा का एक सेट है। यह हार्डवेयर के विपरीत है, जिस्से सिस्टम बनाया गया है और जो वास्तव में काम करता है



TYPES OF SOFTWARE

- 1. Application Software.
- 2. System Software.
- 3. Firmware.
- 4. Programming Software.
- 5. Driver Software.
- 6. Freeware.
- 7. Shareware.
- 8. Open Source Software.



1. Application Software:



1. Application Software:

Application software is a software program or group of programs designed for end-users.

एप्लिकेशन ऑफ़्टवेयर एक ऑफ़्टवेयर प्रोग्राम या प्रोग्राम का समूह हैं जो एंड-यूज़र के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।

1. Application Software:

There are many types of application software.

- 1. Word Processing Software: Google Docs, Microsoft Word, WordPad and Notepad
- 2. Database Software: MySQL, Microsoft SQL Server, Microsoft Access, Oracle, IBM DB2 and FoxPro
- 3. Spreadsheet Software: Google Sheets, Apple Numbers and Microsoft Excel
- **4. Multimedia Software**: Media Player, Winamp, QuickTime and VLC Media Player
- **5. Presentation Software:** Google Slides, Microsoft Powerpoint, Keynotes, Prezzy



System Software: VFillerform.info





System Software:

System software provides a platform for other software and includes the programs managing the computer itself, such as the computer's operating system, file management utilities and disk operating system (or DOS). सिस्टम ऑफ़्टवेयर अन्य सॉफ्टवेयर के लिए एक प्लेटफ़ॉर्म प्रदान करता है और इसमें कंप्यूटर का प्रबंधन करने वाले प्रोग्राम शामिल होते हैं, जैसे कि कंप्यूटर का ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम, फ़ाइल प्रबंधन उपयोगिताएँ और डिस्क ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम (या DOS)।



Examples of System Software

System software runs things in the background and operating systems are an example of system software.

For desktop computers, laptops and tablets:

- Microsoft Windows
- •MacOS (for Apple devices)
- •GNU/Linux

For smartphones:

- •Apple's iOS
- Google's Android
- •Windows Phone OS

Firmware:



Firmware:

Firmware is software that's stored on a computer's motherboard or chipset.

Its job is to ensure the device works directly. When you switch on your laptop, the <u>Basic Input Output System (BIOS)</u> wakes everything up.

It checks the drive for errors then queries if the operating system is present. If so, it then turns control over to the likes of Windows 10.

फर्मवेयर ऑफ्टवेयर हैं जो कंप्यूटर के मदरबोर्ड या चिपसेट पर संग्रहीत होता है। इसका काम यह सूनिश्चित करना हैं कि डिवाइस सीधे काम करे। जब आप अपने लैपटॉप पर स्विच करते हैं, तो बेसिक इनपूट आउटपूट सिस्टम (BIOS) सब कुछ सक्रिय कर देता हैं। यह त्रुटियों के लिए ड्राइव की जांच करता हैं, फिर ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम मौजूद होने पर पूछताछ करता है। यदि ऐसा हैं, तो यह विंडोज 10 की पर नियंत्रण कर देता

Programming software:



Programming software, also known as a programming tool or software development tool, is a program that assists software developers or programmers with creating, debugging and maintaining other programs and applications. Programming software considered to be a subset of system software, although there is debate regarding this.

प्रोग्रामिंग सॉफ़्टवेयर, जिसे प्रोग्रामिंग टूल या सॉफ़्टवेयर डेवलपमेंट टूल के रूप में भी जाना जाता हैं, एक ऐसा प्रोग्राम हैं जो सॉफ्टवेयर डेवलपर्स या प्रोग्रामर को अन्य प्रोग्राम और एप्तिकेशन बनाने, डीबग करने और बनाए रखने में सहायता करता हैं। प्रोग्रामिंग सॉफ्टवेयर को सिस्टम सॉफ्टवेयर का एक उपसमूट्यय माना जाता हैं, हालांकि इस बारे में बहस हैं।

Examples of Programming Software

Most software developers use programming software apps like:

- •GitHub
- •GitLab
- Android Studio
- Visual Studio Code
- •Eclipse

Driver Software



Driver Software

Driver software communicates with hardware and control devices and peripherals attached to a computer. It does this by gathering input from the OS (operating system) and giving instructions to the hardware to perform an action or other designated task. ভূাহ্ব ऑपटवेयर कंप्यूटर से जुड़े हार्डवेयर और नियंत्रण उपकरणों और बाह्य उपकरणों के साथ संचार करता है। यह OS (ऑपरेटिंग सिस्टम) से इनपूट एकत्र करके और हार्डवेयर को एक क्रिया या अन्य निर्दिष्ट कार्य करने के लिए निर्देश देकर

Examples of Driver Software:

All hardware devices require drivers. For example:

- •Graphic cards
- Network cards
- Mouse and keyboard

Open Source Software



Open Source Software

Open source means you can explore the actual code that the app was written in. Strict software licences restrict what another developer is able to do with the code. However, the ethos behind opensource is to encourage development. Open source means evolving the code to make it better for everyone.

Examples of Open Source Software

The Linux OS is the perfect example of open-source software. Developers can download the source code and edit it as they see fit. New flavours of Linux help target a certain need as a result.





HARDWARE

Hardware refers to the physical elements of a computer. Also referred to as the machinery or the equipment of the computer. हार्डवेयर कंप्यूटर के भौतिक तत्वों को संदर्भित करता है। कंप्यूटर की मशीनरी या उपकरण के रूप में भी जाना जाता है।

HARDWARE

Examples of hardware:

In a computer are the keyboard, the monitor, the mouse and the processing unit However, most of a computer's hardware cannot be seen; It's inside the computer case.



HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE



TYPES OF HARDWARE

Input devices: For raw data input.

Processing devices: To process raw data instructions into information.

Output devices: To disseminate data and information.

Storage devices: For data and information retention.

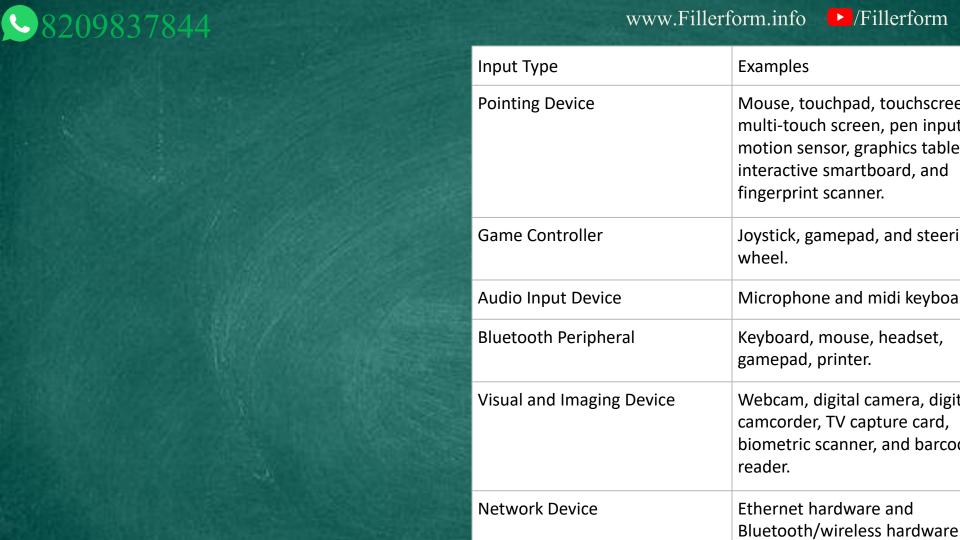
Input Devices:





Input Devices:

Components which are used to input raw data are categorized under input devices. They aid in feeding data such as text, images, and audiovisual recordings They even aid in file transfers between computers कच्चे डेटा को इनपूट करने के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले घटक इनपुट डिवाइस के अंतर्गत वर्गीकृत किए जाते हैं। वे पाठ, चित्र और दृश्य-श्रन्य रिकॉर्डिंग जैसे डेटा क फीड करने में सहायता करते हैं। वे कंप्यूटर के बीच फाइल ट्रांसफर में भी सहायता करते हैं।



2. Processing Devices:



2. Processing Devices:

Processing is the core function of a computer. It is the stage where raw data is transformed into information Once data has been processed, it ca be used for useful purposes. An AMD microprocessor is an example of a processing device.

The microprocessor is the major device in this category. It works closely with primary memory durin its operations. Data is stored temporarily in processor cache and primary memory during the processing period.

माइक्रोप्रोसेसर इस श्रेणी का प्रमुख उपकरण है। यह अपने संचालन के दौरान प्राथमिक मेमोरी के साथ मिलकर काम करता है। प्रसंस्करण अवधि के दौरान डेत अस्थायी रूप से प्रोसेसर कैंश और प्राथमिक मेमोरी में संग्रहीत होता है।

The microprocessor is subdivided into three important units, which work together in order to accomplish its function. The units are:

•The control unit:

It manages and supervises the operations of the processor and other components that are crucial in data manipulation.

Arithmetic and logic unit:

The ALU is responsible for all arithmetic and logic operations like addition, multiplication, subtraction, division, and comparison logic operations.

•Register and cache:

•These are storage locations inside the processor that respond to the instructions of the control unit by moving relevant data around during processing

Output Devices:

Hardware components that disseminate and display both data and information are classified under the output category.

Output is the culmination of a cycle that starts with the input of raw data and processing.

These components are sub-categorized under softcopy and hardcopy output.

OUTPUT DEVICES















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Popular Softcopy Devices:

Visual display devices

include:

- Monitor
- Projection display
- •Interactive (electronic) smartboard
- Touchscreen

Wireless and Bluetooth

transmissions

USB input/output includes:

- •Flash drives
- •External drives
- Optical drives

Popular Hardcopy Devices

Impact printers include:

- •Dot matrix printer
- •3D printer

Non-impact printers include:

- •Inkjet printer
- •LaserJet printer
- •Thermal printer

Memory/Storage Devices:

Components that retain/store data are classified under memory/storage devices.

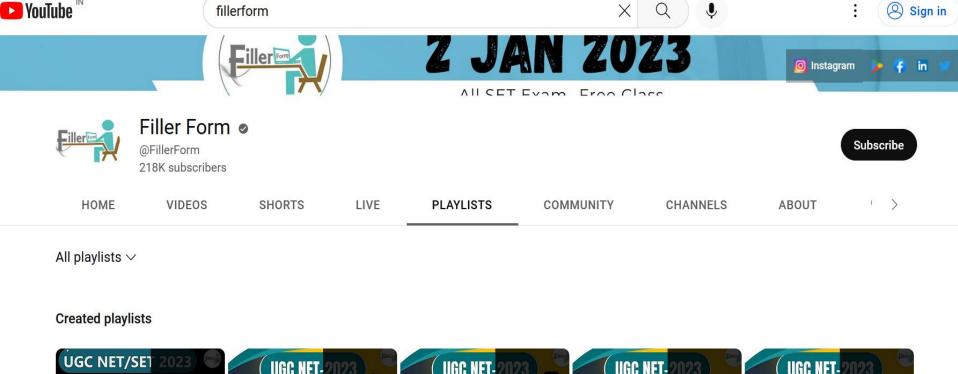
Storage is sub-divided under primary and secondary memory. They are either volatile or nonvolatile.

Primary memory usually refers to random-access memory (RAM) but can also refer to all memory that works in tandem with the processor. RAM is volatile, meaning that it retains data only when the computer is powered up.

The central processing unit (CPU) or accelerated processing unit (APU) reads instructions stored in

Unit -8 ICT: List

- 1. 04 Jan- ICT Syllabus
- 2. 05 Jan ICT History & Devices
- 3. 06 Jan- ICT Memory
- 4. 8 Jan- ICT Binary Number
- 5. 09 Jan- Memory
- 6. 11 Jan- Software
- 7. 12 Jan- Internet





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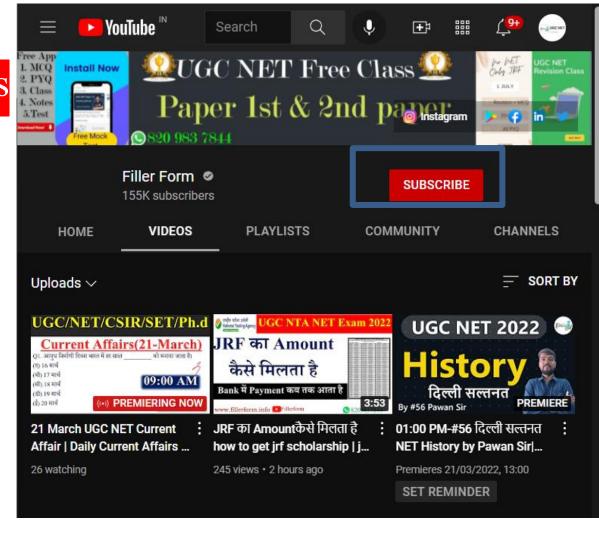
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