

BASIC TERMS

- PC - universal programmable device (machine) for working with data
- Operating principle: program – processor – memory
- Hardware – PC components (PC „body“)
- Software – PC programs (PC „soul“)
- User interface – user's method of computer operation (text – graphic – verbal)
- Quick inadequacy = Price of PC components is going quickly down.
- Compatibility – ability of co-operation (between PCs, components or software)

BASIC UNITS OF INFORMATION

BIT [b] (Binary digit) – The smallest unit of information with value 0 or 1 (true or false). All information are saved in PC by bits (i.e. by 0 or 1). PC makes all operations through bit sequence (i.e. sequence of numbers 0 or 1).

Derived units:

- 1 kilobit [Kb] = 2^{10} bits (1024b)
- 1 kilobit per second [Kb/s] – unit of transfer speed (e.g. by modem)

BASIC UNITS OF INFORMATION

BYTE [B] – unit of information composed from 8 bits. We can write by byte $2^8 = 256$ different combinations with numbers 0 and 1 (01001001, 00011101, etc.).

1 symbol (letter or number) = 1 byte. (for example H = 00100110).

This is ASCII code for letters and numbers (alphanumeric coding).

Derived units:

- 1 kilobyte [KB] = 2^{10} bytes (1024B)
- 1 megabyte [MB] = 2^{20} bytes (1048576B)
- 1 gigabyte [GB] = 2^{30} bytes (1073741824B)
