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Q=1 Ans
Part "A"

Q1 Open Source Software:-

Open Source Software is software with source code that anyone can inspect, modify & enhance.

- ↳ It has distribution of license
- ↳ Available of source code.
- ↳ Free distribution.
- ↳ Integrity of authors source code
- ↳ Merge your feature idea into the app in a given release cycle.
- ↳ Users can modify the software
- ↳ Users can install software freely into any computer

* Public domain Software:

is software that has been placed in the public domain: in other words, there is absolutely no ownership such as copyright, trademark or patent software in the public domain can be modified, distributed, or sold even without any attribution by anyone; This is unlike the common case of software under exclusive copyright, where software licences grant limited usage rights. Under the Berne Convention which most countries have signed, an author automatically obtains the exclusive copyright to anything they have written and local law may similarly grant copyright, patent or trademark rights by default. The Berne Convention also covers programs. Therefore a program is automatically

Subject to a Copyright
and if it is to be
placed in the public
domain.

"Part B"

Features:

- ↳ Non Proprietary software which may or may not be used commercially.
- ↳ Typically licensed under an open source license.
- ↳ Source code is generally made available.
- ↳ Historically evolved from free software.
- ↳ Open source grants 4 freedoms (run, study, distribute & modify).
- ↳ Open source initiative license
- ↳ Open source has a copyright holder.
- ↳ No discrimination against fields of endeavor.
- ↳ Distribution of license

Q=2 Ans:-

Ans 2:- File Transfer Protocol (FTP):-

The file transfer protocol (FTP) is a standard network protocol used for the transfer of computer files between a client and a server on a computer network. FTP is built on a client-server model architecture using separate control and data connections between the client and the server.

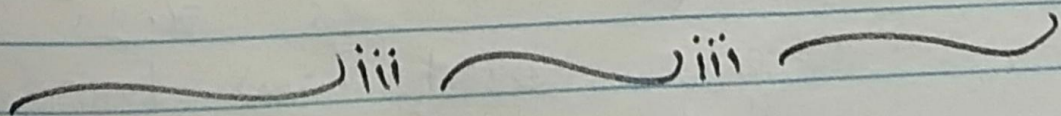
- ↳ FTP is the simplest and most secure way to exchange files over the internet.
- ↳ Transferring file from a client computer to a server computer is called uploading and transferring from a server to a client is downloading.

↳ To access an FTP server user must be able to connect to the internet or an internet (via a modem or local area network) with an FTP client program.

∴ How FTP Work :-

Data exchange has been important from the early days of computing - A popular means of data exchange is connecting computers to one another.

The File Transfer protocol (FTP) is used to transfer file B/w two computer over a network and internet. Auto FTP manager is an advance FTP client that automates file transfer B/w your computer and the FTP server.



∴ Q=3 Ans:-
(Part A)

Ans³ WIDE AREA NETWORK (WAN):- wide

area network or WAN is a geographically distributed network, composed of local area network (LANs) joined into a single large network using service provided by common carrier.

Wide area networks are commonly implemented in enterprise networking environments in which company offices are in different cities, states, or countries or in different continents.

WAN technologies were previously limited to expansive leased lines such as T1 lines, slow packet-switching services such as x.25. Cheap but low-bandwidth solutions. Such as modem and dial-up.

integrated Service Digital network

* Wide Area Network Example:-

The best examples of a wide area network is the internet itself other smaller examples of WANs are:-

↳ A Network of Bank Cash dispensers.

↳ A Company network with several branch offices geographically distant.

↳ A School Network is usually a LAN.

↳ LANs are often connected to WANs, for example:- a School Network could be connected to the internet.

↳ WANs can be connected together using the internet, leased lines or satellite links

Part "B"

∴ Topology:-

The study of geometrical properties & spatial relation unaffected by the continuous changes of shape or size of figures - The way in which constituents parts interrelated or arrange. In local area network where the star topology is used, each machine is connected to a central hub. In contrast to the bus topology - The star topology allows each machine on the network to have a point into point connection to the central hub and there is no single point of failure.

Disadvantages of Mesh Topology:-

The cost to implement is higher than other network topologies, making it a less desirable option.

Building and maintaining the topology is difficult and time consuming.

The chance of redundant connection is high, which adds to the high costs and potential for reduced efficiency.

iii

iii

Q=4 Ans.

Storage Media:-

There are various types of storage media.

- ↳ Hard disk Drives (HDD)
- ↳ Solid state drives (SSD)
- ↳ Magnetic Tape
- ↳ Optical Media
- ↳ cloud.

* Hard disk:-

HDD are energy where you will find these inside your servers home computers laptops and gaming console, HDDs work by using two or more magnetic heads attach to a moving arm- which reads the data from the one or more rigid rotating disk coated with a magnetic materials.

* Solid State devices:-

Solid State drives are rapidly becoming the preferred local storage devices SSDs work by storing persistent data on micro-chips unlike HDDs, SSDs do not have any moving parts and do not contain any physical disk.

* Magnetic Tape:-

Magnetic Tape is usually made of a thin magnetised coating on a plastic film. Magnetic Tape is less common than it used to be although new magnetic Tape is less common drives are still in production.

* Optical Media:-

A now seldom seen variation of optical media is the magneto-optical drives. These devices contained a ferro-magnetic material sealed inside a plastic casing.

* Cloud:-

A quickly growing storage media is cloud storage. This works by transferring your data over the internet to data centres. That are owned and managed by the service provider you choose.

Q:- Transmission Media:-

There are 2 types of transmission media.

↳ Guided

↳ UnGuided.

I:- Guided:-

It is also referred to as wired or bounded transmission media.

↳ Twisted pair Cable.

↳ Coaxial Cable

↳ Optical Fiber Cable

Q:- UnGuided:-

It is also referred to as wireless or unbounded transmission media. No physical medium is required for the transmission of electromagnetic signals.

↳ Radio waves

↳ Microwaves

↳ Infrared.

The End.