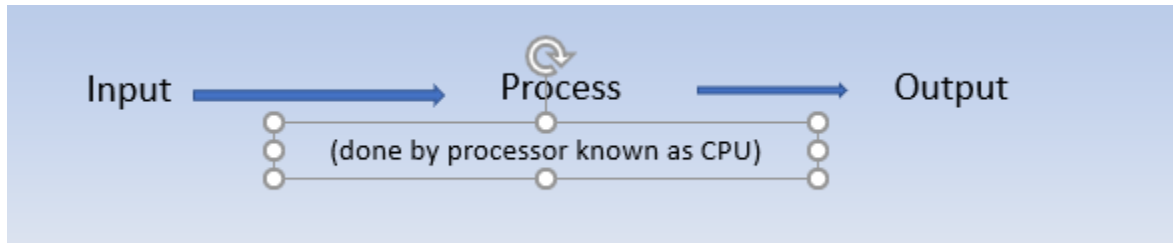# Basic computer organization

Q1. What is Computer?

ANS1. A computer is an electronic machine specially to perform mathematical and computational task. This machine takes input from user and with help of processor provide a desire output. This is collection of hardware and software.

Q2. Define Hardware.

ANS2. Physical part of computer. In this part consists of interconnected electronic devices that we can use to control computer's operation, input and output. Ex- CPU, RAM, All electronic circuit.

Q3. What do you understand by BIOS and how it works?

ANS3.BIOS-Basic input output device.It is microprocessor uses to start the computer system after it is powered on.It is work as a middleman in between operating system and H/W. Flow of Data managed by BIOS between the operating system (OS) and I/O devices- hard disk, video adapter, keyboard, mouse and printer.

BIOS WORK-

When users turn on their computer, the microprocessor passes control to the BIOS program, which is always located at the same place on EPROM. When BIOS boots up a computer, it first determines whether all of the necessary attachments are in place and operational. After booting, BIOS system load files into Operating System.

Q4. what is the main difference between static and dynamic RAM?

ANS4.

Static RAM	Dynamic RAM
Number of partition of RAM are fixed but size may not same.	variable size partition. Allocate exact size to process.
Internal and external fragmentation occur.	Only external fragmentation occur.
Limitation of multiprogramming.	Increase degree of multiprogramming
In this partition spanning is not allowed. "in contiguous" .	memory partitions in run time.