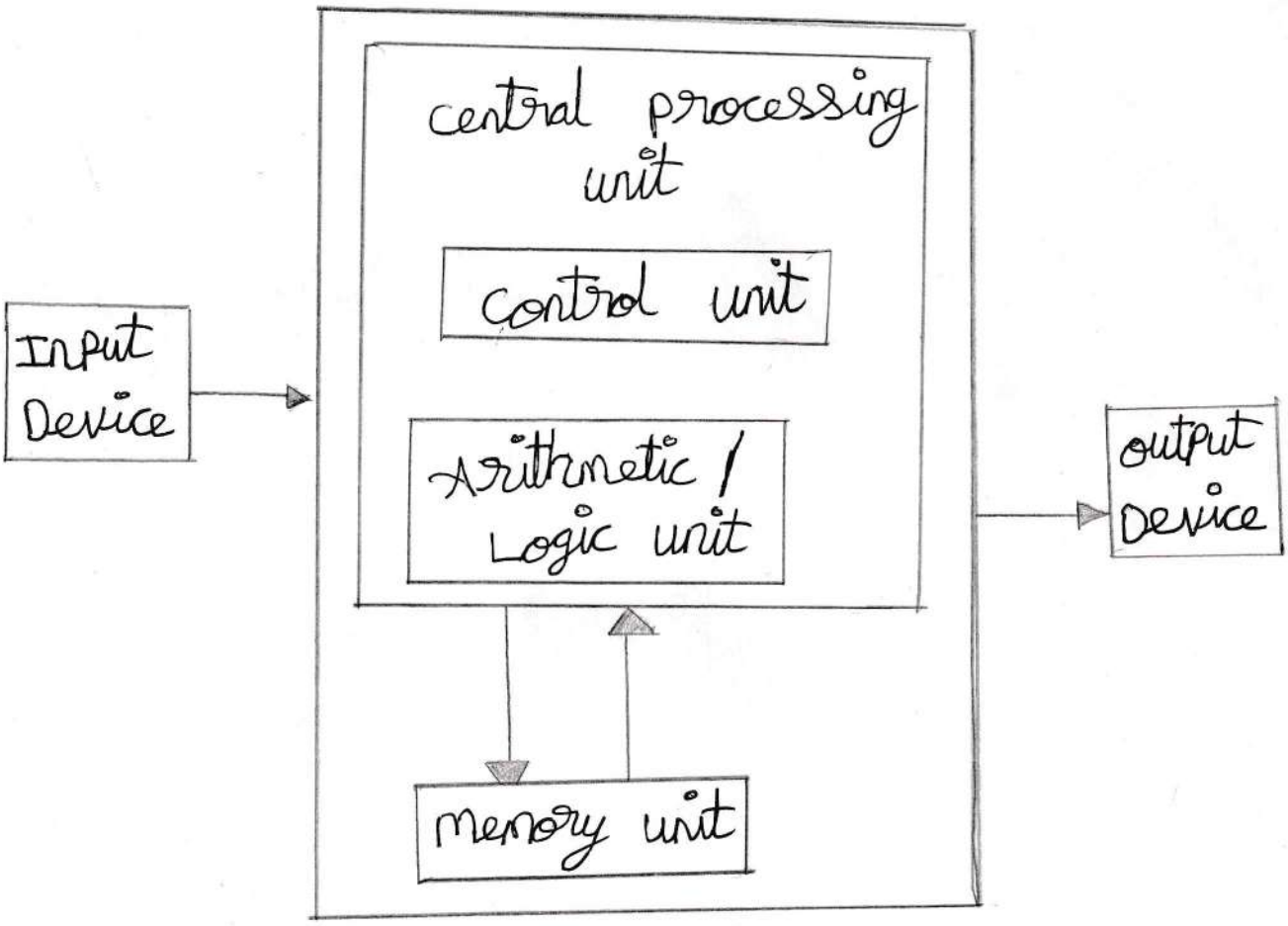
FUNDAMENTALS OF IT & PROGRAMMING

Assignment -1

Q1. Four Fundamental parts of computer:-

*A computer is a fast system that is organized to accept, store, and process data and produce output results under the direction of a stored program of instruction.



Input Device:-

*computer systems use many devices for input purpose.

*Input devices include the mouse. input pen, touch screen, and microphone.

*Regardless of the type of device used, all are components for interpretation and communication between people and computer systems.

central processing unit (CPU):-

*It is the brain of the computer without this unit computer unable to process.

output Device:-

*output device is used to show the result of the instructions.

*Example monitor, printer, Head phones, etc.

memory unit:-

*It is the collection of storage units or devies together.

*The memory unit stores the binary information in the form of bits.

Q2. classifications of computers based on size and capacity:-

*Super computers.
*mainframe computers.
*mini computers.
*micro computers.

Super computer :-

*Super computers are the most Powerful and physically the largest by size.

*These are systems designed to process huge amounts of data.

*The fastest super computers can perform over one trillion calculations in a second.

*Super computers have thousands of processors.

*Example :- JAGUAR, ROADRUNNER, etc.

mainframe computers :-

*mainframe computers are very large often filling an entire room and can process thousands of millions of instructions per second.

*mainframe are capable of supporti-ng hundreds to thousands of users simultaneously

*Some of the functions performed by a mainframe include : flight scheduling, reservations and ticketing for an airline etc.

mini computers :-

*mini computers are much smaller than maibromes.

*sometimes refferred to as midrange

Server or midrange computer.

*They are typically larger, more powerful and more expensive than desktop computers.

*Example: Apple iPod, CDC 1604.

micro computer:-

*micro computer are the most frequently used type of computer.

*It is also, known as personal computer (PC).

*A micro computer is small computer system designed to be used by one person at a time.

*Example:- Desktop computer, laptops.

Q3. Computer Generation:-

*computer Generation terminology is a change in technology a computer is used.

Generations of computer:-

1. First Generation.
2. Second Generation.
3. Third Generation.
4. Fourth Generation.
5. Fifth Generation.

First Generation: Vacuum Tubes (1940–1956):-

*The first computer systems used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory.

*computers of this generation consumed a

lot of electricity and very expensive to operate.

* First generation computers relied on machine language, the lowest-level programming language understood by computers to perform operations.

* they could only solve one problem at a time. Input was based on punched cards and paper tape, and output was displayed on printouts.

Second Generation: Transistors (1956-1963):-

* Transistors replaced vacuum tubes in the second generation of computers.

* The transistor was far superior to the vacuum tube, allowing computers to become smaller, faster, cheaper, more energy-efficient and more reliable than their first-generation predecessors.

Third Generation: Integrated Circuits (1964-1971):-

* The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation of computers.

* computers for the first time became accessible to a mass audience because they were smaller and cheaper than their predecessors.

Fourth Generation: microprocessors: (1971 - present):-

The microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers as thousands of integrated circuits were built onto a single silicon chip.

In 1981, IBM introduced its first computer for the home user.

In 1984, Apple introduced the macintosh.

Fourth generation computers also covered the development of Graphical user interface (GUIS) mouse and hand held devices.

Quantum computation and nanotechnology. will radically change the face of computers in year to come.

The goal of fifth generation computing is to develop devices that respond to natural language input and are capable of learning and self-organization.

Q4. Volatile and Non-Volatile memories:-

Volatile	Non-Volatile
i) Volatile memory is also called as primary memory.	(i) The Non-Volatile memory is also known as secondary memory.
ii) Volatile memory is a computer storage that only maintains its data while the device is powered.	ii) Non-Volatile memory is a type of computer memory that has the capability to hold saved data even if

	the Power is turned off
iii) Example:- RAM	iii) Example:- ROM
when ware working on a doucnet, it is kept in RAM, and if the computer losses Power your work will be lost.	Hard disk and floppy disk also called as examp -le for non-Volatile memory.

Q5. System Software:-

*It is software created for a specific purpose used by end users.

*It can be called an application or simply an app.

* Examples:- word processor, accounting application, a web browser, on email client, media player etc.

open Source Software:-

*open Source Software (OSS) is a type of compu -ter software in which source code is released under a license in which the copyright holder grants users rights to study, change and distribute the software to anyone and for any purpose.

*The Linux operating system (OS) is the best -known examples of open source software.

Q6. a) Create a file in MS-word and save it file name "yourself":-

* click the start icon.
* then point to All programs.
* click microsoft office.
* click microsoft word.
* Select Block doucment and click ok.
* otherwise click the microsoft office button/ File tab.
* Select New the New document dialog box appears.
* Select Blank Document.
* Enter the text and you can insert Paragra-ph about yourself.
* click the microsoft office button/File tab.
* Select save AS - word Document.
* Select the location where you want to save the document using the drop-down menu.
* Enter a file name "yourself".
* click the save button.

b) write steps regarding following:-

➤ To change the font style.

* Select text you want to modify.

* click on font style box on the Home tab the font style drop-down menu appears.
* move your cursor over the various font style.
* Left-click the font style you want to use.
* Then font style will change in the document.

➤ TO change the font size.

* Its same procedure of font style changed method and one method is changed.
* At the second line. click on font size box on the Home Tab.
* Another method click on increase/decrease font size commands in the Font group on Home tab.

➤ TO change the font color:-

* Its also same method To font sytle and font size changed method.
* But its samll correction that is
* click on the font color box on the Home tab the font color menu appears.

➤ TO highlight (in yellow) the line that reads "need to get 1MS's address".

* Select the text is "need to get 1MS's address.

*click on the Text highlight color in front group on the Home tab.

*Various colors will appears and move your cursor over the various color.

*click on yellow color.

*Then text highlight color will charge in the document.

Q7. Text Formatting :-

1. Type the text following dowment.
2. Select the text ms word to modify.
3. click the font size box and the font size drop-down menu appears.
4. move the cursor over the various font size.
5. Left-click on the font size or
6. click on increase/decrease font size commands.
7. In the first of the text ms word is selected to modify the color.
8. click The font color box and move the cursor over the various font color.
9. If you want to change the colour. click the font color box and move the cursor over the various font color.