



Faculty of Computers and Information
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Modeling and Simulation

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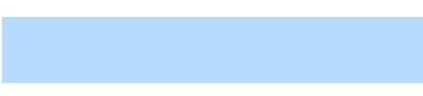


Parts of a CBIS

- Five parts
 - Hardware
 - Software
 - Database
 - Telecommunications
 - Networks



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Software

- **Software**
 - **Computer programs that govern/determine/control the operation of the computer**



Software

- **Software is computer instructions or data.**
- **Anything that can be stored electronically is software.**
- **The storage devices and display devices are hardware.**



Software

- **The distinction between software and hardware is sometimes confusing because they are so integrally linked. Clearly, when you purchase a program, you are buying software.**
- **But to buy the software, you need to buy the disk (hardware) on which the software is recorded.**



Software

- **Software is often divided into two categories. Systems software includes the operating system and all the utilities that enable the computer to function.**

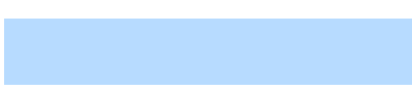


Software

- **Applications software includes programs that do real work for users.**
- **For example, word processors, spreadsheets, and database management systems fall under the category of applications software**



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Database

- **Database**
 - **An organized collection of facts and information.**
 - **A collection of information organized in such a way that a computer program can quickly select desired pieces of data.**



Database

- **A database is a collection of information organized in such a way that a computer program can quickly select desired pieces of data. You can think of a database as an electronic filing system.**



Database

- **Traditional databases are organized by fields, records, and files. A field is a single piece of information; a record is one complete set of fields; and a file is a collection of records.**

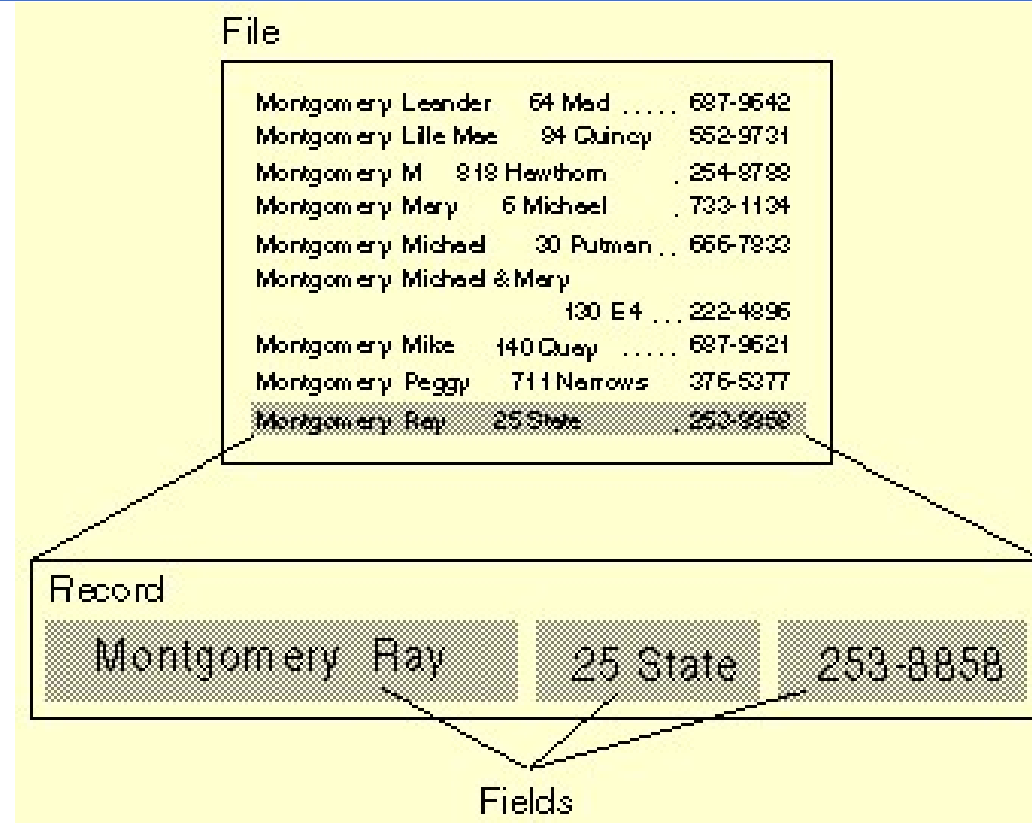


Database

- **For example, a telephone book is analogous to a file. It contains a list of records, each of which consists of three fields: name, address, and telephone number.**

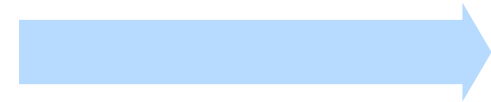


Database



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Telecommunications

- **Telecommunications**
 - **The electronic transmission of signals for communications; enables organizations to link computer systems into effective networks.**
 - **Refers to all types of data transmission, from voice to video.**



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Networks

- **Networks (Computer Networks)**
 - **Used to connect computers and computer equipment in a building, around the country, across the world, to enable electronic communications.**



Networks

- **Computer Networks**
 - **A group of two or more computer systems linked together.**



Networks

- **There are many types of computer networks, including:**
 - 1. local-area networks (LANs):**
 - 2. wide-area networks (WANs):**



Networks

- **local-area networks (LANs):** The computers are geographically close together (that is, in the same building).
- **wide-area networks (WANs):** The computers are farther apart and are connected by telephone lines or radio waves.



Questions

Q1: What is the difference between LAN and WAN?



Questions

Q2: A _____ is a single piece of information.

- a) field**
- b) record**
- c) file**
- d) None of these**



Questions

Q3: _____ refers to all types of data transmission, from voice to video .

- a) processing**
- b) manipulation**
- c) realization**
- d) Telecommunications**



Questions

Q4: Software programs are computer _____.

- a) processing**
- b) manipulation**
- c) realization**
- d) instructions**



Questions

Q5: _____ software includes programs that do real work for users .

- a) Systems**
- b) Networks**
- c) Databases**
- d) Applications**



Questions

Q6: _____software includes the operating system and all the utilities that enable the computer to function .

- a) Systems**
- b) Networks**
- c) Databases**
- d) Applications**



Questions

Q7: Computer _____ is group of two or more computer systems linked together.

- a) System**
- b) Network**
- c) Database**
- d) Application**



Questions

Q8: Software can be defined as computer programs that _____ the operation of the computer.

- a) increase**
- b) control**
- c) enhance**
- d) accelerate**



Questions

**Q9: software and hardware are
_____linked.**

- a) not**
- b) integrally**
- c) rarely**
- d) None of these**



Questions

Q10: _____ means the computers are geographically close together .

- a) WAN**
- b) LAN**
- c) WEB**
- d) MAN**



Questions

Q11: _____ means the computers are farther apart and connected by telephone lines or radio waves.

- a) WAN**
- b) LAN**
- c) WEB**
- d) MAN**



Questions

Q12: Database can be considered as an electronic _____ system.

- a) business**
- b) filing**
- c) WEB**
- d) commerce**



Questions

Q13: The electronic _____ of signals enables organizations to link computer systems into effective networks.

- a) modification**
- b) transmission**
- c) implementation**
- d) realization**

