

**AKANU IBIAM FEDERAL POLYTECHNIC UNWANA
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HEALTH AND PRODUCTION
TECHNOLOGY**

**AN ASSIGNMENT ON
COURSE TITLE: COMPUTER APPRECIATION AND
APPLICATION
COURSE CODE: COM311**

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Question 1

a. Define a Computer and Explain four Major Functions

A computer is an electronic device that accepts data as input, processes it, stores it, and produces information as output.

Four major functions:

- Input – Receiving data (e.g., keyboard, mouse).
- Processing – Converting data into meaningful information (done by CPU).
- Storage – Saving data and information (e.g., hard drive, memory).
- Output – Displaying results (e.g., monitor, printer).

b. Describe the Basic Components of a Computer System with Examples

Input Devices – Used to enter data

Examples: Keyboard, mouse, scanner

Central Processing Unit (CPU) – The brain of the computer that processes data

Memory/Storage – Stores data and programs

Examples: RAM, hard disk, flash drive

Output Devices – Show processed information

Examples: Monitor, printer, speakers

Question 2

a. Differentiate between hardware and software

Hardware: Physical parts of a computer you can touch

Examples: Keyboard, monitor, CPU

Software: Programs and instructions that run on hardware

Examples: Operating system, applications

b. Explain two major types of software, giving at least three examples each

System Software – Controls and manages computer hardware

Examples: Windows, Linux, macOS

Application Software – Helps users perform tasks

Examples: Microsoft Word, Excel, Google Chrome

Question 3

a. Explain the Concept of Booting

Booting is the process of starting a computer and loading the operating system into memory.

b. Describe the step-by-step booting process

Power is turned on

BIOS/firmware checks hardware (POST – Power-On Self Test)

Boot device is located (hard drive, etc.)

Operating system is loaded into RAM

System becomes ready for use

Question 4

a. Define file management

File management is the process of organizing, storing, retrieving, and managing files on a computer system.

b. Explain five common file operations and their importance

Creating files – Making new documents

Importance: Helps store new information

Saving files – Storing files for future use

Importance: Prevents data loss

Opening files – Accessing stored files

Importance: Allows editing and viewing

Deleting files – Removing unwanted files

Importance: Frees storage space

Renaming files – Changing file names

Importance: Makes files easier to identify

Question 5

a. Applications of Computers in Health Care of Animal Health Services

Computers play an important role in improving animal health care in the following ways:

- i. **Record Keeping and Data Management:** Computers are used to store and manage animal health records such as vaccination history, breeding data, and disease history.
- ii. **Disease Diagnosis and Treatment:** Veterinary doctors use computer software and digital tools to diagnose diseases and recommend appropriate treatments.
- iii. **Laboratory Analysis:** Computers are used in laboratories to analyze blood samples, urine, and other tests quickly and accurately.
- iv. **Monitoring Animal Health:** Sensors and computer systems help monitor animal conditions such as body temperature, feeding patterns, and movement.
- v. **Telemedicine (Remote Consultation):** Farmers can consult veterinary experts online using computers without physical visits.
- vi. **Research and Education:** Computers help in conducting research, storing information, and training veterinary students through simulations and online resources.
- vii. **Farm Management Systems:** Software is used to manage feeding schedules, breeding programs, and overall farm operations.

b. Four Common Computer Problems and Their Solutions

i. Slow Performance

Cause: Too many programs running, low memory, or viruses

Solution: Close unnecessary programs, upgrade RAM, and install antivirus software

ii. Computer Virus/Malware Attack

Cause: Downloading infected files or using unsafe USB devices

Solution: Install antivirus software, scan regularly, and avoid unsafe downloads

iii. System Crash/Freezing

Cause: Software errors or overheating

Solution: Restart the computer, update software, and ensure proper ventilation

iv. Hardware Failure (e.g., keyboard, mouse, hard drive)

Cause: Wear and tear or physical damage

Solution: Repair or replace faulty hardware components