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Tender Heart School, Sec-33B, Chd.

CLASS-IV

Subject- Computers

Teacher- Rupinder Kaur

Chapter-1 → Computer - A Storage & Memory Device

Good Morning Students,

Students, this lesson is for class-4 for the subject of Computers, Topic - 'Data and Information' which is covered in chapter-1 starting on page no.-6 of your text book, titled - 'Kips logic'

- All the students, May now please open page no.-6 in front of them.
- I hope all the students are ready for today's lesson. So let us start with the topic. All the students, please listen carefully.

* Data and Information:- Students, All of you know that computer is a machine and cannot work on its own. Like, you do your work with the help of your brain in your day-to-day life. In the same way, computer works with CPU that is the brain of the computer. In this, class, you are going to learn about how computer works as a storage and

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memory device. We enter data into the computer in the form of certain set of characters and instructions to make a computer work. These set of characters include - Alphabets (A-Z), Digits (0-9) or special characters (+, -, *, \$, # etc.) that represent facts or figures. These set of instructions given to the computer is known as data.

When computer works on this data with the help of its brain i.e. CPU, then the processed data is known as information. Students with the help of given example, you will be able to learn the concept of data and instructions.

Example-1: Cloth (Raw material)



Stitching (Processing by Machine)



Dress is Ready (Information)

Example-2: 25, 37, 45, 35, 40 (Marks of a student - Data)



Finding Highest to lowest with the help of CPU (Processing)



45, 40, 37, 35, 25 (Information)

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* Students, Now, you will learn about more things related to data & information with the help of other topics of this chapter. The next topic is -

* Data Storage Units:- Students, As you know that computer understands only machine code i.e. in the form of two states 0 and 1. '0' means off state and '1' means on state. These two digits 0 and 1 are called binary digits or bits. Whatever work you do in your computer is stored in the form of bits and is measured in bytes. There are different memory size as shown here and as well as in the book also on page no. - 7.

Memory Size

1. 8 bits = 1 Byte
(01101111) = 1 Byte (Smallest storage size)
All are in the form of 0 and 1.
2. 1024 Bytes = 1 Kilobyte (1 KB)
3. 1024 KB = 1 Megabyte (1 MB)
4. 1024 MB = 1 Gigabyte (1 GB)
5. 1024 GB = 1 Terabyte (1 TB)
6. 1024 TB = 1 Petabyte (1 PB)
7. 1024 PB = 1 Exabyte (1 EB)
8. 1024 EB = 1 Zettabyte (1 ZB)
9. 1024 ZB = 1 Yottabyte (1 YB)

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- * Students, All of you, May Now take 3 minutes break. During break time, You will learn the memory size table and write in your note book.
- * Students, Let us continue with the next topic present in your book on page no.-7 and the topic is-
- * Types of Memory:- Students, All of you know that whatever data we store in the Computer it will be stored in the memory of the Computer. Every computer has a certain amount of memory we can store data in the computers either temporarily or permanently. Computer memory is divided into two types:-

Memory

1. Internal Memory (Primary Memory)
which is further divided into two parts - RAM & ROM
 2. External Memory (Secondary Memory)
which is used as - Hard disk, CD/DVD, Flashdrive etc.
- * Children, Now, I am ending the lesson here. Please read and listen to the lesson carefully.
Thank You...