12/8/23

IX

2. Input and Output Device

Q1 Draw the following Flow chart.

Computer System

- Input Unit
  - Keyboard
  - Mouse
    - Mechnical
    - Opto-Mechanical
    - Optical Mouse
  - Stylus
  - Scanner
    - Drum Scanner
    - Flat bed
    - Hand held
  - OCR
  - OMR
  - MICR
  - Bar Code
  - Joystick
  - Microphone
  - Lightpen
  - Speech Software
  - Digital Camera
  - Web Cam
- Output Unit
  - Monitor
    - CRT
    - LCD
    - LED
    - Touch screen monitor
  - Printers
    - Impact
      - Daisy Wheel
      - Dot Matrix
    - Non-Impact
      - Thermal
      - Ink-jet
      - Laser
      - 3D Printer
  - Speakers
  - Plotters
    - Flatbed
    - Drum
- Storage Device
  - Hard Disk
  - CD ROM
    - CD-R
    - CD-RW
  - DVD
    - DVD-R
    - DVD-RW
    - DVD-R and DVD-RW
  - Blu-Ray disk
  - Flash Drive
  - Memory stic

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Chapter 2

Class IX

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Q1. Write Full Forms of chapter 2.

1.	PMT	(on Page 37)
2.	CCD	"
3	OCR	Page 38
4	OMR	"
5	MICR	"
6	CAD	39
7.	VDU	41
8	CRT	"
9	LCD	"
10	TFT	"
11	LED	42
12	DTP	43
13	HDD	44
14	CD ROM	44
15	CD-R	44
16	CD-RW	44
17	DVD	45
18	PCB	46

Chapter 1.

Q2. Do Question number 7, and 8 of section 6. (Page 35) in your notes copy.

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7. Difference between primary and secondary memory:

BASIS FOR COMPARISON	PRIMARY MEMORY	SECONDARY MEMORY
Basic	Primary memory is directly accessible by Processor/CPU.	Secondary memory is not directly accessible by CPU.
Altered Name	Main memory.	Auxiliary memory.
Data	Instructions or data to be currently executed are copied to main memory.	Data to be permanently stored is kept in secondary memory.

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Volatility	Primary memory is usually volatile.	Secondary memory is non-volatile.
Formation	Primary memories are made of semiconductors.	Secondary memories are made of magnetic and optical material.
Access Speed	Accessing data from primary memory is faster.	Accessing data from secondary memory is slower.
Access	Primary memory is accessed by the data bus.	Secondary memory is accessed by input-output channels.
Size	The computer has a small primary memory.	The computer has a larger secondary memory.
Expense	Primary memory is costlier than secondary memory.	Secondary memory is cheaper than primary memory
Memory	Primary memory is an internal memory.	Secondary memory is an external memory.

8. CPU stands for Central processing unit .It is also known as microprocessor or processor. A CPU is the brain of a computer. It is responsible for all the functions and processes performed by the computer. The three components of the CPU are following,
   a. Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU) - It performs arithmetic calculations like as addition, subtraction, multiplication and division as well as comparisons.
   b. Control Unit (CU) - It controls and co-ordinates computer components. It extracts instructions from memory, decodes and executes them. It regulates the flow of information by sending and receiving signals to all other components of the computer.
   c. Memory Unit (MU) - It stores the data and instructions that are required by the processor.

9. Microcomputers are designed with microprocessor as well as it consists single chip that is CPU

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