

Question 2

Q2.1

Computers that determine computational power include speed. The speed corresponds to the rate at which operations are performed by the computer. The clockspeed is one metric that can be used to help measure the computer's performance. Greenfleet solutions can benefit from this speed because it can help improve seamless service delivery due to faster computational speeds for their users.

2.2 Classes of computers that can be used by GreenFleet Solutions include Personal computer, minicomputers, and subnotebooks.

a personal computer is sensible because it can be used for day to day operations such as processing invoices, accounting, bookkeeping, and general business operations such as report writing, and attending business meetings for the delivery company.

The mini-computer is useful because it works as a server for the network, which can help with maintaining the web servers and remote access servers for offsite maintenance for the delivery platform.

Subnotebooks are best used for office use, and if the speed is sufficient enough, the employees can use the drivers to communicate delivery instructions from the delivery platform. These devices look like mini-tablets and are portable enough to be built into the bikes.

2.3

Input

Input devices that can be used by the Greenfleet include the GPS, the keyboards, the mouse, and the biometrics for office access. These are used for general business operations. In the scenario, the GPS is an input device that allows drivers or administrators to input addresses so that they can reach the destinations.

Output

The output devices are the printers for the office, the display for the app for the backend and the front-end use cases for the app. The scenario-relevant examples include the display monitors the drivers use to navigate from location to location.

Storage devices that are used by Greenfleet solutions include devices such as the RAM. Ram is used to ensure that the computational speeds of the computers are optimal; the external memory devices, such as the hard drives, are useful to ensure that the user data and information is stored safely within their infrastructure or network.

3.1

3.1.1 The ALU (arithmetic logic unit).

3.1.2 The control unit is considered.

3.1.3 Main Memory (RAM).

4.1 Open-source software is free, published source code that welcomes contributions on Github. It is a communal development project part of the open-source movement that looks to share code and promote knowledge sharing. Examples of open-source include Linux operating system, which has forks such as Ubuntu created by the community and ArcGIS

Freeware is software that is free to use, just like open-source, but the source code is not always provided. Some freeware can contain advertisements to finance the app, while others may withhold features from the app that are reserved for the paid upgrade. Google Chrome and most internet browsers are considered freeware.

Packaged software is software as a product that is sold commercially. Package software includes software such as Adobe Creative Cloud that users pay for to get access. Windows 11 is another example that requires a purchased license, which differs from the open-source Linux operating system.

4.3 System software software that deals with a lower level than application software, as it deals with hardware management, resource allocation, and the running of applications. Examples of the system software include operating systems. Windows 11, Linux, and Android. Application software is software that operates on an operating system. These applications include applications such as Word, Excel, Google Chrome.