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Course code: CSC 204

Course Title: Computer Architecture And Organization

1. Research on diskette
2. Who invented diskette?
3. Why was the diskette invented?
4. Why was it discontinued?
5. Functions, features and how to use it
6. Relationship between south bridge and memory, north bridge and processor

**ANSWER**

1. A diskette, also known as a floppy disk, is a portable storage device made of magnetic film encased in plastic. They were used for storing and transferring data. They're essentially magnetic storage mediums, with data stored in sectors on the disk's surface. The computer's disk drive reads and writes this data. Diskettes were used for booting up operating systems, software distribution, and data transfer between computers. However, with the rise of CDs, flash drives, and cloud storage, diskettes have become obsolete due to their limited storage capacity and slower read-write speed.
2. The diskette, also known as the floppy disk, was invented by a team of engineers at IBM. They developed the first floppy disk drive system, which included the 8-inch diskette, in the early 1970s. The team was led by Alan Shugart, who is often credited as one of the key inventors of the diskette.
3. The diskette was invented to create a portable and inexpensive storage medium that could be easily used with personal computers. It was all about making data storage and transfer more accessible and efficient in an era when such convenience was just taking shape
4. The diskette was discontinued primarily due to its limited storage capacity and slower read-write speed. As technology advanced, other storage devices like CDs, DVDs, USB flash drives, and eventually cloud storage, offered much larger storage capacities and faster data transfer rates.
5. **Functions**

* **Data Storage:**

Diskettes were used to store files, documents, images, and even software.

* **Data Transfer:**

They were also used to transfer data from one computer to another.

**Features**

* Portable: Diskettes were small and lightweight, making them easy to carry around.
* Rewritable: You could write, erase, and rewrite data on diskettes multiple times.
* Affordable: They were relatively inexpensive, which made them popular for personal use.

**How to use**

* Insert the diskette into the floppy disk drive of your computer.
* The computer would automatically read the diskette, and you could then access the files stored on it.
* To save files to the diskette, you'd simply select it as the save location in your software.

**Relationship between The Southbridge And Memory**

The memory is directly connected to the processor via the Northbridge chip for faster access. The Southbridge still plays a role in overall system function, but it's not directly involved in the communication between the processor and the memory.

**Relationship Between The Northbridge And The Processor**

The Northbridge, or memory controller hub, is directly connected to the processor. It's responsible for high-speed communications, handling interactions between the processor, RAM, and graphics card. It's like the Northbridge is the go-between, ensuring the processor gets the data it needs from the memory swiftly and efficiently.