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BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (B.B.A.)
EXAMINATION: DECEMBER - 2023
SEMESTER– II

Sub:Basics of Computers (BBA22-216)

Date : 26/12/2023

Total Marks : 60

Time: 2.00 pm To 4.30 pm

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

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

- In _____ method, different parts of a single program are run concurrently.
a) Multiprogramming
b) Multithreading
c) Multiuser
d) Real Time
- _____ is one where all signals can flow in only onedirection at a time.
a) Simplex Communication
b) Full Duplex Communication
c) Serial Communication
d) Parallel Communication
- The limitation of _____ system is that the next task has to wait till the current task is being executed.
a) Batch Processing
b) Multiprocessing
c) Timesharing
d) Multiuser
- _____ is the process of sending data several bits at one time over a communications link.
a) Simplex Communication
b) Full Duplex Communication
c) Serial Communication
d) Parallel Communication
- In _____ system, at one point of time, more than one task can be executed.
a) Batch Processing
b) Multiprocessing
c) Timesharing
d) Multiuser

Q. 2. State True / False (05)

- Bus topology is multidrop network topology.
a) True
b) False
- Connectionless means that no effort is made to set up a dedicated end-to-end connection.
a) True
b) False
- TCP does not require three packets just to set up a socket, before any actual data can be sent.
a) True
b) False
- Mesh topology provides networks that offer more than one path between nodes on the network.
a) True
b) False
- Message transfer agents move the message from the source to the destination.
a) True
b) False

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

1. Multimedia.
2. Computer Language Translators.
3. Fibre optic.
4. Output devices.
5. Basic building blocks of computers.

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

1. Explain the types of networks.
2. What is application software?
3. Describe classification of computers.

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

1. A wireless network uses radio waves, just like cell phones, televisions and radios do. In fact, communication across a wireless network is a lot like two-way radio communication. Here's what happens: 1. A computer's wireless adapter translates data into a radio signal and transmits it using an antenna. 2. A wireless router receives the signal and decodes it. It sends the information to the Internet using a physical, wired Ethernet connection. The process also works in reverse, with the router receiving information from the internet, translating it into a radio signal and sending it to the computer's wireless adapter. **Wireless LAN-**The popularity of wireless LANs is a testament primarily to their convenience, cost efficiency, and ease of integration with other networks and network components. The majority of computers sold to consumers today come pre-equipped with all necessary wireless LAN technology. The benefits of wireless LANs include **Convenience-** The wireless nature of such networks allows users to access network resources from nearly any convenient location within their primary networking environment (home or office). With the increasing saturation of laptop-style computers, this is particularly relevant. **Mobility-** With the emergence of public wireless networks, users can access the internet even outside their normal work environment. Most chain coffee shops, for example, offer their customers a wireless connection to the internet at little or no cost. **Productivity-** Users connected to a wireless network can maintain a nearly constant affiliation with their desired network as they move from place to place. For a business, this implies that an employee can potentially be more productive as his or her work can be accomplished from any convenient location. **Deployment-** Initial setup of an infrastructure-based wireless network requires little more than a single access point. Wired networks, on the other hand, have the additional cost and complexity of actual physical cables being run to numerous locations (which can even be impossible for hard-to-reach locations within a building).

Questions :

1. What is wireless LAN?
2. Describe the benefits of wireless LANs.
3. What happens in wireless networks?