**SESSION- MAY 2022**

**PROGRAM- BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (BCOM)**

**SEMESTER- 2**

**COURSE CODE &amp; NAME- COMPUTER AWARENESS AND INTERNET (DCM1201)**

**Set – 1**

**1. a) Explain the Number System?**

**Ans:** A number system is defined as a system of writing to express numbers. It is the mathematical notation for representing numbers of a given set by using digits or other symbols in a consistent manner. It provides a unique representation of every number and represents the arithmetic and algebraic structure of the figures.

The number system or the numeral system is

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**b) Illustrate the decimal to Binary Conversion with suitable example?**

**Ans:** All number systems have a base that is determined by the total number of digits represented in the system. The binary number system, for example, has a base of two since it only uses two digits to express a number. Similarly, the decimal number system has a base of ten since each number is

**2. What are the major peripheral devices in computer system and what are their functionality?**

**Ans:** Peripheral devices are those devices that are linked either internally or externally to a computer. These devices are commonly used to transfer data. The most common processes that are carried out in a computer are entering data and displaying processed data. Several devices can be used to receive data and display processed data. The devices used to perform these functions are called

**3. List some advantages and disadvantages of serial file organization?**

**Ans:** Serial access or sequential access means serial or sequential access of data, i.e., right from the starting address to the end address; data is serially picked up from the memory and transmitted one by one. Serial means ‘No Random Access’ which implies that if required data is present in the last address cells of the memory then the data that is present in the target address could only be fetched after all the data located in the initial addresses are read. An example of serial access memory

**Set – 2**

**1. a) Explain the term distributed data processing?**

**Ans: Distributed Data Processing (DDP**) can be described as the organizing of networked computers wherein the data processing capabilities are extended throughout the network. In DDP, particular jobs

**b) List some important features of distributed data processing?**

**Ans: Features of distributed systems**

Due to the ability of the distributed systems to perform a variety of tasks, independently, it has numerous features. Some of the features of the DDP system are listed as follows:

1. DDP systems

**2. Differentiate between parallel and serial transmission?**

**Ans:** Parallel Transmission One or more bytes of data are sent over two or more wires. Each wire transmits one digit of binary code. Therefore, sending one byte (8 bits) of data requires 8 wires as shown in Figure . In this type of transmission, it is necessary to detect where each byte of data is separated from the next. Normally, this detection is made on elapsed time base. The interface of a printer with PC is a

**3. a) What do you mean by digital signature?**

**Ans:** Digital Signature (DS) follows authentication mechanism. A code is attached with messages in DS. Primarily, the signature is generated by hashing the message and then later this message is encrypted with the sender’s private key. DS is based on public key encryption. A signature confirms that integrity and source of message is correct. NIST (National Institute of Standards

**b) List some characteristics of digital signature?**

**Ans:** A digital signature is therefore a key part of the [advanced electronic signature](https://blog.signaturit.com/en/what-is-the-advanced-electronic-signature) and qualified electronic signature, but **not of the simple electronic signature**. A simple electronic signature would be, for example, a personal identification number (PIN) entered at a cash machine or clicking on “accept” or “do not agree” on a “terms and agreements”