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Q² No: (a):- System SOFTWARE:-

Def: "It is the collection of computer programmes that control the operation and control of other devices."

(OR) → The set of one or more program that control operation and processing capability of a computer system."

"TYPES OF SYSTEM SOFTWARE"

- (i). Operating System (WINDOW):
- (ii). Device driver

* IMPORTANCE OF System Software:-

⇒ There are some importance of the system software which are given below.

- (i) → It provide an interface b/w computer, Hardware and application software.
- (ii) → The system software helps computer user to make use

of application software and performed the program activities.

(iii) → The System software monitors the use of various Hardware Component such as I/O, CPU, Storage etc.

(iv). The system software control all function of a computer.

(v). A computer can't perform any job function without system software.

EXAMPLES:- Microsoft, Windows, Linux

(B) OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE:-

Def: "The type of software which allow a user to download, modify, and distribute code to others."

* Benefits of Open Source Software:-

There are some importance/benifits of open source software which are given below.

- (i). In open source software code is available & it is also modifiable.
- (ii). It also Redistribute the Solutions.
- (iii). It should must Keep In mind that open source software can use in any way.
- (iv). It also eliminate single point of ob not work function (failure).
- (v). In open source software the action is an democratic form for a written (action).
- (vi). There is no "vendor Lock in" in the open source software.

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Q No: (B).

DIFFERENCE b/w Optical and Magnetic Storage:-

<p>* <u>Optical Disk:-</u></p> <p>(i) → The optical disk is used in the electronic data storage devices. which can be</p>	<p>* <u>Magnetic Disk or Magnetic Storage:-</u></p> <p>(i) → It is widely used in the secondary storage medium.</p>
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As an writing and reading.

(ii) → In optical disk the low power laser light is used.

(iii) → The optical disk read data by focusing the laser beam (light) on the surface of the disk.

(iv). A laser can detect the presence of light.

(vi) → Optical Disk are available in the following form.

- * Compact Disk (CD)
- * Digital Versatile Disk (DVD).

Record data on the one side of the tap.

(ii) Data is magnetised in spot of the plastic tape. which is coated with magnetic material Iron oxide.

(iii). The magnetic tap is flexible.

(iv). It is used when we process a large amount of data can be processed.

(v). It is very important economically but its processing is slow.

(A): Different categories of the Transmission speed:-

(A):

* TRANSMISSION SPEED :-

Def: "The speed by which data can be transmitted from one device to another is called Transmission Speed.

→ We know that data rates are mostly measured in megabites i.e million bites or also megabytes i.e million bytes in per second.

→ These may be abbreviated as Mbps and MBps.

→ Another term for Data is also used for the data rate which is "throughput."

TYPES OF Transmission

There are two types Media :- mainly.

(i). Guided :-

→ The guided transmission media are cables like twisted pair cables, fiber optic cables and coaxial cables.

→ It should noted that in guided transmission

(ii). UnGuided :-

→ The unguided transmission media are wires such as infrared, radio waves and also include micro waves.

→ In unguided transmission media

media the waves are guided along with a physical path.

→ The examples of guided transmission media are include cables, phone lines, coaxial cables and also the optical fibers.

→ There are three types of guided transmission media.

- (A). Like pair (twisted pair wire).
- (B). Coaxial cable
- (C). Optic fiber

→ The most commonly used types of guided media is Twisted pairs cables.

→ There are the insulated pairs of wires which can be bepacked quite close together.

The transmission of data are takeplace without use of physical means to define the path it takesplace.

→ When it is impossible to use/install wires and cables or Also cabling is expensive then we can use the wireless media of transmission. examples

- (A). Radio wave transmission
- (B). Ultra high frequency
- (C). Microwave transmission
- (D). Infrared transmission
- (E). Satellite.

* Some Important terms:-

- * Twisted pair cables: Mostly used in the voice transmission.
- * Optical Fiber: It uses light for transmission.
→ used in voice, video & data transmission.
- * Coaxial cables: These have central copper conductor insulating by layer plastic sheath.
- * In cables TV & Analogue TV coaxial cables are used.

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Q No: * Internet:-

Def: "The Internet is a heterogeneous (different types) worldwide network which is consisting of large number of the host computers, and local area network."

→ It is very important that internet uses the TCP/IP suite of the protocols. which allow the integration of a large number of different computers into

Into a single network which is highly efficient communication b/w them.

→ The internet is worldwide biggest communication network of the computers. The internet have million of the smaller domestic, Academic, business and also the government network which together carry many different kind of information.

→ The short form of internet is "NET".

* SERVICES OR PURPOSE OF INTERNET :-

* Internet provide a way to transfer information from internet server to computer user.

(*) An internet services provider is a company that provide the access to internet.

(*) The internet is uses for the access to news, information, research and education needs.

(*) To conduct business.

(*) It is also used for the entertainment.

- (*) Internet is also used for the shopping purposes.
- (*) The internet is used to meet & talk with people around the world in various discussion groups or chat room.
- (*) For the access of other computer and exchange files computer internet is used.
- * To send and receive messages from connected peoples.

* Connection With Internet:-

Some most common ways to connect with internet are given below.

- * DSL (Digital Subscriber Line).
- * Cable (Wire)
- * Wireless Sources. (Wi-Fi)
- * Dial-up (Analog 56K).
- * Satellite.

* Telnet: Telnet is a protocol that allow you to connect to remote computer (called Hosts). Over a TCP/IP network. You can make a connection to a Telnet server (that is remote host). The telnet

Clients are available for all the major operating systems.

→ Telnet manage a user to an account or devices remotely.

→ A Telnet session is a Ctelnet is a simple, text-based network protocol that is used for the remote computer over TCP/IP network like the internet.

→ The telnet was created & launched in 1969. and historically speaking. We may say that was first internet.

* FTP: (File transport protocol):

⇒ The FTP essentially transferred these files / webs pages files to the computer server so, other can access them.

⇒ The FTP can also be used for the downloading of files and programmes from internet to your computer.

⇒ When you download these files you are transferring them from other servers through FTP the file transfer protocol is standard network protocol used for the

of Computer files b/w a client and server. on Computer network.

⇒ The FTP is built on Client-Server model Architecture using separate Control and ~~separate~~ Data Connection b/w the client and server.

⇒ The files transferring is most commonly used method of transferring of large files across the internet.

⇒ The using of TCP/IP protocol an FTP client makes a connection to the FTP host. Which is also called the FTP server.

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