

FINAL TERM summer EXAMINATION

**Name** MomalRiaz

**ID** 15298

**Subject** computer application

**Department microbiology**

**Teacher Name SIR ZAKIR RAHEEM**

**Date of Submission**: 25/9/2020

QNO2 :

Different function of operating system:

There are different function of operating system ,which we discuss below.

Memory management :

Memory management is the management of primary memory or main main memory .main memory is the large array of word in which each has its own address. In multiprogramming , the os decide which process will get memory

Allocates the memory means the process request it to do so and de-allocates the memory means the process no longer needs it or has been ended.

Processor management :

In operating system the processor management the main function is scheduling process ,the process in which os decide which process gets the processor when and for how much time .

And also the processor is responsible for traffic controller the task means keeps tracks of processor and status of process . provide mechanism for synchronization and communication among process.

File management:

A file system normally organized into directories for easy navigation and usage .they take part in file related activities such as storage , naming , sharing and protection of files ,onganization retrieval etc.

Device management;

The device management control the all I/o devices, this task is known as I/O controller .decide which process gets the device when and how much time .it keeps track of I/O request from processor ,issues commands to devices and ensure the correct data transfer to / from an I/O.

Security management ;

The main function is to protect the computer system , by means of password and other protected way from the destruction and unauthorized acess.

B;

Use of file transfer protocol;

Def:

File transfer protocol is the transfer of file from one computer to another host one .

The FTP lets people and application exchange and share data with in their offices and across the internet.

Use:

File transfer protocol is the is widely used network protocol for transferring files between client and server or TCP /IP based network , such as the internet .

FTP is built on a clinet – server modal architecture using separate control and dada connection between two things .

FTP users may authenticate themselves with a clear text sign in protocol , normally in the form user name and password , but can connected only anonymously if the servers configured to allow it . to protect the username and password , and the encrypts the content,

It also secured with SSL/TLS OR replaced with SSH file transfer protocol.

Use of telnet:

telnet is a client –server protocol based on characters oriented data exchange over TCP connection.

telnet can be for a variety of activities including editing flies , running various programs.also used to manage application that do not have a graphical interface.

Some servers enable remote connection using telnet to access public data to play simple games or look up weather reports.

Eor example typing telnet hostname would connect a user to a hostname named hostname.

QNO3;

Metropolitan area network;

Def; it is a network that interconnects computer resources in a geographical area or region larger than that covered by even large local network (LAN) but smaller than the area covered by a wide area network (WAN).

EXPLANATION;

Metropolitan area network having following characteristics .

Network size generally ranges from 5 to 50 km.

Data rate moderate to hight.

Uses:

MAN typically used in connecting business to business and business to area network .

Advantages ;

The main advantages is following

Less expensive

Sending local email

High speed than WAN .

Disadvantages;

Different to manage

Internet speed difference

More wire required

Technical people are required to setup.

Examples:

Digital cable

Television used in government agency .

Cable broad band

Used in public library

B;

Topology;

Def:it is the arrangement with which computer system or network devices are connected to each other . it explain the both physical and logical aspects of networks.

Or

The mapping of LAN design is called topology.

Notes; topology are four categories.

Bus topology , ring topology star topology and mesh toplogy.

Best topology which we used ;

The best one which is used now a days for local area network is star topology and include internet , fast internet and gigabit net .

Why we chose :

star topology is best suited for local area network because they work efficiently when there is limited numbers of nodes.

One has to ensure that the hub or the central node is always working and extra security features should be added to the hub because it is the heart of network

QNO1: A

DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN OPEN SOURCES SOFTWARE AND APPLICATION SOFTWARE;

Open sources software ;

The software in which sources code that anyone can inspect ,modify and enhances.

Sources code is the part of software that most computer users don’t ever see it’s the code computer programmers can manipulate to change how a pieces of software a program or application work .

Example :

Apache HTTP server , the e –commerce platform oscommerce ,internet browers Mozilla and chromium and the full office suit libreoffice.

Application software;

The types of computer program that performs a specific personal , educational and business function .

Each program is designed to assist the user with a particular process which may be related to productivity , creativity and communication .

Example:

Microsoft suit of products such as office , excel , word etc.

Mobile piece of software such as Pandora , skype and slack etc.

B;

SYSTEM SOFTWARE;

It can be designed as the software in such away so that it can control and work with computer hardware.

It act as an interface between the devices and the end user e.g operating system

Antivirus system.

different features:

* System software is closer to the system generally written in a low level languages.
* The system software is difficult to design and understand .
* Fast in speed
* Smaller size.
* Less interactive.
* Hard to manipulate.

QNO4:

DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMMON MEDIA:

Different types of common media which is used for storage , access and transmission of information .

Magnetic media:

It consist of

Magnetic disk : magnetic disk includes the hard disk found in your computer that stores the program and flies you work with daily .it provide random access .

Also included

External software drive; in housing and connected vai cable to a computer port .

Network environment; multiple hard drive are connected to each other in a way that share resources.

Magnetic tape:

It come in reel – to –reel as well cartridge format .the main advantages of this is their relatively low cost and their large storage.

Optical media;

it include ,

Optical disk uses lasers for write once , read many data.the use of lasers allow high density optical disk to store more data than magnetic HDDS.

Compact disk;

Compact disk come in a variety of formats. These formats include CD –ROMS that are read only , CD-Rs that you write once and are then read in a multiple section .

Digital versatile disk ;

DVD disk have more storage capacity than CD –ROMS

Solid state media ;

It include

usB flash drives;

also known as near line storage ,storage a medium that is not continuously connected to network servers or the internet.

Flash memory card :

Memory are made in different size , large card used in digital cameras and smaller are used in cell phone.

Solid state hard drive;

Used to storage for more date than memory card and usB .