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***Computer Performance***

1.WHAT IS Factors those affect computer performance ?

Ans. There are a wide range of factors that can affect the performance of our computer. There is no point in having a very fast CPU if the other parts of a computer may slow down the real world performance.

Exmple: CPU speed, RAM size, type of graphics card processor and memory plus the number of applications running.

2. WHAT IS CPUspeed?

Ans. The higher the speed the faster the computer will work . .The higher the GHz speed the faster the computer.

3.What is RAM size?

Ans. Computer keeps all its working files in RAM while working. So the larger the RAM size is, the more

comfortable and faster computer can perform.

4. what is graphics card processor and memory plus ?

Ans. To display what user wants, computer uses its graphics card. If the graphics card memory is a little bit lower

than the graphics card shares the RAM to complete its task. As a result, affecting on the computer’s performance.

5.What is number of applications running.

Ans. Windows is a multitasking system, which means that it can run more than one program at a time. However

the more programs which are running at the same time, the slower each one will run.

6. what is MHz and GHz ?

Ans. MHz is short form Mega Hertz and GHz is short form of Giga Hertz. Hertz is usually the unit of frequency

measurement.

1 MHz = 1,000,000 Hertz (1 million Hertz)

1GHz = 1,000,000,000 Hertz (1 billion Hertz)

7. what is CPU Speeds ?

Ans. The speed (operating frequency) of the CPU is measured in megahertz (MHz) or gigahertz (GHz). The higher

the value the faster the CPU will operate. IBM PC released way back in 1981 ran at 4.77 MHz modern PCs can run at over 4000 MHz. 1 GHz is a thousand times faster, so that 1 GHz = 1000 MHz.

8. What is computer memory ?

Ans. May can store data on your hard disk, while data which is being processed is stored in RAM (Random Access

Memory). Data which is stored on a hard disk can be permanent, while data in RAM is only temporary. while data in RAM is only temporary. Talking about RAM.

9. What is RAM?

Ans. RAM is the main working memory used by the computer. When the operating system loads from disk when you first switch on the computer, it is copied into RAM. The original IBM PC could only use up to 640 KB of memory. Data and programs stored in RAM are volatile (i.e. the information is lost when you switch off the computer).

10. What is ROM?

Ans. Read Only Memory (ROM) as the name suggests is a special type of memory chip which holds software

which can be read but not written to.

11. What is ROM – BIOS ?

Ans. 'Read Only Memory‐Basic Input Output System' chip is a chip located on the computer's system

(mother) board, which contains software. This software performs a variety of tasks.

12. What is Video (graphic )memory?

Ans. which you see on your screen is a form of data and this data has to be stored somewhere.

13. What is storage capacity measurement?

Ans. A little about the measurements used to define storage capacities:

14. Whit is BIT ?

Ans. This means they work by processing ones and zeros.

15. What is BYTE ?

Ans. There are eight bits in a Byte.

16. What is KB – Kiloabyte?

Ans. There are approximately a thousand bytes in a KB (known as a Kilo Byte).

17. What is MB – Megabyte?

Ans. There are approximately a million bytes in a MB (known as Mega Byte)

18. What is GB – Gigabyte?

Ans. There are approximately a thousand, million bytes in a GB (known as Giga Byte)

20. What is TB – Terabyte?

Ans. There are approximately a million, million bytes in a TB (known as Terra Byte).

21. What is Types of storage media?

Ans. Range of storage media to choose from including CDs, DVDs, USB flash drives,

memory cards, internal hard disks, external hard disks, network drives and on‐line file storage.

22. What is Internal hard disks?

Ans. All PCs are supplied with an internal hard disk. This is where the operating system (such as Windows) is stored. When you install new applications, they are copied from CD or DVD to your internal hard disk.

23. What is External hard disks?

Ans. They are normally connected via a USB cable. They are available in a range of speeds and storage capacities and are an ideal way to backup your data, such as photos or movies.

24. What is CDs?

Ans. Most computers are now supplied with a CD‐ROM (Compact Disc ‐ Read Only Memory) drive. CD‐ROM discs

look exactly like music CDs but contain computer data instead of music. The advantage of a CD‐ROM is that

it can hold a vast amount of data (equivalent to the storage capacity of over 450 floppy disks).

25. What is DVDs?

Ans. Short for "Digital Versatile Disk”. Similar to CD‐ROM drives but allows you to use DVD disks, which contain

vastly more information than a traditional CD‐ROM disk. A CD‐ROM can store 650 MB

of data, while a single‐layer, single‐sided DVD can store over 4 GB of data.

26.What is Recordable CD & DVD drives?

Ans. CD‐ROMs are read‐only devices, but increasingly people are purchasing a special type of CD drive unit which

allows you to record data, music or video to your own CDs.

27. What is USB?

Ans. Flash drives plug into the USB port and when viewed via the Windows Explorer, look just

like any other drive.

28. What is Msemory cards?

Ans. A memory card (also called a flash memory card) is a card containing memory chips that is often used in

devices such as digital cameras, telephones, music players, video game consoles, GPS system and similar

devices where there is a need to store data in a compact from, often using a battery power source.

29. What is Input Devices?

Ans. Input devices allow you to input information to the computer and include things such as the keyboard and mouse.

1. Keybord
2. Mouse
3. Scanners
4. Tracker balls
5. Joysticks
6. Web cams
7. Microphones

30. What is input devices?

Ans. Includes items such as screens (monitors), printers, speakers and headphones.

1. Traditional computer monitor
2. Flat screen computer screens
3. Projection devices
4. Speakers and headphones
5. Speech synthesizers
6. Printers
7. Different types of printer
8. Different types of printer
9. Lader printers
10. Colour laser printers
11. Inkjet printers
12. Dot matrix printers

31. What is input and output devices?

Ans. Some devices are both input and output devices. A modem can be used for downloading information from

web sites and receiving emails. It can also be used for uploading and sending emails.

32. What is Softwere?

Ans. Software is the collection of instructions which makes the computer work. For instance, when you type in

words via the keyboard, the software is responsible for displaying the correct letters, in the correct place on the screen.

33. What is an operating system?

Ans. The operating system allows you to use the advanced features of a modern computer without having to learn all the details of how the hardware works. The IBM PC (Personal Computer)

was introduced way back in 1981 and was originally supplied with an operating system called DOS (Disk Operating System). To complicate matters further, there are a number of different types of Windows. Most people are today running either Windows XP or Windows Vista.

**Microsoft Windows:** Microsoft: http://www.microsoft.com

**IBM OS/2:** http://www.ibm.com/software/os/warp

**Mac OS X:** http://www.apple.com