

Computer Science (New Book) - 9th Class Computer Science English Medium Chapter 2 Preparation

Q1. What is byte or character?

Ans 1: A collection of 8 bits is called a byte it is a set of bits, which represents a particular character or symbol. In memory one byte can store only one character.

Q2. What do you know about Booth's Algorithm.

Ans 1: Booth's Algorithm: This algorithm is efficient for multiplying binary numebrs, especially when dealing with large numebrs or numebrs iwth many consecutive similar bits.

Q3. How images are stored in computer memory.

Ans 1: Image are made up of tiny dots called pixels Each pixel has a color, and the combination of all these pixels forms the complete picture. Computers store images using numebr sto represent these colors.

Q4. What are teh binary Arithmetic Operations.

Ans 1: Binary arithmetic refers to the operations of addition, subtraction, Multiplication and division performed on binary numbers Binary numbers are the basis of all operations in digital computers. Binary arithmetic operations are similar to decimal operations but follow binary rules.

Q5. Define Encoding.

Ans 1: Encoding is the conversion of data from one format or representation to another, usually for storage, transport, or processing to put it simply , it onverts inforamtion into a format that computers, devices, or software can understand, transfer, or store.

Q6. What is number system.

Ans 1: A numebr system is the sytem for representation of numeric data. A number system is defined as a set of values used to represent different quantities. We all are familiar with decimal numerb system where each numerb consists of digits from 0 to 9. In a computer sytem other numebr systems are also used e.g. Binary, Hexadecimal etc.

Q7. Diffrentiate between signed and unsigned integer.

Ans 1: The major distinction between signed and unsigned integers is their capacity to represent both positive and negative numbers. Here's a clear contrast between the two.
Signed Integer: Can represent both positive and negative numbers, including zero.

An unsigned integer can only represent non negative values.

Q8. Explain the difference between ASCII and Unicode.

Ans 1: ASCII stands for American standard code for information interchange. It is a character encoding standard used to represent text in computers and other devices that use text.

UNICODE: is a character encoding standard that aims to cover all the characters used in the world's writing systems.

Q9. Define MP3

Ans 1: MP3: A common format that compresses audio to save space but may lose some quality.

Q10. How are audios stored in computer memory.

Ans 1: Audio files are stored by computer sound waves and converting them into digital data. This process involves sampling and quantization.
