

Lesson	Topic	Class no.
Computer Fundamental	Introduction of Computer	001

Introduction of Computer

- **Introduction of Computer**
- **History of computer**
- **Question & Answer**

Introduction of Computer

➤ History of Computer

Tally sticks

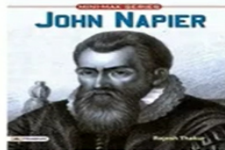
- A tally stick was ancient memory aid device to record and document numbers, quantities, or even message. It's invented by King Henry the First, son of William.



Tally Sticks

Napier's Bones

- Invented by John Napier in 1614.
- Allowed the operator to multiply divide and calculate square and cube roots by moving the rods around and placing them in specially constructed boards.



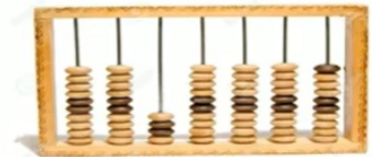
John Napier



Napier's Bones

Abacus

- An **abacus** is a mechanical device used to aid an individual in performing mathematical calculations.
- The abacus was invented in Babylonia in 2400 B.C.
- The abacus in the form we are most familiar with was first used in China in around 500 B.C.
- It used to perform basic arithmetic operations.
- It was first calculation device or world.



Earlier Abacus



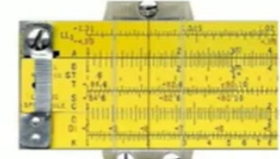
Modern Abacus

Slide Rule

- Invented by William Oughtred in 1622.
- Is based on Napier ideas about Logarithms
- Used primarily for
Multiplication
Division
Roots
Logarithms
Trigonometry
- Not normally used for
Addition Or Subtraction



William Oughtred



Slide Rule

Introduction of Computer

➤ History of Computer

Pascaline

- Invented by **Blaise pascal** (French mathematics) in 1642.
- It was its limitation to addition and subtraction.
- It is too expensive



Blaise Pascal



Pascaline/Pascal Calculator

Stepped Reckoner

- Invented by **Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz** in 1672.
- The machine that can add subtract, multiply and divide automatically.



Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz



Stepped Reckoner

Introduction of Computer

➤ History of Computer

Difference Engine and Analytical Engine

- It is an automatic, mechanical calculator designed to tabulate tables of mathematics and statistics.
- Invented by **Charles Babbage** in **1822 and 1834**.
- It is the first Mechanical Computer.



Difference Engine



Charles Babbage /father Of computer



Analytical Engine /first General purpose computer

Introduction of Computer

➤ History of Computer

First Computer Programmer

- In 1840 **August Ada Byron** suggests to Babbage that the use the binary System.
- She writes programs for the **Analytical Engine**. So she is known for first programmer.
- Daughter of poet Lord Byron.



Augusta Ada Byron

Introduction of Computer

➤ History of Computer

ENIAC

- ENIAC stands for **Electronic Numerical Integrator and calculator.**
- It was the first electronic general-purpose computer.
- Computer in 1946.
- Developed by **John Presper Eckert** and **John Mauchly.**
- It was made at Moore School of Engineering USA.
- It was developed for military need.
- 20x40 square feet room sized.
- 18000 Vacuum tubes used.



John Presper Eckert & John Mauchly



Introduction of Computer

➤ History of Computer

UNIVAC 1

- The UNIVAC 1 (UNIVersal automatic computer 1) was the first commercial computer.
- Designed by **J. Presper Eckert** and **John Mauchly**.



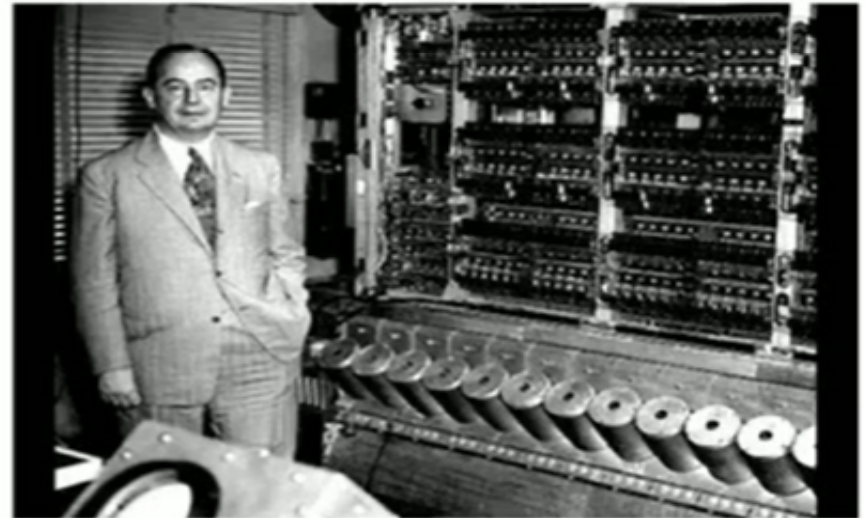
UNIVAC 1

Introduction of Computer

➤ History of Computer

EDVAC

- EDVAC stands for **Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic computer**
- The first stored program computer
- Designed by Von Neumann in 1952.
- It has a memory to hold both a stored program as well as data.
- Introduced system of binary language..



EDVAC

Introduction of Computer

➤ History of Computer

The First Portable Computer

- **Osborne 1** - The first portable computer.
- Released in 1981 by Osborne computer corporation



Osborne 1