UGC NET 2023

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मैराथन Non-Stop 4hr

Filler Form

ICT-

Information and Communication Technology

कंप्युटर क्या होता है

Computer एक ऐसा Electronic Device है जो User द्वारा Input किये गए Data में प्रक्रिया करके सूचनाओ को Result के रूप में प्रदान करता हैं, अर्थात् Computer एक Electronic Machine है जो User द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों का पालन करती हैं|

"कंप्यूटर User द्वारा Input किये गए
डाटा को Process करके परिणाम
को Output के रूप में प्रदान करता
हैं "

कम्प्यूटरों की प्रथम पीढ़ी (First Generation Of Computer) :- 1946-1956

कंप्यूटर की प्रथम पीढ़ी की शुरुआत सन् 1946 में एकर्ट और मुचली के एनिएक (ENIAC-Electronic Numerical Integrator And Computer) नामक कम्प्यूटर के निर्माण से हुआ था इस पीढ़ी के कम्प्यूटरों में वैक्यूम ट्यूब का प्रयोग किया जाता था

कम्प्यूटरों की द्वितीय पीढ़ी (Second Generation Of Computers) :- 1956-1964

कम्प्यूटरों की तृतीय पीढ़ी (Third Generation of Computer) :- 1965-1971

4th Generation of Computer) :- 1971-1980

5th Generation of Computer) :- 1980--

Generations of Computer

Generation	Period	Technology Used
1 st Gen.	1946-1959	Vacuum Tube
2nd Gen.	1959-1965	Transistor
3rd Gen.	1965-1971	Integrated Circuit
4th Gen.	1971-1980	Microprocessor
5th Gen.	1980- present	Artificial Intelligence

Generations of Computer

	First generation	Second generation	Third generation	Fourth generation	Fifth generation
Time period	's			...ent	Present and beyond
Based on	Vacuum tubes	Transistors*	Integrated circuits	LSI and VLSI microprocessors	ULSI Microprocessors, Artificial Intelligence
Language	Machine language	Assembly language	BASIC, PASCAL	C, C++	SQL
Memory	4000 bits	32000 bits	128000 bits	100 million bits	Unlimited
Size	Very huge	Relatively smaller than first generation	Relatively smaller than second generation	Micro computer	Tiny computers and other gadgets
Example	ENIAC, UNIVAC	IBM 400, IBM 1600	UNIVAC 9000	Personal computers	Laptops, artificial intelligence based gadgets

Type of Computer

basis of size, there are five

types of computers:

1.Supercomputer

2.Mainframe computer

3.Minicomputer

4.Workstation

5.PC (Personal Computer)

Supercomputer

They are the biggest and fastest computers trillions of instructions or data just in a second.(वे सबसे बड़े और सबसे तेज़ कंप्यूटर हैं, एक सेकंड में खरबों निर्देश या डेटा।)

Eg- scientific and engineering,weather forecasting, scientific simulations, and nuclear energy research

2. Mainframe computer:

it can support hundreds or thousands of users at the same time(यह एक ही समय में सैकड़ों या हजारों उपयोगकर्ताओं का समर्थन कर सकता है)

It also supports multiple programs simultaneously

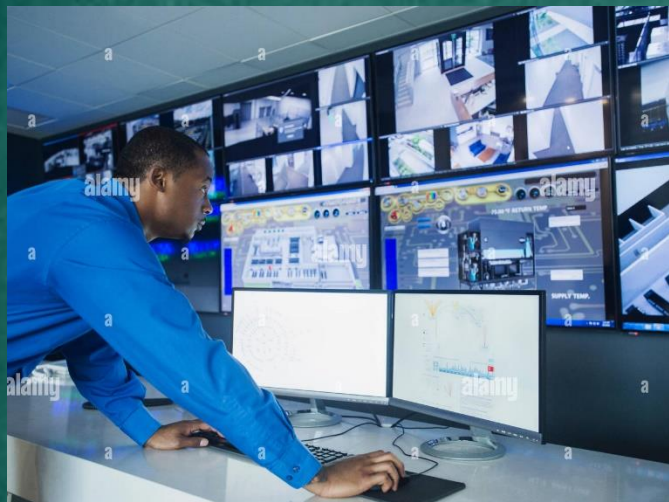Eg-big organizations like banking, telecom sectors, etc.,

3. Minicomputer:

- ✓ Minicomputer is a medium size multiprocessing computerमिनीकंप्यूटर एक मध्यम आकार का मल्टीप्रोसेसिंग कंप्यूटर है
- ✓ there are two or more processors
- ✓ it supports 4 to 200 users at one time
- ✓ like billing, accounting, inventory management etc.

4. Workstation:

- ✓ Workstation is designed for technical or scientific applications.
- ✓ It consists of a fast microprocessor, with a large amount of RAM and a high-speed graphic adapter. It is a single-user computer.
- ✓ It is generally used to perform a specific task with great accuracy.

5. PC (Personal Computer):

- It is also known as a microcomputer.
- It is basically a general-purpose computer and designed for individual use.
- It consists of a microprocessor as a central processing unit(CPU), memory, input unit, and output unit.
- This kind of computer is suitable for personal work such as making an assignment, watching a movie, or at office for office work, etc.
- For example, Laptops and desktop computers.

basis of data handling capabilities, there are three types of computer:

1. **Analogue Computer**
2. **Digital Computer**
3. **Hybrid Computer**

Memory

Memory is the electronic holding place for the instructions and data a computer needs to reach quickly.

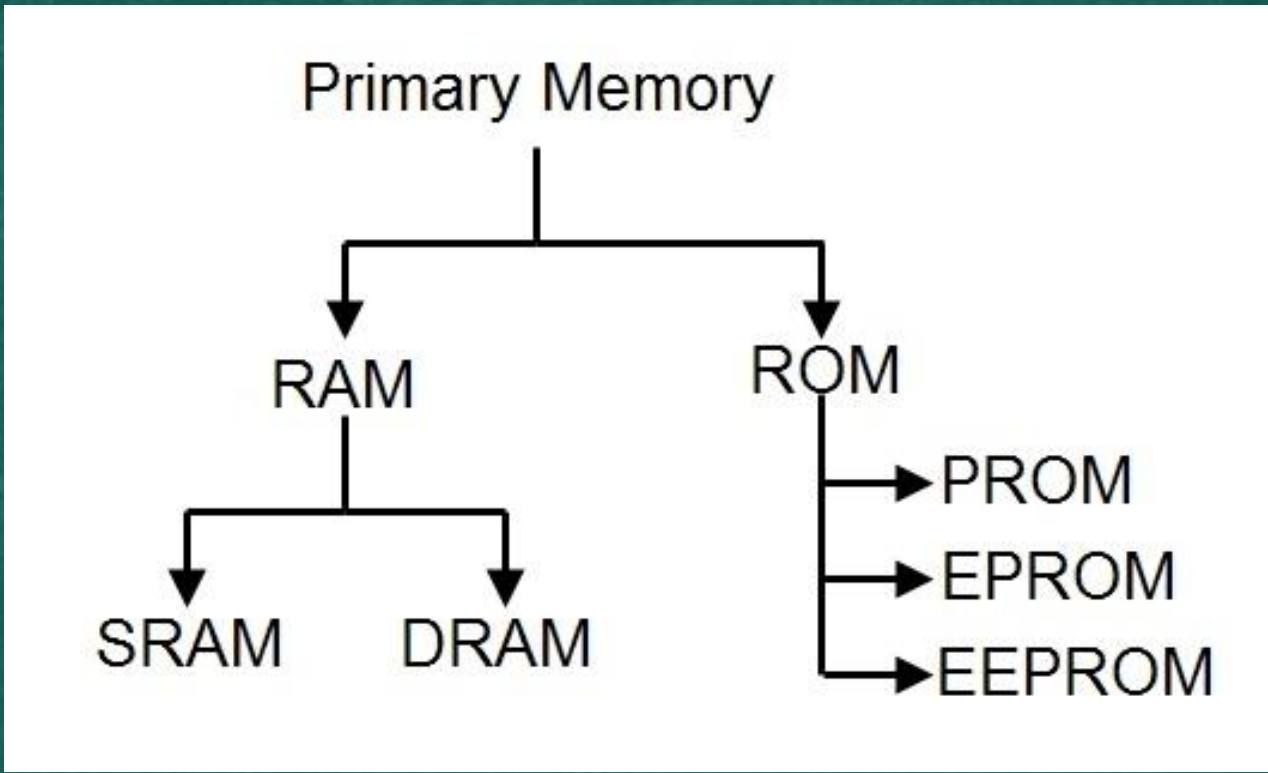मेमोरी निर्देशों और डेटा के लिए इलेक्ट्रॉनिक होल्डिंग स्थान है जिसे कंप्यूटर को जल्दी से पहुंचने की आवश्यकता होती है।

There are technically **two types** of computer memory:

Primary and Secondary.

Primary Memory

Primary memory includes ROM and RAM, and is located close to the CPU on the computer motherboard, enabling the CPU to read data from primary memory very quickly indeed. It is used to store data that the CPU needs imminently so that it does not have to wait for it to be delivered.

Primary Memory

RAM- Random Access Memory

ROM-Read-Only memory

Devices

Type of computer devices

1. Input devices

2. Output devices

3. Processing device

4. Storage devices

Keyboard	Digital Camera
Mouse	Paddle
Scanner	Steering Wheel
Joystick	Gesture recognition devices
Light Pen	Light Gun
Digitizer	Touch Pad
Microphone	Remote
Magnetic Ink Character	Touch screen
Recognition (MICR)	VR
Optical Character Reader	Webcam
(OCR)	Biometric Devices

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