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Q=1 Ans:-

Ans:-

The characteristics of computers that have made them so powerful and universally useful are speed, accuracy, diligence, versatility and storage capacity.

- 1:- Speed: - As you know computers can work very fast. It takes only few seconds for calculation that we take hours to complete. You will be surprised to know that computers can perform millions of instructions and even more per second.
- 2:- Accuracy: - The degree of accuracy of computers is very high and every calculation is performed with the same accuracy. The accuracy level is determined on the basis of design. The errors in computers are due to human and inaccurate data.
- 3:- Diligence: - A computer is free from tiredness, lack of concentration, fatigue etc. It can work for hours without creating any error. If millions of calculations are to be performed, a computer will perform every calculation with the same accuracy. Due to this capability, it overpowers human beings in routine type of work.

B) The fourth generation computers have microprocessor based-system. It uses very large scale integrated circuits. They are cheapest among all the computer generation. The speed accuracy and reliability of computers were improved in fourth generation computers. Hand handling held computer devices become more popular and affordable. Networking B/w the system was developed and became of every day use in this generation. Storage of memory and other storage devices have increased in big amount. Outputs are now more reliable and accurate. Processing power or speed has increased enormously. With increment in the capacity of the storage system large programs were started to be in use.

Great improvement in the hardware helped great improvement in the output in screen paper etc. Size of this computer device became such small that even desktop computer were easily movable along with portable computers such as laptop etc.

Ans:-

A):- An arithmetic logic unit is a digital circuit used to perform arithmetic and logic operation. It represent the fundamental building block of the central processing unit of a computer. Combinational digital electronics circuit that carries out arithmetic and logic operations on the operate operands in computer instructions - perform arithmetic and logical operation focuses on mathematics and logical reasoning modern CPUs contain very powerful and complex ALUs. In addition to ALUs - modern CPUs contain a control unit.

The control unit is a component of a computer's central processing unit. that direct the operation of the processor - It tells the computer's memory - The controls units coordinates and controls all the operations carried out by the computer. It operates by repeating three operation.

1:- Fetch

2) Decode

3) Execute -

B) RAM stands for random access memory which make it possible to find specific information very quickly - It is a form of fast-access volatile storage that is used as the main memory in Computer system.

### Importance:-

The more RAM your CPU has access to the easier its job become - which enables a faster computer. If you have do not have a sufficient amount of RAM than your CPU has to work much, much harder to transfer data which severely damages the Computers performance. Random access memory also help your system support software. Computer random access memory (RAM) is one of the most important component in determining your systems performance. RAM gives applications a place to store and access data on a short-term basis It stores the information your computer is actively using so that it can be accessed quickly.

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ANS:- The main component of basic organization of a computer system is micro processor, ① (C.P.U), ② memory unit and ③ input and ④ output devices.

1:- CPU:- It is alternatively referred to as the brain of computer, processor, central processor or microprocessor

Processing unit:- The computer CPU is responsible for handling all instruction - It receives from hardware and software running on the computer.

\* CPU has itself following three component ::

1:- ALU:- All arithmetic calculation and logical operation are performed using the arithmetic/logical unit or ALU.

2:- Memory unit:- A memory is just like a human brain - It is used to store data and instruction. Computer memory is use to store information being processed by the CPU.

3. Control unit:- Control unit help to perform operation of input unit, output unit,

memory unit and ALU in a sequence.

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2:- Memory:- Computer memory is any physical device capable of storing information temporarily or permanently

For example - Random access memory is a type of volatile memory that stores information on an integrated circuits and that is used by the operating system software, hardware or the user.

3:- Input device:- A device that can be used to insert data into a computer system is called as input device. It allows people to supply information to computer. An input device is any hardware device that sends data to the computer without any input device a computer would only be a display devices and not allow users to interact with it. The most fundamental pieces of information are keystrokes on a keyboard and clicks with your computer. Example:- keyboard, mouse scanner, digital cameras.

#### 4:- Output device:-

A device which is used to display result from a computer is called as output device. It allows people to receive information from computer. An output device is any peripheral that receives and displays output from a computer. The pictures shows an inkjet printer as an output device that can make a hard copy of anything being displayed on a monitor. An output device is an electronic equipment connected to a computer & used to transfer data out of computer in the form of text, images, sounds or print.

Example:-

printer, scanner, monitor.

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