**ASSIGNMENT – 1**

**Q1.What is operating system?**

Ans. An Operating System (OS) is an interface between a computer user and computer hardware. An operating system is a software which performs all the basic tasks like file management, memory management, process management, handling input and output, and controlling peripheral devices such as disk drives and printers.

Some popular Operating Systems include Linux, Windows, OS X, VMS, OS/400, AIX, z/OS, etc.

**Q2.Name any five Operating Systems.**

## Ans. Ubuntu:-

## The latest version of Ubuntu is 16.10.

## 

## Android:-

## The latest version of android is 7.0 i.e, Nougat.

## 

## Mac OS X:-

## The latest version of Mac OS X is 10.12 i.e, sierra.

## 

## IOS:-

## The latest version of IOS is 10.

## 

## Windows:-

## The latest version of Windows is 10.

## 

## Q3. Describe the basic operations of the Operating System.

## Ans. 1. Inputting

## 2. Processing

## 3. Outputting

## 4. Storing

## 5. Controlling

### 1)**Inputting**:- Inputting is a 1 basic operation of a computer system. This is the act of feeding in the data and instruction to the computer.

2.**Processing**:-The task of performing calculations and comparisons are known as processing. The unit in Computer System that is responsible for processing is ALU (Arithmetic and Logical Unit).

3.**Outputting**:-The devices that can output information from computer are known as output unit devices. Monitors, Speakers, Projectors are soft output devices whereas printers, plotters produces hard copy output.

4.**Storing**:-The intermediate result produced by the computer must also be stored for further processing. Thus the importance of storage Unit in a computer system is vital. For the storage purpose, a computer system may have different devices such as registers, cache, RAM/ROM,flash, magnetic disks, optical disks and so on.

5.**Controlling**:-By selecting, interning and seeing to the execution of the program the CU is able to maintain order and direct the operations of the entire system.

## Q4.What are the different types of applications?

## Ans. 1. Console based application

## 2. Web application

## 3.Website application

## 4..Desktop application

## 5.Mobile application

## Q5.what type of software is used for creating letters,papers and other documents?

## Ans. Ms.Word->Microsoft Word is a word processor developed by Microsoft.

## File extensions - .doc or .docx

## Q6.What are the advantages of using a Ms.Excel?

## Ans. 1. Easy and effective comparisons

## 2. Powerful analysis of large amounts of data.

## 3. Working Together

## 4. User can manage payroll records, employee schedules.

## Q7.What is the file extension of Ms.Word document?

## Ans.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Extension** | **Name of file format** | **Description** |
| .doc | Word 97–2003 Document | The binary file format for Word 97–Word 2003. |
| .docm | Word Macro-Enabled Document | The XML-based and macro-enabled file format for Word 2013, Word 2010 and Office Word 2007. Stores Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) macro code. |
| .docx | Word Document | The default XML-based file format for Word 2013, Word 2010 and Office Word 2007. |
| .docx | Strict Open XML Document | Conforms to the Strict profile of the Open XML standard (ISO/IEC 29500). This profile of Open XML doesn't allow a set of features that are designed specifically for backward-compatibility with existing binary documents, as specified in Part 4 of ISO/IEC 29500. |
| .dot | Word 97–2003 Template | Template for Word 97–Word 2003 files. |

**Q8.What is physical memory?**

Ans. Physical memory is the actual real memory used in RAM.

Physical memory is a term used to describe the total amount of memory installed in the computer. For example, if the computer has two 64MB memory modules installed, it has a total of 128MB of physical memory.

**Q9.What is the virtual memory?**

Ans. Virtual memory is one classification of memory which was created by using the hard disk. Virtual memory is a feature of an operating system ([OS](http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/operating-system-OS)) that allows a computer to compensate for shortages of physical memory by temporarily transferring [pages](http://searchsoa.techtarget.com/definition/page) of [data](http://searchdatamanagement.techtarget.com/definition/data) from random access memory ([RAM](http://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/RAM)) to [disk storage](http://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/hard-disk).

**Q10. WHAT IS REMOTE DESKTOP CONNECTION?**

Ans. Remote desktop is a program or an operating system feature that allows a user to connect to a computer in another location.

**Q11.What are the requirements for Remote Desktop Connection?**

Ans.1) IP address

2) Internet Connection

3) Allow Remote Access

4) Hope Back Address

**Q12.What is loop back address?**

Ans.Loopback address is a special IP number (127.0.0.1) that is designated for the software loopback interface of a machine. The loopback interface allows IT professionals to test IP software without worrying about broken or corrupted drivers or hardware.

**Q13.What is cache?**

Ans. Cache memory, also called CPU memory, is random access memory ([RAM](http://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/RAM)) that a computer [microprocessor](http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/microprocessor-logic-chip) can access more quickly than it can access regular RAM.

This [memory](http://searchmobilecomputing.techtarget.com/definition/memory) is typically integrated directly with the [CPU](http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/CPU-central-processing-unit) chip or placed on a separate [chip](http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/chip) that has a separate [bus](http://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/bus) interconnect with the CPU.

**Q14.What is FTP? How does FTP work? What is the difference between passive and active FTP?**

Ans. The **File Transfer Protocol** (**FTP**) is a standard network protocol used to transfer computer files between a client and server on a computer network. FTP is built on a client-server model architecture and uses separate control and data connections between the client and the server.

**FTP Work:-**

When files are transferred through FTP, one of two actions is happening – uploading or downloading. Uploading involves transferring files from a personal

**Active and Passive FTP:-**

Active mode, the FTP client connects to the FTP server’s port 21 from a random unprivileged port, which is usually greater than 1024 (port number).

Passive FTP mode is developed to solve the connection issues of the Active mode.

**Q15.What is http? Is FTP better than HTTP for downloading files?**

Ans. HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol) is the set of rules for transferring files (text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files) on the [World Wide Web](http://searchcrm.techtarget.com/definition/World-Wide-Web). As soon as a Web user opens their Web [browser](http://searchwindevelopment.techtarget.com/definition/browser), the user is indirectly making use of HTTP. HTTP is an application [protocol](http://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/protocol) that runs on top of the [TCP/IP](http://searchnetworking.techtarget.com/definition/TCP-IP) suite of protocols (the foundation protocols for the Internet).

 HTTP is more responsive for request-response of small files, but FTP may be better for large files if tuned properly. FTP used to be general considered faster. FTP requires a control channel and state be maintained besides the TCP state but HTTP does.

**Q16.What is HTTPs and How it is different from HTTP?**

Ans. HTTPs  is a [protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Communications_protocol) for [secure communication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Secure_communication) over a [computer network](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Computer_network) which is widely used on the [Internet](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Internet). HTTPs consists of communication over [Hypertext Transfer Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hypertext_Transfer_Protocol) (HTTP) within a connection encrypted by [Transport Layer Security, or its predecessor, Secure Sockets Layer](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transport_Layer_Security). The main motivation for HTTPs is [authentication](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Authentication) of the visited [website](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Website) and protection of the [privacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Information_privacy) and [integrity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_integrity) of the exchanged data.

1)      In case of HTTP URL begins with **“HTTP://”** and for HTTPs connection it is **“HTTPs://”**

2)      HTTP is unsecured on other hand HTTPs is secured.

3)      HTTP uses port 80 for communication unlike HTTPs which uses port 443

4)      No certificates required for validation in case of HTTP. HTTPs requires SSL Digital Certificate

5) No encryption in HTTP; Data encrypted before sending and receiving in HTTPs.