classmate
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ASSIGNMENT - 01

Que 1) What are the four fundamental parts of Computer ? Explain it with the help of diagram ?

Ans - The four fundamental parts of Computer are :-

i) Central procesor unit
ii) Memory (RAM) also known as Valatile memory
iii) Input [Keyboard, Mouse, etc]
iv) Output [Monitor, printer, etc]

Que 2) Discuss about the classification of Computer based on Size and Capacity ?

Ans - On the basis of Size there are four types of Computer :-

1) Mini Computer :- A mini Computer is a medium Sized Computer more powerful than micro-Computer.
Example :- Digital Alpha, Sun ultra.

ii) Micro Computer :- A micro Computer is the Smallest general purpose processing Systems.
Example :- Apple Computer, Pcs, Notebooks, etc.

It is 2 types :-

a) Desktops
b) Portables

iii) Main frame Computer :- Computer with large Storage Capacities and very high Speed of processing.
Example :- IBM 370, S1390.

iv) Super Computer :- Super Computer have extrimely large Stroge Capacity and Computer Speeds which are many times faster than other Computer.
Example :- IBM, Deep, Blue.

Que 3) What is meaning of Computer generation? How many Computers Generations are defined? what technologies were/ are used?

Ans- History of Computer can be Considered frame Crise of human Culture as person known as Calculation. Roman's abcus is first device used in BC for Calculation. The electronic numerical integrator and Calculation [ENIAC] first general purpose, digital electronic Calculation.

Generation of Computer :-

First generation :- It had been used Vacuum tude technology make possible to do Calculation.

(ii) Second Generation :- It had been used transistors which made a computer a little concise and faster to do the same.

(iii) Generation Fourth :- It had been used Microprocessor inside to work for better comparatively.

(iv) Third Generation :- It had been used for Integrated circuits, faster, comparatively reliable as well.

(v) Fifth Generation :- Computer are assinged automic intelligence, they use A Artificial intelligence.

Q.4 Differentiate between Valatile and non-Valatile memories?

Ans

Volatile Memory	Non-Volatile Memory
i) Data is present till power apply is present.	Data remain supply even after power supply is not present.
ii) Volatile memory data is not permanent.	Is permanent.
iii) Faster the Non-Volatile memory.	Memory acces is slower.
iv) Data transfer is easy.	Data transfer is difficult HDD
v) Less storage capacity.	has very high storage capacity.

Q.5 Distinguish among system software, application software, open source on the basis of their features?

Ans

System software	Application Software
i) Maintain the system resource and give the path for application software to run.	1) It is built for specific task.
ii) How level language are used to write.	ii) High level language are used to write.
iii) Its a general purpose software.	iii) Specific purpose software.
iv) Without system software system can't run.	iv) While without application software system always run.
Example :- Operating system etc.	Example :- VLC players photoshop etc.

Question-16 What is the difference between Machine language and high level language?

Ans Machine language or machine code, consists of binary code and is the only language that is directly understand by the computer both machine code and assembly language are hardware specific.
A high level language is a programming langugage that user english and Mathematical symbols in the instructions

High level language such and C++ must be compiled into machine language before the code is run on a computer.

Que. 19 Describe the syntax of the following statements.

i) If- else-statement :- If else statement can be followed by an optional else statement which executes when the boolean expression is false. The syntax of an if.... else statement in C programming language is if (expression)

```
{
Block of statements;
}
else
{
Block of statements;
}
```

The above syntax can be representated in the form of a shown below you can understand the concept of conditional statements in the C programing with following programe.

For example, find the largest of two numbers, if the numbers are a = 30 and b = 50

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main () {
int a = 30, b = 50;
if (a>b) {
        printf ("largest number is %d\n", a);
} else {
        printf ("longest numbest is %d\n", b);
}
}
```

When the above program is executed, it produces the following result -

longest number is 50

b) For loop :- For loop is similar to while, it's just written differently. For statements are often used to process list such as a rang of number.

Basic syntax of the for loop is an following :-

```
For (expression 1; expression 2; expression 3) {
        Single statement
        Or
```

Black of statements ;

}

In the above sytax ;

- Expression 1 – Initializes variables.
- Expression 2 – Conditional expression, as long as this conditional is true : loop will keep executing.
- Expression 3 – Expression 3 is the modifier which may be simple increment of variable.

iii) **While loop** :- The most basic loop in c is the while look. A while keep statement is like a repeating if statement, like and if statement, if the test conditional is true : the statement get ~~ex~~executed. The different is that after the statement : true been executed, the test condition is checked again if it is still true the statement get executed again. The cycle repeats until the test condition evaluates to false.

Basic syntax of while loop is a follow while

(expression)

{

Single statement

Or

Black of statement

}

iv) do-while loop :- do-while loop is just like a while loop is exept that the test conditional is checked at the end of the loop rather than the start. This has the effect that the content of the loop are always executed at least once.

Basic syntax of do ... while loop is as follows.

```
do
  {
    single statement
      Or
        Blaak of statement
  } while (expression);
```

understand

You you can the aoncept of the various looks by exdution by exeution of the following (programming.

Using

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i;
for(i=0;i<5;i++)
{
printf("Hello %d\n",i);
}
}
```

Output

```
Hello 0
Hello 1
Hello 2
Hello 3
Hello 4
```

Using while loop

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i=0;
while(i<5){
printf("Hello %d\n",i);
i=i+1;
}
}
```

Output

```
Hello 0
Hello 1
Hello 2
Hello 3
Hello 4
```

Using do-while loop

```
#include<stdio.h>
int main()
{
int i=0;
do{
printf("Hello %d\n",i);
i=i+1;
}
while(i<5);
}
```

Output

```
Hello 0
Hello 1
Hello 2
Hello 3
Hello 4
```