Question:-1) How many types of computer are there on the basis of data handling?

Answer:-1) There are three types of computers on the basis of data handling.
1) Analog computer
2) Digital computer
3) Hybrid computer

Question:-2) How many types of computer are there on the basis of Size and Purpose?

Answer:-2) There are *five* main kinds of computers based on size:
1) PC (Personal Computer)
2) minicomputer
3)microcomputers
4)supercomputers
5)mainframe.
On the basis of purpose then there are two types of computers:
1) Special purpose computers
2) General purpose computers

Question:3) Define Operating system?

Answer:-3) *Operating System* can be defined as an interface between the user and the hardware. It provides an environment to the user so that, the user can perform its task in a convenient and efficient way.

Question:-4) What is DTP? Give some examples of it.

Answer:-4) *Desktop publishing (DTP)* is the use of personal computers to design books and booklets that are intended to be printed by ink jet or laser printers. The software that supports desktop publishing has a *WYSIWYG* graphical user interface (GUI) to make the set-up for publishing as easy as possible. Desktop publishing is especially helpful as an independent publishing option and can be used to produce information on a variety of topics.
Examples are:
Adobe Photoshop
Corel draw
Adobe page maker

Question:-5) What are Input Devices? Give some examples of it.

Answer:-5) *Input devices* are the parts of the computer that we interact with daily and are used to input data to the computers. An input device is a hardware device that transfers data to a computer system and allows us to control it.
Examples are :
Keyboard ⌨
Mouse 🖱
Joystick 🕹
Scanner
Touch Pad

Question:-6) What are Output Devices? Give some examples of it.

Answer:-6) *Output Devices* are those devices which show us the result after giving the input data to a computer system. Output can be in different forms like image, graphic audio, video, etc.
Any hardware that accepts data from a computer and prints, projects, or reproduces it is known as an *output device*. The output may be audio, video, hard copy – printed paper, etc.
Examples are :
Printer 🖨
Plotter
Monitor
Speaker

Question:-7) What is Memory? Explain it's types in detail?

Answer:-7) *Computer memory* is just like the human brain. It is used to store data/information and instructions. It is a data storage unit or a data storage device where data is to be processed and instructions required for processing are stored. It can store both the input and output can be stored here.

Types of Computer Memory:- In general, computer memory is of three types:

Primary memory

Secondary memory

Cache memory

But technically there are only two types of memory i.e. primary memory and secondary memory

Primary Memory It is also known as the main memory of the computer system. It is used to store data and programs or instructions during computer operations. It uses semiconductor technology and hence is commonly called semiconductor memory.

Primary memory is of two types:

RAM (Random Access Memory): It is a volatile memory. Volatile memory stores information based on the power supply. If the power supply fails/ interrupted/stopped, all the data and information on this memory will be lost.

RAM is used for booting up or start the computer. It temporarily stores programs/data which has to be executed by the processor

RAM is of two types:

S RAM (Static RAM): S RAM uses transistors and the circuits of this memory are capable of retaining their state as long as the power is applied. This memory consists of the number of flip flops with each flip flop storing 1 bit. It has less access time and hence, it is faster.

D RAM (Dynamic RAM): D RAM uses capacitors and transistors and stores the data as a charge on the capacitors. They contain thousands of memory cells. It needs refreshing of charge on capacitor after a few milliseconds. This memory is slower than S RAM.

ROM (Read Only Memory): It is a non-volatile memory. Non-volatile memory stores information even when there is a power supply failed/ interrupted/stopped.

ROM is used to store information that is used to operate the system. As its name refers to read-only memory, we can only read the programs and data that is stored on it. It contains some electronic fuses that can be programmed for a piece of specific information. The information stored in the ROM in binary format. It is also known as permanent memory.

Types of ROM:

MROM(Masked ROM)

PROM(programmable ROM)

EPROM (Erasable programmable ROM)

EEPROM(Electrically erasable programmable ROM)

Question:-8) What is the function of CPU?

Answer:-8) The CPU, or Central Processing Unit, is like the brain of a computer. It performs calculations, executes instructions, and manages the overall operation of the computer system. It's responsible for processing data and running programs, making it a crucial component for computing tasks.

Question:-9) Who is the Father of computer? Explain in detail.

Answer:-9)The father of computer is considered to be Charles Babbage. He designed the first mechanical computer called the Analytical Engine in the 19th century, laying the foundation for modern computing.

Question:-10) Which software is Designed to control the operations of computer?

Answer:-10)System software is like the backbone of a computer, handling essential tasks such as managing hardware, running applications, and ensuring smooth communication between the user and the computer's hardware.