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"B"

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QUESTION: NO 1

Ans: *** OPEN SOURCE SOFTWARE:**

is a software that is free to use and which provides the original source code used to create it so that advanced users can modify it to make it work better for them.

*** Examples:-**

Linux

Gimp

Blender

Inkscape

Mozilla Firefox 3.0

Open office . org

Koffice .

Application Software:-

Application Software is a set of one or more programs which solves a specific problems or does a specific task.

Examples-

- * Software payroll processing
- * photo editing software
- * Graphic designing.

QUESTION: NO 1
PART : "B"

Features of System Software:-

An important features of System Software are:

- * System Software is closer to the system.
- * The System Software is difficult to design and understand.
- * Fast in speed.
- * Less interactive.
- * Smaller in size.
- * Hard to manipulate
- * Generally written in a low-level language.

QUESTION "2"

PART "a"

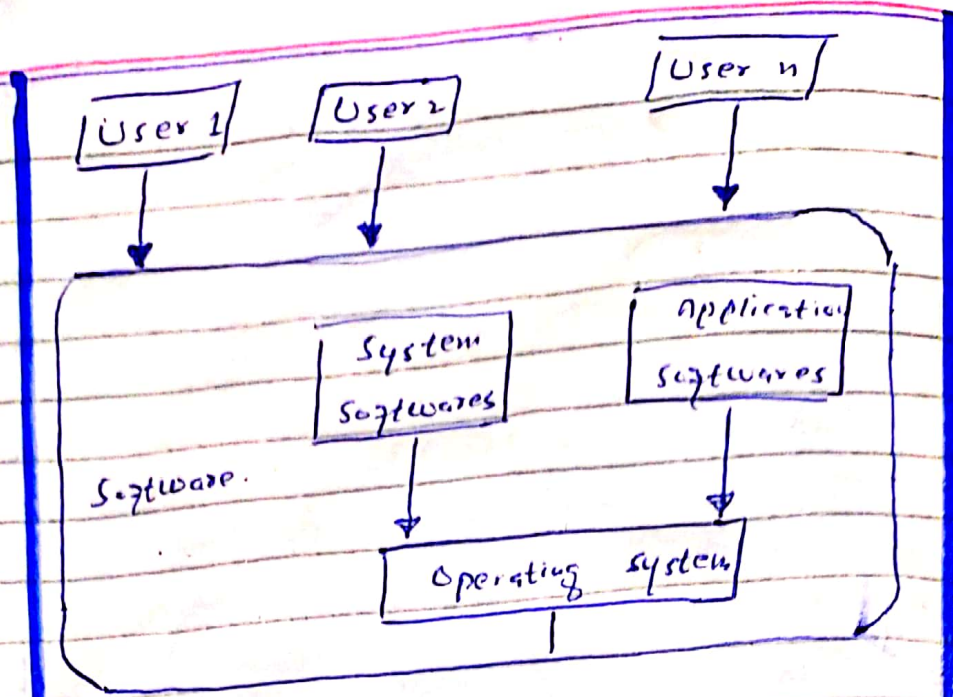
Discuss different function of operating system?

Ans:

↳ An operating system (OS) is an interface b/w a computer user and computer hardware. An operating system is a software which perform all the basic tasks like file management, memory management, process management etc.

DEF:

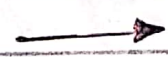
↳ An operating system is a program that acts as an interface b/w the user and the computer hardware and controls the execution of all kinds of programs.



Following are some of the important functions of an operating system.

- * Memory management
- * Processor management
- * Device management.
- * File "
- * Security.

- * Control over system performance
- * Job accounting. Error
- * Error detecting aids.
- * Coordination b/w other softwares and users.



MEMORY MANAGEMENT:

Memory management refers to management of primary memory or main memory. It is a large array of words or bytes whose each word or byte has its own address.

Process Management:

Process management module takes care of creation and deletion of processes, scheduling of system resources to different processes, requesting them, and providing mechanism for synchronization and communication among processes.

op _____ op

QUESTION "a"
=

PART "b"
=

Explain the use of File Transfer Protocol and Telnet services?

Ans :-

FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOL
(FTP):
=

⇒ FTP service enables an internet user to move a file from one computer to another on the internet.

A file may contain any type of digital information, text document, image, artwork, movie, sound software etc. FTP has two basic services.

I. Downloading
the process of moving a file

from own remote computer to other's computer.

ii. Uploading

The process of moving a file from one's own computer to a remote computer.

ii. FTP services, a file transfer takes place in following manner.

1. A user executes ftp command on his/her local computer. establishes a connection with an FTP process.

2. An FTP process running on user's computer establishes a connection with an FTP process running on remote computer.

3. The system then asks the user to enter his/her login name and password on the remote computer to ensure that the user has process permission to access the remote process.

4. After successful login, the user downloads or uploads the desired files (s).

TELNET:

↳ Telnet service enables an internet user to log in to another computer on the internet from his/her local computer. That is, a user can execute the telnet command on his/her local computer to start a login session on a remote computer. This action is also called "remote login".

To start a remote login session, a user types telnet command and address of the remote computer on his/her local computer. From now onwards anything that the user types on the local computer is sent to the remote computer for processing.

Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)

The (man) network is a high-speed networks that covers larger geographic area such as city (tens of km) or districts than local area networks but smaller than wide area network, and providing the ability to integrate multiple services through the transmission of data, voice, and video or transmission media such as Copper, fiber optics and microwave.

The term is applied to the single network or it can be

a way of connecting a certain number of LANs in a more extensive network, so that resources from LAN to LAN and from device to device

Examples

For example, a company can use a man to connect the LANs of all its offices scattered around the city.

Local libraries and government agencies often use a MAN to connect to citizen and private industries. It may also connect

MANs within a larger area than LAN. The geographical limit of a MAN may span a city.

In MAN, different LANs connected through a local telephone exchange. Some of the widely used protocols for MAN are X.25, Frame Relay, Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), ISDN, ADSL, ADSL, WDM etc. These protocols are quite different from those used for LANs.

The Concept of Metropolitan area network

represents an evolution
of the concept of
a local area network
to broader scope,
covering larger areas
that in some
cases are not limited
to an urban environ-
ment but can reach
regional and even
national coverage
through the inter-
-connection of different
networks of the
metropolitan Area.

Topology

Network topology is the description of the arrangement of nodes and connections in a network, often represented as a graph.

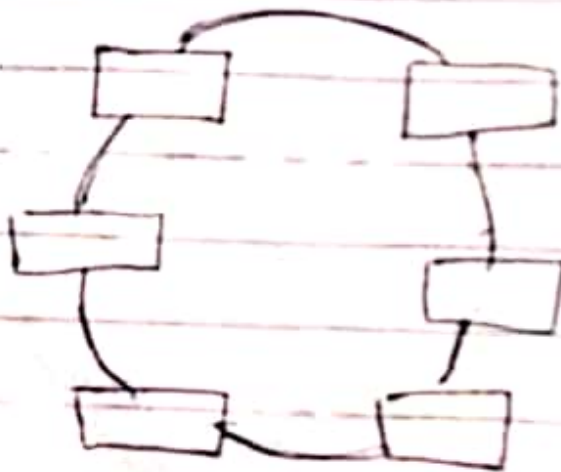
No matter how identical two organizations are, no two networks are exactly alike.

However, many organizations are relying on well-established network topology models.

~~Network~~ A logical network topology is a conceptual representation of how devices operate

topologies have a single point of failure. If the cable fails the network will go down.

RING TOPOLOGY

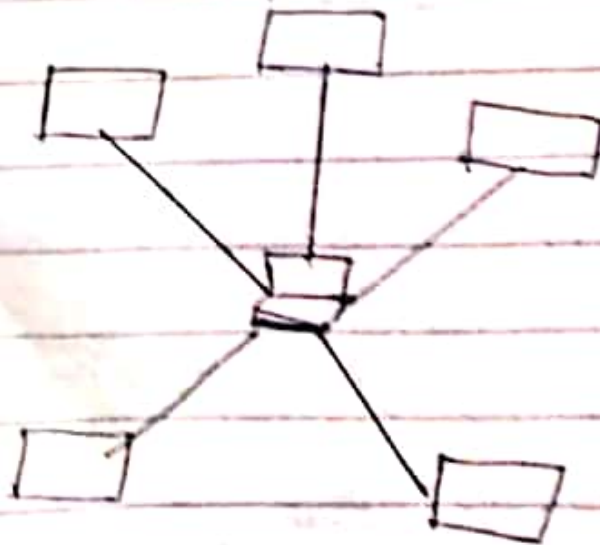


In network with ring topology computers are connected to each other in circular format. Every device in

Dual ring topologies
Dual ring topologies
provide each node
with two connections
one in each direction.
Thus data can flow
clockwise or anti-
clockwise direction.

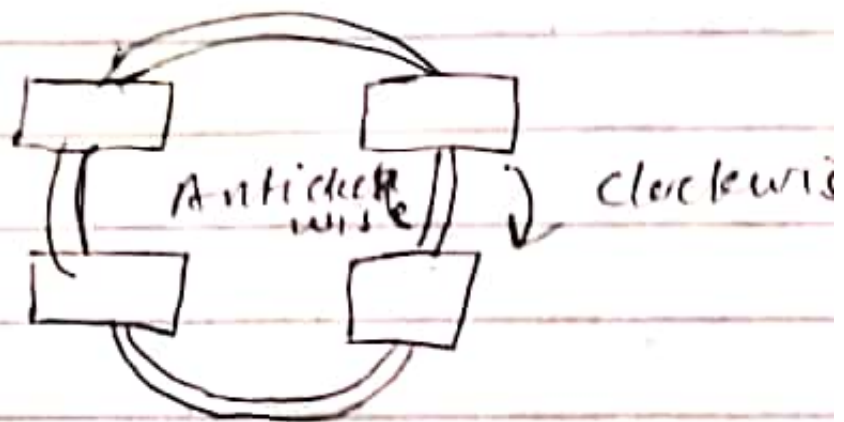
STAR TOPOLOGY

A star topology is a
topology where every
node in the network
is connected to one
central switch.



network will have two neighbors. Ring topologies are common used in past but you would be hard-pressed an enterprise to use them.

DUAL RING TOPOLOGY



If a ring topologies are configured to be bidirectional then they are referred to as

end of the network
to the other. This
is also called
line topology.

ADVANTAGES:

Bus topologies were
often used in
smaller networks. One
of the main reasons
is that they keep
the layout simple.

All devices are
connected to a single
cable.

Disadvantages:

However, relying on
one cable does
mean that Bus

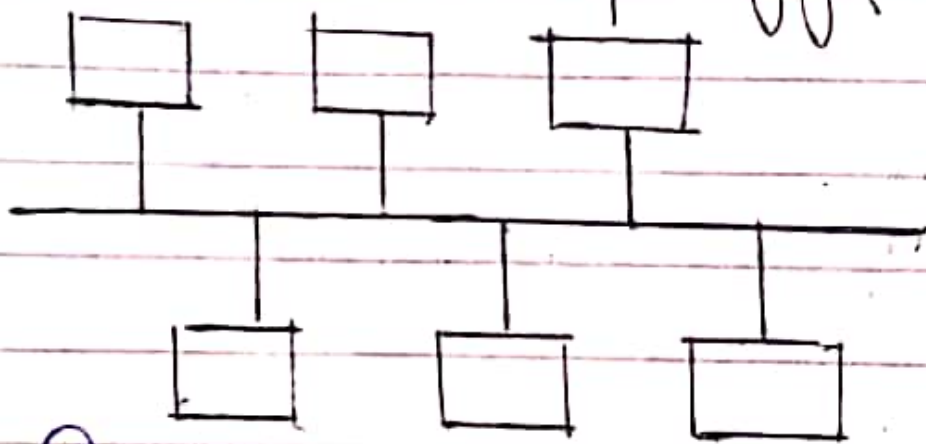
at particular layers of abstraction. A

typical topology details how

devices are physically connected. logical and physical topologies

Types

Bus topology:



Bus topology is a network type where every device is connected to a single cable that runs from one

Every device in the network is directly or proportional connected to the switch and indirectly connected to every other node.

TOPOLOGY FOR LOCAL AREA NETWORK

In local area networks where we used mostly the star topology. Each machine is connected to a central hub.

In contrast to bus topology, the star topology allows each machine on the network to

have a point to
point connection to
a central hub,
and there is no
single point of
failure.

Q) Now In Your opinion what are the different types of common media used for storage, access and transmission? Explain each type in detail?

Ans:-

INTRODUCTION:-

Common Sense media is an independent non-profit organization dedicated to helping kids thrive in a rapidly changing world.

DEFINITION:-

Media is some things that can be used for presentation of information.

EXPLANATION:-

Common media for storage, access, information of transmission.

1) TEXT MEDIA:-

a) Alphabetic characters are used to present information in text form. Computer are widely used for text processing.

b) Keyboards, OCRs, computer screens and printers are some commonly used hardware devices for processing media.

Text editing, text searching, hypertext and text importing exporting are some highly desirable features of multimedia computer systems. for better presentation and use for text information.

GRAPHICS MEDIA:-

- 1) Computer graphics deals with generation representation, manipulation and display of picture line drawing and images with a computer.
- 2) Locating device (such as mouse) a joystick or a stylus, digitizer, scanners digital cameras.
- 3) Some desirable feature of a multimedia computer system are painting / drawing software, screen capture software, clip art, graphics importing and software support for high resolution.

ANIMATION MEDIA:-

- 1) Computer Animation deals with Generation and display at a specified rate of a set of images called frames to create an effect of visual changes / motion similar to a movie / film video.
- 2) Animation is commonly used in those instances where video-graphy is not possible.
- 3) Animation deals with displaying a sequence of images at a reasonable speed to create an impossible / impression of movement. For a jerk-free Full motion Animation. 25-30 frames per minute.

VIRTUAL REALITY:-

Virtual Reality is a relatively new technology using which the user can put a pair of goggles.

AUDIO MEDIA:-

- Computer Audio deals with synthesizing, recording and playback of Audio / sound with a computer.
- 2) Sound board, microphone, speaker, MIDI Devices, Sound Synthesizer, sound editor and Audio mixer are some commonly used hard ware devices for processing Audio media.
 - 3) Some Desirable features of multi computer system are Audio clips, Audio file importing, software, support for high quality.

VIDEO MEDIA:-

Computer video deals with recording and display of a sequence image at reasonable speed to create an impression of movement.

- a) Video camera, video monitor, video board and video editor are some commonly used hard ware device for processing of media

