

++SECONDARY MEMORY

Secondary Memory basically three types

Magnetic storage device (Hard Disk, Floppy Disk)

Optical storage device (CD, DVD)

Capacitive storage (device pen drive)

HARD DISK DRIVE (HDD)

The hard disk drive is the most important storage device in PCs. A PC uses this memory unit for nonvolatile data storage. It is used to store essential programming and data. A hard disk contains two or more platters inside it. Platter is constructed by aluminum or glass. A ferromagnetic oxide layer is present on both sides of the platter. Every platter can hold several tracks and tracks are divided into sectors. Each sector can store 512 byte of data.

FEATURES

- Huge storage capacity (160GB, 320GB, 500GB ETC)
- Data transfer speed better than other secondary storage device
- Software support
- Stability

FLOPPY DISK DRIVE (FDD)

The floppy disk drive is another magnetic storage device. But in today's world floppy is not so essential. Because it's not so reliable and storage capacity is very low. A floppy is made of plastic material. Platter of a floppy is coated by a ferromagnetic oxide layer. And the platter is made by Mylar film. Floppy contains concentric tracks and sectors. Floppy contains

concentric tracks and sectors. Floppy is square shaped and each side length is 3.5 inches. There are two types of floppy present in today's world. They are HD (high density, capacity 1.44MB) and EHD (extra high density, capacity 2.88 MB) floppy.

COMPACT DISC (CD)

Compact disc is an optical storage device of a PC. Cd is quite essential for us. Because it is reliable and storage capacity is very high .A cd is made by optical fiber. There is a single track present in CDs surface. Sectors are not divided in symmetrical format. Inside a CD user can store approx. 700MB data. Once you write inside the CD, data becomes permanent .That why it is also called CD-ROM.another type of CD.This type of CD called rewritable CD or CD/RW.

PEN DRIVE

A pen drive, or a USB flash drive, is a portable data-storage device. Pen drives have replaced the floppy drives of old and have become the most popular data –storage device among consumers .Micro, lightweight and handy , a pen drive can be easily carried from place to place by students ,professionals ,academicians and independent tech consultants. Currently graphic –heavy documents, photos, music files and video clips.

SOFTWARE

What is software?

Software is a set of instructions or collection of programs or programs that perform specific tasks with the help of hardware components. This specific part of the computer is untouchable.

Classification of software.

Software can be classified into two types:

APPLICATION SOFTWARE

SYSTEM SOFTWARE

Application Software

Application software is a collection of programs which is designed for end users to help them solve a particular type of problem and use the computer efficiently.

Examples

- Word processor
- Spreadsheet
- Database Management System
- Browser, etc.

System software

System software is a collection of programs that are written to operate and manage the computer resources.

System software are three types

- Operating System
- Language Translator

- System Utility

OPERATING SYSTEM (OS)

An operating system is a software that acts as an interface between the user and the user

and the hardware of the computer. It also manage different types of resources

of the computer such as memory, process, input-output devices etc.

Function of operating system

- Provide user interface to interact with computer
- Memory management
- Process management
- Device management
- File management

Classification of operating system

OS can be classified in three different parameters.

Based on user interface

Based on number of users

Based on number of Tasks

Classification of OS based on user interface

Operating System



CUI (Character User Interface)

Examples: DOS, UNIX, OS

GUI (Graphics user Interface)

Examples: WINDOWS, LIXUX, MAC

Classification of OS based on number of user interface

Operating System

Single User

Example: DOS, WINDOWS

Multi User

Examples:
LINUX, UNIX, NOVEL

Calcification of OS based on number of task

Operating System

Single Tasking

Examples: DOS, UNIX, PALM OS

Multi-Tasking

Examples: WINDOWS,
LINUX, MAC OS