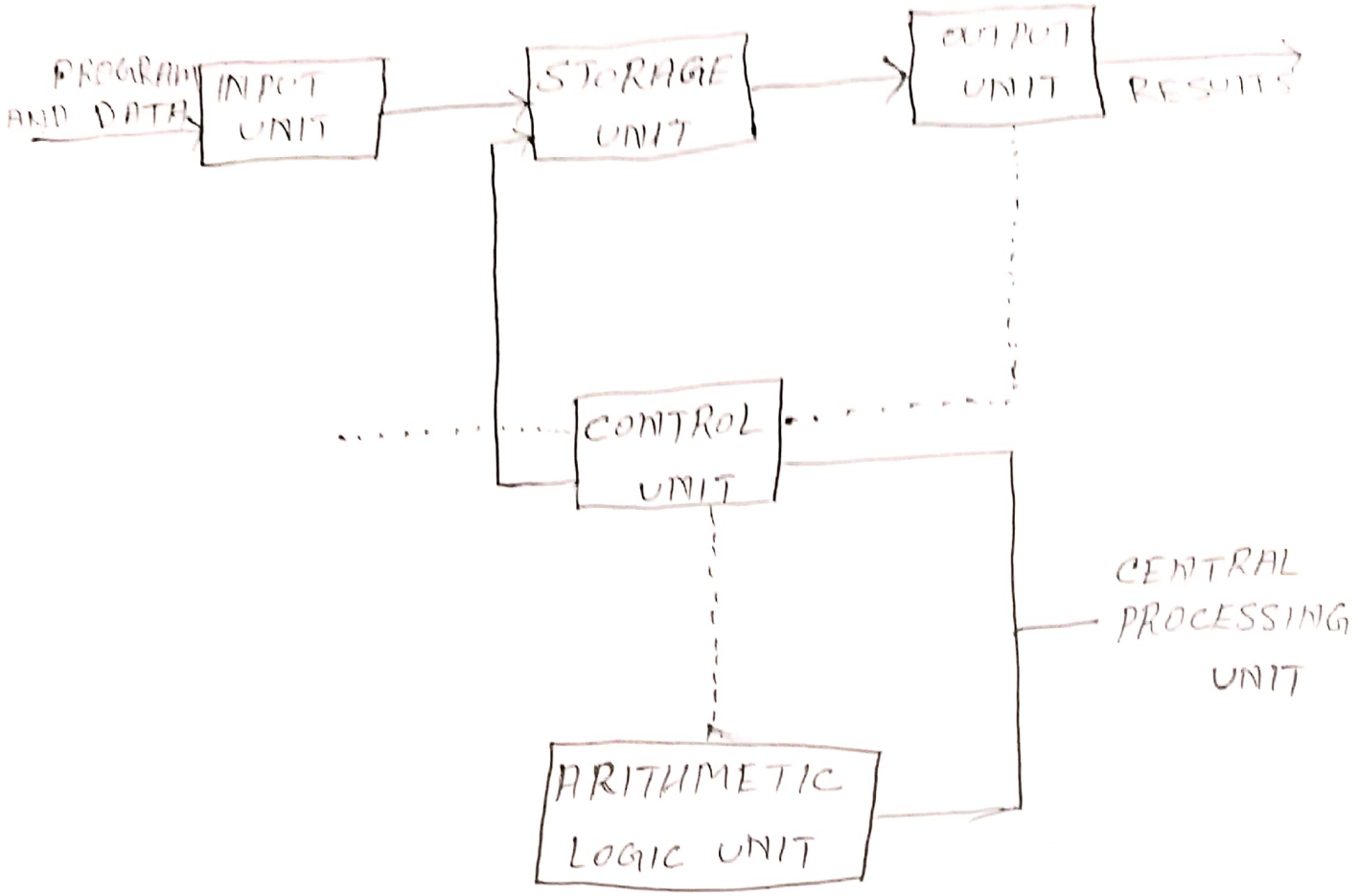
Q what are the four fundamental parts of computer. Explain it with the help of diagram.



(i) Input: This is the process of entering data and programs in to the computer system. you should know that computer is an electronic machine like any other machine which takes as inputs raw data and programs some processing giving out processed data. Therefore, the inpute unit takes data from us to the computer in an organized manner for processing.

(ii) Storage: The process of saving data and instruction permanently is know as storage. Data has to be fed the system before the actual ~~processing~~ processing starts

(iii) processing: The task of performing operations like arithmetic and logical operations is called processing. The central processing unit (CPU) takes data and instructions from the storage unit and makes all sorts of calculations based on the instructions given and the type of data provided.

(iv) output: This is the process of producing results from the data for getting useful information. Similarly the output produced by the computer after processing must also be kept somewhere inside the computer before being given to you in human readable form.

(2) Discuss about the classifications of computers based on size and capacity.

INTRODUCTION:

classification of computers are based on their architecture, speed of executing commands or instructions, peripheral used and also their uses.

Computers classification:

computers are classified on different parameters, such as, storage., capasity, processing speed and component (CPU) used in computers.

(3) what is the meaning of computer generation? How many computers Generation are determined? what technologies were/are used?

(I) First generation computer :-(1940 - 1956)

used vacuum tibe which were braigleglass device that add the obicity to control of a electronic singtas.

(II) Second generation computer :- (1956 - 1963)

used ~~transi~~ transistors which were smaller and mere reliable than the vaccum tube.

(III) Third Generation computer :- (1963 - 1971)

used intercaled sercit, keyboared and monitor replayced punchcard and preintouts.

(IV) Forth Generation computer :-(1971 - 1991)

The forth generation show teenological advancement in the many biatchur of intercraten sercit.

(V) 5th Generation computer :(1991 - begond)

These computer used processing of semiconductors used ~~precial processing~~

(VI) Fifth Generation computer :-(1991 - begond)

These computer used prelal processing of semiconductors for advance computing.

Micro computers:

Micro computers is a computer whose cpu (central processing unit) is a microprocessor. All the components of a micro processor are on a single integrated circuit chip.

Desktop computers:

Desktop computer is a type of micro computer. A desktop computer has a keyboard for input data, a LCD or CRT monitor to display information and central processing unit tower contains storage, memory, different types of drives, such as, CD driver, hard drive etc.

Programmable computers (PDA):

Personal digital assistance is a type of ~~tablet~~ hand held programmable digital computer.

Mini computers:

Mini computers were introduced in early 1960 s They were faster than micro computers.

Mainframe computers:

Mainframe computers are large and expensive machines.

Super computers

Super computers are the fastest computer in current era.

④ Differentiate between volatile and non-volatile memories.

Volatile memory:

It is the memory hardware that fetches / stores data at a high-speed. it is also referred as temporary memory. The data within the volatile memory is stored till the system is capable of, but once the system is turned off the data within the system is turned of the data within the volatile memory is deleted automatically. RAM (Random Access memory) and cache memory.

Non-volatile memory:

It is the type of memory in which data or information is not lost within the memory even power is shut-down. ROM (Read only memory.) is the most common example of non-volatile memory.

⑤ 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 which is the interface between application software and system. Low level languages are used to write the system software.

Application Software:

Application software is he type ob software which runs as per user request. It runs on the platform which is provided by system software. High level languages are used do write the application software. Its a specific purpose software.