Basics of Computer Education
Live Class Assignment: 1
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Q1: What is a Computer? How do you switch it on and off?

Answer 1:

A **computer** is an electronic device that receives input, processes it as per user instructions and provides output in the desired format.

To **Switch *ON*** the Computer
- Press the main power switch.
- Press the Monitor power button.
- Press the Monitor power button.
- Press CPU power Button.
- Wait for some time to start.

To **Switch *OFF*** the Computer
- Click on the start menu
- Select shutdown

Shortcut Keys to **turn *OFF*** the Computer
- Press ALT Key + f_4

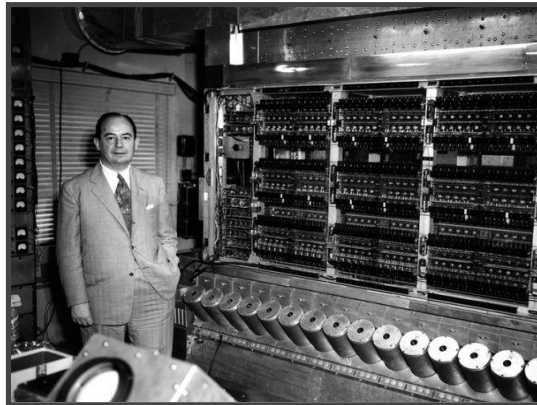**Q2:** What is meant by "Input" and "Output" in a computer?

Answer 2:

Input: Information of data i.e., entered into a computer. It sends data and instructions to the CPU (Central Processing Unit) which is known as the brain of the computer.

Output: It makes result/ conclusion/ processed data available to the user.

Q3: Write a few lines about First Generation Computers.

Answer 3:

Vacuum tubes, a fragile glass device, were used to power the first generation of computers. These computers were quite powerful and expensive. Because they employed a high-level programming language and had no operating system, programming on them was extremely difficult. Calculation, storage, and control were all performed on first-generation computers. They were so big and bulky that they took up an entire room and ate up a lot of power.
For example - ENIAC, UNIVAC1, IBM 650, IBM 701, etc.

Q4: Write a few lines about Third Generation Computers.
Answer 4:

The third generation of technology saw a shift away from large transistors and toward integrated circuits, or **ICs**. On silicon chips, known as semiconductors, a variety of transistors were arranged. The speed and reliability of this era's

computer were its most distinguishing features. ICs are sometimes known as silicon chips since they are made of silicon.

For example - PDP-11, NCR 395, B6500, UNIVAC 1108, etc.

Q5: Which one out of Mainframe Computers, Minicomputers, Microcomputers is the largest in size? Write a few lines about it.

Answer 5:

Mainframe Computers are the largest on the basis of size.

Mainframe computers are characterised by their massive size, storage capacity, processing power, and high level of reliability. Enormous enterprises generally employ them for mission-critical applications needing large amounts of data processing. For example - ENIAC, UNIVAC, ASCC, etc.

Q6: What is the main difference between Analog and Digital Systems?

Answer 6:

What is the main difference between Analog and Digital System is that in a digital system, binary numbers such as 0 and 1 are used to communicate data, whereas in an analogue system, electronic pulses of varying magnitude are used to send data.

Example of Analog Systems -

Analog clocks, analog watches, thermometer, audio tapes, etc.

Example of Digital Systems -

Computers, printers, ATMs, robots, etc.