

Q. Explain the Input and output device of computers.

Ans: Input device: An input device is a piece of computer hardware equipment used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system such as computer or information appliance.

Input devices:

keyboards

Joysticks

digital cameras

Barcode Readers

light pen

web cam

mouse

scanners

Touch screen

microphone

Graphic tables

a) Keyboard: standard type writer

- A keyboard with addition of few keys perform special function called functional keys.

b) Mouse:

- controls movement of pointer cursor on screen

c) Touchpad:

- use for pointing on a computer display screen.

- Touchpad is alternate to mouse.

d) Touch screen: It is use to operate simple touching on computer display screen.

- If display screen is insensitive to touch of finger

e) Scanners:-

- Image in computer or in device.

output device: An output device is any device used to send data from a computer to another device or user. Most computers data output that is meant for human is in the form of audio or video.

monitors

plotters

projectors

graphic output devices

speakers

LED

Headphones

LCD projection panels

printers

visual display unit

film recorders.

a) Monitors:

for input & output of data

large screen to type message and

b) printer:- used to produce hard copy.

i. Impact :- used to type writing, printing machine

ii. Non-impact :- used for chemical heat

or electronic symbols on paper.

c) sound card:- computers enable to manipulate output sound. Hence sound card

- sound cards are necessary to all CD-Rom, common place & modern personal comp.

d) plotters:-

use for plot few diagram & graphs on paper.

Q. what is computer software and explain application of computer software.

Ans: Computer software: computer software is a set of programs that make hardware perform a set of tasks in particular order, hardware or software are complementary with each others.

Two types of computer software ① system software. ② Application software.

① System software: system software consist of a group of programs that control operation of computer and managing memory. It is interface between application program & the computer.

②

Application software:-

- Perform a specific task for user like word processing accounting.
- ex. DBMS and spreadsheet.

① Word processing:-

- Main purpose of this device is produce document in ms word.
- Text editors, ms word are examples of WPS.

② Database Software:-

- It is a collection of related data.
- main purpose organize & managing data
- change the way of data by using database

Date		
------	--	--

Q. Define computer and give its application.  
computer:

ANS: Computer is a multipurpose electronic device that can receive, process and store data.

In computer there are a lot of different component inside them and they all serves as different purpose.

### Applications

Q. Define Network. Explain its basic types.

ANS: Network: Two or more computers and any electronic device connected together in such a way that they share resources.

- The main purpose is of network is share resources.

Five types of Networks.

- In common use.

- PAN, LAN, CAN, MAN and WAN.

\* PAN. (Personal Area Network).

- Geographical distribution of nodes - few meters.

- purpose - To enable communication among computing devices within an office room or house.

- commonly use Infrared, radio-wave communication channel.

- personal ownership.

- cost of communication - Negligible.

- technologies - Bluetooth, IRDN, UWB (ultra wide band radio.)

\* LAN and CAN. (Local / campus Area Network).

- within few kilometers.

- communication within building or in campus of an organization.

- channel used Twisted pair, coaxial cable, fiber optics.

- single organization ownership.

- cost - low.

- communication technologies - ethernet, Token Ring.

Data			
------	--	--	--

## \* MAN (Metropolitan Area Network).

- Area - within few ten of kilometers.
- Purpose - To interconnect LANs located in a city or metropolitan area.
- communication channel - fiber optics, telephone lines, microwave links.
- ownership - Interconnected LANs usually belong to a single organization.
- communication cost - Medium.
- communication technologies used commonly - ATM, Frame relay, X.25, IP.

## \* WAN (Wide Area Network).

- Area - May extend over several thousand kilometers.
- purpose - To interconnect LANs spread across cities or countries.
- communication channel used commonly - fiber optics, telephone lines, microwave links, satellite channels.
- ownership - Interconnected LANs may belong to a single or multiple organizations.
- communication cost - High.
- communication technologies used commonly - ATM, Frame relay, X.25, and IP.

Q. characteristics of computers.

Ans. characteristics of computers.

- ① Automatic
- ② speed.
- ③ Accuracy.
- ④ Diligence.
- ⑤ versatility.
- ⑥ Power of remembrance.
- ⑦ No I.Q.
- ⑧ No feelings.

Automatic:

Can automatic machine works by itself without human intervention? computers are automatic machines because once started on a job, they carry out job until it is finished.

Some computers other characteristics of computers (such as speed and accuracy) are because they are automatic and work on a problem without any human intervention.

speed:

A computer is a very fast device. It can perform in few seconds, the amount of work that a human being can do in an entire year - If he/she worked day and night and did nothing else. In other words, a computer can do in a few minutes what would take a man his entire lifetime.

While talking about the speed of computer we do not talk in terms of second or even millisecond ( $10^{-3}$ ) but (in terms of micro, nano, even picoseconds).

Accuracy:

In addition to being very fast, computers are very fast also accurate.)

Q. Define Internet. Give its applications.

Ans: The internet sometime called as "the net", is world wide system of computers.

A network of networks, in which user at any one computer, can if they have permission get information from any other computer.

Applications.

① communications: communicating vice email is the most popular internet activity.

- you can change e-mail with your friends and family located almost anywhere in world.
- You can also join and listen to discussion and debates on a wide variety of special -internet topics.

② shopping: one of the fastest-growing internet application is electronic commerce.

- you can visit a cybermall to window shop at the best stores.
- Look for the latest fashions
- you can purchase goods using checks, credit card or electronic cash.

③ Researching: How would you like to have one of the world's largest libraries available from home. You can have several of them by visiting virtual libraries.

- You can brows through the stacks . read selected items and even check out books.

Q. Define database, softwares used for database management.

Ans: Database :-

A database is a collection of data which can be used either alone or combined related to other data to provide answer to the user's questions.

OR.

A database is any organized collection of data.

Some examples of database you may encounter in your daily life are.

- Telephone book.

- TV Guide.

- Airline reservation system.

- Motor vehicle registration record.

- Paper in your filing cabinet.

- File in our computer hard drive. etc.

Database management system :-

- A database management system (DBMS) such as access, file manager, cotus notes, oracle or sql server which provide with the software tools and needed to organize data in flexible manner.

**Types of database.**

① Non-relational database.

② Relational database.

Different database types supported by relational DBMS software are used as follows,

① Text: used for text such as name for numbers  
- not used for calculation such as phone no,

② Memo: used for long notes or comments memo fields can't be stored.

Page No.	
Date	

primary storage. ~~DDRA~~ now secondary storage.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| ① Also known as main memory.  | ① Also called as auxiliary memory.  |
| ② primary storage is volatile.  | ② Non-volatile.   |
| ③ primary memory loses the information in it as soon as the computer system switches off or resets. | ③ 2° is much cheaper than storage.<br>It can retain information even when the system off. |

primary storage normally has a limited storage capacity because it is very expensive.

primary storage of modern computer system is made up of semiconductor devices.

computer system uses second

storage to store program

instructions, data, inf. of

these jobs on which the

system is currently not

working but, needs to hold

them for processing later.

Ex: Hard disk

The most commonly used

secondary storage medium

is magnetic disk.

• 132

Page No.	
Date	

## Difference between ASCII and UNICODE.

### ASCII

### UNICODE

- ① used for only american standard code for information interchange.
- ② require less space.
- ③ seven bit encoding.
- ④ support only 128 characters.
- ⑤ ASCII used for understand the alphabets.
- ⑥ ASCII many software email can't understand large ASCII characters set.
- ① used for multiple languages.
- ② Greater space.
- ③ support more than 128 characters.
- ④ support more than 128 characters.
- ⑤ UNICODE used for understanding numbers and symbols.
- ⑥ UNICODE may software understand few unicode characters.

## Definitions:-

- ① **output device**: An output device is any device used to send data from a computer to another device or user.
- ② **Software**: The programs and other operating information used by computers.
- ③ **operating system**: An operating system is a software that communicates with the hardware and allows other program to run.
- ④ **client**: Client is a piece of computer hardware or software that accesses a service made available by a server.
- ⑤ **Web**: Web is a system of internet servers that support specially formatted document.
  - A complex system of interconnected elements.
- ⑥ **Hyperlink**: A dynamic link is known as hyperlink. A link from a hypertext document to another location, activated by clicking on a highlighted word or image.