

GLS UNIVERSITY
Faculty Of Computer Applications & Information Technology
Integrated IMSCIT
SUBJECT: 1601101 Introduction to Information Technology Integrated
Theory Assignment – Unit 2

I Answer the following:

1. Define Computer Hardware.
2. List and explain components of CPU.
3. What are the four main primary functions of the processor and elaborate on each.
4. Write a note on Family of Processor.
5. Write a note on Processor Core.
6. What is Clock Speed? Explain its importance in working of Processor.
7. Write a note on Types of Processor.
8. Write a note on Types of ROMs.
9. Write a note on Types of RAMs.
10. Differentiate: ROM vs RAM
11. Elaborate on the Levels of Memories.
12. How are address of Memory Location accessed?
13. What are Storage Capacity of Main Memory?
14. Write a note on Memory Chips.
15. Differentiate: Random Access vs Secondary Access
16. Write a note on Types of Optical Disk.
17. Write a note on Memory Card.

II Explain the following terms:

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|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. RAM | 6. ROM |
| 2. Cache Memory | 7. Flash Memory |
| 3. Word Length | 8. Magnetic Disks |
| 4. Optical Disk | 9. Disk Pack |
| 5. Magnetic Tapes | 10. Pen Drive |

III Write full form of following:

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|-----------|------------|
| 1. RAM | 12. ROM |
| 2. MROM | 13. PROM |
| 3. MIPS | 14. BIPS |
| 4. PFLOPS | 15. EPROM |
| 5. SRAM | 16. EEPROM |
| 6. DRAM | 17. KB |
| 7. MB | 18. GB |
| 8. TB | 19. PB |
| 9. CD-ROM | 20. CD-R |
| 10. CD-RW | 21. DVD |
| 11. SD | 22. MMC |

IV Do as directed:

1. Computer hardware refers to any _____ components of computer.
2. Computer hardware can be categorized as being either _____ or _____ components.
3. _____ is also known as Processor.
4. A processor (CPU) is the _____ circuitry.
5. _____ and _____ determine how information can be received and processed on computer.
6. The speed at which your computer's cores and clock speed work together is considered its _____.
7. Faster clock speeds mean that CPU completes its tasks more _____.
8. _____ measures the number of cycles your CPU executes per second.
9. A CPU with a clock speed of 5.6 GHz executes _____ billion cycles per second.

10. _____ is the component of the computer that holds data, programs and instructions that are currently in use.
11. _____ is also known as main memory.
12. The startup instructions stored in ROM are processed during _____ process.
13. _____ is also used to store Firmware.
14. _____ ROM is programmed during manufacturing.
15. EEPROM technology was developed in 1978 at Intel by _____.
16. _____ can be erased and reprogrammed about ten thousand times.
17. _____ memory acts as buffer between RAM and CPU.
18. _____ is a Level 3 Memory.
19. Level 4 is an _____ memory.
20. Address in the memory normally starts with _____.
21. The group of _____ bit is called a byte.
22. A computer with word length 32 bits can hold _____ ASCII words.
23. 1 Megabyte - _____ KB.
24. _____ in memory chip allows reading and writing of data to the capacitors.
25. A memory chip is comprised of thousands of these tiny circuits, known as memory _____.
26. Secondary Memory is also called _____ memory.
27. In Random Access, any storage location can be accessed with the _____ amount of time.
28. In Magnetic Disks, _____ is used for reading and writing of the data.
29. Optical Disk uses _____ beams for data read and write.
30. Blu-ray discs has storage capacities of about _____ GB.
31. _____ storage medium that allows for data archiving, collection, and backup.
32. _____ is a single-session CD-ROM that stores digital versions of film using a jpg file format.
33. CD – R are multi sessional discs. (True/ False)
34. Low intensity laser beam is used for writing the data in optical disk. (True/ False)
35. Optical disks store data digitally. (True/ False)
36. In Sequential Access, the time taken to access location depends on location of memory. (True/ False)
37. Secondary Memory is a volatile memory. (True/ False)
38. Flash memory is a non-volatile memory chip. (True/ False)
39. Faster as compared to DRAM. (True/ False)
40. Cache is a non – volatile memory. (True/ False)
41. The speed and performance of a system is directly correlated with the amount of RAM installed. (True/ False)
42. The content of the ROM can't be altered once written by the manufacturer. (True/ False)
43. Primary Memory holds data for longer periods of time. (True/ False)
44. The reading input and responding to output is the basic function of the Microprocessor. (True/ False)
45. Clock speeds are measured in Terahertz. (True/ False)
46. Computer Cores are contained in one physical unit. (True/ False)
47. A cycle is technically a synchronised pulse. (True/ False)
48. Processor cores are individual processing units within the computer's central processing unit (CPU). (True/ False)
49. Processor chips are made of semi – conductor material. (True/ False)
50. The term hardware represents the tangible aspects of a computing device. (True/ False)