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1. List two functions of the CPU.
   1. It carries out of logical and arithmetic processes
   2. It controls and coordinates operations in all other parts of the computer
2. List two input devices, two output devices, and two secondary storage devices
   1. Input devices
      1. Trackpad
      2. Keyboard
   2. Output devices
      1. Printer
      2. Speaker
   3. Secondary Storage devices
      1. Hard drive
      2. USB Flash Drive
3. Describe three categories of programming languages
   1. Low Level
   2. High Level
   3. Assembly
4. What is a syntax error?

A syntax error, is and error that disobeys the grammatical structure of a programming language, often caused by inserting an incorrect series of phrases and/or characters or omitting required characters.

1. What processes are needed to transform a C program to a machine language program that is ready for execution?
   1. First, the compiler scans the code for syntax errors
   2. It translates the code into an object file in machine code
2. Explain the relationship between memory cells, bytes, and bits.
   1. A memory cell is a singular block of storage unit in a computer’s memory which stores a bit. A bit or binary digit is the smallest unit of data which is represented by a 1 or 0. 8 of these bits make a byte.
3. Name three high-level languages and describe their original usage.
   1. Python: It has high readability and is very versatile and considered a general-purpose language. It is used in fields of data science and visualization, machine learning, and backend server-side web development with extensive frameworks like Django and Flask
   2. C: It is a powerful general-purpose language used especially in systems programming and has been used to create programs that directly interact with computer hardware, like operating systems
   3. JavaScript: It is a scripting language primarily used in web development, both in the client-side front end and server side back end. It is used in web browsers.
4. What are the differences between RAM and ROM?
   1. RAM (Random Access Memory) vs Read Only Memory
   2. RAM can be read, erased and written by the computer while ROM can only be read
   3. RAM is accessible to the programmer, while ROM is not
   4. The data on RAM is volatile and vanishes after losing power, while the data on ROM is permanent and stay on regardless of power