

Q.9 Write a short note on Pen Drive?

Ans. A Pen Drive is one type of storage device. Pen Drive is very easy to carry in your pockets like pen so it is called Pen Drive.

Pen Drive consists of a small printed circuit board.

Pen Drive is a USB connection part.

Now a day Pen Drive is most popular data easily.

In Pen Drive you can add and remove data easily.

In Pen Drive you can read and write data.

Now Pen Drive is available to 1GB to 128GB.

Advantages :

- Portable
- USB mass storage device
- Length of data stored easily
- Add or remove data easily

Disadvantage :

- Costly
- Sometime damage
- Sometime virus had found



Q.10 Explain Computer language?

Ans. A Computer language is system of communication.

Computer language is created for a special purpose and it may be suitable for some types of application.

A programming language consist of all the symbols and characters.

Each language has a systematic method.

Computer language can be classified into three categories.

- 1) Low level language
- 2) Middle level language
- 3) High level language

1. **Low level language :-** Low level language is also called machine language.

Machine language made up of only two symbols zero(0) and one(1).

Machine language depends on binary code.

All the instructions are called in 0s (zero) and 1s (one).

Any instructions prepared in any machine language has two parts.

- I. Opcode (Operation code)
- II. Operand (Address/Location)

Advantages : → Very fast execution of program.
→ No need to any translator
→ No extra storage space is needed.

Disadvantages : → Machine depends
→ Hardware knowledge is required
→ Difficult to program.
→ Time consuming to code.
→ Tedious to program.

2. **Middle level language :-** Middle level language is also known as assembly language.

Assembly language are used to symbolic code and function.

In assembly language is required translator.

Assembly language is special program to translate assembly language.

In assembly language symbolic address use to display code.

Advantages : → Easy to understand and use.
→ Easy to locate and correct errors.
→ Easy to modify

Disadvantage : → Machine depends
→ Hardware knowledge is required
→ Transaction of program is take up time

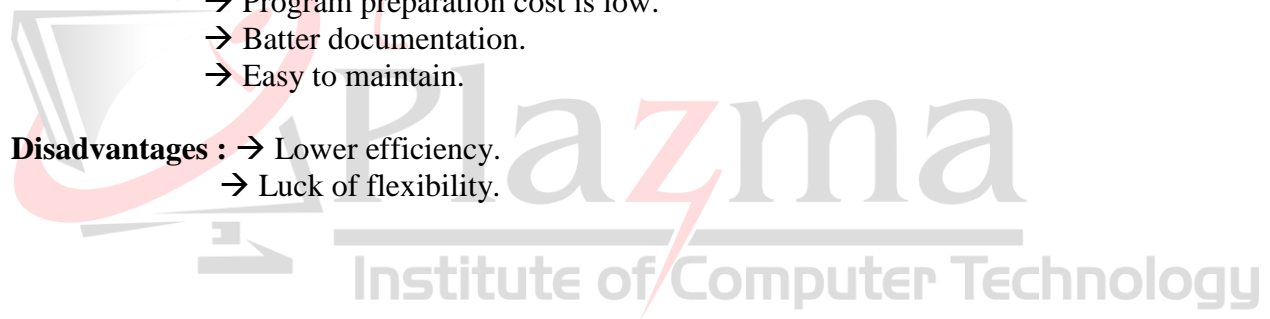
3. **High level language :-** High level language is also known as program oriented language.

High level language is basically symbolic language.

In high level language you can prepare your code to developing language program.

Advantages : → Easy to learn and use.
→ Program preparation cost is low.
→ Better documentation.
→ Easy to maintain.

Disadvantages : → Lower efficiency.
→ Lack of flexibility.



Q.11 Explain Translator?

Ans. A translator is computer program that translates one programming language instruction into another programming language instruction.

There are mainly three types of translator.

- 1) Assembler
- 2) Compiler
- 3) Interpreter

- 1) **Assembler :-** Assembler is a special program which translate symbolic operation code into machine code.

It allocates area of main storage.

A symbolic program written by a programmer in assembly language is call a source program.

After the source program has been converted into machine language by as assembler.

- 2) **Compiler :-** Compiler is a program that translate human readable source code into computer executable machine code.

Compiler is used to convert the high level language into machine language.

Separate command is used to execute the program.

- 3) **Interpreter :-** An interpreter is another type of program translator use for translating higher level language instruction into machine level language instruction.

An interpreter check error statement by statement.

The advantage of interpreter compiler to compiler is its fast response to changes in source program.

Q.12 What is Operating System? Explain Feature of operating system.

Ans. Operating system is a system software which acts as an interface between users and computer hardware.

Operating system provide easy and simple environment for the user.

The operating system is the most important program that run on a computer.

Operating system consists of a suit of program.

An operating system is a large collection of program.

An operating system directly controls computer resources.

❖ Features of Operating System :-

- (1) **Job Control Language :-** It is a system language that handle the information require by the operating system like input output devices needed.
- (2) **Failure and recovery :-** Sometimes operating system handle failure devices and error recovery.
- (3) **File management :-** Operating system are an offered for file creating, deletion and copy for security data files are grouped according to user access classification.
- (4) **Logging :-** Some sort of system records every situation along with associate details and time than use logging system.
- (5) **Accounting :-** Some operating system provide the facility for billing and accounting system.
- (6) **Scheduling :-** The operating system determine priority and servicing queue.
- (7) **Communication with user :-** This consists of associate messages to the user search as signal error, situation error, request for loading file error and it notify to the user.
- (8) **Security :-** A system of password and excess classification is created and handle by the operating system for the security purpose.