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Paper: Introducing to Computer

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Question 1 :-

(Part a) :-

Explain basic Component of Computer? Write down the name of first Computer which was invented?

Ans

The terms "Computer parts" is used to describe Computer Components that can be seen and touched. The basic Component of general purpose Computer System are input unit, main/internal memory or storage unit, output unit, Central processing unit. The CPU is further includes Arithmetic Logic unit and Control unit.

First Computer invented :-

The first Computer that was Turing-Complete and that had those four basic features of our current Computers was the ENIAC (Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer), secretly develop by the US army and first put to work at

(2)

the university of Pennsylvania, on 10 December 1945 in order to study the feasibility of the hydrogen bomb. In order to perform other calculations, its program had to be changed that is a multitude of cable and switches had to be manually repositioned. ENIAC, designed by John Mauchly and J. presper Eckert occupied 167m<sup>2</sup>, weight 30 tons consumed 150 kilowatts of electricity and contained same 20,000 vacuum tubes.

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Question 1 :

(Part B) :

Write classification of computer and types of memories?

Ans

① PC (Personal Computer or micro Computer)

It is a single user computer system having a moderately powerful microprocessor. It is termed as a computer that is equipped with microprocessor as its CPU.

② Workstation :-

It is also a single user computer system, similar to personal computer however has a more powerful microprocessor.

③ Mini Computer :-

It is a multiuser computer system capable of supporting hundreds of users simultaneously.

④ Main Frame :-

It is a multi user computer system capable of supporting hundreds of users simultaneously. Software technology is different from mini computer.

⑤ Super Computer :-

It is an extremely fast computer, which can execute ~~hundreds~~ hundreds of million of instruction per second.

Types of Memories :-

There are two basic type of memory (~~RAM and ROM~~) and Secondary ~~memo~~ memory and primary memory.

Primary Memory :-

Include ROM and RAM and is located close to the

CPU on the Computer Mother board, enabling the CPU to read data from primary memory very quickly indeed. It is used to store data that the CPU needs imminently so that it does not have to wait for it to be delivered.

Secondary memory :-

It is usually physically located with in a separate storage device, such as a hard disk drive or solid state drive (SSD) which is connected to the Computer system either directly or over a network. The cost per gigabyte ~~or over a network~~ memory is much lower, but the read and write speeds are significantly slower.

Question 2) :-  
(Part a) :-

what is physical and logical storage?

Answer

Logical Storage :-

The amount of storage that is apportioned into LUNs and designated for use by specific hosts. This include

array LUNs masked to hosts and other LUNs (typically on Fibers, SCSI disks, or IDE disks) claimed by hosts. ("Claimed" means that the operating system has written a device handle for the LUN.)

Physical Storage :-

A physical drive is a term for the hard disk drive unit or hardware within a computer, laptop or server. It is the primary storage hardware/component within a computing device and its used to store, retrieve and organize data. Hard disk drives and tape drives are common examples of physical storage.

(Question 2)

(Part b)

Write a short note on SSD drives? Introduce different techniques to install and maintain and operating system?

(Answer)

SSD drives :-

A Solid State drive (SSD) is a ~~new~~ new generation

of storage device used in  
Computers. SSDs replace traditional  
mechanical hard disks by using  
flash base memory, which is  
significantly faster. Old hard disk  
storage technologies sum slower,  
which often make your computer  
run slower than.

To install on SSD in your  
Desktop PC :-

increase to overall  
Speed of your PC, the time taken  
to boot and load ~~prog~~ programs  
by following our simple guide to  
installing a solid state drive.

Having successfully helped thousand  
of people of all ages back ground  
and computer skill levels install  
SSDs we are confident that  
you too will be able to expertly  
install an SSD in your desktop PC.

Installing an SSD require little more  
than a screwdriver and your  
system's owner's, so lets install an  
SSD in your desktop computer.

Desktop SSD installation instructions :-

i) Make sure you are working in a  
static safe environment.

Remove any plastic bags or papers from  
your work space.

2 Gather Supplies:-

- (i) 2.5 inch Crucial SSD
- (ii) Screw driver
- (iii) Your Computer's owner's manual (which will specify the screwdriver you need)

3 Shut down your System:-

When your system has been powered off unplug the power cable.

4 Hold down the power button for 5+

Second to discharge residual electricity.

5 Open your desktop Case:-

Refer to your system's owner's manual for how to do this.

6 Ground yourself by touching an unpainted metal surface.

7 Locate the storage bays:-

Refer to your owner's manual for the exact location and note the size of the bays.

Some storage bays and existing hard drives are significantly larger than a standard size SSD. If this is the case in your system, you'll need a 2.5 inch to 3.5 inch convert to make SSD fit snugly ~~and~~ cables and brackets attached to it.

⑧ Plug the SSD into your system.

Don't force the connection - it should plug in easily and fit snugly.

To install the SSD as a secondary drive (not primary or boot drive) use a SATA cable and attached one end of the cable to the SATA connector on your motherboard. Attach the other end of the SATA cable to your Crucial SSD. Then use an available SATA power cable coming from your system power supply and connect the cable to your Crucial SSD. For either type of install consult your owner's manual for how to ~~mem~~ remove and existing drive.

⑨ Reassemble your desktop.

⑩ Power on your computer.

Question 3)

Part a)

1010010 Convert this binary number into hexadecimal.

Answer

01010010

$$0 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 2$$

$$0 \times 2^3 + 0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 2$$

Answer = (62)<sub>16</sub>

Question 3)

Part b)

1010010 Convert this binary number into octal.

Ans

001010010

$$0 \times 2^2 + 0 \times 2^1 + 1 \times 2^0 = 1$$

$$0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 2$$

$$0 \times 2^2 + 1 \times 2^1 + 0 \times 2^0 = 2$$

Answer = (244)<sub>8</sub>

END.