

Statistics - ICS Part 2 Statistics English Medium Chapter 8 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. Difference between primary and secondary memory./ Storage.

Ans 1: Primary Storage: it is volatile
It is expensive
Its storage capacity is small
It is fast for data accessing

Ans 2: Secondary Storage: it is non-volatile
It is cheap
Its storage capacity is large
It is slow for data accessing.

Q2. Define History of computer.

Ans 1:

Q3. What is CPU? Why is called brain of computer.

Ans 1: Central Processing Unit (CPU) Created by Pamela Fox. The CPU is the brain of a computer, containing all the circuitry needed to process input, store data, and output results. The CPU is constantly following instructions of computer programs that tell it which data to process and how to process it.

Q4. What is Binary Number system use in computer.

Ans 1: In digit computer system all kind of data is represented in binary numbers. The binary number system uses two digits 0 and 1 to represent any quantity. These digits are called binary numbers..... The binary digit is abbreviated Bit. The base of binary number system is 2.

Q5. What is computer software.

Ans 1: Computer software is **programming code executed on a computer processor**. The code can be machine-level code, or code written for an operating system. An operating system is software intended to provide a predictable and dependable layer for other programmers to build other software on, which are known as applications.

Q6. What is compiler.

Ans 1:

A compiler is [software](#) that converts the source code to the object code. In other words, we can say that it converts the [high-level language](#) to machine/binary language. Moreover, it is necessary to perform

this step to make the program executable. This is because the computer understands only binary language.

Some compilers convert the high-level language to an assembly language as an intermediate step. Whereas some others convert it directly to machine code. This process of converting the source code into machine code is called compilation. Let us learn more about it in detail.

Q7. What do you know about DOS?

Ans 1: A DOS, or disk operating system, is an operating system that runs from a disk drive. The term can also refer to a particular family of disk operating systems, most commonly MS-DOS, an acronym for Microsoft DOS.

Q8. What is the purpose of system software

Ans 1: System software controls a computer's internal functioning, chiefly through an operating system, and also controls such peripherals as monitors, printers, and storage devices.

Q9. Define type of computer.

Digital computer

Analogue computer

Hybrid computers

Ans 1: Digital Computer: Digital computer processes data in numerical form using digital circuits. They perform arithmetic and logic operations with discrete values. These values are 0 and 1.

Ans 2: Analogue Computer: The analog computers accept input and give output in the form of analog signals. The output is measured on a scale. These computers use electronic and mechanical phenomena to solve a problem by converting one kind of physical quantity into another. The analogue computer has very high speed computing elements used to process physical quantities.

Ans 3: Hybrid Computer: Hybrid computers are the combination of analogue and digital computers. These computers contain both digital and analogue components. In hybrid computers, the users can process data. These are special purpose computers. These computers are used in robotics and medical labs.

Q10. What is computer language and their types.

Ans 1: There are many different computer languages available for writing programs. Each has its strengths and weaknesses and must be assessed based upon the need. There are two types of computer language.

1. Low level language 2- High level languages.
