

Computer skills

EXAM: FINAL TERM

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INSTRUCTOR: Zakir Rahim

Submitted by Muhammad Shakeel

ID 13419

Q1.

- App Software is Open Source Software, but Open Source software may not necessarily be app Software. 2. Open Source allows the coder more control over his program compared to Free Software.
- Open Source software can work with other proprietary software, while app Software does not allow the same.

- **Application Software:**

app software means software that respects users' freedom and community. Roughly, it means that the users have the freedom to run, copy, distribute, study, change and improve the software.

The term app software is sometimes misunderstood it has nothing to do with price. It is about freedom..

- **Open Source Software :**

Open Source Software is something which you can modify as per your needs, share with others without any licensing violation burden. When we say Open Source, source code of software is available publicly with Open Source licenses like GNU (GPL) which allows you to edit source code and distribute it. Read these licenses and you will realize that these licenses are created to help us.

Part B. Q1

The following are a list of the advantages of opting for open source software.

- Lesser hardware costs. ...
- High-quality software. ...
- No vendor lock-in. ...
- Integrated management. ...

- Simple license management. ...
- Lower software costs. ...
- Abundant support. ...
- Scaling and consolidating.

Q2. Explain the use of File Transfer Protocol , how FTP works?

- The File Transfer Protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used for the transfer of computer files between a client and server on a computer network. FTP is built on a client-server model architecture using separate control and data connections between the client and the server.
- It is mainly used for transferring the web page files from their creator to the computer that acts as a server for other computers on the internet.

Q3 (a) Explain Wide Area Network (WAN) with a suitable example?

Ans

- WAN, the popular word in network, refer to wide area network, is a network which is used to connect different local area networks (LAN). Local area networks are connected to one another through a device called router. There may be used many router to connect large amount of LANs.
- The big example of wide area network is internet. On internet we transfer files from one computer to other. There is ftp, http and https protocols are used to transfer files on the internet. Ftp stands for file transfer protocol.
- Example of Wide area network (WAN)
- Internet is the example of WAN.

Part B. Define topology? What are the drawbacks of Mesh Topology?

Topology.

Ans. Network topology is the arrangement of the elements of a communication network. Network topology can be used to define or describe the arrangement of various types of telecommunication networks, including command and control radio networks, industrial fieldbuses and computer networks.

Draw back of mesh topology.

The cost to implement is higher than other network topologies, making it a less desirable option.

Building and maintaining the topology is difficult and time consuming.

The chance of redundant connections is high, which adds to the high costs and potential for reduced efficiency.

Q4.

Ans.

- In computers, a storage medium is any technology -- including devices and materials -- used to place, keep and retrieve electronic data. It refers to a physical device or component in a computing system that receives and retains information relating to applications and users.
- The media storage and transmission system is based on two technologies. One is disaster resilient layered data transmission and the other is networked distributed storage A data storage device that uses rapidly rotating disks coated with magnetic material.
- Transmission media refer to the media through which data can be carried from a source to a destination. Data is transmitted from one device to another through electromagnetic signals. ... The different categories of transmission media include guided or wired and unguided or wireless.
- Transmission Media is broadly classified into the following types:
 - Guided Media: It is also referred to as Wired or Bounded transmission media. ...
 - (i) Twisted Pair Cable
 - (ii) Coaxial Cable
 - (iii) Optical Fibre Cable
 - Unguided Media
 - (i) Radiowaves
 - (ii) Microwaves
 - (iii) Infrared