

CSC ACADEMY

NAME - SOUGATA MAHAPATRA

SUBJECT - CERTIFICATE IN COMPUTER
APPLICATIONS (CCA)

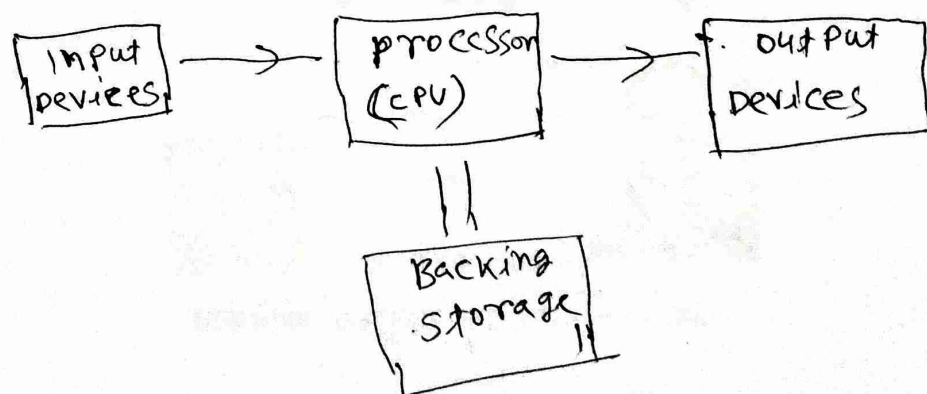
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~~CCA 101~~

COMPUTER :- It is a programmable electronic device designed for storing and processing data based on sequence of instruction.

A computer is a ~~first~~ system that is organized to accept, store, and process data and produce output results under the direction of a stored program of instructions.



Block diagram of a digital computer

Generations: - Each generations is characterized by dramatic improvements over the previous generations in the technology used to build computers, in terms of the internal organization of computer and programming languages.

First Generations: - Vacuum tubes (1940 - 1956)

The first computer systems used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory.

Second Generation: - Transistors (1956 - 1963)

Transistors replaced vacuum tubes in the second generation computer.

Third Generation: - Integrated circuits (1964 - 1971)

The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation of computer.

Fourth Generation: - Microprocessors (1971 - present)

The microprocessors brought the fourth generation of computer as thousands of integrated circuits were built onto a single silicon chip.

Full Form CPU :- Central Processing Unit.

Input Devices :- Computer systems use many devices for input devices.

Example of Input Devices :- Keyboard, mouse, Touch screen, microphone

Output Devices :- output devices is used to show the result of the instructions.

Example of output Devices :- monitor, printer, Headphones. etc.

Based on size and capacity, computer are classified as follows :- Super computer, mainframe computer, mini computer, Micro computer,

Super computers :- Supercomputer are the most powerful and physically the largest by size.

Example :- Jaguar, Roadrunner etc.

mainframe computer :- mainframe computer are very large often filling an entire room and can process thousands of millions.

example :- IBM mainframes 213,

mini computer :- minicomputer are much smaller than mainframes

example :- APPLE IPOD, CDC 160A

Microcomputer :- Microcomputer are the most frequently used type of computer.

example :- DESKTOP computer, LAPTOPS.

TYPE of memory :- primary memory/volatile memory, Secondary memory/~~to~~ non volatile memory.

primary memory/volatile memory :- volatile memory is a computer storage that only maintains its data while the device is powered.

example :- RAM (Random access memory)

Secondary memory/ non volatile memory :- non volatile memory is a type of computer memory that has the capability to hold saved data even if the power is turned off.

example :- (ROM) Read-only memory, Hard disk

~~Top~~

TYPE OF SOFTWARE:- ① ~~sys~~ System Software
② Application Software

System Software:- It is a type of software that is designed to run a computer hardware and application programs.

operating system (OS) It is system software that manages computer hardware and software resources and provides services.

Application Software:- It is a ~~new~~ software created for a specific purpose, used by end users. It can be called an application or simply an app.

examples:- word processor, Accounting Application, a web browser,

MS Word :-

- ① MS word is widely used commercial word processor developed by microsoft.
- ② MS word is application software which is capable of
:- creating, editing, saving and printing any type of document.

OPENING MS WORD :-

- ① Click the Start icon.
- ② Then point to all programs.
- ③ Then click microsoft office and
- ④ then click microsoft word.

Creating a New Document :-

- ① click the microsoft office button / File tab
- ② select New - the document dialog box appears.
- ③ select Blank document.

Saving documents :-

To save document using Save As command:-

- ① click the microsoft office button / File tab.
- ② select Save As - word document.

Introduction to programming Languages:-

- ① a programming language is a vocabulary and set of grammatical rules for instructing a computer device to perform specific tasks.
- ② The term programming language usually refers to high-level languages, such as C, C++, COBOL, JAVA, FORTRAN, ADA and PASCAL.

categorization of programming languages:-

In general, programming languages are categorized in three ways.

- ① Machine Language
- ② Assembly Language
- ③ High-Level Language

Machine Language:-

A computer programming language consisting of binary instructions which a computer can respond to directly.

Sometimes it is referred to as machine code or object code machine language is a collection of binary digits or bits that the computer reads.