Date _____

Expt. No. _____ Page No. _____

Assignment - 1

Q1) what are the four fundamental parts of computer it with the help of diagram.

Ans four fundamental parts of computer.

a) Monitar
b) key Board
c) Mouse
d) C.P.U.

Explain

1) Monitar — A computer Monitar technically terned as a VDU can. beplainly transmitty as an electronic device that trahsmits information from the computer on to a serum, there by acting as an interface and Connecting the Virus with the Computer.

2) Monitar — Programs and data are entered into a computer through a Keyboard which is attached to a Computer. A keyboard is similar to the keyboard of a type writer It contains alphabets, digits, special characters, function key and some keys

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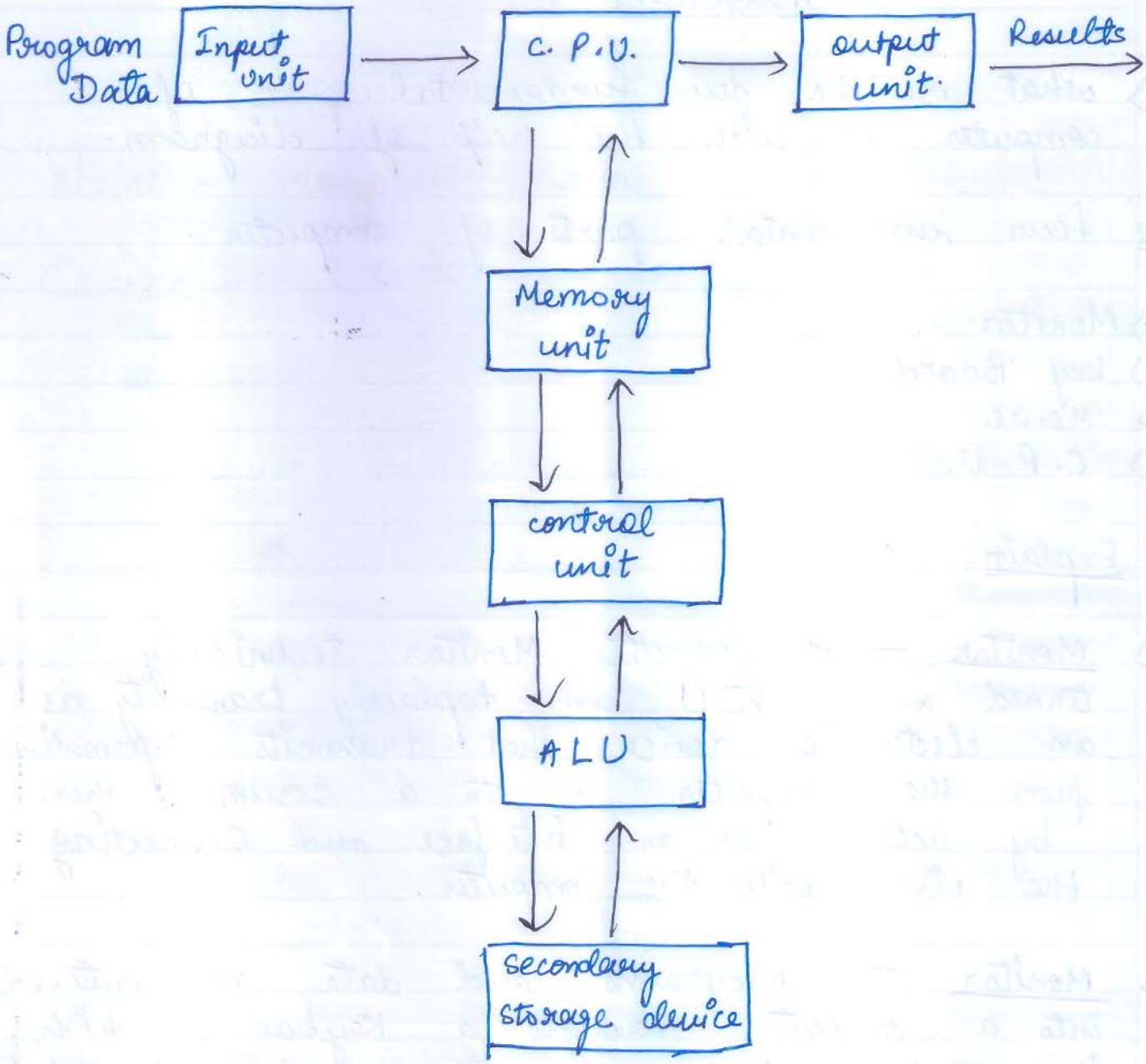
Diagram.


Program
Data
Input unit
C. P. U.
output unit.
Results
Memory unit
control unit
ALU
secondary storage device

Date _____

Expt. No. _____ Page No. _____

3.) Mouse - A mouse is a pointing device. It is held in one hand and is moved across a flat surface.

4.) C.P.U (Central processing Unit)

The C.P.U. in the brain of a computer its primary job is to run program and Central the operation of all other components. Such as memory, Keyboard and prints.

Q2.) Discuss about the classification of computers Based on size and capacity.

Ans There are four types in the classification of the computer by size.

1.) Super Computer
2.) Mainframe Computer
3.) Mini Computer
4.) Micro Computer.

1.) Super Computer - Super Computer are the Fastest computer in Current era. The processing encapabelities of super computer lyies in the Range of GIPS 2, word length 64-128 or may be in 256 or so, the memory

Teacher's Signature _____

Date _____

Expt. No. _____ Page No. _____

capacity of super computer in some gigabytes or in terabytes the storage capacity of this type of computer in Exabytes. The parellel processing of a super computer makes its very fast because. It contains numbers of C.P.U. that operater parellel.

The Size factors

Advertisements :- The above difference are primary on the basis of three basic factors. namely:

1) The primary storage capacity

speed of processing data and ability support different devices. Such as printers, tape etc.

Advertisements :-

These feactors are inter dependent and faster computer will ordinarily have large memory sizes and and shall have facility to use a large numbers of sphistecated input output devices

Teacher's Signature _____

Date _____

Expt. No. _____ Page No. _____

Mainframers Computer

Mainframers computer are bigger computers capable of handl link data processing needs of say head office of a bank or a big multinational company or may be a public utility office mainframe computer systems have large storage and the speed of processing is also very high.

They also offer the advantage of ~~under~~ other choice with regard to up gradation of the systems in future.

~~They~~ the speed of processing is expressed in terms of 10 to 100 millions of Instructions per second (MIPS) and cost some where between 1 to 5 million dollars depending upon the configuration, IBM still holds, almost 80 percent of mainframe market with its popular mainframe series IBM system 390.

Advertisements :- The mainframe popularity has fallen due to amergency of micro computers and popularity of client servus technology however they still find markets in large Volume data processing requirenments such as centered data Base servers.

Teacher's Signature _____

3.) Mini Computers :- Mini computers are very popular among medium sized companies. mini computer offer facilities for faster processing of voluminous Information Mini computers of course are ~~biggers~~ bigger them micro computers but Smallers them most of their elders called mainforms.

They cost Some where between Rs. 5 to 10 lakh Depending upon the configurations however these prices are only indicated and are Subject to ~~subst~~ change are time.

Advertisements :- They have also been used extensively as gateways between main frame network and as main Servers for local area networks of micro computers.

4.) Micro Computers :- The smallest among all are micro computers, they are small in physical appearance most of them are desktop system. However notebook micro computers that can it into a bridgecase are also available. They are economical in terms of cost and are ~~fien~~ friendly in use personal computers fall into this category.

These computer can be used for small data processing jobs of bigger Companies or Servers as complete computer systems for small forms. PC can also be connected with bigger.

Date _____

Expt. No. _____ Page No. _____

Q5) what is the meaning of computer generation? How many computer generation ? ~~Has many~~ are defined ? what technologies were/are used?

Ans Generations in computers termenology is a change in technology a computers is / was being used Initially the generations term was used to distinguish between varying hardwork, Now a todays generation Includes both hard ware and software which together makeup an entire computer system.

The computers are divided into five generations :-

1) first generation Computer : Vacum tubes (1940-1956)

2) Second generation Computer : (1964 - 1971

3) Third generation Computer : (1964 - 1971

4) fourth generation computers (present & beyond)

(1) first generation computer : Vacum tubes (1940-1956:

The technology behind the primary generations computers was a fragile glass device which was called vacum tubes. Those computers were very heavy and very large in size These weren't ~~was~~ very reliable and progaramming

Teacher's Signature _____

language and used no OS.

first generation computers were used for calculation. Storage and control that they needed a half room and consume electricity

Main first generation computer:

- ENIAC
- EDVAC
- UNIVAC

(2) Second generation Computer: Transistors (1956-1963) Suond generation Computers used the technology of Transistors. Father than bulky vocum tubes. Anothe features was the care storage. A transister may b a device composed of Semicon ductor material that amplifies a sign or opns or closes a circuit programming language was shifted from high level to programming language and made programm comparatively a simple take for programmers!

(3) Third Generations Computers Intigreted Circuits (1964-1

During the third generations technology ~~ensuased~~ ensured a shift from huge transistors to integrated Circuits also refered to as Ic. Here O variety of transistors were ~~playsed~~ placed on silicon chips called Semiconductors was the most speed and reliabelity. Ic was made from silicon and also called silicon chips.

Date _____

Expt. No. _____ Page No. _____

4.) fourth Generations computers Micro processors (1971-present)

In 1971 first micro processors were used. The large scale of intigrations. Ist circuits built on one chips called micro processors. The most advantage of this technology is that one micro processor can contain all the circuits regard to perform ~~art~~ arithmetic logic and control function on one chip. Technologies like multiprocessing, multiprogramming time sharing operating speed and virtual ~~me~~ memory made it a more user friendly and customary device.

5.) fifth Generations Computers :-

The technology behind the fifth generations of computers is AI. It allows computers to behave like humans. It is often seen in programs like voice recognition, area of medicions and entertainment within the feild of games playing also its showers remarable performance where computers are capable of beating humem computers.

Q4.) Differentiate between volatile and non-volatile memories.

Teacher's Signature _____

Volatile memory	Non-Volatile memory.
1.) Volatile memory are stored temporarily	Non-Volatile memory are stored permanently.
2.) RAM is an example of volatile memory	Rom is an Example of Non-Volatile memory.
3.) Volatile memories are more costly per unit	Non-Volatile memory is less costly per unit.
4.) Volatile memory has a huge impact on the systems performance.	Non-Volatile memory has a huge impact on a system storage capacity.
5.) In Volatile memory processor has direct access to data	In non-volatile memory process has no direct access to data
6.) Volatile memory chips are generally kept on the memory slot.	Non-volatile memory chips are ~~used~~ embedded on the mother board.
7.) Volatile memory is the type of memory in which data is lost as it is powered off.	Non-Volatile memory is the type of memory in which data, remains stored even if its is powered-off.

Date _____

Expt. No. _____ Page No. _____

(05.) Distinguish between system software application software and open source software on the basis of their features.

Ans System software :— System software is software designed to provide a platform for other software Examples of System software. Include operating System like macOS. Linux, Android and Microsoft windows. Computational Science software. game Engineers Search engines industrial automations and Software as a Service applications.

Application Software :— An Application program software application, or application or app for short) is computers programme designed to carry out a specific take other than carry out one relating to the operation of the computer itself, typically to be used by and users word processors media players and accounting software are examples.

3.) open Source Software — open source software is software with source code that anyone can inspect, modify, enhance.

- 5 features of open Source software
- Innivation : open source software helps facilitate

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more rapid innovation as it encourages that sharing of resources and Information that in turn support technical development.

- freedom
- Integrity
- Continuity
- giving back to the community.

Final thoughts : ...