TUTOR MARKED ASSIGNMENT

COURSE CODE	**:**	**BCOS-183**
COURSE TITLE	**:**	**COMPUTER APPLICATION IN BUSINESS**
ASSIGNMENT CODE	**:**	**BCOS-183/TMA/2026-27**
COVERAGE	**:**	**ALL BLOCKS**

Maximum Marks: 100

Note: Attempt all the questions.

Section – A

(Attempt all the questions. Each question carries 10 marks.)

Q.1 What is a computer? What are the various classifications of computers? **(10)**

Q.2 What do you mean by Cyber Security? What are the key security principles of IT security for business organization? Explain with example. **(10)**

Q.3 What is a Detailed Project Report? Mention the generic formatting style of project report writing. **(10)**

Q.4 What do you understand by a business presentation? State the various factors determining the effectiveness of business presentations. **(10)**

Q.5 Define Functions is MS Excel. What is the difference between PV and NPV formulae in MS Excel? **(10)**

Section – B

(Attempt all the questions. Each question carries 6 marks.)

Q.6 What is Cloud Computing? Explain in detail. **(6)**

Q.7 Define Software and their types. Distinguish between Application Software and System Software. **(6)**

Q.8 What is the difference between Authentication and Authorization? Explain with example. **(6)**

Q.9 What is capital budgeting? Explain its two methods. **(6)**

Q.10 What do you understand by Word processing? Describe the important features of MS-Word. **(6)**

Section-C

(Attempt all the questions. Each question carries 5 marks.)

Q.11 Explain operating system and their type. **(5)**

Q.12 What is Sole-Proprietorship? What are its advantages over Partnership? **(5)**

Q.13 What do you mean by Identity Theft? Explain with example. **(5)**

Q.14 Distinguish between correlation & regression? **(5)**

Q.1 What is a computer? What are the various classifications of computers? (10)

Answer

A computer is an electronic, programmable device that accepts data as input, processes it according to stored instructions, produces useful information as output, and can store both data and results for future use. Its distinctive qualities are high processing speed, accuracy when instructions and data are correct, large storage capacity, versatility and the ability to perform repetitive tasks automatically. A computer does not possess independent human judgement; its usefulness depends on appropriate software, reliable information and responsible operation.

The working of a computer is often explained through the input-process-output-storage cycle. A keyboard, scanner or barcode reader supplies input. The central processing unit (CPU) executes instructions, with the control unit coordinating operations and the arithmetic logic unit performing calculations and comparisons. Primary memory holds information currently in use. A monitor, printer or digital file presents the output, while secondary storage preserves records. In a retail shop, a billing system reads an item's barcode, fetches the price and tax, calculates the bill, updates inventory and prints a receipt.

Classification according to data handling

Analog computers work with continuously varying physical quantities, such as temperature, pressure or voltage. They have traditionally been used for specialised measurement and simulation. Their results represent continuously changing values rather than ordinary digital numbers.

Digital computers process discrete information encoded in binary digits (0 and 1). Modern desktops, laptops, smartphones and most commercial servers are digital computers. They are especially suitable for accounting, payroll, word processing, online transactions and database management.

Hybrid computers combine analog measurement or input with digital calculation and control. For instance, certain medical monitoring and industrial process-control arrangements collect continuous signals and digitally analyse or display them. This combination is useful where rapid measurement and precise calculation are both important.