



Biyani Girls College
I Internal Examination 2019-20
BBA (I Year)
Subject- Computer Fundamentals

Time: 1 ½ Hrs

Set: B

MM: 30

- [I] Tick the Correct Answer (10 * 1 = 10)**
- is a example of Secondary Memory.
(a) Ram (b) Rom (c) **Hard disk** (d) Keyboard (c)
 - command used to create a new file in Dos.
(a) Cd (b) Md (c) **Copy Con** (d) Exit (c)
 - Which of the following is not operating system?
(a) Dos (b) Unix (c) Window NT (d) **Java** (d)
 - Which of the following is the most powerful type of computer?
(a) **Super Computer** (b) Super – Micro (c) Super Conductor (d) Mega frame (a)
 - India's First Super Computer is
(a) Agni (b) Flow Solver (c) **Param** (d) Trisul (c)
 - Rom is Composed of
(a) Floppy Disks (b) Magnetics Corers
(c) **Microprocessors** (d) Photoelectric cells (c)
 - Full form of CUI.
(a) **Character User Interface** (b) Charatct User Interface (a)
(c) Contract Users Interface (d) Continue User Interface
 - CD ROM is a / an
(a) **Optical Device** (b) Magnetic device
(c) Electro Megnetive device (d) Mechanical Device (a)
 - Full Form of C.P.U.
(a) Control Processing Unit (b) Central Process Unit
(c) **Central Processing Unit** (d) Change Process Unit (c)
 - Full form of DOS
(a) **Disk Operating System** (b) Direct Operating System
(c) Disk Office System. (d) Domain Office System.

[II] Long answer questions (4 * 10 = 40)

1. Explain Application Area of Computers?

Ans.

1. Business
2. Education
3. Marketing
4. Banking
5. Insurance
6. Communication
7. Health Care
8. Military
9. Engineering Design

› **Business**

A computer has high speed of calculation, diligence, accuracy, reliability, or versatility which made it an integrated part in all business organisations.

Computer is used in business organisations for: Payroll calculations, Sales analysis, Budgeting, Financial forecasting, Managing employees database and Maintenance of stocks etc.

› **Education**

Computers have its dominant use in the education field which can significantly enhance performance in learning. Even distance learning is made productive and effective through internet and video-based classes. Researchers have massive usage of these computers in their work from the starting to till the end of their scholarly work.

› **Marketing**

In marketing, uses of computer are :

Advertising - With computers, advertising professionals create art and graphics, write and revise copy, and print and disseminate ads with the goal of selling more products.

Home Shopping - Home shopping has been made possible through use of computerised catalogues that provide access to product information and permit direct entry of orders to be filled by the customers.

› **Banking**

Today banking is almost totally dependent on computer. Banks provide the facilities of:

Banks provide online accounting facility, which includes current balances, deposits, overdrafts, interest charges, shares, and trustee records.

ATM machines are making it even easier for customers to deal with banks.

› **Insurance**

Insurance companies are keeping all records up-to-date with the help of computers. The insurance companies, finance houses and stock broking firms are widely using computers for their concerns.

2. **Explain the types of Memory?**

Memory is the brain of the computer which stores data and information for storing and retrieving. Just like a human brain, memory is the storage space of the computer – like a physical device – that is capable of storing data or programs temporarily or permanently.

Memory is a fundamental component of the computer that is categorized into primary and secondary memory. Primary memory is the main memory of the computer which can be directly accessed by the central processing unit, whereas secondary memory refers to the external storage device which can be used to store data or information permanently. While both serve the same purpose; that is to store data or instructions for further processing by the CPU, they do it very differently.

Primary Memory : Primary memory, also known as the main memory, is the area in a computer which stores data and information for fast access.

Semiconductor chips are the principle technology used for primary memory. It's a memory which is used to store frequently used programs which can be directly accessed by the processing unit for further processing. It's a volatile memory meaning the data is stored temporarily and is liable to change or lose in case of power failure.

In simple terms, data is intact as long as the computer is running and the moment it's off, data is lost. Every application on the computer first loads into the random access memory (RAM) which makes is faster to access. The term is more ambiguous, since it also refers to internal memory such as internal storage devices.

Secondary Memory

On the contrary, secondary memory is the external memory of the computer which can be used to store data and information on a long-term basis.

It's a non-volatile memory which means data stays intact even if the computer is turned off. Data cannot be directly processed by the processing unit in secondary memory; in fact, it is first transferred into the main memory and then it's transferred back to the processing unit.

Secondary memory refers to all external storage devices that are capable of storing high volumes of data such as hard drives, floppy disks, magnetic tapes, USB flash drives, CDs, DVDs, etc. It's generally slower than primary memory but can store substantial amount of data, in the range of gigabytes to terabytes.

Difference between Primary and Secondary Memory

1. Basics of Primary and Secondary Memory

Memory plays a critical part in computers to store and retrieve data. Computer memory is categorized into primary and secondary memory. While primary memory is the main memory of the computer which is used to store data or information temporarily, whereas secondary memory refers to external storage devices that are used to store data or information permanently.

2. Access of Primary and Secondary Memory

Primary memory holds only those data or instructions which the computer is currently processing allowing the processor to access running applications and services that are stored temporarily in a specific memory address. Secondary memory, on the other hand, is persistent in nature which means instructions are transferred to the main memory first and then re-routed to the central processing unit.

3. Data in Primary and Secondary Memory

In primary memory, data is directly accessed by the processing unit and it resides in the main memory until processing. Information and data are stored in semiconductor chips so they have a limited storage capacity. In secondary memory, information is stored in external storage devices and they cannot be directly accessed by the processing unit.

4. Nature of Primary and Secondary Memory

Primary memory is volatile in nature which means data or information stored in the main memory is temporarily which may lead to loss of data in case of power failure and it cannot be retained. On the contrary, secondary memory is non-volatile in nature which means information is stored permanently with no data loss in case of power failure. Data is intact unless the user erases it intentionally.

5. Devices for of Primary and Secondary Memory

Primary memory can also be referred to as RAM, short for Random Access Memory, because of the random selection of memory addresses. RAM holds data in a uniform manner and it can be lost when power fails. Secondary memory refers to external storage devices such as hard disk, optical disk, compact disk, flash drives, magnetic tapes, etc. They are high-storage devices with substantial storage capacities, in the range of gigabytes to terabytes.

6. Speed of Primary and Secondary Memory

In primary memory, applications and instructions are stored in the main memory which makes them relatively faster to access via data bus. Processor is able to retrieve data faster than it does with secondary memory, which acts more like a backup memory to store data in external storage devices.

3.(a) Write five difference between Dos and Windows?

1. Dos is only single tasking while Windows is multitasking.
2. Dos is based on plain interface while Windows is based on Graphical user interface (GUI).
3. Dos is difficult to learn and understand while Windows is easy to learn and understand.
4. Dos is less preferable by users while Windows is more preferable operating system.
5. Limited users can work on dos while in Windows there are many users.

(b) Write the uses of following Dos Commands:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|---|
| (a) Date | : | It is used to update and display the data. |
| (b) Cd.. | : | It is used to exit the directory. |
| (c) Copy Con | : | It is used to create a new file. |
| (d) Move | : | It is used move the file from one place to another place. |
| (e)Scandisk | : | It is used to scan and check the hard disk drive. |