ABCDEFGG HIJKLMNOP QRSTUVWX YZ12345678 90aåbcde fghijklmnop qrstuvwxyz.

The method by means of which the musical signals may be sent simultaneously in both directions along the same circuit is shown in our next illustration, figures 8, 9, and 10. The arrangement is similar to that shown in figures 3, 4, and 5, excepting that the intermittent current from the transmitting instruments is passed through the primary wires of an induction coil, and the receiving instruments are placed in circuit with the secondary wire. In this way free earth communication is secured at either end of the circuit, and the musical signals produced by the manipulation of any key are received at all the stations upon the line.

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Počítač je v informatice zařízení a výpočetní technika, která zpracovává data pomocí předem vytvořeného programu. Současný počítač je elektronický a skládá se z hardwaru, který představuje fyzické části počítače (mikroprocesor, klávesnice, monitor atd.) a ze softwaru (operační systém a programy). Počítač je zpravidla ovládán uživatelem, který poskytuje počítači data ke zpracování prostřednictvím jeho vstupních zařízení a počítač výsledky prezentuje pomocí výstupních zařízení. V současnosti jsou počítače využívány téměř ve všech oborech lidské činnosti.

La computadora también denominada computador y ordenador (del francés: ordinateur; y éste del latín: ordinator), es una máquina electrónica que recibe y procesa datos, para convertirlos en información conveniente y útil, que posteriormente se envía a las unidades de salida, para que pueda ser analizada y utilizada por humanos. Un ordenador está formado físicamente por numerosos circuitos integrados y muchos componentes de apoyo, extensión y accesorios, que en conjunto pueden ejecutar tareas diversas con suma rapidez y bajo el control de un programa.

Un ordinateur est un système de traitement de l'information programmable tel que défini par Turing et qui fonctionne par la lecture séquentielle d'un ensemble d'instructions, organisées en programmes, qui lui font exécuter des opérations logiques et arithmétiques. Sa structure physique actuelle fait que toutes les opérations reposent sur la logique binaire et sur des nombres formés à partir de chiffres binaires. Dès sa mise sous tension, un ordinateur exécute, l'une après l'autre, des instructions qui lui font lire, manipuler, puis réécrire un ensemble de données déterminées par une mémoire morte d'amorçage (Boot ROM, BIOS, UEFI, etc.)

Inter