

MAHARASHTRA AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES EXAMINATION BOARD, PUNE  
SEMESTER END EXAMINATION

B.Sc.

Semester : I (NEW)  
Course No. : COMP-...

Academic year : 2012 - 13  
Course Title : Introduction to  
Computer Application

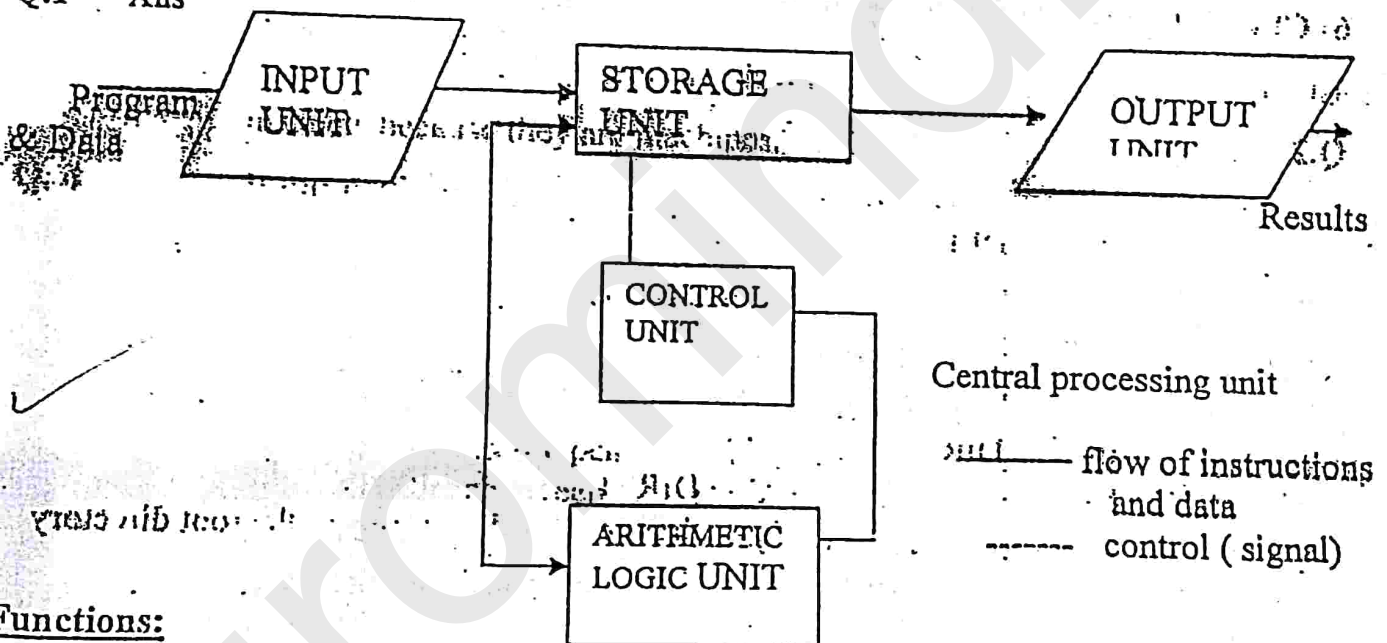
Credits : 2 (1 + 1)  
Day & Date :

Total Marks : 40  
Time

Model Answers

SECTION "A"

Q.1 Ans



Functions:

1) Input unit:

- 1) It accepts (or reads) the list of instructions and data from the outside world.
- 2) It converts these instructions and data in computer acceptable form.
- 3) It supplies the converted instructions and data to the computer system for further processing.

2) Output unit:

- 1) It accepts (or reads) the results produced by the computer which are in coded form and hence cannot be easily understood by us.
- 2) It converts these coded results to human acceptable form.
- 3) It supplies the converted results to the outside world.

3) Storage unit: Function of storage unit are to hold (store)

- 1) All the data to be processed and the instructions required for processing.
- 2) Intermediate results of processing,
- 2) Final results of processing before these results are released to an output device.

4) Arithmetic logic unit (ALU): It does the actual execution of the instructions during the processing operation. All calculations are performed and comparisons (decisions) are made in the ALU .

5) Control unit (CU): Co- ordination and management of entire computer system. It acts as a central nervous system for other components of the computer.

6) CPU : CU + ALU

Q.2

i) DEL -

Syntax

C:\> del <file name > .\

Response :

Deletes the given file with specific extension.

ii) DIR : -

Syntax:

C:\> DIR .\

Response :

Lists the files and directories in the root directory

iii) COPY

Syntax:

C:\> copy <source file name> <Target file name> .\

Response :

The file from source file name will be copied to target file

iv) PATH -

Syntax:

C:\> cd.. .\

Response :

It searches the specified directory on the specified drive for a program.

Q.3 Characteristics of computer

1. Automatic :- Computers are automatic machines because once started on job, they carry on, until the job is finished, without any human assistance.
2. Speed :- Computer is very fast device. It can perform in few seconds, the amount of work that a human being can do in an entire year.

3. Accuracy :- The accuracy of computers is consistently high, and the degree of accuracy of a particular computer depends up on its design.

4. मेहनत Diligence :- Unlike human beings, a computer is free from monotony, tiredness and lack of concentration.

5. अव्यवस्था Versatility :- Computer does variety of jobs. One moment, it is preparing the results of an examination, the next moment it is busy preparing the electrical bills and in between it may be helping an office secretary to trace an important letter in seconds.

6. Power of remembering :- A computer can store and recall any amount of information because of its secondary storage capability. Every piece of information can be retained as long as desired by the user and can be recalled as and when required.

7. No. I.Q. :- Computer has zero I.Q.

8. No feelings :- Computers are devoid of emotions. They have no feelings and no instincts because they are machines.

#### Input devices

1. Keyboard devices.
2. Point and draw devices
  - a) Mouse
  - b) Track ball
  - c) Joystick
  - d) Electronic pen
  - e) Touch screen

#### 3. Data scanning devices.

- a) Image scanner
- b) Optical Character Recognition (OCR) devices.
- c) Bar Code Reader
- d) Magnetic - Ink character Recognition (MICR)

#### 4. Digitizer

5. Electronic card based devices or electronic card reader.
6. Voice Recognition devices.
7. Vision based devices.

#### Output devices

1. Monitors
2. Printers
  - a) Dot matrix printer, b) Inkjet printer c) Laser printers, d) Drum printer e) Chain / Band printer
3. Plotters
4. Screen image projector.
5. Voice response system.



### Q.5 Printers:

It is an output device.

Types A) Impact & Non impact printers  
B) Serial character, line printing  
Inkjet, Laser printers.

drum

chain

Impact: e.g. 1) DMP, Chain & drum

Non Impact 2) Inkjet, Laser Printers

Line Printer

Serial character printer (DMP)

Chain

Drum

Inkjet

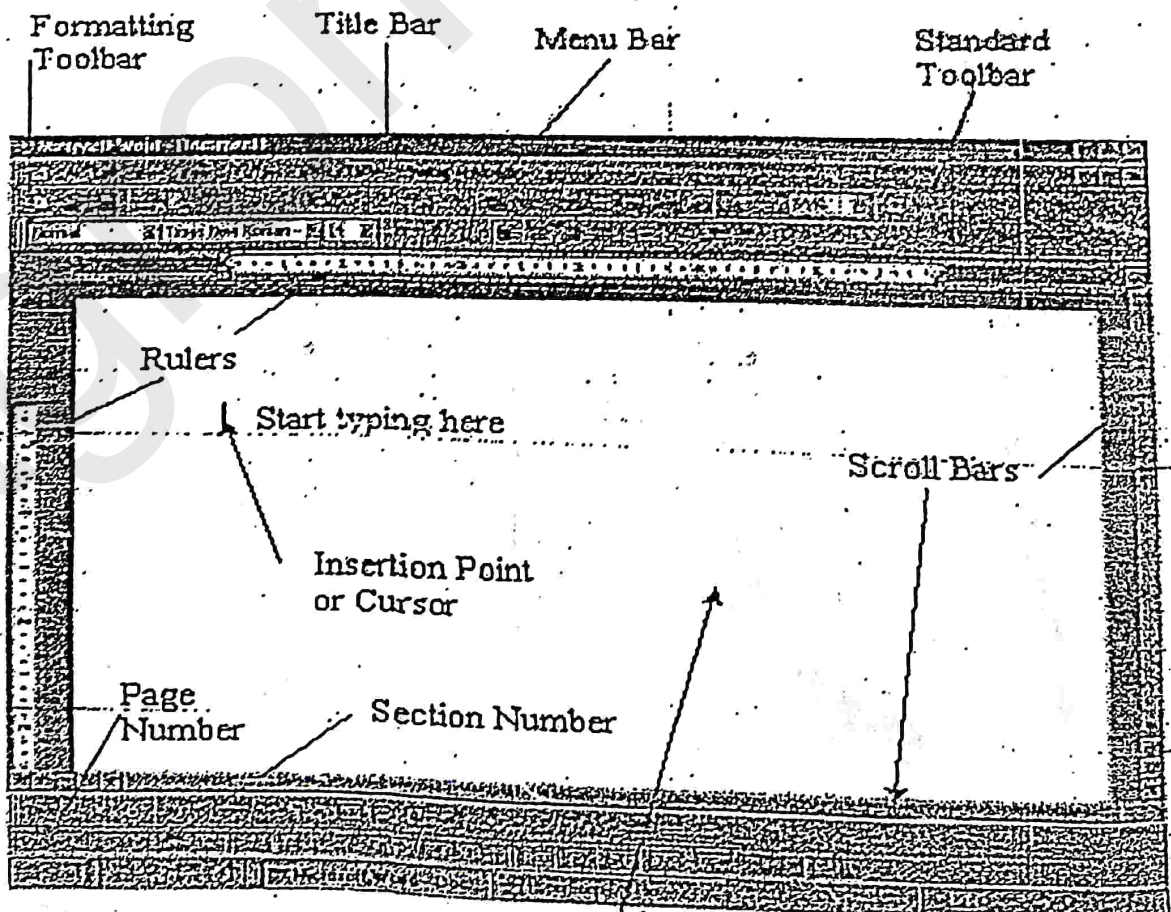
Laser: It has photoconductive drum and ink toner. The quality of print is very high.

Laser Printers are page printers, which print one page at a time.

The main components of laser printer are a laser beam, source a multi sided mirror, a photoconductive drum and toner.

Laser printers produce very high quality output, because they form characters by very tiny ink particles. The most common laser printers have resolution of 600 dpi. Because of their high resolution, these printers give excellent graphics art quality.

### Q.6



**Q.7 System software :** It is a set of one or more programs, designed to control the operation and extend the processing capability of a computer system. It performs the following functions.

1. Support the development of other application software.
2. Supports the execution of other application softwares.
3. Monitors the effective use of various hardware resources, such as CPU, memory, peripherals, etc.
4. Communicates with and controls the operation of peripheral devices, such as printer, disc, tape etc. It thus makes operation of a computer system more effective and efficient.

Some of most commonly known types of system softwares are.

- 1) Operating system
- 2) Programming Language Translator
- 3) Communications software
- 4) Utility programs.

**Q.8**

### RAM

1. This is read and writes type memory which is used by the computer as a scratch pad.
2. When the power supply is switched off, the information stored inside it is lost.
3. The information is temporarily stored in RAM.
4. It is user's memory.

### ROM

1. This is only read type of memory in which basic programs required by computer at the time of startup (called BIOS) are stored.
2. The information stored inside ROM is not lost after switching of power supply.
3. The information is permanently stored in ROM.
4. It is manufacture's memory.

**Q.9**

### RDBMS

Database is a organized collection of information on particular item and storage of such organized information in the form of file in computer memory is called a database file. Two or more database files with information on same items can be related to each other and such type of database is called as relational database management system (RDBMS)

#### Important features of RDBMS

- 1) It is an object- oriented program
- 2) Handle the enormous information.
- 3) Tables are primary building blocks.
- 4) Query is a question that you ask of the data that is stored in the table of your database.



5) Forms helps to view or update the data.

6) Reports : printing the result.

e.g MS-ACCESS ,Dbase,Fox Pro

Q.10

i. **Mouse:**

A mouse is a handheld pointing input device. It is an alternative to keyboard for entering instructions. The mouse is normally a rectangular box with rubber ball embedded in its lower side and buttons on its top. The mouse cursor is generally an arrow mark (↑) which moves on screen in correspondence with the movement of mouse over a flat surface.

Mouse operations:

Click : Press and release the left button of the mouse.

Double click : Click the left button of the mouse twice rapidly.

Pointing : Move the mouse until the pointer rest on the item of choice.

Drag : Press the left button and move the mouse.

Drag and drop : Point to an object, press the left button, drag to the required location & release the button.

ii. **Keyboard**

Keyboard devices are the most commonly used input devices today. They allow data entry into a computer system by pressing a set of keys ( labeled buttons ) which are nearly mounted on a keyboard, which is connected to the computer system. The most powerful keyboard used today is the 101 keys QWERTY keyboard. The keyboard consists of different keys, like; numeric alphabetic, space bar, Esc, Ctrl, Alt, Shift, etc, ( Draw the figure of keyboard )

### SECTION "B"

Q.11 Q.10 Match the pairs

Ans

i) 1024 bytes

c) Kilobyte

ii) Undo

b) Ctrl + Z

iii) Help

a) F1 button of keyboard

iv) Paste

e) Ctrl + V

Q.12 Do as directed.

Ans

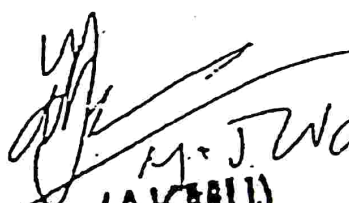
1) 1GB = ~~1024~~ MB .

2) An operating system is a application software. False

3) HTTP stands for Hyper Text Transfer Protocol

4) Internet is the network of networks.

DP 49

  
Co-ordinator (AKMU)  
Agricultural Knowledge Management Unit  
(PGI), MPKV, Rahuri-413 722