

# Introduction to Computer (01103)

**Lecture # 03**

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# Topics

Computer input devices

Computer output devices

Computer Specifications

Lab activity:

What are bold and italics  
examples

# Computer input devices

In computing, an **input device** is a piece of computer hardware equipment used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as a computer or information appliance.

Examples of **input devices** include keyboards, mouse, scanners, digital cameras, joysticks, and microphones

# Examples of Input Devices

- **10 Examples of Input Devices**
- Keyboard.
- Mouse.
- Touchpad.
- Scanner.
- Digital Camera.
- Microphone.
- Joystick.
- Graphic Tablet

# Computer output devices

An output device is any piece of computer hardware equipment which converts information into human-readable form. It can be text, graphics, tactile, audio, and video. Some of the output devices are **Visual Display Units (VDU)** i.e. a **Monitor**, Printer, Graphic Output devices, Plotters, Speakers etc.

# Output Devices

- **10 Output Devices of Computer And Their Functions**
- Computer Monitor.
- Speakers.
- Headphones.
- Printers.
- Projectors.
- Plotters.
- Video Cards.
- Sound Cards

# Spec

S r . N o .	Type	Specifications
	1 PC (Personal Computer) or Micro-Computers	It is a single user computer system having a moderately powerful microprocessor. It is termed as a computer that is equipped microprocessor as its CPU.
	2 Workstation	It is also a single user computer system, similar to the personal computer, however, has a more powerful microprocessor.
	3 Mini-Computer	It is a multi-user computer system, capable of supporting hundreds of users simultaneously.
	4 Main Frame	It is a multi-user computer system, capable of supporting hundreds of users simultaneously. Software technology is different from minicomputer.
	5 Super-Computer	It is an extremely fast computer, which can execute hundreds of millions of instructions per second.

# 1.PC (Personal Computer)

- o **1.PC (Personal Computer)**

A PC can be defined as a small, relatively inexpensive computer designed for an individual user. PCs are based on the microprocessor technology that enables manufacturers to put an entire CPU on one chip. Businesses use personal computers for word processing, accounting, desktop publishing, and for running spreadsheet and database management applications. At home, the most popular use for personal computers is playing games and surfing the Internet.



## 2.Workstation

### o 2.Workstation

The workstation is a computer used for engineering applications (CAD/CAM), desktop publishing, software development, and other such types of applications which require a moderate amount of computing power and relatively high-quality graphics capabilities.

## 3.Minicomputer

- **3.Minicomputer**

It is a midsize multi-processing system capable of supporting up to 250 users simultaneously.

# 4.Mainframe

## ○ 4.Mainframe

The mainframe is very large in size and is an expensive computer capable of supporting hundreds or even thousands of users simultaneously. Mainframe executes many programs concurrently and supports much simultaneous execution of programs.

# 5.Supercomputer

## ○ 5.Supercomputer

Supercomputers are one of the fastest computers currently available.

Supercomputers are very expensive and are employed for specialized applications that require an immense amount of mathematical calculations (number-crunching).

- **What are bold and italics examples of?**
- **Bold and italic** and underline are all **examples of** typographical emphasis. Others include (but are not limited to) strikethrough, overlaying, changed font and size, capitalization and letter spacing.