## System Overview

## **EVALUATION SHEET**

Four items in the list below comprise the basic functions of a computer. Next to each item write a T if the item is a basic computer function. Write an F if it is not one of the four basic computer functions.

Function	T or F
Control	F
Schedule	F_
Store	
Calculate	_ <u>F</u> _
Input	_T_
Process	_T_
Sequence	F
Output	T

Listed below are seven applications and advantages of computers. Next to each application, write the letter of the advantage that corresponds to the application.

Application	Advantage
Business	f
Recreation	g
Science	<u>b</u>
Education	
Simulation	_a_
Mechanical Control	d
Engineering	<u>e</u>

## Advantages

- a. Allows experiments to be conducted that are too expensive, too dangerous, or too difficult to control in real environments.
- b. Allows researchers to develop complex mathematical models to explain physical and sociological phenomena by providing a means for validating these models through successive calculations.
- c. Functions as a unique tool to present instruction by adapting to the needs of individual students.
- Can control complex mechanical systems with intricate interaction and feedback between parts.
- e. Performs complex calculations and data analyses.
- Speeds up accounting and allows for work with a large number of accounts while maintaining up-to-date information on operations.
- g. Provides a unique instrument for playing games with intricate rules, strategies, and computations.

 Listed below are 12 characteristics of computers. Write A or D next to each to indicate whether it applies to an analog or a digital computer.

Characteristic	Analog or Digita
Makes use of a patch panel.	_A_
Controlled by stored programs.	D
Represents data by electrical voltages.	_A_
Works with data that changes in a smooth, continuous manner.	_A_
Can only store small quantities of data.	A
Easy to reprogram.	D
Calculates by counting digits.	D
Limited in precision.	_A_
Able to store large amounts of data.	D
Data presented by discrete units, 0 and 1, or ON and OFF.	D
Able to work with great precision.	D
Combines voltages in order to perform arithmetic.	A

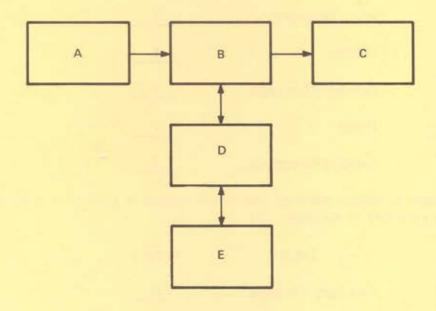
4. Examples of analog and digital devices are listed below. Write an A or D next to each to indicate whether it is an analog or a digital device

Device	Analog or Digital
Odometer	D
Tachometer	_A
Barometer	_A_
Taximeter	_D
Traffic Light	_ D
Radio Tuner	_A
Depth Gauge	_A_

Indicate that each of the following characteristics describes a dedicated (D), a special-purpose (S), or a general-purpose (G) computer by writing the correct letter in the blank space.

	Characteristic	Type of Computer
De	esigned to solve a closely lated group of tasks.	
	ilt for one specific function	<u>_S</u>
	ost economical.	<u>D</u>
The	e most versatile type of com-	
	remely efficient.	<u>G</u>
	computer with about	_ <u>D</u>
ille	aium speed.	
cvei	able of performing what- tasks it can be program-	
med	to do.	<u>_G</u>

Below is a simple block diagram of a computer system, and a list of the major units that comprise the computer system. Next to the name of each unit, write the letter that corresponds to the unit's position in the diagram.



Unit	Position in Diagram	
Main Memory	D	
Output	C	
Auxiliary Storage	E	
Input	_A_	
Central Processor	B	

 Listed below are the five major units of a computer system. In the blank spaces, write a T if the unit is part of the computer mainframe. Write an F if the unit is not part of the computer mainframe.

Unit	Part of Mainframe
Main Memory	T
Output	<u></u>
Auxiliary Storage	_ F_
Input	F
Central Processor	

8. Indicate whether each of the items below is part of a computer's hardware (H) or software (S).

Item	H or S
Auxiliary Storage	_H_
Input Unit	_H_
Program	
Central Processor	<u>H</u>
Instruction	_S_