

Mid term examination

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**Subject** computer application

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QNO1:

Characteristics of computer:

characteristics of computer that have made them so powerful and universally useful are speed , accuracy and diligence.

Let we discuss them briefly.

1. Speed:

Computer works very high speed and perform data processing job .you will be surprised to know that computer can perform million of instructions .

Due to this you imagine how fast your computer performs work .therefore , we determine the speed of computer in terms of nanosecond means 10 to the power – 9 ,microsecond means 10 to the power – 6.

1. Diligence;

Diligence means computer is free from any kind of fatigue tiredness and lack of concentration .

Means computer can work for hours without any mistake and grumbling ,if we perform million of calculation on computer ,then they will perform every calculation with the same accuracy .

Due to this ability human used it for daily work.

1. Accuracy;

Accuracy of computer is very high and it perform every calculation with the same accuracy .

The main point is accuracy point is 7, and it depend on its desiging .

Computer error is caused due to human incorrect data ,if we enter inaccurate input then output must be inaccurate

Part B:

Fourth generation of computer :

There are approximately five generation but here we discuss the key characteristics of fourth generation of computer.

Key characteristics;

1. Output are now more accurate .
2. Processing power and speed has increased enormously.
3. Microcomputer become the cheapest at this generation .
4. Networking between the system was developing in this generation.
5. Great improvement in the hardware .
6. More improvement in the output ,paper and screen.
7. Due the increasment in the capacity of the storage large program were started to be in use.
8. Easier to produce commercially .

QNO3:

BASIC ORGANIZATION OF A COMPUTER:

Basic organization of a computer system is mainly made up five functional independed unit like

1. Input unit
2. Memory unit
3. Arithmetic logic unit
4. Control unit
5. Output unit OU

NOTE ;

Arithmetic logic unit plus control unit =central processing unit .

Each and every unit will explained here in detail in the following

1. Input unit:

The main function of the input unit is accept or read the instruction and data from outside the world and transfer into the computer acceptable form . it is done mainly through a keyboard .so we press any key it is automatically translated into binary codes and transfer into the memory units.

1. Memory unit:

This unit stores or holdes the data and instruction given through input devices for processing before they are released to an output devices.

Basically they are two types of storage or memory .

* Primary storage unit ; it quick fast which work at electronics speed ,small capacity but expensive and volatile.
* Secondary memory unit; it is cheaper compared to primary memory and oftenly used for large amount of data and program that are needed to be storage interesting factor that secondary storage retain data even without power and are used to hold data and information of stored jobs.

1. Arithmetic logic unit’{ALU]

As the name indicate that all the arithmetic and logic operation are performed by that units . ALU is actually the site where actual executions of instruction take place during processing operation.

1. Control unit;

‘C U’It name show that : control unit ;

Manage and coordinate the operation of all other components of the comuter system.

1. Central processing unit;

‘CPU’

Arithmetic logic unit and control unit are collectively called central processing unit.

It is responsible for control all the other unit of a computer system .

It also called ‘brain of computer system’.

1. Output unit;

Data received by the system through input after being processed and passed through different unit finally produced by the system as output in coded form which are converted into readable form and that output unit supplies the data to outside world.

QNO2;

PART B;

IMPORTANCE OF RAM:

* RAM “RANDOM ACESS MEMORY’
* RAM is one of the most important components in determining your system s performance .
* The speed and performance is proportional and size of random access memory .
* It give application a place to store and accesses data on a short term basis .
* It stores the information which your computer is actively using so that it can accessed quickly .
* RAM help in performing daily everyday tasks like browsing the internet etc.
* It help to your system support software
* In a nutshell , RAM is computer short term memory .none of your files , programs would work without RAM .

RAM has two main types.

1. Dynamics RAM
2. Statics RAM

Part A;

IMPORTANCE OF ARITHMETIC LOGIC UNIT ;

* ALU basically enable the computer system to perform logical and arithmetical or mathematically operation on binary numbers .
* It form the core of heart of every digital computer .
* One of the most important part of a central processing unit .
* ALU is itself consist of three functional parts;

1. Storage registor
2. Operation logic
3. Sequencing logic

IMPORTANCE OF CU :

* CU is the important component of a central processing unit of computer which direct the operation of the processor .
* Without the CU is just like the a body without a brain.
* Central processing unit basically tell s the computer memory arithmetic and logic unit and input output devices how to respond ,so the instruction that have been sent to the processor.
* There are two types of CU

1. Hardware CU
2. Micro programmable CU