0Q1. What are the four fundamental parts of computer parts of computer ? Explain it with the help of diagram.

Ans. A computer has four main components –

1. Memory Unit
2. Control Unit
3. Arithmetic Unit
4. Logical Unit

Memory Unit – It is a component of a computer system.A memory unit is a small storage device that holds a memory for a computer and can be accessed through the software.It is used to store data and information. There are two types of memory –

1. Read only Memory (ROM)
2. Randam Access Memory (RAM)

Control Unit – The control unit is a component of a computer's central processing unit that directs the operation of the processor. It instructs the memory, logic unit, and both output and input devices of the computer on how to respond to the programs instructions.

Arithmetic Unit – An arithmetic unit is the part of central processing unit that carries out arithmetic and logical unit operations on the operands in computer instruction words.

Q2. Discuss about the classification of computer based on size and capacity.

Ans. 1. Supercomputer

2. Mainframe computer

3. Minicomputer

4. Micro computer

Super computer– Super computer are the fastest computer in current era. The processing capability of super computer lies in the range of GIPS2, word length 64-128 or so. The memory calacity of super computer is in some gigabytes.

Mainframe computer – are large and expensive machines. Generally they handle huge volumes of information and data. Thet are used in research organizations, large industries, airlines reservation where a large database has to be maintained.

Minicomputer– were introduced in early 1960s. They were faster then micro computers. Basically this computer were mainly multi user systems , where many users work on the systems. They had large instructions set and address fields. Minicomputer was a multi user system which means more then one user could use this system simultaneously.

Micro computer- is a computer whose CPU is a microprocessor. Micro-computer can be categorized as the desktop programmable and workstation. The microprocessor based computer are called third generation computer. They are the backbone of the modern computer era. The first and second generation computers are based on vacuum tubes and bipolar junction transistors.

Q3. What is the meaning of computer generation? How many computer generation are defined? What technologies were used?

Ans. Generation in computer terminology is a change in technology a computer is used being used. Nowadays generation includes both hardware and software, which together make up an entire computer system. There are five generations defined.

1. The first generation
2. The second generation
3. The third generation
4. The four generation
5. The five generation

The first generation- The first generation computer made use of-

- Vacuum tube technology
- Machine language for writing programs
- Punched cards for data input
- Paper tape for output
- Magnetic tapes

The second generation- The second generation made us of-

- High level languages were invented
- Size of a computer started reduced
- Assembly language started used
- Concept of stored program emerged

The third generation- The third generation are characterized by-

- Commercial production of computer
- Phenomenal increase in computer speed

- Use of magnetic tapes
- Use of drums for external storage
- Use of Integrated circuits
- Design of OS
- Design of high level languages

The fourth generation

- Use of very large scale integration
- Networking
- Fourth generation languages
- Personal computers
- Invention of microcomputers

The fifth generation- Computers could be developed which could think and reason in much the way as human

4.Differentiate between volatile and non volatile.

Ans.

VOLATILE	NON-VOLATILE
Data temporarily stored in it.	Data id permanently stored in it.
It has less storage capacity.	It has more storage capacity.
Data can be easily transferred.	Data can not be easily transferred.
CPU has direct access to data.	CPU has no direct access to data
Process can write or read.	Process can only read.
It is faster.	It is slow
Example- RAM	Example- ROM

5.Create a file in MS-word to insert a paragraph about yourself and------

Ans. Hey this is Jaspreet Kaur.I am 18 years old. I am from Punjab. I am doing a Certificate course in computer application (CCA) from CSC Academy. I am the third born of my parents and we are three in number. My father's name is Balvir singh and my mother's name is Kamaljit Kaur. I am today is because of my family. I have stable grade and get quite good grades in class. I am a keen reader of books that refer to histories of countries. I have always been energetic and lively so I find no problem in making new friends. I try to learn a lot about people so I find no problem in making new friends. My favourite subjects are English,Physcology. I try to learn a lot about people so in this way ,I study their characters before I react. I know that I am not perfect and I am who I am.

6.Distinguish between System software and Application software.

Ans.

SYSTEM SOFTWARE	APPLICATION SOFTWARE
A computer cannot run without system	A computer can run without system software.

software.	
System software do not depend on application software.	System software do not depend on application software.
System software are mainly designed for managing system resources.	System software are mainly designed for accomplish tasks for specific resources.
It's programming is complex.	It's programming is easy.

6.(b) Write a step for change the font style.

Select a word or a line which you have to change the style and select a font style from a font box in a home menu.

To change a font size.

Select a word or a line which you have to change the size and select a font size from a font box in a home menu.

To change a font color.

Select a word or a line which you have to change the colour and select a font colour from a font box in a home menu.

16.What is the difference between Machine language and High level language.

Ans.

High level language	Machine level language
It is programmer friendly language.	It is machine friendly language.