

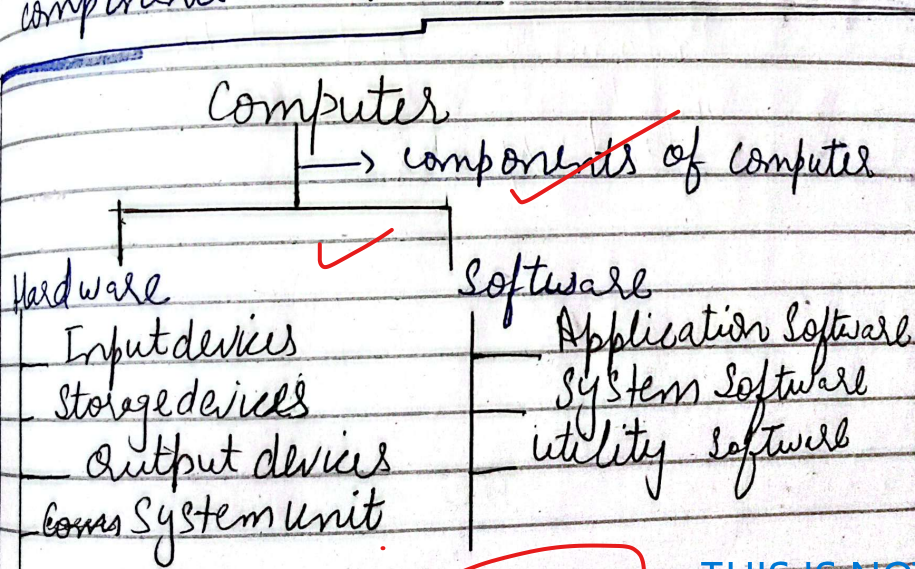
IMPORTANCE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information technology send and receive information from one place to another.

It help to connect information from one communicating device to another.

Q) Draw a basic computer block diagram and Briefly explain the function of each part?

Computer mainly consist of two components



THIS IS NOT AN APPROPRIATE ANSWER

Hardware Components Function

Input device: It is mainly use to input data in computer software for further processing.

Input devices include: Keyboard, Mouse, joystick, Scanner, Camera.

System Unit

It is used to execute instructions given by computer input devices. It process data and also storage occurs in this unit.

System unit consist: processor, CPU, Mother board, RAM, ROM.

Output devices:

It is use to display information and data. Output devices: Monitor, Printer and Speaker.

Software Components Function

System Software

It is main software. It is used for system configuration. It provide platform to application software.

Example Android software,
MAC Software

Application Software: it is used to
perform user tasks
it includes communication software
whatsapp, IMO, Viber.

Graphic Software: Photo shop, Adobe
Illustrator

Utility Software: It is an
extension and sub-systems
software. it is use to maintain
system software by combating virus
in system.

Example: Antivirus software e.t.c

Storage Devices

Primary Memory and Storage

RAM: it is volatile memory
known as **RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY.**

ROM: It is non-volatile memory
and known as **READ ONLY
MEMORY.** It is permanent
memory.

SSD card: It is non-volatile

HD: Hard disk storage device

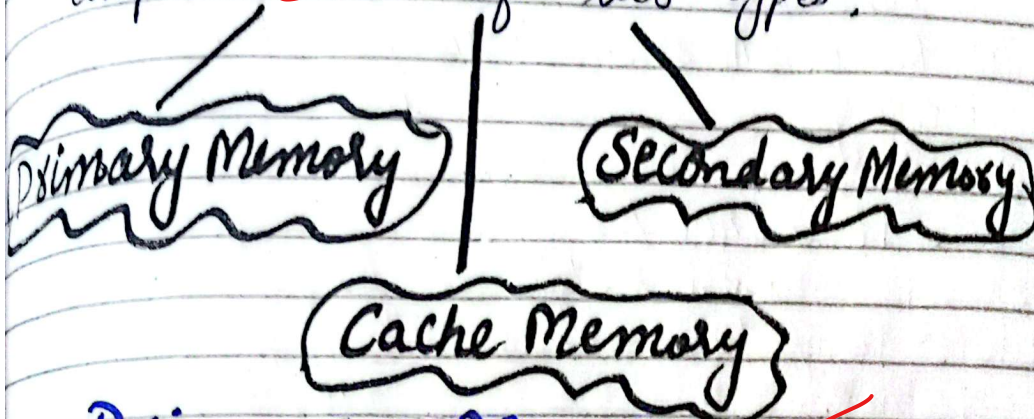
Q1 What is a computer Memory?
Describe its units and discuss
various types of memories?

Computer Memory:

Computer Memory is a mechanism which is use to store computer data, instruction

Input and output instructions are also stored in computer memory

Computer ~~Memory~~ are of two types. ✓



Primary Memory: ✓

It is also called as a main memory of computer ✓

It is directly accessible from C.P.U ✓

It is further divided into two main memories

Primary Memory

└ RAM
└ ROM ✓

RAM: It full form is "RANDOM Access Memory". It is non-volatile memory. ✓

It is divided into two types

SRAM

Static Random Access Memory

└ It can't be change remains static while computer remains turn on ✓

DRAM

Dynamic Random Access Memory. ✓

└ It changes frequently while computer remains switch on.

ROM: It full form is "Read only Memory". It is not editable. It is non-volatile memory.

ROM is divided into three main sub-types

EROM

Erasable Read only Memory

PROM ✓

Programmable Read only Memory ✓

EEPROM ✓

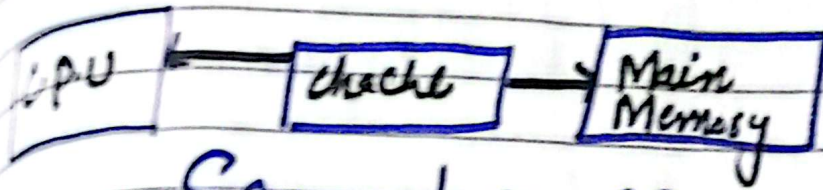
Electrically Erasable Programmable Read only Memory ✓

Cache Memory:

It is also a type of memory.

It acts as a buffer zone between C.P.U and Main Memory. It is highly synchronized memory.

It temporarily have the repeated data.



Secondary Memory:

It is volatile memory. Also called as computer storage.

All documents, videos, images stored in secondary memory.

It cannot access directly into C.P.U. First it brought up into the main memory.

Example: hard disk, Magnetic disk, SD card, Floppy disk.

Units of Computer Memory:

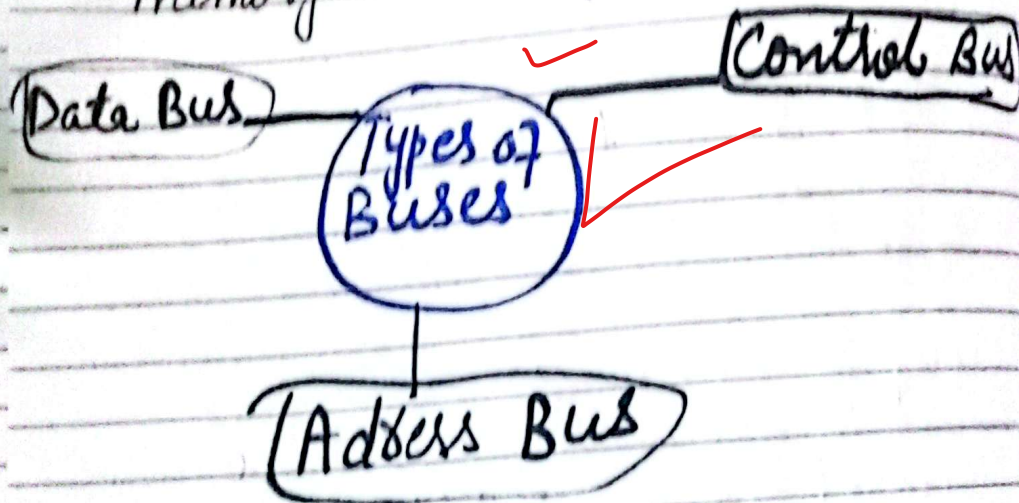
Computer memory is always in the form of binary number 1 and 0.

units of computer Memory

1 Bit	1 Bit
1 Nibble	2 Bits
1 Byte	1024 Bytes
1 Kilo byte	1024 KB
1 Mega Byte	1024 MB
1 Giga Byte	1024 GB
1 Tera byte	1024 TB
1 Peta byte	1024 PB
1 Exa byte	1024 EB
1 Zetta byte	

Q) How data transfer from memory to C.P.U

The transfer of data between memory and C.P.U through computer buses. It is the physical wires network which connect C.P.U memory and input/output devices.



Data Bus:

It is two pathway bus
It transfer data from
Memory to ~~C.P.U~~ and
C.P.U to Memory.

Address Bus:

It is one pathway only
use to find where is
data stored and fetch from
computer.

Control Bus:

It is use to control computer
function, signals and interpretation.

System Unit:

It is the most important system
present in computer. It is also
called as Computer tower and
chassis.

System unit is made of
major and minor parts.

- Mother board
- CPU
- RAM, ROM
- Hard disk, SSD

Motherboard: It is also called as a system board. It contains chip like semiconductor called as Integrated circuit. Each IC contains pathway for electronic flow.

- All other components present in system board.

CPU

- Central processing unit.
- It is called as the Brain of the computer.
- It is divided into two main parts

Arithmetic & Logic unit

Control unit.

1- Arithmetic unit: It is the

part of CPU. It is generally use to perform mathematical operation like Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication, Division.

2- Logical unit: It is used to perform logical operation like which one is greater than other.

3- Control unit: It is use to control computer instruction, help to send information to refered part of computer.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

Information technology is consist of interpreting data and processing data

Data: Data is unman and unprocessed material given to the computer for processing

Components for information Technology

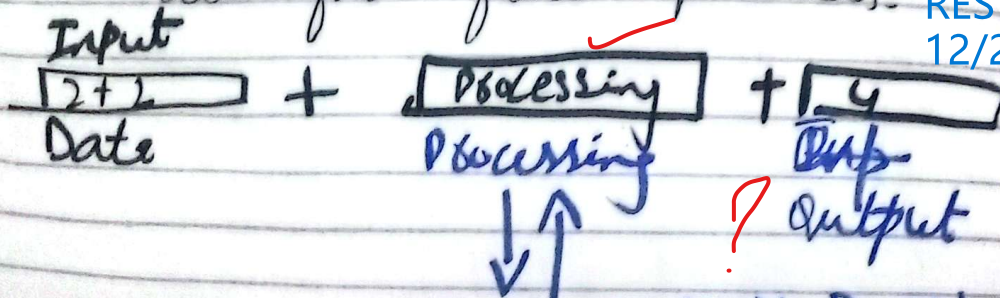
Computer is the major source required to processed information

① First data is inserted by input devices

② Then data processed by using system unit.

③ Then Output devices extract data.

④ Further more, storage devices store data for further processes.



ANSWERS ARE FINE BUT GIVE PROPER EXPLANATION AND BE TO THE POINT

REST IS FINE 12/20