Short Questions

Q 1: Define computer.

Ans: Computer:

"Computer is an electronic device which is used to store, retrieve and process the data according to the instructions given to it."

Q 2: What is data?

Ans: Data:

The collection of raw facts and figure is called data e.g. live I Lahore.

Q 3: What is information?

Ans: Information:

The processed form of data is called information e.g. I live in Lahore.

Q 4: What is Abacus?

Ans: Abacus:

Abacus is a simple calculating device developed by Chinese 5000 years ago. It consists of wooden rack holding wires and each wire contains 9 beads.

Q 5: Write down the advancement of Napier's bones?

Ans: Napier's Bones Advancement:

The famous logarithms idea was developed by John Napier a Scottish mathematicians. He created logarithm table for arithmetic calculations. He also developed a new device using rods, also called Napier Bones to perform arithmetic calculations.

Q 6: Who is called the father of computer? Why?

Ans: Father of Computer:

Charles Babbage is called the father of computer because the modern computers are based upon the concept of Charles Babbage Analytical Engine.

Q 7: What is the contribution of Charles Babbage?

Or What do you know about Charles Babbage?

Ans: Charles Babbage:

Charles Babbage was a mathematics professor. In 1822 he designed a automatic mechanical calculating machine which is called difference engine. In 1833 he gave the idea of Analytical engine which is fully programmed controlled mechanical digital computer.

Q 8: What is the calculating device of Pascal?

Ans: Pascal Pascaline Calculator:

Pascal invented the first mechanical calculating machine. This calculating machine consisted a series of wheels or gears each number from 0 to 9. this calculating machine perform arithmetic operations and displayed the number by rotation of different wheels or gears.

Q 9: What is punch card?

Ans: Punch Card:

In 1890, Herman Hollerith developed the first electro mechanical punched card tabulator. The tabulator could read information that had been punched into cards. Data were fed and results were produced on punched cards.

Q 10: What are the advantages of second generation computers?

Ans: Advantages of Second Generation:

The advantages of second generation computers are as follows

(i) 200 transistors are about the same size as one vacuum tube in a computer.
(ii) Less expensive
(iii) 40 times faster than a vacuum tube
(iv) More reliable
(v) Less electricity consumed

Q 11: What is ENIAC?

Ans: **ENIAC:**

ENIAC stands for Electronic Numerical Integrator and Calculator. It was the first general purpose electronic digital computer designed by John William Machly and John Eckert in 1946. The ENIAC was very heavy and large in size. It consumes 140 kilowatts of power and was capable of doing 5000 additions per second. ENIAC was a decimal rather than a binary machine.

Q 12: What is UNIVAC?

Ans: **UNIVAC:**

UNIVAC stands for Universal Automatic Computer. In 1951, Eckert – Mauchly computer corporation developed the first UNIVAC. It was the first computer developed for commercial use. UNIVAC could work 24 hours a day.

Q 13: What are Analog computers?

Ans: **Analog Computers:**

"The computers which provide us continuous information are called Analog computers"

Analog computers represent physical quantities in the form of waves or in continuous form. The analog computers accept input and give out put in the form of analog signals.

Q 14: What are Digital computers?

Ans: **Digital Computers:**

"The computers which present physical quantities with the help of symbols or numbers and provide us discrete information are called digital computers."

The digital computer performs arithmetic and logical operations with discrete values. The digital computers are mostly used for solving mathematical problems and to manipulate numbers.

Q 15: What are Hybrid computers?

Ans: **Hybrid Computers:**

The hybrid computer which has the best features of both Analog and Digital computers. Hybrid computer use analog to digital conversion and digital to analog conversion, and many input or output either Analog or Digital data.

Q 16: What is Super computer?

Ans: **Super Computers:**

Super computers are the largest, fastest and most expensive computer system in the world. These computers are used to perform complex processing tasks. It can perform 1 trillion calculations per second. Supercomputers have thousands of microprocessors. CRAY T90 is an example of super computer.

Q 17: What is Mainframe computer?

Ans: **Mainframe Computers:**

Mainframe computers are the largest type of computers. These computers are used in large organizations like banks, insurance companies where people need frequent access to the same data. These computers used in network environment. IBM/390 is an example of mainframe computers.

Q 18: What is Mini computer?

Ans: **Mini Computer:**

Mini computers are small in size. Mini computers have less processing power than mainframe computers but have high processing power than microcomputers. HP 3000 is an example of mini computers.

Q 19: What is Micro computer?

Ans: **Micro Computer:**

These computers are known as personal computers. These computes are developed for individual users. These computers have low storage capacity, inexpensive and easy to use. IBM-PC is an example of micro computers.

Q 20: What is Pocket computer?

Ans: **Pocket Computer:**

Pocket computers are small in size and it is designed to keep a lot of information close to hand. Pocket computer has small batteries and a special operating system. Special pens or touch sensitive screen is used to enter the data.

Q 21: What is Laptop computer?

Ans: **Laptop Computer:**

Laptop computer is also called a note book. It is small in size, due to its size it can be easily move from one place to another. Like desktop computer laptop computers also used the same operating system and all software's which are used in desktop computers. It also have CD-ROM, DVD drives etc. It is more expensive than desktop computers.

Q 22: What is computer program?

Ans: **Program:**

The set of instructions to solve any kind of problem is called computer program.

Q 23: What is high level language?

Ans: **High Level Language:**

A language which is close to human beings and far from computer is known as high level language. A high level language is based on English like words. It is easy to understand and learn. Fortran, COBOL and PASCAL is an example of high level language.

Q 24: What is low level language?

Ans: **Low Level Language:**

A language which is close to computers and far from human beings is known as low level language. A low level language is based on 0 and 1. A computer can easily understand it. Assembly and machine language is an example of low level language.

Q 25: What is Assembly language?

Ans: **Assembly Language:**

Assembly language is also called the low level language. In assembly language special codes are used instead of binary numbers. These codes are called mnemonic codes. For example ADD is a mnemonic code which is used for add the numbers or HLT code is used to stop processing.

Q 26: What is language processor or translator?

Ans: **Language Processor:**

A language processor is used to translate high level language into machine language or low level language. There are three types of language processors.

(i) Assembler **(ii)** Compiler **(iii)** Interpreter

Q 27: What is Assembler?

Ans: **Assembler:**

Assembler is a program which is used to translate assembly language program into machine code.

Q 28: What is Compiler?

Ans: **Compiler:**

Compiler is a program to translate the source code into machine language as a whole before executing it.

Q 29: What is Interpreter?

Ans: **Interpreter:**

Interpreter is a program which is used to convert the source code into machine language line by line.

Q 30: What is Mnemonic code?

Ans: **Mnemonic Code:**

The codes or symbols which are used in assembly language is called mnemonic code. For example ADD is a mnemonic code which is used for add the numbers or HLT code is used to stop processing.

Q 31: What is source code?

Ans: **Score Card:**

A program which is written in high level language is called source code or source program.

Q 32: What is object code?

Ans: **Object Code:**

A program which is written in low level language is called object code or object program.