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## नया बैच प्रारंभ UGC NET Dec 2022

October 1 7



09:00 AM

MCQ Class



12:00 PM

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Paper 1st

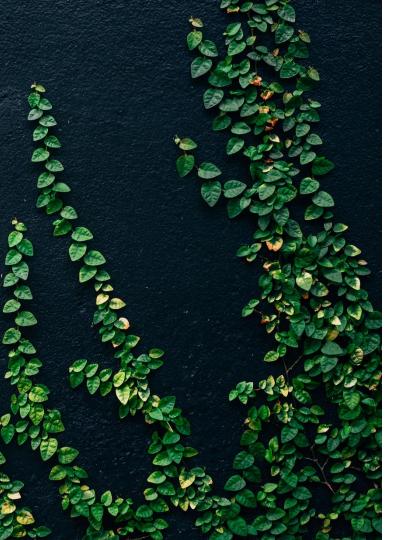


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**ICT Class** 



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#### Type of Computer







#### basis of size, there are five types of computers:

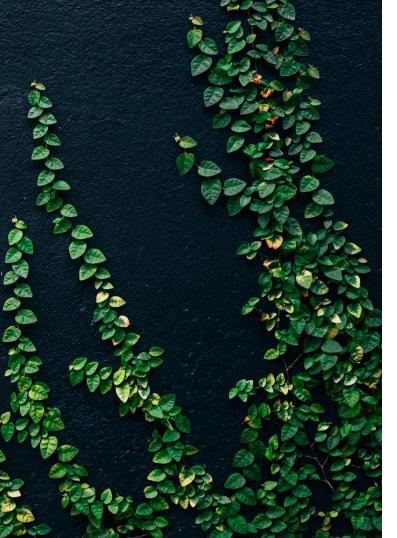
- 1.Supercomputer
- 2. Mainframe computer
- 3. Minicomputer
- 4. Workstation
- 5.PC (Personal Computer)















#### 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







It was first developed by Roger Cray in 1976.

**PARAM** Padma was the first Indian machine ranked on a worldwide supercomputer list.



















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.,



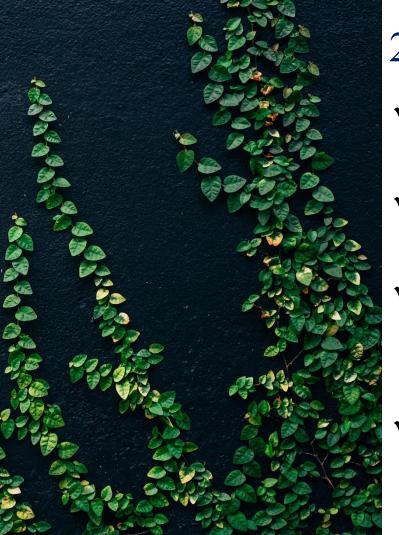


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- It is also an expensive or costly computer.
- It has high storage capacity and great performance.
- It can process a huge amount of data (like data involved in the banking sector) very quickly.
- It runs smoothly for a long time and has a long life.



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The story of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Automatic Calculator (TIFRAC) - the first mainframe generalpurpose computer in India, developed by scientists at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research.



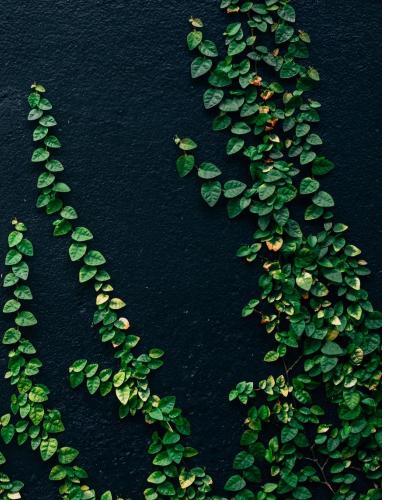
#### 3. Minicomputer:





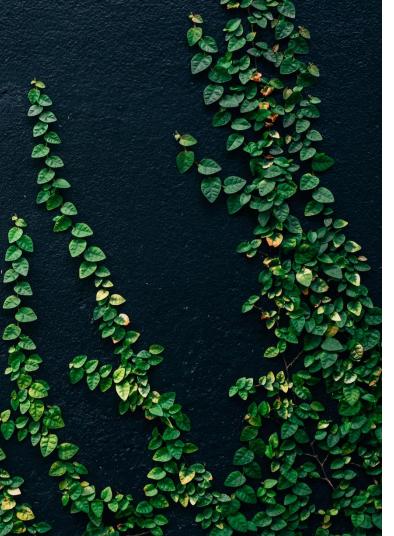






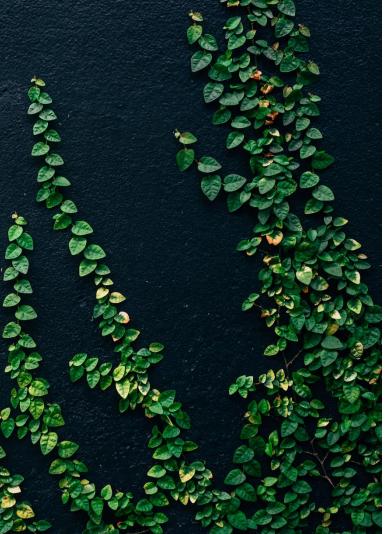


- ✓ Minicomputer is a medium size multiprocessing computerमिनीकंप्यूटर एक मध्यम आकार का मल्टीप्रोसेसिंग कंप्यूटर हैं
- ✓ there are two or more processors
- ✓ it supports 4 to 200 users at one time
- ✓ like billing, accounting, inventory management etc.





- ✓ Its weight is low.
- ✓ Because of its low weight, it is easy to carry anywhere.
- ✓ less expensive than a mainframe computer.
- It is fast.



#### 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.





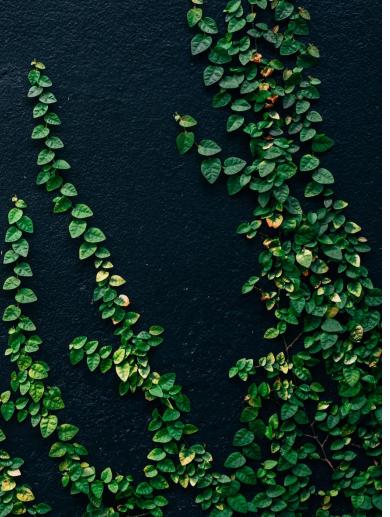
- 🗸 वर्कस्टेशन तकनीकी या वैज्ञानिक अनुप्रयोगों के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।
- 🗸 इसमें एक तेज़ माइक्रोप्रोसेसर होता है, जिसमें बड़ी मात्रा में RAM और एक उच्च गति वाला ग्राफिक एडेप्टर होता है। यह एक सिंगल यूजर कंप्यूटर है।
- √ यह आमतौर पर किसी विशिष्ट कार्य को बड़ी सटीकता के साथ करने के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।







- ✓ It is expensive or high in cost.
- ✓ They are exclusively made for complex work purposes.
- ✓ It provides large storage capacity, with better graphics, and a more powerful CPU when compared to a PC.
- ✓ It is also used to handle animation, data analysis, CAD, audio and video creation, and editing.





#### 5. PC (Personal Computer):









#### 5. PC (Personal Computer):

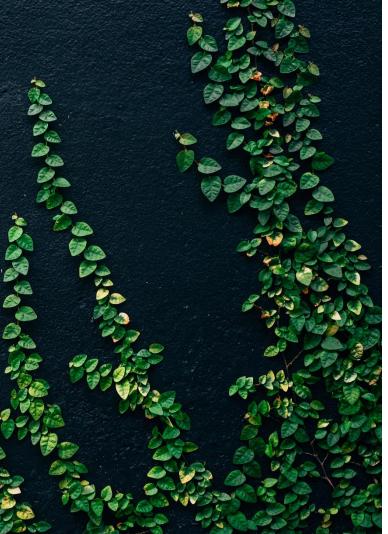
- ✓ It is also known as a microcomputer.
- ✓ It is basically a general-purpose computer and designed for individual use.
- ✓ It consists of a microprocessor as a central processing unit(CPU), memory, input unit, and output unit.
- ✓ This kind of computer is suitable for personal work such as making an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



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- √ इसे माइक्रो कंप्यूटर के नाम से भी जाना जाता है।
- यह मूल रूप से एक सामान्य प्रयोजन का कंप्यूटर है और इसे व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए डिज़ाइन किया गया है।
- 🗸 इसमें सेंट्रल प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट (सीपीयू), मेमोरी, इनपुट यूनिट और आउटपुट यूनिट के रूप में एक माइक्रोप्रोसेसर होता है।
- √ इस प्रकार का कंप्यूटर व्यक्तिगत कार्य के लिए उपयुक्त होता हैं जैसे कि असाइनमेंट करना, मूवी देखना या ऑफिस में ऑफिस के काम के लिए आदि।
- उदाहरण के लिए, लैपटॉप और डेस्कटॉप कंप्यूटर।









#### 5. PC (Personal Computer):

#### **Characteristics of PC (Personal Computer):**

- ✓ In this limited number of software can be used.
- ✓ It is smallest in size.
- ✓ It is designed for personal use.
- ✓ It is easy to use.



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

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

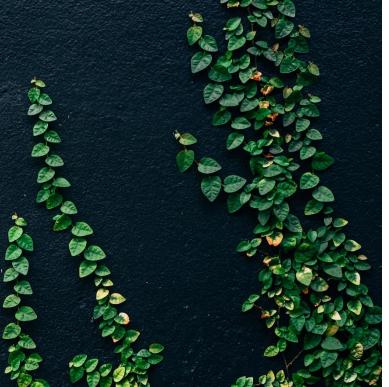












#### Analogue Computer

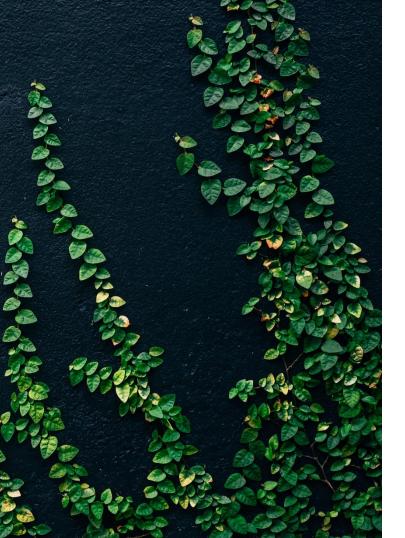
- ✓ It is particularly designed to process analog data
- ✓ It can directly accept the data from the measuring device without first converting it into numbers and codes
- ✓ It measures the continuous changes in physical quantity.
- ✓ It gives output as a reading on a dial or scale.
- ✓ For example speedometers, mercury thermometers, etc.

















#### Digital Computer

- ✓ it can easily perform calculations and logical operations at high speed.
- ✓ It takes raw data as an input and processes it with programs stored in its memory to produce the final output.
- ✓ यह उच्च गति पर आसानी से गणना और तार्किक संचालन कर सकता है।
- ✓ यह कच्चे डेटा को एक इनपुट के रूप में लेता है और अंतिम आउटपुट का उत्पादन करने के लिए इसकी मेमोरी में संग्रहीत प्रोग्राम के साथ इसे संसाधित्रकुखुरुष्टि 7844 ऽल्ला Fillerform



#### Digital Computer

- It only understands the binary input 0 and 1, so the raw input data is converted to 0 and 1 by the computer and then it is processed by the computer to produce the result or final output.
- All modern computers, like laptops, desktops including smartphones are digital computers.



#### Digital Computer

- यह केवल बाइनरी इनपुट 0 और 1 को समझता है, इसलिए कच्चे इनपूट डेटा को कंप्यूटर द्वारा 0 और 1 में बदल दिया जाता है और फिर इसे परिणाम या अंतिम आउटपूट देने के लिए कंप्यूटर द्वारा संसाधित किया जाता है।
- 🗸 सभी आधूनिक कंप्यूटर, जैसे लैपटॉप, स्मार्टफोन सहित डेस्कटॉप, डिजिटल कंप्यूटर हैं।















#### 8. Hybrid Computer:

- Similarly, the hybrid computer is a combination of both analog and digital computers
- fast like an analog computer and have memory, and accuracy like a digital computer



Question 1. On the basis of data handling capabilities, how many computers are there? हैंडलिंग क्षमताओं के आधार पर कितने कंप्यूटर हैं?

- (A) 5
- (B)3
- (C) 2
- (D) None of the above





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#### Question

Question 2. Which computer can deal with analogue data?/कौन सा कंप्यूटर एनालॉग डेटा से निपट सकता है?

- (A) Analogue Computer
- (B) Digital Computer
- (C) both a and b
- (D) None of the above

# 

#### Question

Question 3. is also known as a

Microcomputer.

- (A) Supercomputer
- (B) Minicomputer
- (C) Workstation
- (D) Personal computer

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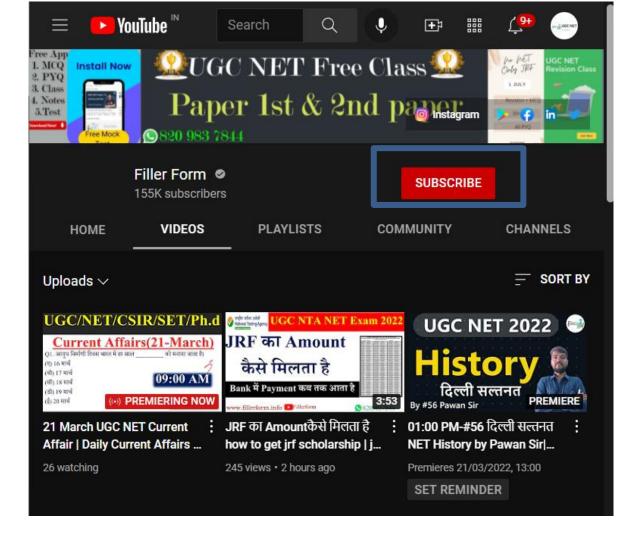
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