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BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (B.B.A.)
EXAMINATION : DECEMBER - 2023
SEMESTER - I
Sub. : Basics of Computer (BBA15- 115)

Date : 18/12/2023

Total Marks : 60

Time: 10.00am to 12.30pm

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q. 1. Choose the most appropriate option. (05)

1. _____ Systems mean setting up the computer in a permanent location.

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Desktop | b) Laptop |
| c) Palmtop | d) Tablet PC |
2. _____ Numbers are represented as base 10.

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| a) Decimal | b) Octal |
| c) Binary | d) Hexadecimal |
3. _____ is also known as Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Desktop | b) Laptop |
| c) Palmtop | d) Tablet PC |
4. _____ Numbers are represented as base 2.

| | |
|------------|----------------|
| a) Decimal | b) Octal |
| c) Binary | d) Hexadecimal |
5. _____ is a small notebook or slate shaped mobile computer.

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) Desktop | b) Laptop |
| c) Palmtop | d) Tablet PC |

Q. 2. State True / False (05)

1. Keyboard is an output device.

| | |
|---------|----------|
| a) True | b) False |
|---------|----------|
2. Digitizer converts the analog position of a finger on a contact surface into a set of horizontal (X) and vertical (Y) coordinate data.

| | |
|---------|----------|
| a) True | b) False |
|---------|----------|
3. LCD monitors typically use polymeric materials known as liquid crystals.

| | |
|---------|----------|
| a) True | b) False |
|---------|----------|
4. ROM is a volatile memory

| | |
|---------|----------|
| a) True | b) False |
|---------|----------|
5. The printer is the primary output device.

| | |
|---------|----------|
| a) True | b) False |
|---------|----------|

Q. 3. Write Short notes on (Any Three) (15)

1. MICR
2. System software
3. Inkjet printers
4. Virus
5. Random access memory

Q. 4. Answer in detail (Any Two) (20)

1. Describe Multimedia in detail.
2. Explain the basic building blocks of a computer in detail.
3. What are the characteristics of computer?

Q. 5. Case study**(15)**

The first computers used vacuum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums for memory, and were often enormous, taking up entire rooms. They were very expensive to operate and in addition to using a great deal of electricity, generated a lot of heat, which was often the cause of malfunctions. First generation computers relied on machine language to perform operations, and they could only solve one problem at a time. Input was based on punched cards and paper tape, and output was displayed on printouts. The UNIVAC and ENIAC computers are examples of first-generation computing devices. The UNIVAC was the first commercial computer delivered to a business client, the U.S. Census Bureau in 1951. Transistors replaced vacuum tubes and ushered in the second generation of computers. The transistor was invented in 1947 but did not see widespread use in computers until the late 50s. The transistor was far superior to the vacuum tube, allowing computers to become smaller, faster, cheaper, more energy-efficient and more reliable than their first-generation predecessors. Though the transistor still generated a great deal of heat that subjected the computer to damage, it was a vast improvement over the vacuum tube. Second-generation computers still relied on punched cards for input and printouts for output. Second-generation computers moved from cryptic binary machine language to symbolic, or assembly, languages, which allowed programmers to specify instructions in words. High-level programming languages were also being developed at this time, such as early versions of COBOL and FORTRAN. These were also the first computers that stored their instructions in their memory, which moved from a magnetic drum to magnetic core technology. The first computers of this generation were developed for the atomic energy industry. The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation of computers. Transistors were miniaturized and placed on silicon chips, called semiconductors, which drastically increased the speed and efficiency of computers. Instead of punched cards and printouts, users interacted with third generation computers through keyboards and monitors and interfaced with an operating system, which allowed the device to run many different applications at one time with a central program that monitored the memory. Computers for the first time became accessible to a mass audience because they were smaller and cheaper than their predecessors. The microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers, as thousands of integrated circuits were built onto a single silicon chip. What in the first generation filled an entire room could now fit in the palm of the hand. The Intel 4004 chip, developed in 1971, located all the components of the computer - from the central processing unit and memory to input/output controls - on a single chip. In 1981 IBM introduced its first computer for the home user, and in 1984 Apple introduced the Macintosh. Microprocessors also moved out of the realm of desktop computers and into many areas of life as more and more everyday products began to use microprocessors. As these small computers became more powerful, they could be linked together to form networks, which eventually led to the development of the Internet. Fourth generation computers also saw the development of GUIs, the mouse and handheld devices Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence, are still in development, though there are some applications, such as voice recognition, that are being used today. The use of parallel processing and superconductors is helping to make artificial intelligence a reality. Quantum computation and molecular and nanotechnology will radically change the face of computers in years to come. The goal of fifth-generation computing is to develop devices that respond to natural language input and are capable of learning and self-organization.

Answer the following.

1. Describe the generation of computers in which transistors were used.
2. Write in detail about the generation of computers where artificial intelligence is used.
3. Explain the generation in which IBM introduced its first computer.