**BASICS OF COMPUTER EDUCATION**

**ASSINGMENT-1**

Ques.1:- What is a computer? How do you switch it on and off?

Ans:- A computer is a digital electronic machine that can be programmed to carry out sequences of arithmetic or logical operations automatically. There are few steps to switch on or off a computer:-

1:- Check that the computer is connected to power, and is powered on.

2:- Make sure that your keyboard and mouse are plugged in.

3:- Check that the monitor (screen) is plugged into the computer using its display cable.

4:- Ensure that the monitor is connected to power and is turned on.

5:- Press the power button to turn the computer on.

Ques.2:- What is meant by “input” and “output” in a computer?

Ans:- An input is data that a computer receives. An output is data that a computer sends.

Ques.3:- Write few lines about first generation computers.

Ans:- The period of first generation was from 1946-1959. The computers of first generation used vaccum tubes as the basic components for memory and circuitry for CPU. These tubes, like electric bulbs, produced a lot of heat and the installations used to fuse frequently.

Ques.4:- Write a few lines about third generation computers.

Ans:- Third generation computers were computers that emerged due to the development of the integrated circuit (IC). They were the first steps toward computers as we know them today. Their main feature was the use of integrated circuits, which allowed them to be shrunk down to be as small as large toasters.

Ques.5:- Which one out of Mainframe computers, minicomputers, microcomputers” is the largest in size? Write few lines about it.

Ans:- Mainframe computers are largest in size . A mainframe computer, informally called a mainframe or big iron, is a computer used primarily by large organizations for critical applications like bulk data processing for tasks such as censuses, industry and consumer statics.

Ques.6:- What is the main difference between Analog and digital signals?

Ans:- Analog and digital signals carrying information. The major difference between both signals is that the analog signals have continuous electrical signals, while digital signals have non-continuous electrical signals.