



# Introduction To Computer

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# At the end of this Section, Students will understand the following



What is a computer?



Hardware



Printer (Output Device)



Terminologies



I C T Glossary

# COMPUETR BASICS

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- To work on computer you should know about its various devices and their functionality. This simulation will teach you the basics of the computer.





# What is a computer?

- A computer is an electronic device that automatically accepts stores, manipulates data and gives the output, or A computer is an electronic device that accepts data, process it and brings an output as its end results (information). The computer accepts data through a process.
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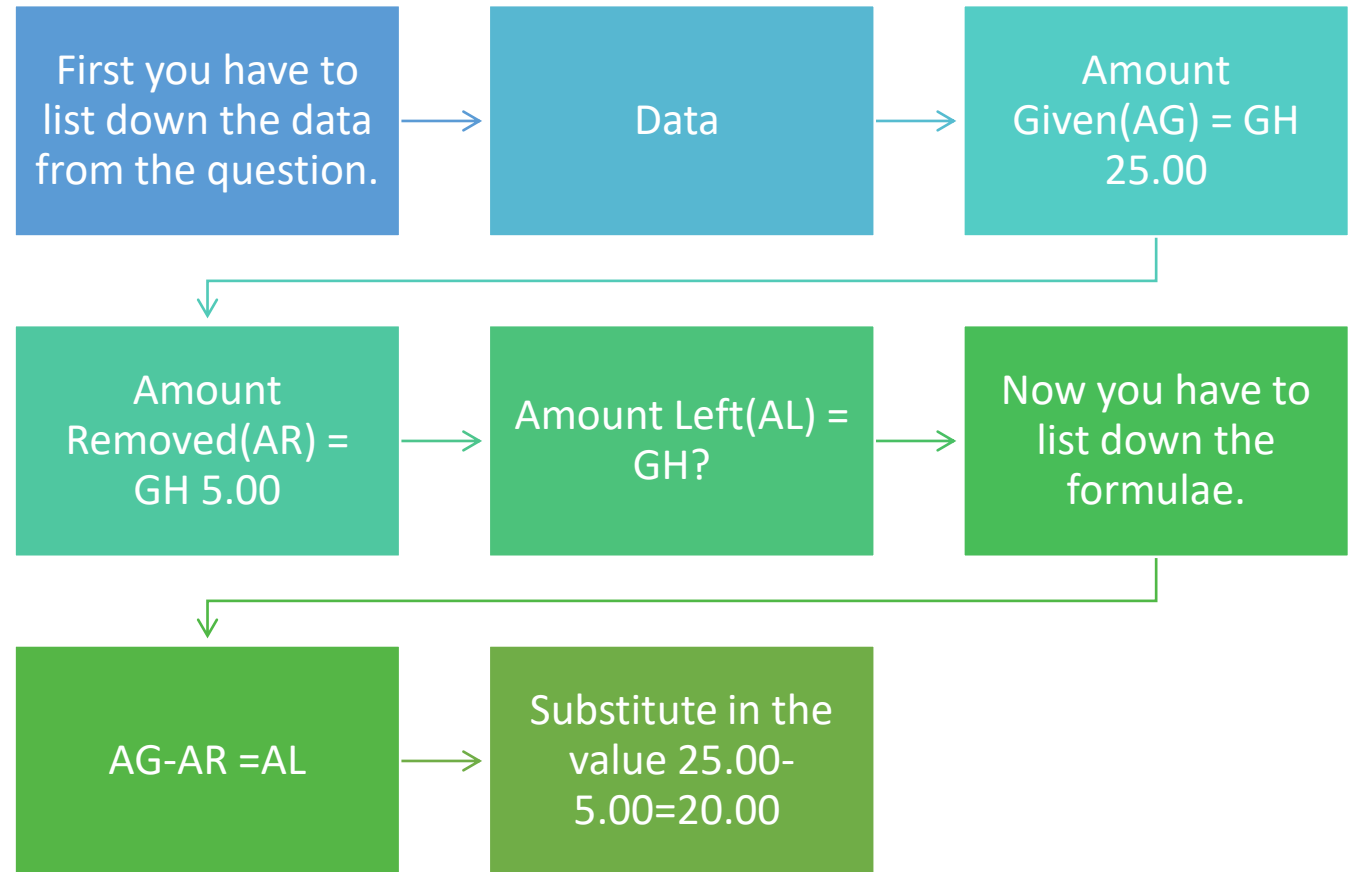
How does the computer access data to a process?

For example:



If someone offers you an amount of GH 25.00, to be given to a sister in Accra but you were not given money for transportation so you took GH 5.00 out of the 25.00 for transport. The question went on by asking you to calculate for the amount left.

# Solution



# NOTE

- The GH¢20.00 is the end result which is known as the information while the minus sign, serves as the processor .
- This means when you prove the formulae wrong, your answer will be wrong (Garbage in Garbage out)



# INFORMATION:

This is the hard copy (you can see and touch). In other words it is the end result of data processed. Or information is the process where data is meaningful.

GIGO: Means Garbage in Garbage out, means what you see is what you get (WYSIWYG). It is the acronym for GIGO



# INPUT DEVICE:

- An input device is a device that instruct or gives a command in to the computer .
1. These are examples of an input device,
  2. keyboard
  3. light pen
  4. punt
  5. hand scanner
  6. memory reader
  7. digital camera

# OUTPUT DEVICE:

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This is use to explain data or information from the system.

## Examples

- laptop
- monitor
- printer
- headset
- speakers
- projectors

# ADVANTAGES OF A COMPUTER



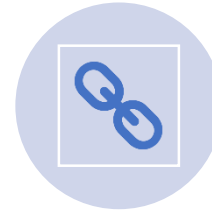
It is very fast



It saves space.



It's very accurate  
(GIGO) Garbage in  
Garbage out.



It serves as  
information  
link(internet)



It serves as  
entertainment  
grounds(game, music)



It creates  
employment

# DISADVANTAGES OF A COMPUTER

1. It creates unemployment.
2. It is very expensive
3. It makes one to be lazy
4. Lack of electricity makes it useless.

# TYPES OF COMPUTERS

A thick yellow horizontal bar spans the width of the slide, with a vertical yellow bar extending downwards from its right end.

- There are three types of computers, they are:
  1. Analogue Computers.
  2. Digital Computers.
  3. Hybrid Computers.

# ANALOGUE COMPUTERS:

- This computer uses the lines pointers and bars to represent data and information.
- Examples
  1. Speedo meters,
  2. thermometers
  3. wrist watch(engine)
- **NB** Analogue by means variation of electrical voltage proportion to the physical variable

# DIGITAL COMPUTER:

This uses alphabets and numbers to represent data and information.

## Examples

- Calculator
- Digital watch.

# HYBDRID COMPUTER:

- This type of computer combines the features of both analogue and digital.
- The computer also works very fast,

1. Example
2. Desktop Computer
3. Tower Computer
4. Laptops Computer

**NB** having a memory capability and programming flexibility



# CLASSIFICATION OF A COMPUTER

- A computer is classified in
  1. Types. (Analogue, Digital and Hybrid)
  2. Purpose (General Purpose and Special Purpose)
  3. Capability (Main Frame, Mini Frame and Micro –Computer)
  4. Generation

# HARDWARE:

- These are the physical components or devices that make up computer system. The hardware of a computer are central parts of the C. P. U or hooked to the C. P. U
1. Input devices
  2. Output devices
  3. Processing devices
  4. Auxiliary Storage devices

# PRINTERS (OUTPUT DEVICE)

## TYPES OF PRINTER

1. Character Printers: They print one character at a time.
2. Line Printers: they print whole page at time.
3. Page Printers: They print whole page at a time.

# METHOD OF PRODUCING

1. Impact Printers: they print by writing inked, rude one against papers. (They are noisy when printing).
2. Non –impact Printers: print by using thermal or electro states method printing.
3. Snapped printers: they print each character symbol as an ordinary type writer.
4. Dot matrix printer: produce each character by printing appropriate combination.

# SPEED OF PRINTER

Low speed printer: they are usually character per second to approximately three hundred lines per minutes (100 to 300 ). An example is the matrix printer.

Line printer: they are impact shape, character printers which prints whole lines at a time, example the chain printer and band printer.

Page printer: it prints an image of a whole page at a time. The image may consist of conventional prints, example Diagram, pictures etc. a typical example is the laser printer.