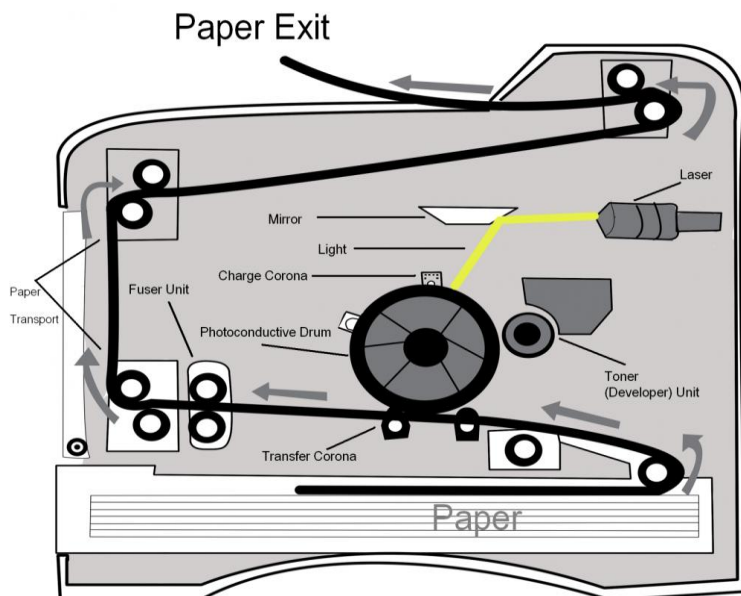**Q.1 Explains working of Laser Printer.**

Ans.    A laser printer provides the highest quality text and image for personal computer. It is very fast printer which operates on the same principle as the photocopy machine.

Working of Laser printer

The core component of laser printer is the photoreceptor drum. A rotating mirror inside the printer causes the beam of a laser to sweep across the photoconductive drum. Initially the beam of a laser charges the photoconductive drum. When the charged photoconductor is exposed to an optical image through a beam of light to discharge, a invisible image is formed. At the point where the laser strikes the surface of drum, it creates a dot of positive charge. There is a container which contains a black powder called toner. This toner is negatively charged and so it clings to the positive areas of the drum surface. When this powder gets fixed on paper, the drum is rotated and the paper is fed into the drum surface via pressure roller. This roller transfers the black toner onto paper. Finally, the printer passes the paper through the fuser, a pair of heated roller. As the paper passes through these rollers, the loose toner powder gets melted and fuses with the fibers in the paper. The paper is then brought out of the printer.

**Q.2 Explain Hardware and Software.**

Ans.    Software: is a collection of instructions and computer data that enable the user to interact with a computer, its hardware, or perform tasks it is responsible for controlling, integrating and managing the hardware component of computer system. Software tells the computer what to do and how to do. Without software, most computers would be useless. It is a part of computer system that user cannot touch. It turns a computer into valuable device.

There are two type of Software.

System Software and Application Software

System Software: It is software that is essential for computer to function.  Software that contributes to control and performance of the computer system and permits the user to use the system. This software manages and supports the computer system.

Examples: Operating System, System Utilities and Device Driver.

Application Software: It is utilised by users to accomplish specific tasks. It is addition software that user chooses to use. Application software may consist of a single program or collection of programs. Application Software used for variety of reasons, such as A business tool, for communication, as aid in entertainment, for home and educational activities.

Hardware:  Computer hardware is the collection of physical parts of a computer system. This includes the computer case, monitor, keyboard, and mouse. It also includes all the parts inside the computer case, such as the hard disk drive, motherboard, video card, and many others. Computer hardware is what you can physically touch. Hardware is directed by the software to execute any command or instruction. A combination of hardware and software forms a usable computing system. You need both hardware and software for a computer system to work.


**Q.3 Explain Following:-**

**1.  Recycle  Bin**: The recycle  bin in Windows is  temporary  storage  for files that  have  been deleted in a file manager by the user, but not yet permanently erased from the file system. A recycle bin allowing the user to browse deleted files, undelete those that were deleted by mistake, or delete them permanently.

**2. Compiler:**  A compiler is a software program that transforms high-level source code that is written by a developer in a high-level programming language into a low level object code (binary code) in machine language, which can be understood by the processor. The process of converting high-level programming into machine language is known as compilation.

**3. Paint:** Windows comes with a basic, easy-to-use image creation program called Microsoft Paint. Paint allows users to use draw, paint and editing basic image features.

**4. My computer:** The My Computer folder in Windows is a gateway to all the data stored on the computer, attached devices, and the network. It allows to explore and manage the contents of your computer drives.

**5. Plotter:** A plotter is a computer hardware device much like a printer that is used for printing vector graphics. Instead of toner, plotters use a pen, pencil, marker, or another writing tool to draw multiple, continuous lines onto paper rather than a series of dots like a traditional printer. Though once widely used for computer-aided design, these devices have more or less been phased out by wide-format printers. Plotters are used to produce a hard copy of schematics and other similar applications.