q1. What are the four fundamental parts of computer

Basic Functions of Computer

There are four basic functions of the computer: Input, Processing, Output, and Storage.

Input

The data is entered into the computer with the help of input devices. Like other electronic devices, a computer takes data in raw form (binary form). The user can enter the data in several formats such as the collection of letters, numbers, images, etc. The input devices convert the data in the binary form so that the computer can read the data.

Processing

The processing is the core functionality of the computer system. It is the internal process where the data is processed according to the instructions given to the computer. The data is executed sequentially and sent for further processing.

Output

The output is the information provided by the computer after the entire processing. It is also known as the result that can be stored in the storage devices for further use. The output devices retrieve the processed data from the computer and convert the data into a human-readable form.

q2.Discuss about the classification of computers based on size and capacity

A computer is a device that transforms unusable data into information. According to the set of instructions the user gives it, it processes the input and generates the desired outcome. Modern digital computers are classified on the basis of their size and capacity. The size and data handling capabilities of the various types of computers may be used to categorize them into two groups.

1. Computers according to Size:

Supercomputer. Mainframe computer. Personal computer. Workstation. Minicomputer.

2. Computers according to their Capacity to manage data:

Digital computer. Hybrid computer. Analog computer.

q3.What is the meaning of computer generation? How many Computer Generations are defined? What technologies were/are used?

COMPUTER

What do you mean by the Generation of computers? Write down the features of all generations of computers.

Rambinayby Rambinay

Generation in computer terminology is a change in technology, a computer was being used. initial generation term was used to distinguish beth varying hardware technologies. Nowadays generation includes both hardware and software which together make up an entire computer system. The term computer generation is referred to as a major development in electronic data processing. The evolution of computers passed different stages. The development of computers from 1943 A.D. to today is classified into five periods. The development of computers that took place in each time period is the "Generation of Computer". In each generation, there is always something new in technology, the computers became smaller, cheaper, more powerful, more efficient, and more reliable than the old generation of computers.

The features of the first-generation computers were:

The technology used: vacuum tube (1940-1956)

operating speed was in the millisecond range

primary memory wed Magnetic core memory

computers used to be much more expensive.

Huge in size and poor in mobility.

Very slow and less reliable output.

Use of high electricity.

The features of the second-generation computers were:

The technology used: Transistor(1956-1964)

operating speed was in terms of microseconds range.

primary memory Wed: Magnetic core memory

The storage capacity and use of computers increased.

Two's complement, floating-point arithmetic.

Reduced the computational time from milliseconds to microseconds.

High-level languages.

The features of the third-generation computers were:

The technology used; IC (integrated circuit)(1964-1976)

operating system speed was in terms of nanosecond range

primary memory used: RAM and ROM. Semiconductor memory

Database management was developed.

Integrated circuits instead of individual transistors.

Smaller, cheaper, more efficient, and faster than second-generation computers.

High-level programming languages

QS: Distinguish among system software, application software and open source software on the basis of their features.

System Software

System Software is the type of software that is the interface between application software and the system. Low-level languages are used to write the system software. System Software maintains the system resources and gives the path for application software to run. An important thing is that without system software, the system can not run. It is general-purpose software.

Functions of System Software

Memory Management

Processor Management

File Management

Security

Error-detecting Aids

Scheduling

Features of System Software

System software is written in a low-level language.

The size of the system Software is smaller.

System software is complex to understand.

System software is present near hardware components.

Types of System Software

Operating System: Operating System is the main part of the Computer System. It has the responsibility of managing all the resources such as CPU, Printer, Hard Disk, etc. It also provides services to many other Computers Softwares. Examples of Operating Systems are Linux, Apple, macOS, Microsoft Windows, etc.

Language Processor: System Software converts Human-Readable Language into a Machine Language and it is done by Language Processor. It converts programs into instructions that are easily readable by Machines.

Device Driver: A Device Driver is a program or software that helps to perform its functions by controlling the device. You first have to install a driver for running the program.

q.6a) Create a file in MS-word to insert a paragraph about yourself and save it with file name "yourself". Describe all steps involved in it.

Start menu. The Start button in the lower-left corner of your screen gives you access to all programs on your PC Word included. To start Word, choose Start â†' All Programs â†' Microsoft Office â†' Microsoft Office Word.

Quick Launch toolbar. The Quick Launch toolbar at the bottom of your screen (just to the right of the Start menu) is a great place to start programs you use frequently. Microsoft modestly assumes that you be using Word a lot, so it usually installs the Word icon in the Quick Launch toolbar. To start using Word, just click the W icon,

Opening a Word document. Once you ve created some Word documents, this method is fastest of all, since you dont have to start Word as a separate step. Just open an existing Word document, and Word starts itself. Try going to Start My Recent Documents, and then, from the list of files, choose a Word document. You can also double-click the documentâ™s icon on the desktop or wherever it lives on your PC.

q6.b)

1. To change the font style

Click Format > Text Styles.

In the Item to Change list, click All, then select the font, size, or color you want for all text in the current view.

To change the font of just tasks and not milestones or summary tasks, click Noncritical Tasks, change the font, then in turn click Critical Tasks.

2.To change the font size

Select the text or cells with text you want to change.

To select all text in a Word document, press Ctrl + A.

On the Home tab, click the font size in the Font Size box.

3.To change the font color

Select the text that you want to change. On the Home tab, in the Font group, choose the arrow next to Font Color, and then select a color.

4.To highlight (in yellow) the line that reads "need to get IMS's address".

Select the text that you want to highlight. Go to Home and, select the arrow next to Text Highlight Color. Select the text that you want to highlight. On the Home tab, select the arrow next to Text Highlight Color Shows the Highlight With Text Icon in PowerPoint. .

q.7 Create a file in MS-Word for the following document and save it with file name 'ms_word'. Describe all steps involved in it.

To save a document using the options provided by MS Word in its File menu, go through the following steps:

Step 1: Click on the File Menu.

Step 2: Go to the Save or Save As button provided.

Step 3: Select the location where you want the file to be saved.

Step 4: Provide a name to the file or use the default one.

Step 5: Click on the Save button