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Q: Difference between open Source Software and application Software?

Ans: Open Source Software:-

Open Source Software is a software that is free to use and which provides the original source code use to create it so that advanced users can modify it to make it work better for them.

Example:- 1. Linux 2. Inkscape
 3. GIMP 4. Blender etc.

1. Purchased with its source code.
2. Responsible no one to the software
3. Users can modify the software.
4. User can get open for free software of charge.

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Application Software:-

The every day programs that you use such as micro soft office graphics packages and web browser * program used to complete tasks.

Application Software include that:

1. Productivity.
2. Communication
3. Business
4. Entertainment etc.

- * use only when its needed.
- * perform only one job or task. it a

Q.1 (b) Write different features of System Software.
Ans.: Software basically System has two features.

1. One is it facilitate execution of program and use of resources in a computer system.

2. Other is it is layer based approach where each layer is communicate with other according to abstract view of system.

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4. System Software is closed to the System.
5. Fast in Speed.
6. Smaller in Size.
7. Less interactive.
8. Difficult to manipulate.
9. Difficult to design.
10. Generally written in low level language.

End Question No 1

Q.:2 Discuss different function of operating System.

Ans.: Function of operating System:

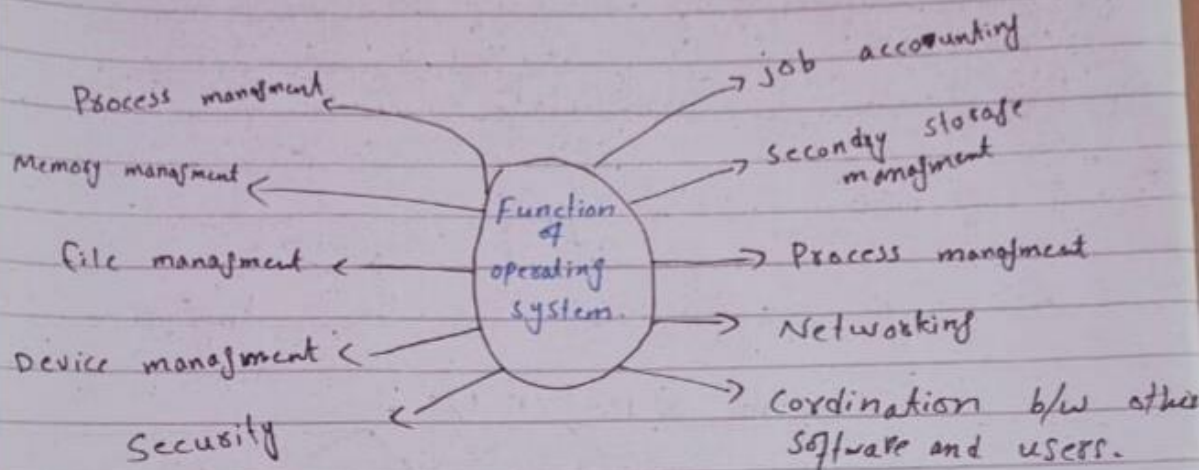
1 provide file management which refers to the way that the opening system manipulates, stores, retrieves and saves data.

2 perform basic computer tasks eg: managing the various peripheral devices eg: mouse, keyboard.

(4)

3 Booting the Computer.

4 handles system resources such as computer memory and sharing of the central processing unit (CPU) time by various application or peripheral devices.



Q: 2 (b) Explain the use of file transfer protocol and TelNet services?

Ans: * file transfer protocol is the simplest and most secure way to exchange file over the internet

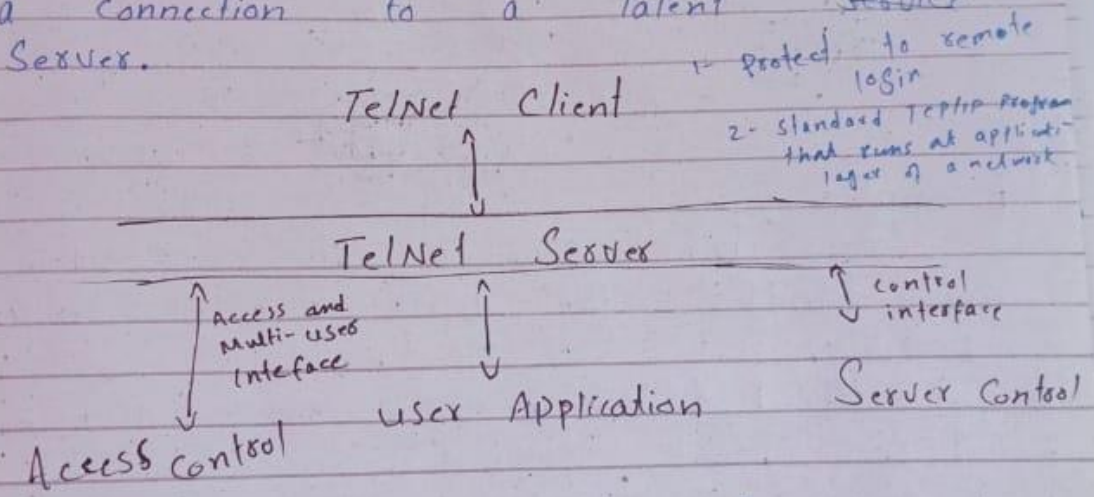
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2 Transferring files from a client computer to a server computer is called "uploading" and transferring from a server to a client is "downloading"

3. To access an FTP server, users must be able to connect to the internet as an intrant (via a modem or local area network) with an FTP client program.

Telnet Service:

Telnet protocol that allows remote you to connect computer called hosts over to Tcp/ip network (such as the internet) using telnet client software on your computer you can make a connection to a latent service server.



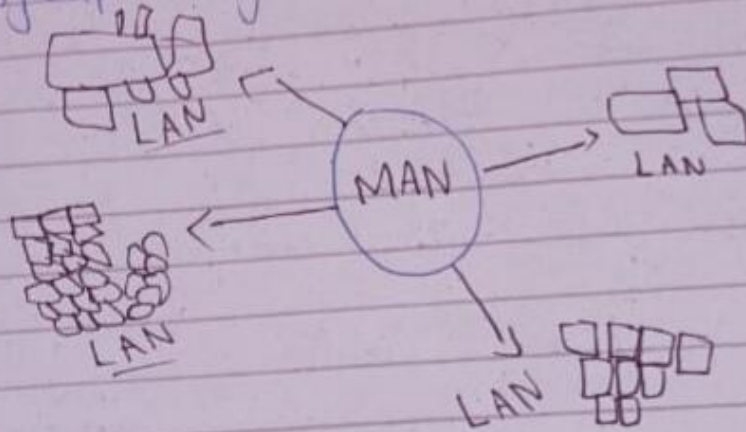
End Question No 2

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Q.3 (a) Explain Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) with a suitable example.

Ans.: Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) is a high speed network that connects local area networks (LAN) in a city or town and handles the bulk of communication activity across the region.

2. A Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) typically includes one or more (LAN) but covers a smaller geographically area than a WAN.



Example:-

1. Such as a city or town and handles the bulk of communication activity.

2. A network/media company employ a man.

3. across that region.

4. A chain of community collage could be linked by a (MAN).

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Q.3(b) Define topology? Which topology would you chose to step a local area network and why?

Ans.: Topology:

The physical topology of a network refers to the configuration of cables, computers and other peripherals.

Network Topologies: They are connected together in a way computers is called topology of network.

* The way a network is laid out either physically or logically.

Based topology:-

Bus topology

Ring topology

Star topology

Mesh topology

1. Bus Topology

1) All devices are connected to a common cable is called trunk.

2. Maximum segment length of cable is 200m

3. Maximum of 30 devices per segment.

P.T.O

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Star Topology:

in a star topology all computers are connected to a central device known as hub or switch.

2. All the computers share data through the Hub or switch.

Ring Topology:

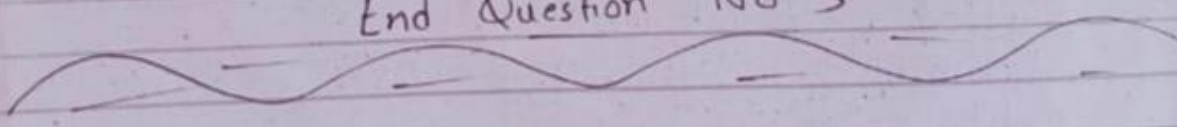
1. Most common type is token ring.

2. Devices are connected in a closed loop.

3. All devices have equal access to media.

4. Devices wait for its turn to transmit.

End Question No 3



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Q. 4 in your opinion, what are the different types of common media used for storage, access and transmission of information? explain each type in detail?

Ans. In computers a storage medium is any technology including devices and material used to place, keep and retrieve electronic data. It refers to a physical device or component in a computing system that devices and retain information relating to application and users. The plural form of this term is storage media. Early forms of storage media included computer paper tape. Holes punched in the paper corresponded to a single bit of data. A paper tape reader would interpret each punched hole and convert it to a number. Paper tape was supplemented by magnetic tape, which eventually evolved to magnetic floppy disk.

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Type of Common media Used of Storage

1. Hard disk:-

Hard disk is a part of unit often called a (disk drive - hard disk) which stores and provides relatively quick access to large amount of data on an electro magnetically charged surface or set of surfaces.

2. RAID:-

Raid works by placing data on multiple disks and allowing input/output (I/O) operations to overlap in a balanced way, improving performance in the event a drive fails, the data is protect from companion drives.

3. Optical disk:-

Optical storage devices are the most widely used and reliable storage devices.

1- it was introduced in 1982.

3- These device use laser technology to store and read data to and from the disk.

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4) Flash Memory:

Flash memory is electronically erasable, electronically programmed (generally) read only memory. As a result, once a flash memory location is programmed, the entire section containing the location must be erased before that location can be programmed again.

5) SSD:

An SSD is installed in x86 computers to allow companies to use server-side flash as an alternative or adjunct to network storage arrays. Factors include:

6) USB Flash Drive:

USB flash drives are also known as nearline storage. A storage medium that is not continuously connected to network servers or the internet. Generally, this makes most removable media such as encrypted cartridges or SATA drives, safe from infection by trojan horses, viruses or worms.

Question 4 end

The End