

Name Waqar Ahmad

ID 14753

Department BS (MLT)

Paper Computer

Instructor Mr. Zakir Rahim.

Page (1)

Q1a) Limitation of image scanner.

⇒ Scanned document is stored as an image and not as text.

⇒ So ~~it~~ it is not possible to do any word processing of document.

⇒ Storage space required is more

for an image than text.

⇒ The scanner equiped with a character recognition software is called as software which converts the bit map image of characters to equivalent ASCII code.

⇒ extremely complex because it's difficult to make recognize an unlimited number of font and typefaces.

⇒ Enable word processing of input text and also requires less ^{storage} ~~space~~ ^{etc.}

Q1 Magnetic Ink Character Recognition (MICR)

(b) ⇒ It is used by banking industry

for faster processing of large volume of cheque.

⇒ MICR reader-sorter reads data on cheques and sorts them for

(2)

distribution to other banks or for

further processing.

⇒ also used for which contain
magnetizable particles of iron
oxide.
etc.

(3)

Q2 Printer and plotter
(2) Differentiation.

⇒ The main difference between plotter and format printers is the file format.

⇒ So Plotters rely on vector graphics, while printers output raster images, which is also known as bitmaps or pixels.

⇒ A plotter is a computer printer which is used for printing vector graphics.

⇒ Plotters have a pen like instrument that is used to draw images on to the paper.

⇒ So Printer is a peripheral device that creates a solid

P-I-O

(4)

copy of the digital data that is represented on the computer screen and so on.

Ans 2

(b) Laser Printer Process :-

⇒ Laser printing is an electrostatic digital

printing process. It produce high-

quality text ~~and~~ ^{and} graphic by

repeatedly passing a laser beam

back and forth over a negatively-

charged cylinder called a "drum"

which is defined as a differentially

charged image.

⇒ As with digital photocopiers, laser

printers employ a xerographic

printing process.

⇒ Laser printing process is

D T - 0

(5)

is different from traditional xerography as implemented in analog photocopiers in that in the latex, image is formed by reflecting light off an existing document onto the exposed drum.

⇒ So the laser printers were introduced

for the office and then home markets in subsequent years by

IBM and Canon etc.

and so on.

(6)

Q3 Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)
(a)

Ans \Rightarrow To extend over a district,

concord or even an entire city.

as designed.

\Rightarrow They are may be single network

such as cable TV network.

or it may be a means of

connecting a number of LANs

into larger networks so

As like as device to device

may by shared LAN-to-LAN.

For example:

a company can use

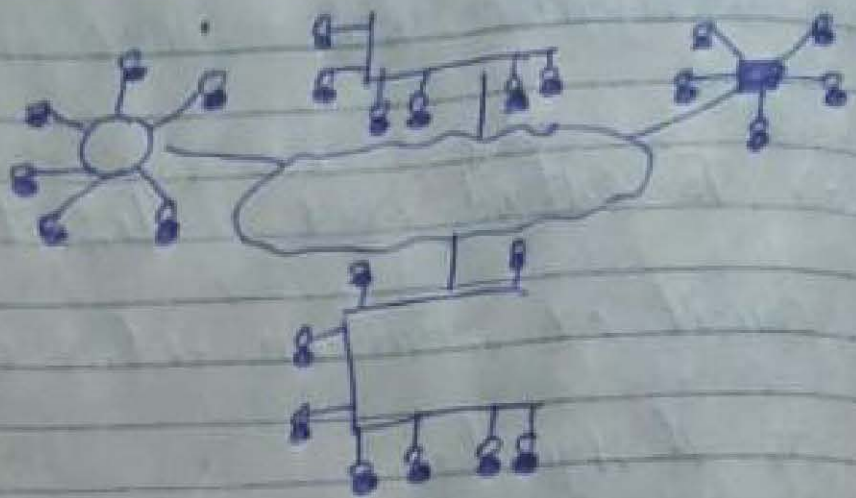
a MAN to connect the LANs in

all of its offices throughout

a city. as in structure

P-T-O

(7)



Q3

(b) Topology: -

The way in which the constituent parts are arranged or interrelated.

OR

The way computers are connected together in a network is called topology of networks

D-F-o

(8)

BUS topology, star topology,

Ring topology and mesh topology
are the basic topologies of

topology networks.

⇒ So we ^{will} choose LAN topology to
setup a local area network

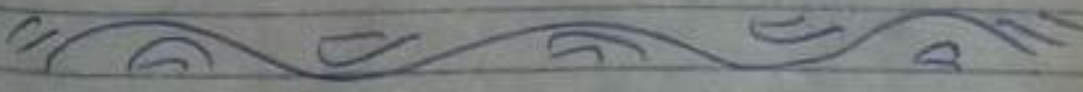
because building a local area

network (LAN) topology can be

made or break # for your

business as you want to

setup, and so on.



(9)

Q: 4 Different types of common media used for storage access and transmission of information and type explanation.

Ans: They are as under.

- (i) Text (alphanumeric characters)
- (ii) Graphics (line drawings and images)
- (iii) Animation (moving images)
- (iv) Audio (Sound)
- (v) Video (videographed real-life events).

⇒ So multimedia in information technology means to use more than one of these media for information presentation to users.

⇒ In general multimedia information is much larger than plain text information in size.
and so on P.T.O

(10)

⇒ Alphanumeric characters are used to present information in text form.

⇒ Computer used for text processing widely.

⇒ Text media is used as OCR, keyboard, printers and some commonly used as hardware devices.

⇒ Those processes which combine two or more types is called multimedia.

⇒ Graphics of computer deals with generation, display of pictures as images, representation, etc.

⇒ mouse, joystick or stylus is the also location of devices.

D - F =

(11)

⇒ It also the digitizers, scanners, digital cameras etc are used for processing graphics media etc.

⇒ Animation of computer which deals with generation, sequencing and also display of a set of images to create an effect of visual change or motion. similar to a movie film.

⇒ It is also commonly used for in those instances where videography is not possible.

⇒ For a jerk free full motion animation, 25 to 30 frames per second is required.

etc.

D-T-a

(12)

- ⇒ Audio of Computer which deals with synthesizing, recording and play back of audio or sound with a computer
- ⇒ Audio media which are used for processing audio media such as hardware devices, sound board, microphone, speaker MIDI devices and so on.
- ⇒ Audio clips, audio file importing etc ~~etc~~ or some desirable features of a multimedia computer system.
- ⇒ The video of computer which deals with the recording and display of a sequence of images at a reasonable speed to

D.F-0

(13)

create an impression of movement.

⇒ Each individual image ^{such} of sequence
is called a frame.

⇒ The processing video media ^{commonly} use

video camera, video monitor, video board,
and video editors etc.

and so on.

