

HOW COMPUTERS WORK

1. **What is a computer?** – A device that accepts _____, _____ data, _____ data and _____, all according to a series of stored instructions.

Basic Terminology

2. **Input** - _____ that is entered into a computer or other device.
3. **Data** – Raw, unorganized _____ and figures. (What the put into a computer). Results of the _____ storing, 1s and 0s, _____ and _____.
4. **Information** – The _____, numbers, sounds, symbols, _____, etc. produced by a computer. Data that has been processed to make it useful for a specific _____.
5. **Output** - _____ that results from the computer _____. For Example: What is communicated, _____, shown on the monitor or transmitted electronically.
6. **Processing** – The reading of the _____ and _____ and determining (by software) what action to take. Manipulation of the _____ by the computer to create _____.
7. **Memory** – Area of the computer that _____ holds data waiting to be _____, stored or _____.
8. **Storage** – Area of the computer that holds _____ on a _____ basis when it is not immediately needed for _____.
9. **Information Processing Cycle** – Using a computer to convert _____ into useful _____.

Draw a diagram below of the Information Processing Cycle

Types of Computers

1. _____
- Self-contained computer capable of input, processing, output and storage.
 - Must have at least one input device, one storage device, one output device, a processor and memory
 - Three major groups of PCs are
 1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____

2. _____
- A personal computer that fits on a desk and runs on power from an electrical wall outlet.
 - The CPU can be housed in either a vertical or a horizontal case.
 - Has separate components (keyboard, mouse, etc.) that are each plugged into the computer.

3. _____
- A personal computer that is small enough to be moved around easily
 - _____ - portable computer that is small enough to be placed on a lap or carried by its user from place to place
 - Also referred to as _____.
 - _____ - smaller and has less power than a full-size notebook, main purpose being email and internet.

4. _____
- One-piece, mobile computer
 - List 3 examples: _____

5. _____
- Personal computer small enough to fit into a person's hand, also called handheld, pocket PC or Palmtop.
 - Many can also be synchronized with a personal computer as a backup.
 - **List 3 examples:** _____

6. _____
- High performance single-user computer with advanced input, output and storage

- components that can be networked with other workstations.
- Resemble desktop personal computers but provide users with more processing power and greater capability.
 - Used for complex applications that requires considerable computing power and high-quality graphics resolution.

7. _____
- Capable of accommodating hundreds of network users performing different computing tasks.
 - Government agencies, banks, universities and insurance companies use them to handle millions of transactions each day.
 - Usually the size of a large cabinet.

8. _____
- Fastest, most powerful, and most expensive type of computer designed for multiple users.
 - Many are capable of performing trillions of calculations in a single second.
 - List 3 typical uses: _____

9. _____
- Computers are all around you. Microprocessors are found in many electronic devices. These are special-purpose computers that run programs to control equipment and optimize its performance.
 - List 3 examples: _____

10. What type of computer(s) do you have at home? If you don't have any say none. (**NOT** including special purpose) _____

11. Do you have internet access at home? _____

12. Do you have Wi-Fi access at home? _____

13. Do you have a printer at home? _____

