**Homework**

1. What are the other boot technologies, you can find?

Boot technology varies depending on the decade it was made; boot technology is made to boot the computer into its operating system.

The first type was boot technology was used on the 1960 Ballistic Missile Early Warning System Display information Processor. It ran one program and it carried a start-up code. The single program was stored in a magnetic drum; this enabled the program the load up in just a few seconds.

Then in an IBM 701 the computer used a punch card to load programs, this punch card was only used when a button was pressed.

In the 70’s mini-computer came along and in the minicomputer there was a paper tape reader that read the boot loader.

Then finally ROM came along and it was a Read Only Memory device that was connected on the motherboard.

1. Explain how input and out devices are effectively used in education?

There is a multiple choice marking machine that reads the paper in a similar way to a punch card. It reads the mark made by a student and verifies it with where the mark was meant to be and then give the output of whether the mark is right is wrong.

With a calculator a user would give an input of the sum it would want to make and the logic board would work out the answer and display the output on the screen.

1. What are the latest input and output devices, you like, what features attracted you?

The latest input, output devices that I like would be the Smartphone and the server. The interesting feature about the Smartphone is that it has the ability to take many inputs and send back many outputs at the same time. The interesting feature out the server is that it can handle lots of server requests and still be able to pass back the information without slowing down.

1. What are the components inside a processor?

In a processor there is a control unit, arithmetic logic unit and a register. The control unit supervises the operations of the entire computer. The ALU provide the computer with logical and computational capabilities. Finally, the register is the storage location inside the processor.

1. Find out different computer architectures?

CISC (complex instruction set computing), RISC (reduced instruction set computing), MISC (minimal instruction set computer), TTA (Transport trigger architecture) and DSP (digital signal processor).

1. What is virtual hardware?

A virtual machine is the software version of a physical machine. It does pretty much everything in the same way as a physical machine. A VM is classified into 2 categories:

A **system** virtual machine is a complete system implantation on software; it executes a complete operating system.

A **process** virtual machine is virtual machine that runs a single program in an isolated environment.