

€•, f..† - †€ ^% Šf

## Introduction of Computer in top 10 headlines:

1. , !§^©• •, -¤Ľ©†‡, a•, •, ĽE• « ±Ľ‰, « 2«•Ľ, •, Ľa•^«j f • †‡, %f Š-„¤3‰ Ĺ™ ^Ľ j, †‰p ±Ľ‰”Ľ«•Ľ, •-‰, 1 • » ©ŠĽ‡, Ľ†¤• 2^«j †, ^‰• %3‰Ľ™ € 1/4†‡, , !§^©• a½- j †3, •©f, 3‰1 • „> 3‰, Ľ• %3/4, %Š, •3ĽEY†• ••ĽS> %p æ^‰• %‰ 1 • †•Ľ‡ Š‡ %3 € ĀĽ™
  2. Ā, !§^©•Ā Š‘ „, %’ 3/4ĽĀj, †‰, •‡Ľ•¤%Ľ™ ŠĀ€ 3 Š-•, %a•^«j , Ľ•¤ j, †‰, Ľ †¤• Ĺ«3‰3‰¤Ľ‡ †€ • ^Ľ -©•‡Ľ, € †©ĽAĽS^¤ -©Ľ¤•¤, j ĀĽ, †±Ľ‰‡, 1 • •«-ĽC®• ••Ľ‡ †‡ > ŽĽ Ša•^«j Ĺ« •Ľ‰Ľ™ -•, f -ĽSĽf > Š3‰Ľ , Ľ, %, ^Ľ •f•‡, %’ ĹS †Ľ”•‰-‡ -..‰Ľ™
  3. , !§^©• , ĽSĽ. ^Ľ©, „ « ' %, Ľ Š-•ĽZ• %ĽEYĽ ••Ľf† 1 • Ĺ”•...’f†™ Ĺ‰•ĽZ••Ľ ‚ ††3, †Ľ”•ĽEY†• “ĽĽ ‚•, 3ĽEY••ĽS¤f©•, f-¤¤; CPU™ ••Ľ©•ĽZ••ĽZ«j ĀĽ Ź«3ĽEY • « Ĺ‰•ĽZ•, « †„ĽS „ĽZĽEY••ĽMS Word, Excel, 1 • » ••Ľ©j †• ”©Ľ™
  4. , !§^©•, %o†•, %o, Ā—•, Ľ ŠĽEĽ€ Ĺ™ 2%†’, , %¤ Š’ -~, • ••ĽZ• %1/4‡Ľ, %a•^«j Ĺ«3‰3‰¤Ľ™ -•, Ľ-%‰ ^‰¥, ŠSĽf‡€ Đ, †Ľ• -¤Ľ©†‡, , !§^©• -‡Ľ € • ĹS, ŽĽ Š -„ĽSĽO‰1 • ®•%ĽS, !§^†©j , Ľ^j.. Šx2•Ľ, • -..ĽEY•Ľ‰, !§^©•, f > Š3‰Ľ †¤ j %3‰ -Ô •Ľf ĹY
  5. , !§^©•, f •Ľ•Ľ •f†0^%ĽS‡f •%3f ĹEYĽ •Ľ¤f •f†0f (•®^Ľ Š ©Ľ—), „ ••f (©%• ”©•), 3f••f (ĽC), -Ľ3/4f (Ľ‰-Ľ «2«•Ľ•), 1 • ••Ľ••f (ĽI 1 • ®•%ĽS, !§^©•)™ Ĺ• •f†0f Š j †3, > Š3‰1 • €, % Š • 1/4‰ Ĺ€ Ĺ™ -‡ •f†0^Ľ †Ľ3, †f, f „ †^‰ Š‡ • Š‡,

"3/4%• 3 †, •™

6. , |\$^®• , %a•^«j †š> %š» ‡o%o‡ o†j, †±• o® o%o-žf 1 • A-••f> %E , ž  
†o• †, ^%o• %3%E™ †-†, o•%o> žš^E† „%‡, †••-1 • •«-†®, •••f Šš„„, •3%  
E™ o^%o%o Š±ž%o†•ožj „, %a†®j 1 • A-, °š•., ž†o• , |\$^®• ' •†•E%o••%1/4‡  
-‡ j ^%oE™
7. , |\$^®• , «†•†' "‡ 2, %oç Šx-%P%o j ^%oE^E •••, |\$^®•, Šžxž, †š†f, |\$^®•, 1 •  
Š%ož«, |\$^®•™ -•, ž' o%o%o±ž, o®•, o~o®•, o~ož 1 • "š%oA‡'f, |\$^®•, f  
ožf Š€ 3žE™ E• 2, %o, ž, |\$^®• , %a•^«j a•, f> Š3%o1 • €•ož, 3%, ž  
' ‡•%o †, ^%o• %3%oE™
8. , |\$^®•, ž, %o•, «---^..., tmšCE%Eœ, • ž...^..., Ÿ† ...š†, ž-%o—• „ç Šx•šo %o•%o  
•, 3%oE™ -‡•o. Šx±ž%o„••E«3%oE, 2«•ž•j ŠxCPU ‡ „šç, ž' ‡•%o, %o•, •3%oE,  
€a®•o. Šx•†• „š†, E%o%o•%3%oE, 1 • "o•ž Šx±ž%o••†> 3 †, ^%o• %3%oE™
9. , |\$^®•, žo%o ' ‡ž ožE 3žf, •o f, 3%o•š^, f—3, 1 • "•-%o‡™ ož ‡ -•, ž  
•%3/4, .í. -‡.†3^%ož f ož•~žo%o—•••%oE 3•ž±ž%o2%o•žf, 1 • ' o^†1/4,  
†‡' •3%o -‡•š" ^%E , ž•š%1/4‡, ž†o• ••†> 3 3, ‡f, o 1 • •%o ū, 3%, f  
€•ož, 3%oE™
10. €• , |\$^®• Š%o••f•‡, %o' †' "‡' j -‡ -•.%oE™ o•, „ú3•, a ū<sup>a</sup> j , †•ž%o, 1 •  
†š> %oE E••j E•-•, %o2^«j E••oE%oE™ €‡ž•ož•š^ Šx, ūyš - „ošo%o1 •  
®•o%o Š, |\$^®•, f „‡^%o Šx‡Až%o3 o%ožž†•••žEš%o f, %o2, %o f ••f  
3•E - „o•%o j f™

€•, f•† €^%oE<o<

, |\$^®• •, -y'...‰€‰'•-•E E• « -‡•o. ož%oE, a•ž2«•ž , •3%oE 1 • € a®•o. „ž%oE™  
ÁComputer ÁComputež-‡%oE, †••, %š3o- E Áj „‡‰, •‡‰

Exams : UPSC, SSC, Railway, Banking, Police Teaching, Defense & All Government Job Recruitment Exams  
Study Material : Current Affairs, GK, General Studies, Reasoning, Mathematics, English, Hindi etc.

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## • 2. History of Computer

- **Pre-Computer (2500 B.C.)** : Egypt, India, China, Greece, Rome, etc.
- **1642 (1642)** : Blaise Pascal
- **1837 (1837)** : Charles Babbage (Father of Computer)
- **1940-1956** : Vacuum Tubes
- **1956-1963** : Transistors
- **1964-1971** : Integrated Circuits
- **1971** : Microprocessors
- **1990s** : Artificial Intelligence

## • 3. Computer Components

### 1. Input Devices

- **Keyboard, Mouse**
- **Monitor, Printer**

Disclaimer: Despite our best efforts, errors or omissions may occur, and we hold no responsibility for them.

- "CPU : Hard Disk, SSD
- CPU: 2 RAM, Processor, Graphics Card, Power Supply, Case, Cooling System

## 2. Computer Applications

- "OS : Windows, Linux
- Applications : MS Word, Photoshop

## Computer Applications (IPO Cycle)

1. Input : Keyboard, Mouse

2. Process : CPU

3. Output : Monitor, Printer

4. Storage : Hard Disk, SSD

## Super Computer

Super Computer : Supercomputer, Supercomputer, Supercomputer

Exams : UPSC, SSC, Railway, Banking, Police Teaching, Defense & All Government Job Recruitment Exams  
Study Material : Current Affairs, GK, General Studies, Reasoning, Mathematics, English, Hindi etc.

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- **Mainframe**  $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$
  - **Mini Computer**  $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$
  - **Micro Computer/PC**  $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$
  - **Laptop**  $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$
- 

## %

- $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$  (High Speed)
  - $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$  (Accuracy)
  - $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$  (Storage)
  - $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$  (Automation)
  - $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$  (Versatility)
- 

## €

- $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$  (Efficiency,  $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$ )
- $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$  (Cost-Effectiveness,  $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$   $\infty$ )

Exams : UPSC, SSC, Railway, Banking, Police Teaching, Defense & All Government Job Recruitment Exams  
Study Material : Current Affairs, GK, General Studies, Reasoning, Mathematics, English, Hindi etc.

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- त्रिव्युक्ति का अर्थ है कि तीनों व्यक्तियों द्वारा विभिन्न विकल्पों का विवेचन किया जाता है।
- 

## 2 व्युक्ति

- व्युक्ति एक विवेचनीय विकल्प है।
  - व्युक्ति एक विवेचनीय विकल्प है।
- 

## 3 व्युक्ति

- व्युक्ति एक विवेचनीय विकल्प है।

- computer general introduction
  - computer general introduction in hindi
  - the psychology of computer programming and introduction to general systems thinking
  - general introduction to computer science
  - what is introduction to computer application
  - what are the introduction of computer
  - what is introduction to computer system
  - computer general information
  - introduction of basic computer
  - explain about the general introduction to computers
  - computer general introduction
  - computer general introduction in hindi
- 

## FAQs :

1. What is the first computer? The first computer was built by Charles Babbage in 1834. It was called the Analytical Engine. It was a mechanical computer that could perform complex calculations.

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## FAQs : Computer Fundamentals

Q1. Who invented the first computer?

Charles Babbage (Charles Babbage)

Q2. CPU ଏକ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷତି

Central Processing Unit™

Q3. ଏକ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷତି କିମ୍ବା ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି

—ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି (Binary Language କେ 0 1 • 1)™

Q4. କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷତି କିମ୍ବା ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି

—ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି

Q5. କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷତି କିମ୍ବା ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି

—ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି

## ମେଲ୍‌କାରୀ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନାଙ୍କୁ ଉପରେ (Multiple Choice Questions)

Ques. 1: MOEMS ଏକ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷତି

- (A) ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି
- (B) ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି
- (C) ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି
- (D) ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି, ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି

Ques. 2: କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷତି କିମ୍ବା ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି

- (A) ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି
- (B) ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି
- (C) ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି
- (D) ବିନ୍ଦୁମାତ୍ରାକ୍ଷତି

**Ques. 3: IPv6 %€..-%... €< •\\$..< •«**

- (A) 32  $\times^{\odot}$
- (B) 64  $\times^{\odot}$
- (C) 128  $\times^{\odot}$
- (D) 256  $\times^{\odot}$

**Ques. 4: ™\$CEET €€ ^€• |f<%o $\times^{\odot}$  €†..€ •«**

- (A)  $\times^{\odot}$ , "• $\pm$
- (B)  $\times^{\odot}$ • $\pm$
- (C) € • $\times^{\odot}$
- (D)  $\times^{\odot}$ •

**Ques. 5: BlowAsh |f< •«**

- (A) • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$
- (B)  $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$
- (C)  $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$
- (D) ' • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$

**Ques. 6: Public Key Infrastructure €< €-€'**

- (A)  $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$
- (B)  $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$
- (C) "• $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$
- (D) "• $\times^{\odot}$ • $\times^{\odot}$

### Ques. 7: WWW €' • %' ±€†€

- (A)  $\mathbb{C}S - \mathbb{F} \cdot \cdot \otimes f$
  - (B)  $S^{\mathbb{R}} \cdot \cdot \check{A}$
  - (C)  $S^{\mathbb{R}} \cdot \cdot \mathbb{F} , \cdot \cdot \cdot$
  - (D)  $\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \check{A} \ll \cdot \cdot$

### Ques. 8: CAD $\leftarrow \frac{1}{1.34}$

- (A) Common Aided Design
  - (B) Computer Aided Design
  - (C) Complex Aided Design
  - (D) Communication Aided Design

Ques. 9: € • , f . π + % € € ' € Š — < • Á a - ¥ .. < • «

- (A)  $\neq -$
  - (B)  $\pm \%$
  - (C)  $- \neq \cdot \%$
  - (D)  $2 \ll \check{z} \cdot$

### Ques. 10: ECS €€ © -'

- (A) •®•žž ±© ••••%•••
  - (B) •®"©%0, ~S "©žø
  - (C) •®•→• †®ø^†•j "©ž±.
  - (D) -øž©%†, †®ø^†•j •†••

**Ques. 11:** •  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$  वृद्धि का अनुपात है

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$

**Ques. 12:** एक वर्ष में 10% का वृद्धि वाली एक वस्तु का वर्ष में कितना प्रतिशत वृद्धि होगी?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$

**Ques. 13:** एक वर्ष में 10% का वृद्धि वाली एक वस्तु का वर्ष में कितना प्रतिशत वृद्धि होगी?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$

**Ques. 14:** एक वर्ष में 10% का वृद्धि वाली एक वस्तु का वर्ष में कितना प्रतिशत वृद्धि होगी?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{2} \times 10\%$

**Ques. 15:** % ÄÄ • € • <..< • ÁM fšœ • š..< • «

- (A) ' , Ç , %
- (B) ' > • Ç , %
- (C) †-äÇ , %
- (D) a • ^®.3 • ' f

**Ques. 16:** • <..< ™šœ%œ €< © -' • «

- (A) ±%©% • j ÁE ,
- (B) ±%©%, « • • %±%
- (C) ±%©%, « a • ^ « j f -±%±%
- (D) a • ^®.3 • ' f

**Ques. 17:** €•, f„† €'œ˜ | f< • Á

- (A) 3f•Áj †3
- (B) ¥†© •†Œ3 , %^ .
- (C) j «•‡f^ 3%
- (D) a • ^®.3 • ' f

**Ques. 18:** • <..< ™šœ%œ €† • ž...^... -“““œœ• €†-““œœ• fÁ

- (A) -‡•©.
- (B) , |§^©•
- (C) •%†©•ž•
- (D) Œ%±•ž•

**Ques. 19:**  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$  = ?

- (A)  $\frac{1}{16}$
- (B)  $\frac{1}{8}$
- (C)  $\frac{1}{4}$
- (D)  $\frac{1}{32}$

**Ques. 20:**  $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times \dots \times n$  का मान क्या है ?

- (A) 1 1 • 2
- (B) 2 1 • 3
- (C) 1, 2 1 • 4
- (D) 1 • 2 • 3 • 4

## FAQs : अंश-पूर्णांक गणित

**Que. 1:**  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{n}$  का मान क्या है ?

**Ans.**  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{1}{4} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n!}$  (n factorial) का मान है।

**Que. 2:**  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{n}$  का मान क्या है ?

**Ans.**  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \dots \times \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n!}$  का मान है।

**Que. 3:** Computer का मान क्या है ?

**Ans.**, §^©•, %• ö•‡%\$ Commonly Operated Machine Particularly Used for Technical and Educational Research €™ - •Ž Ŧ€, f ŠÁ• %\$% ^ 3å 2-%¤, Ššƒ†, †•šž Ÿ• •Ž³, †ƒ, f 1 • Š†>, ' †•.%‡, Ž†¤• a•^«j, f • %3f €Å, € •, 3Ž€

Que.  $\epsilon, f, \vdash \epsilon \leftarrow \text{def} \leftarrow \epsilon \bullet | f \leftarrow \epsilon \bullet \epsilon$

Que.  $\epsilon, f_m \vdash \epsilon \in \epsilon \text{ s.t. } \epsilon \in \epsilon - \epsilon \circ \neg \epsilon \circ \neg \epsilon$