COMPUTER AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Course Code:510113

BBA -2nd Semester

Chapter 1
Introduction
Lecture 01

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1.1 What is Computer?

Computer is a programmable electronic device designed to accept data, perform prescribed mathematical and logical operation at high speed, and display the results of these operations.

1.2 Functions of Computer.

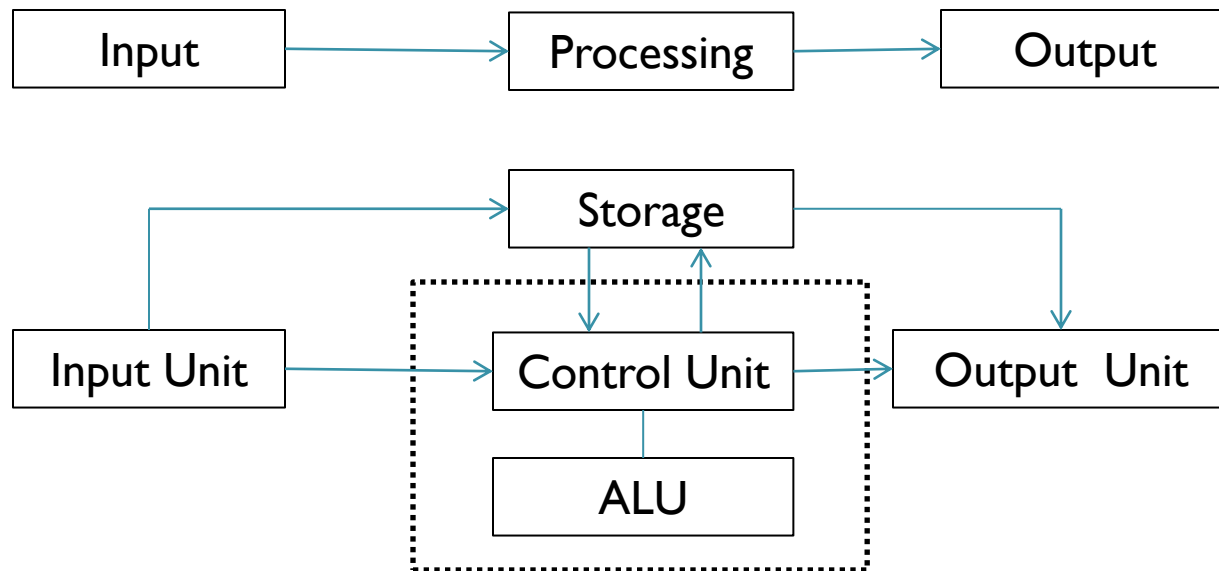Entering data, manipulating data, viewing process data, and storing data.

Figure: Functions of a Computer

1.3 Characteristics of Computers.

The characteristics of computers that have made them so powerful and universally useful are:

- ❖ Speed,
- ❖ Accuracy,
- ❖ Diligence,
- ❖ Versatility and
- ❖ Reliability
- ❖ Decision Making
- ❖ Power of Remembering
- ❖ Storage
- ❖ Memory
- ❖ No, IQ
- ❖ No Feeling

1.4 Limitations of Computers.

The main limit to computers is that user input is needed for the performance of tasks because computers are not self-actualizing.

- ❖ Computers can't think
- ❖ Computers can't decide
- ❖ Computers can't express their ideas
- ❖ Computers can't implement
- ❖ Computers have no learning power

1.7 Computer Generation

A generation of computer is a term used to describe the evolution of computing and how technology has adapted the computing industry to a more streamlined, powerful set of highly evolved processors.

S. No	Generation	Description
1	First Generation	The period of first generaion:1946-1959 Vacuum tube based
2	Second Generation	The period of second generaion:1959-1965 Transistor based
3	Third Generation	The period of third generaion:1965-1971 Integrated Circuit based
4	Fourth Generation	The period of fourth generaion:1971-1980 VLSI microprocessor based
5	Fifth Generation	The period of fifth generaion:1980-1990 ULSI microprocessor based
6	Six Generation	The period of sixth generaion:1990-till date P6-types processors based