

Unit-1: Introduction to Computer System

Contents: Introduction to Computer, Characteristics, Applications and Classification of Computer, Mobile Computing, Anatomy of a Digital Computer, Computer Architecture, Memory and its Classification, Input and Output Devices, Interfaces.

Introduction

A computer is an electronic machine that takes input from a user, processes the given input and generates output in the form of useful information.

A computer accepts inputs in many forms such as data, programs and user reply.

DATA -> raw details that require processing for generating useful information

PROGRAM -> set of instructions that can be executed by computer in sequential or non-sequential order

USER REPLY -> input provided by the user in response to query asked by computer

Characteristics

1. **Speed**
Computer can do any tasks in fractions of second. The speed of the computer is based on its hardware configuration.
2. **Storage Capacity**
A computer can store a huge amount of data in many different formats.
3. **Accuracy**
A computer carries out any calculation with a 100% accuracy. However, this depends on the configuration of the system and instruction from the user.
4. **Reliability**
A computer processes results with 0 error. Mostly the error generated in the computer is due to user's fault.
5. **Diligence**
Computer can be set to perform repetitive tasks for numerous times and the result will always be displayed with the same accuracy and efficiency. Computers aren't affected by human traits like dizziness, fatigue, distraction, tiredness, etc.

6. Versatility

The same computer can be used for many different tasks for many different purposes.

Evolution of Computer

1. Mechanical Era

2. First Generation Computer

Employed: 1940 – 1956

Technology used: Vacuum Tube

Tasks done: Mathematical Calculation

Advantages: fast computing in their time, executed complex mathematical problems in efficient manner

Disadvantages: Operated on machine language (0s and 1s), not flexible for running different applications, large and bulky in size and consumed high power

3. Second Generation Computer

Employed: 1956 – 1963

Technology Used: Transistors

Improvements: development of printer, secondary storage, operating system technology, replacement of machine language with assembly language

Tasks done: Mathematical Calculation

Advantages: fast computing in their time, easy to program (assembly language), smaller in size and consumed less power

Disadvantages: I/O devices not improved to considerable extent, generated huge amount of heat, beyond the access of households

4. Third Generation Computer

Employed: 1964 – 1975

Technology Used: Integrated Circuits (I.C.)

Improvements: I.C.s made the size of computer smaller, performance efficient and faster and reliable

Advantages: computational time reduced to nano-seconds, use of high-level language

Disadvantages: low storage, costly

5. Fourth Generation Computer

Employed: 1975 – 1989

Technology Used: LSI, VLSI

Improvements: GUI, new Operating System, development of LAN

Advantages: Size and cost minimized, accessible by home users

Disadvantages: complex microprocessor design and fabrication,

6. Fifth Generation Computer

Employed: 1989 onwards

Technology used: ULSI

Improvements: portable computers – laptop, pocket computer, PDA, etc. developed, developed parallel processing, invention of optical disk technology, Internet invented

Advantages: True AI, advanced parallel processing, portability, superconductor technology

Disadvantages: sophisticated and complex tools

Classification of Computer

S. No.	Basis of Classification	Types
1	Operating Principle	Analog
		Digital
		Hybrid
2	Application	General Purpose
		Special Purpose
3	Size and Capability	Micro Computer
		Mini Computer
		Mainframe Computer
		Super Computer

Anatomy of Digital Computer

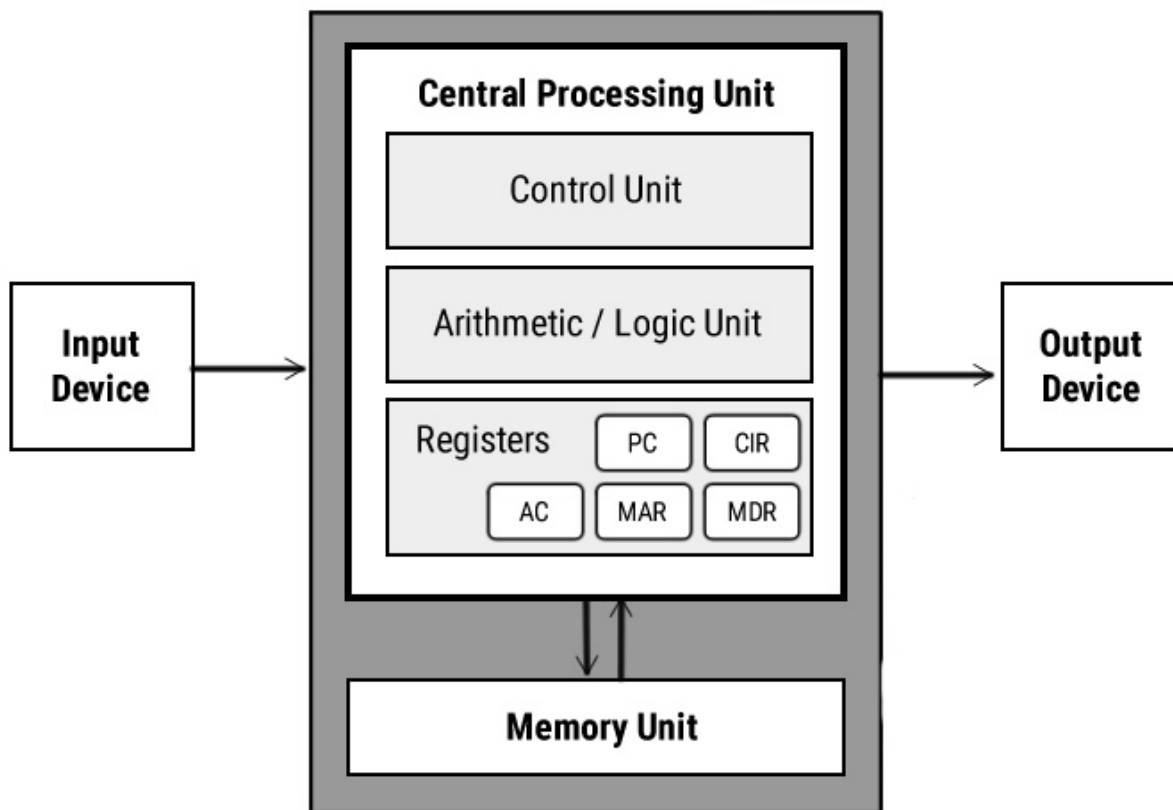


Figure: Vonn-Neuman Architecture/ Block Diagram of Computer

1. Central Processing Unit

It is responsible for processing the data inside the computer system. It is also responsible for controlling all other components of the system.

The main operation of the CPU includes four phases

- Fetching instruction from memory
- Decoding the instruction to decide what operation are to be performed
- Executing Instructions
- Storing the result back into memory

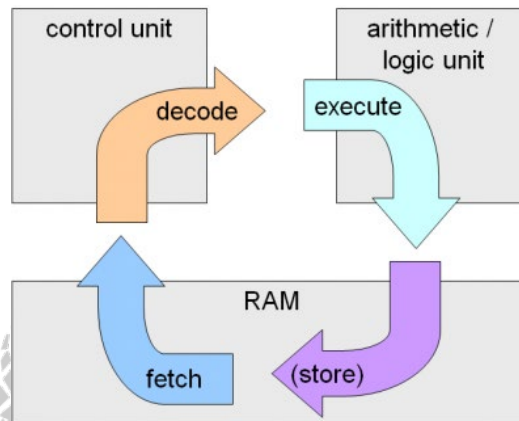


Figure: CPU Cycle

Components of CPU

1. Arithmetic/ Logical Unit

ALU does arithmetic and logical operations. Arithmetic operations include addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. Arithmetic unit takes input instruction in the following form:

`opcode + operand + format code`

opcode – operation

operand – data

format code – format of the operand, e.g. fixed point or floating point

Logical unit operates the data logically. Logical operations include greater than (>), less than (<), equals to (=), not equal to (!=), shift left, shift right, etc. This unit makes use of logical gates (AND, OR, NAND, NOR, etc.) to perform logical operations.

2. Control Unit

This unit of CPU controls the flow of data and information. It maintains the sequence of operation being performed by the CPU. The control unit fetched instruction from storage area, decode the instructions and transmit the corresponding signal to ALU and the storage registers.

3. Main Memory

2. Memory

1. Main Memory

RAM is the primary or main memory. It is volatile in nature and holds the data for a short period of time only, that is only until the system is running. Files and instructions are saved in different secondary storage systems and they are fetched to the RAM before the execution. This technique is known as swapping. Memory space available in the main memory directly affects the speed of the computer.

2. Cache Memory

It is the smallest and fastest form of memory. The contents that requires to be fetched frequently are stored in the cache memory. Therefore, the processor before looking for the content in RAM checks here and goes to RAM only if the content isn't available here. Cache memory is always placed between RAM and the processor.

3. Register

There are special purpose temporary storage units which are called registers. They are the form of memory with the highest transfer speed. These registers are used for holding instructions, data and intermediate results that are currently being processed.

Examples: Program Counter (PC), Instruction Register, Memory Address Register, Memory Buffer Register, Memory Data Register, Accumulator, etc.

3. Input Device

They are the computer peripherals that are used to send input signals to the computer for processing. The basic input device is keyboard.

Example: mouse, scanner, digital camera, etc.

4. Output Device

They are the computer peripherals that are used to display the results of the processed data.

The basic output device is monitor.

Example: speaker, printer, etc.

5. Mass Storage Device

They are the peripherals that are used to store the processed data for future references.

Example: Hard Drive, Solid State Drive, flash drive, etc.

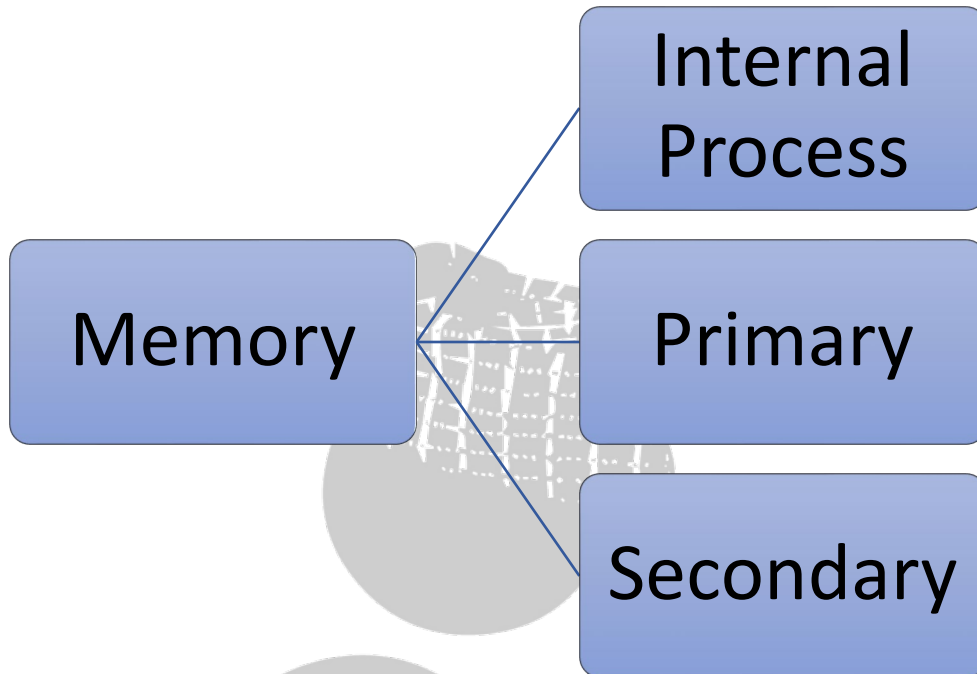
Memory and Storage System

Besides processing data and getting the results for immediate use computer is used for storing data as well. Therefore, there are two types of memory in a computer system, one for storing data that are currently being handled by the CPU and another for storing data and results for future reference.

The storage system used for handling the running process is called primary memory. They are temporary in nature. And the storage which are used to store data and information for longer term is called secondary memory.

The data and information held by the primary memory can be directly accessed by the CPU using data and address buses. However, the data stored in the secondary memory is to be fetched to the primary memory through I/O channel first and the CPU reads the data from the secondary memory via the primary.

There is a third type of memory as well which is know as internal process memory. These are placed either near to the CPU or inside the CPU itself.



Memory Representation

1 Byte = 8 Bits

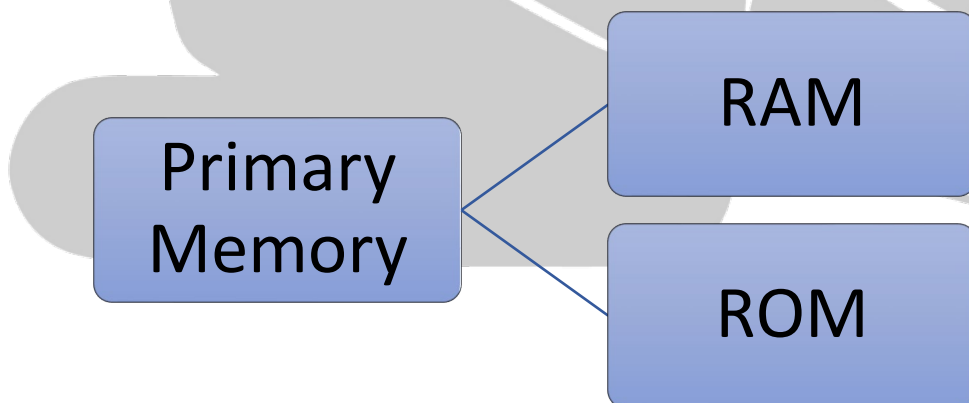
1 KB = 1024 Bytes

1 MB = 1024 KB = 1048576 Bytes

1 GB = 1024 MB = 1073741824 Bytes

1 TB = 1024 GB = 1099511627776 Bytes

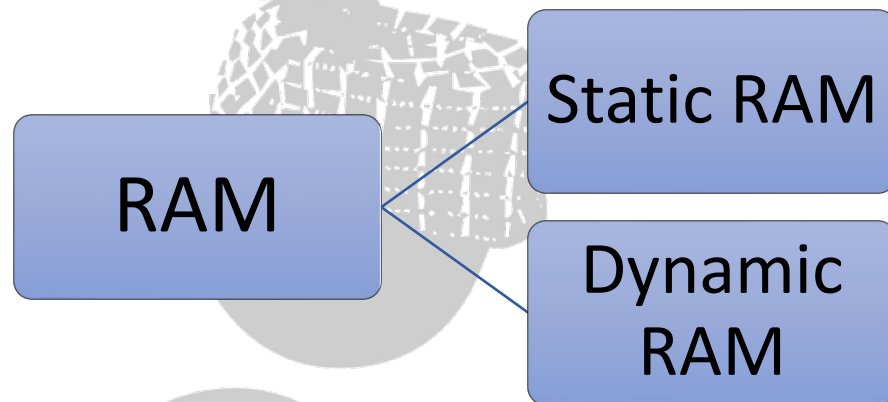
Primary Memory



1. RAM

It is volatile in nature and loses all its content once the power of the computer is turned off. Hence RAM is used for storing the data and instructions only during the processing. Unlike Secondary form of memory, it is faster in data transfer. It is internal memory. It is also called Read/ Write memory as it can perform both read and write operations.

Ram can be further categorized in two types.



i. SRAM

In this type of RAM data is stored only until the power of the computer is on. It uses numbers of transistors to store a single bit of data. Based on the functioning nature it can be further classified as

a. Asynchronous SRAM

It performs operations without the use of system clock. It makes use of three signals for working, i.e. chip select (CS), write enable (WE) and output enable (OE).

b. Burst SRAM

It works in association with the system clock. Therefore, it is also known as synchronous SRAM. It is used with high-speed applications as the read and write cycles are synchronized with the clock cycle of the processor. The access waiting time gets reduced after the read and write cycle are synchronized.

c. Pipeline Burst SRAM

It uses the pipeline technology in which a large amount of data is broken up into different packets containing data. These packets are arranged in sequential manner in pipeline form and are sent to the processor simultaneously. It can handle large amount of data at a very high speed. In fact, it is the fastest form of SRAM.

ii. **Dynamic SRAM**

In this type of RAM, data is stored in a storage cell consisting of transistors and capacitors. Unlike SRAM, DRAM needs to be refreshed continuously with power supply because the capacitor has tendency to get discharged. DRAM is of four types.

i. **Synchronous DRAM**

It performs operation in association with the system clock cycle. It is used with the processor for storing data continuous manner.

Continuous form of data storage helps in processing a greater number of instructions per unit time which ultimately increases the speed of data transfer.

ii. **Rombus DRAM**

It contains multiple address and data line that helps in increasing the data access speed. It is faster than Synchronous DRAM.

iii. **Extended Data Out DRAM**

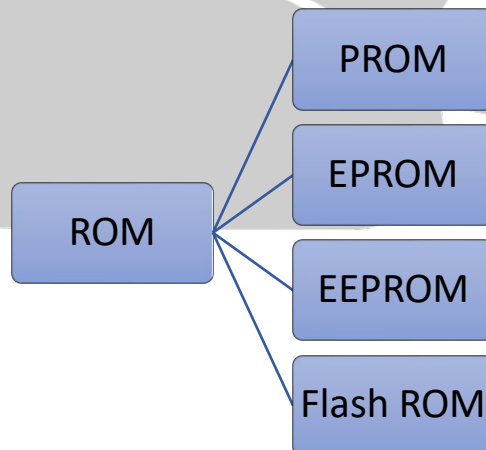
It can access more than a bit of data at a time which helps in increasing data access rate. It allows to perform various tasks at a time such as read and write.

iv. **Fast Page Mode DRAM**

It makes use of paging in which read and write operation is performed by selecting the address of data from rows and columns of the matrix. Use of paging doesn't allow the use of bus at the memory of 66 MHz because of which reading and writing data from matrix consumes a lot of time.

2. ROM

ROM stores data permanently. This means unlike RAM; it can retain data even after the computer is turned off. Generally, contents of ROM cannot be erased, modified or changed. Devices such as calculator, laser printer, etc. uses ROM. It allows sequential access of data. It is divided into four types.



- i. **Programmable ROM (PROM)**
It is a memory chip on which write operation can be performed only once. The data on this ROM is written permanently and cannot be erased afterwards. The writing process on such ROM is called 'Burning ROM'. It is mostly used in video games and electronic dictionaries.
- ii. **Erasable Programmable ROM (EPROM)**
In such type of ROM, data can be erased or destroyed using Ultra-Violet (UV) rays. In such, facility of changing the content is available. It facilitates the storage of data for longer terms.
- iii. **Electrically Erasable Programmable ROM (EEPROM)**
It is the type of ROM in which data can be erased or destroyed electrically with the means of electric charge. Here, data can be written or read at the rate of one bit per unit time which makes it slow.
- iv. **Flash ROM (FROM)**
It is a variation of EEPROM that uses floating gate transistors which can store data for a longer period of time. It is mainly used in mobile phones, digital cameras, etc. It is the fastest form of ROM. It uses continuous memory cells for storing data. It is of two types.
 - a. NAND Flash ROM
 - b. NOR Flash ROM

Secondary Memory/ Storage System

1. Magnetic Storage System

- i. **Magnetic Tapes**
They are plastic tapes with magnetic coating that are used for data storage. They are similar to normal recording tapes which can be used for storing audio and video. Data can be accessed sequentially.

Advantages:

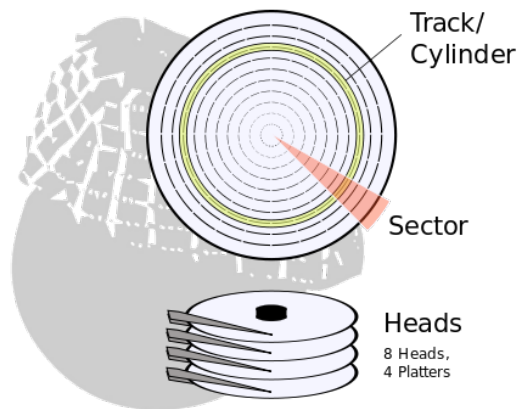
- low cost and high storage
- easily transportable
- easy to handle and store

Disadvantages:

- low data transmission due to sequential transmission
- low life duration
- required protected environment for storage

ii. **Magnetic Disks**

It is a flat disk covered with magnetic coating for holding information. It is used to store digital information in the form of small and magnetized needles. It is large in storage size and cheaper than RAM. It allows random access of data and provides the facility of erasing and recording data as many times as required.



Advantages:

- High storage capacity and low cost
- Easy and direct access to data
- Less prone to corruption of data compared to magnetic tapes

Disadvantages:

- Prone to physical damage since it has physical moving part
- Slower than SSDs

2. **Optical Storage System**

This storage system uses the laser light as the optical medium to retrieve as well as record data.

Example: CD-ROM, DVD, CR-R, CD-RW, DVD-R, DVD-RW

They are non-volatile and reliable compare to magnetic tapes.

Advantages:

- Large storage capacity
- Longer life-span than magnetic tapes
- Low 'cost-per-bit' for storage
- Portable

Disadvantages:

- Prone to scratches which could disturb or totally prevent the driver to perform R/W operations

3. Magneto-Optical System

It includes the features of both optical and magnetic disks. Its main objective is to store the data in personal computers for longer period of time. It performs R/W operation by making use of laser and optical technology. It has ferro magnetic particles enclosed in plastic coating. The laser beam used for R/W operation gets reflected due to magnetic surface of the disk.

It is slower in speed but it's manufacturing cost is high.

4. Solid State Drive (SSD)

It is the device that contain all the properties of hard drive to store the data, and uses the solid-state memory which has no moving part. It uses semiconductors to store data. Its main principle is to process data electronically. Since it has no mechanical moving part, the data access time is faster than that in HDD.

Advantages:

- Better performance – high access speed, random access of data, faster R/W operation
- Low power consumption and hear generation
- Highly reliable
- Small dimension/ compact size

Disadvantages:

- High cost
- Lower capacity
- Low storage density
- Vulnerable – data loss, affected by power loss, electrostatic discharges and magnetic fields

Interface

A system of interaction or communication between a computer and another entity such as printer, another computer network or a human user. Devices such as cable, network card, monitor or keyboard that enables interaction or communication between computer and other entity.

Interface is of two types.

1. Hardware Interface

Hardware interface exists in many of the components such as buses, storage devices, other I/O devices, etc. A hardware interface is described by mechanical, electrical and logical signal at the interface and protocols for sequencing them. Hardware interfaces can be parallel with several electrical connections carrying parts of data simultaneously or serially where data can be sent one bit at a time.

Serial -> 1 bit at a time

Parallel -> 1 word at a time

2. Software Interface

A software interface may refer to a wide range of different types of interface at different types of interfaces at different levels - an operating system may interface with a piece of hardware; application or program running on the operating system may need to interact via data streams, filters and pipelines. In Object oriented program, object within an application may need to interact via methods.

3. User Interface

A user interface consisting of a set of dials, knobs, operating system commands, graphical display formats and other devices provided by a computer or a program to allow the users to communicate or use the computer or program. The popular means of user interface is Graphical User Interface (GUI) which provides pictorial (picture-oriented) way to interact with the system. GUI is easier to use and user-friendly interface.

Mobile Computing

Mobile computing is human-interaction by which a computer is expected to be transported during normal usage which allows transmission of data and information in different available forms. This involves mobile communication, mobile hardware and mobile software.

- Mobile communication issues include ad-hoc networks and infrastructure networks as well as communication properties, protocols, data formats and concrete technologies.
- Mobile software deals with the characteristics and requirements of mobile application.

Example: smartphone, smart card, laptop, wearable computer, etc.

Principles of Mobile Computing

1. Portability – facilitate movement of device within the mobile computing environment
2. Connectivity – availability to continuous connection w/ minimal lag & no interruption while movement
3. Social Interactivity – maintaining the connectivity to collaborate w/ other users
4. Individuality – adapting technology to meet individual needs