

Zahid Notes

1st Year Computer Science

Chapter 1: Overview of Computer Systems

Federal Board (FBISE) | Easy Revision Notes

EASY STYLE: Pehle aasan lafzon mein samajh, phir definition, phir short answers aur MCQs.

Ye notes practice aur revision ke liye banaye gaye hain, apne lafzon mein likhe gaye hain. Ye official textbook ya board ka paper nahi hain. Har topic ko textbook se dobara zaroor parhna chahiye.

Is PDF mein kya milega?

- Chapter ka aasan summary
- Aham definitions, 1-2 lines mein
- Short questions with short answers
- MCQs with answers
- Important points box aur 5-minute revision checklist

1. Chapter Summary - Aasan Lafzon Mein

Computer aik electronic machine hai jo data leti hai, us par kaam karti hai, aur result deti hai. Is kaam ko 4 steps mein samajh lo: Input, Process, Output aur Storage.

Input ka matlab hai computer ko data dena, jaise keyboard se likhna. Process ka matlab hai us data par kaam karna, jo CPU karta hai. Output ka matlab hai result dikhana, jaise screen par jawab. Storage ka matlab hai data ko mehfooz rakhna, taake baad mein dobara use ho sake.

Computer system sirf machine nahi hota. Is mein hardware (wo cheezein jin ko chhoo sakte hain), software (programs aur instructions), data, aur user, ye sab mil kar kaam karte hain. Agar koi aik hissa na ho, to system poora kaam nahi karega.

Computer ki 4 buniyadi khubiyen

- Speed: Computer insan se bohat tez kaam karta hai.
- Accuracy: Sahi instructions par computer ghalat jawab nahi deta.
- Storage: Computer bara data lambi muddat tak mehfooz rakh sakta hai.
- Diligence: Computer thakta nahi, lambi der tak aik jaisa kaam karta rehta hai.

YAAD RAKHNE KA TAREEQ: $IPO + S = \text{Input, Process, Output, Storage}$

2. Aham Definitions - Choti Aur Saaf

Computer

Aik electronic device jo instructions ke mutabiq data ko process karke useful information banati hai.

Data

Raw facts aur figures, jaise numbers, lafz ya tasweer, jin ka apne aap koi poora matlab nahi hota.

Information

Data jab process ho kar aik samajh aane wali aur useful shakal mein aa jaye, to wo information kehlati hai.

Hardware

Computer ke wo physical parts jin ko dekha aur chhoya ja sakta hai, jaise keyboard, monitor aur CPU.

Software

Programs aur instructions ka set jo computer ko batata hai ke kya karna hai aur kis tarah karna hai.

Input Device

Wo device jis se data computer mein dakhil kiya jata hai, jaise keyboard aur mouse.

Output Device

Wo device jis se computer ka result user ko dikhaya ya sunaya jata hai, jaise monitor aur speaker.

CPU (Central Processing Unit)

Computer ka dimagh. Ye instructions ko samajhta hai, calculations karta hai aur baqi parts ko control karta hai.

Memory

Wo jagah jahan data aur instructions aarzi ya mustaqil tor par rakhe jate hain.

System

Aik dosre se jure hue parts ka group jo mil kar aik maqsad ke liye kaam kare.

3. Short Questions With Short Answers

Q1. Computer kya hai?

Computer aik electronic machine hai jo data leti hai, process karti hai aur useful result deti hai.

Q2. Data aur information mein farq kya hai?

Data raw facts hote hain. Jab data process ho kar useful shakal mein aa jaye, to wo information ban jati hai.

Q3. Computer system ke 4 buniyadi steps kaun se hain?

Input, Process, Output aur Storage. In ko IPO + S keh kar yaad rakha ja sakta hai.

Q4. Hardware aur software mein farq kya hai?

Hardware wo physical parts hain jin ko chhoo sakte hain. Software programs aur instructions hain jo computer ko kaam batate hain.

Q5. CPU ko computer ka dimagh kyun kehte hain?

Kyunki CPU instructions ko samajhta hai, calculations karta hai aur computer ke baqi parts ko control karta hai.

Q6. Input device ki 2 misaalein dein.

Keyboard aur mouse. Keyboard se likha jata hai, mouse se select aur click kiya jata hai.

Q7. Output device ki 2 misaalein dein.

Monitor aur printer. Monitor par result dikhta hai, printer se result kagaz par aata hai.

Q8. Computer ki speed aur accuracy ka kya matlab hai?

Speed ka matlab hai tez kaam. Accuracy ka matlab hai sahi instructions par sahi result.

Q9. Storage kyun zaroori hai?

Taake data aur kaam mehfooz rahe aur baad mein dobara khola aur use kiya ja sake.

Q10. Computer system mein user ka kya kirdar hai?

User data deta hai, instructions choose karta hai aur output ko samajh kar use karta hai. User ke bagair system be-maqsad rehta hai.

4. MCQs With Answers

1. Computer ka buniyadi kaam kya hai?

- A. Sirf tasweer banana
- B. Data ko process karke information banana
- C. Sirf music sunna
- D. Sirf print karna

Correct answer: B

2. Input ka matlab hai:

- A. Result dikhana
- B. Data mehfooz rakhna
- C. Computer ko data dena
- D. Computer band karna

Correct answer: C

3. CPU ka poora naam hai:

- A. Central Processing Unit
- B. Computer Personal Unit
- C. Central Program Unit
- D. Computer Processing User

Correct answer: A

4. Kaun sa aik input device hai?

- A. Monitor
- B. Printer
- C. Speaker
- D. Keyboard

Correct answer: D

5. Kaun sa aik output device hai?

- A. Mouse
- B. Monitor
- C. Keyboard
- D. Scanner

Correct answer: B

6. Data jab process ho jaye to kehata hai:

- A. Hardware
- B. Software
- C. Information
- D. Input

Correct answer: C

7. Computer ke physical parts kehlate hain:

- A. Software
- B. Hardware
- C. Data
- D. User

Correct answer: B

8. Computer thakta kyun nahi?

- A. Kyunki wo insan hai
- B. Kyunki us mein diligence hoti hai
- C. Kyunki wo sota hai
- D. Kyunki wo slow hai

Correct answer: B

5. Important Points Box

1. IPO + S: Input, Process, Output, Storage

2. Hardware = chhoone wale parts, Software = instructions

3. Data = raw facts, Information = processed useful result

4. CPU = computer ka dimagh, control aur calculations ka kaam

5. System = hardware + software + data + user, sab mil kar

6. 5-Minute Revision Checklist

- IPO + S ke 4 steps apne lafzon mein bata sakta hun?
- Hardware aur software ka farq aik line mein bata sakta hun?
- Data aur information ka farq samajh aata hai?
- CPU, input aur output ki 2-2 misaalein yaad hain?
- Computer ki 4 khubiyen: speed, accuracy, storage, diligence?

Agar in mein se koi point mushkil lage, to us section ko dobara parho, phir MCQs khud hal karo.

Yehi tareeqa chapter ko easy banata hai.