**SESSION FEB’24 PROGRAM BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)**

**SEMESTER I**

**COURSE CODE & NAME DBB 1105 – COMPUTER FUNDAMENTALS**

**CREDITS 4**

**Assignment Set – 1st**

**Questions**

**1. Discuss the characteristics of computers. Discuss the various computer generations along with key characteristics of the computers of each generation**

**Ans:**Computers possess several key characteristics that define their capabilities and functionality.

**Here are some of the most notable characteristics:**

**Speed:**

Computers can process data and execute instructions at incredibly high speeds. Modern computers can perform billions of calculations per second (measured in gigahertz), allowing them to complete complex tasks quickly and efficiently.

**Accuracy:**

Computers are highly accurate in executing instructions and processing data. They can

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**2. Differentiate between positional and non-positional number system. Convert the number (3456 )10 to the binary system.**

**Ans:**Positional and non-positional number systems are two different approaches used to represent numbers**.**

**Here's how they differ:**

**Positional Number System:**

In a positional number system, the value of a digit depends on its position or place value within the number.

The most common example of a positional number system is the decimal system (base-10),

**3. Difference between RAM and ROM. What is Operating system? Briefly explain functions of operating system.**

**Ans:**

**Difference between RAM and ROM**

**RAM**

* Instructions are temporarily in nature
* Instructions can be read and write form the memory
* Instructions can be updated (add, modify, delete) by user.
* Volatile memory

**ROM**

* Instructions are permanent in nature

**Assignment Set – 2nd**

**Questions**

**4. What is data communication? Explain basic elements of communication system. What is OSI reference model?**

**Ans:Data Communication**

Data communication is the transfer of data or information between a source and a receiver, the source transmits the data and the receiver receives it. The distance over which data moves within a computer may vary from a few thousandths of an inch, as is the case within a single IC chip, to as much as several feet along the backplane of the main circuit board. Over such small distances, digital data may be transmitted as direct, two-level electrical signals over

**5. Explain TCP/IP Model in detail.**

**Ans:**

**These layers include**:

(i) **Application layer:** The application layer is provided by the program that uses TCP/IP for communication. An application is a user process cooperating with another process usually on a different host (there is also a benefit to application communication within a single host). Examples of applications include Telnet and the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). The interface

**6. List the characteristics of Object-Oriented Design. Describe the following terms in brief –**

**a) Software Development**

**b) Software Testing**

**c) Imperative Paradigms**

**d) Functional programming Paradigms**

**e) Artificial Intelligence software**

**Ans:Characteristics of Object-Oriented Design:**

**Abstraction:**

Object-oriented design emphasizes the use of abstract data types and classes to represent real-world entities and concepts. Abstraction allows developers to focus on essential properties and behaviors while hiding unnecessary implementation details.

**Encapsulation:**

Encapsulation involves bundling data (attributes) and methods (functions) together within a class and restricting access to the internal state of an object. This helps maintain data integrity