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Paper # computer - skills
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Date # 21 / 18 / 2020

QNo: 1 #

§ Ans: + The three most important characteristics of computer.

1. Speed: computer can perform data processing jobs very fast, usually measured in microseconds (10^{-6}), nanoseconds (10^{-9}) and picoseconds (10^{-12}).

2. Accuracy: Accuracy of a computer is consistently high and the degree of its accuracy depends upon its design. Computer errors caused due to incorrect input data or unreliable programme are

often referred to as Garbage-In Garbage-out (GIGO)

3, Diligence:

3 computer is free monotony tiredness and lack of concentration. It can continuously work for hours without creating any errors and without grumbling.

(b) write key characteristics of fourth generation.

Fourth

1975-1989

B, small, affordable reliable and easy to use PCs

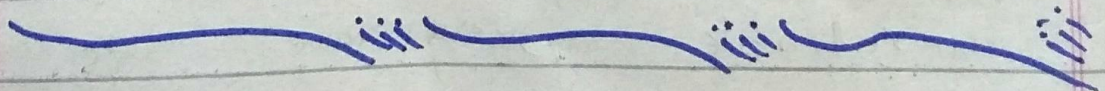
B, More powerful and reliable mainframe system and supercomputers.

B, Totaly general purpose machines.

B, Easier to produce commercially

B, Easier to upgrade.

B, Rapid software development possible.



Q No: 2 #

Ans: + Importance of
Arithmetic logic unit (ALU)
and control unit (CU).

i) Arithmetic logic unit (ALU):

Arithmetic logic unit
of a computer system
is the place where the
actual executions of instructions
takes place during processing
operation.

ii) control unit (CU):

control unit a
computer system manages
and coordinates the operations
of all other components
of the computer system.

(b) Importance of RAM:

RAM (pronounced ramm)
is an acronym for random
access memory, a type of
computer memory that can
be accessed randomly.

that is any byte of
memory can be accessed

4)

without touching the
Proceeding bytes.

RAM is found in servers
PCs, tablets, smartphones and
other devices such as printers.

Main types of RAM:

There are two main
types of RAM.

1. Dynamic RAM.

2. Static RAM.

→ Dynamic RAM:

The term dynamic
indicates that memory must
be constantly refreshed or
it will lose its contents.

DRAM is typically used for
the main memory in
computing devices. If a
PC or smartphone is
advertised as having
4GB RAM or 16GB RAM
those numbers refer to
the DRAM or main memory
in the device.

~~More~~ More specifically most

5,

of the DRAM used in modern systems is Synchronous DRAM or SDRAM.

In general the more RAM a device has the faster it will perform.

→ Static RAM:

SRAM (Static Random Access Memory) while DRAM is typically used for main memory today SRAM is more often used for system cache. SRAM is said to be static because it doesn't to be refreshed thousands of ~~to~~ times

per second. As a result SRAM is faster than DRAM.

However both types of RAM are volatile meaning that they lose ~~of~~ their contents when the power is turned off.

QNo: 3 #

Ans: + Basic organization of computer system:

The main Basic organization of computer system.

- 1. central processing unit.
- 2. Arithmetic and logic unit.
- 3. Input unit.
- 4. output unit.

1. central processing unit:

CPU is a brain of computer it controls the computer system. it converts data to information.

2. Arithmetic logic unit:

This is a part of CPU. It consists of two units one is arithmetic unit and another one is logic unit. Arithmetic and logical operation are performed in part.

3. Input and output unit:

This unit controls input and output devices. Input devices are keyboard, mouse, etc. and output devices are printer, monitor, plotter, etc.

