



CLASS : VIII

Subject: Computer **Date: 12/05/20**
Topic: Moving Ahead with computer system.
Time Limit: 1 hour.

Worksheet No.:3

[Minutely go through all the topics given below.]

Arithmetic logic unit (ALU) : It performs all types of arithmetical and logical operations as per the given instructions. The data and instructions stored in the primary memory are transferred to ALU to perform arithmetic calculation and logical decision. After the completion of processing the data is transferred to primary storage and finally to an output device.

Control unit :

The control unit is a component of the computer's central processing unit (CPU). It tells the computer's memory, arithmetic logic unit, and input and output devices to carry out the required task. It coordinates data movement inside the CPU. And it also interprets the instruction and controls the data flow.

Ports :

In a computer a port is generally a specific place for being physically connected to some other devices. They act as a bridge between external device and CPU. Different type of ports are as serial port, parallel port USB port etc. Serial ports are becoming outdated as it takes much time.

Parallel Port :

A parallel port is a type of interface found on a computer for connecting peripheral devices It is also known as printer port .It transfer data at eight times faster than serial port. Nowadays use of parallel port interface is decreasing because of the rise of Universal Serial Bus along with network printing using Ethernet.

Universal Serial Bus: It is a communication protocols, communicating power supply between computers and electronic devices . USB has designed to standardize the connection of computer peripherals (keyboards , printers etc) and computer both to communicate and to supply electric power .USB has effectively replaced earlier interfaces Such as serial and parallel port as well as separate power chargers.

Memory Unit: The data and the instructions which are entered into the computer system through input units have to be stored inside the memory of the computer before the actual processing starts. It is the primary memory which provides space for data, instructions, intermediate results and final results.

The storage unit of the computer system depends upon the following:

- i) **Access time:** It is the time required to store data in a proper memory location and to retrieve data from memory.
- ii) **Storage capacity :** It is capacity of storage unit which accommodates data and instruction

Based on the above mentioned function storage unit is of two types.

- a) Primary memory b) Secondary Memory.

Primary Memory: It is the main memory in all computers. It has very first access time and smaller storage capacity. It is also known as working memory or main memory. It contains the program which is currently getting executed. After execution the program is removed from the primary memory so that it may be used for other programs.

A primary storage is made up of several storage areas called cells. Byte is the smallest storage unit of memory in the storage system. The larger units are Kilo, Bytes, Mega Bytes and Tear Bytes etc. Relationship among them is given bellow.

8 Bits	-----	1 Byte
1024 Bytes	-----	1 Kilo Byte(KB)
1024 Kilo Bytes	-----	1 Mega Byte
1024 Mega Bytes	-----	1 Giga Byte
1024 Giga Bytes	-----	1 Tear Bytes

