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NAME : Anil Kumar
Reg No: CCA / 2021 / 139870
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programming

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CCA-101: FUNDAMENTALS OF IT AND PROGRAMMING
ASSIGNMENT - I

Q1 What are four fundamental parts of Computer? Explain it with the help of diagram.

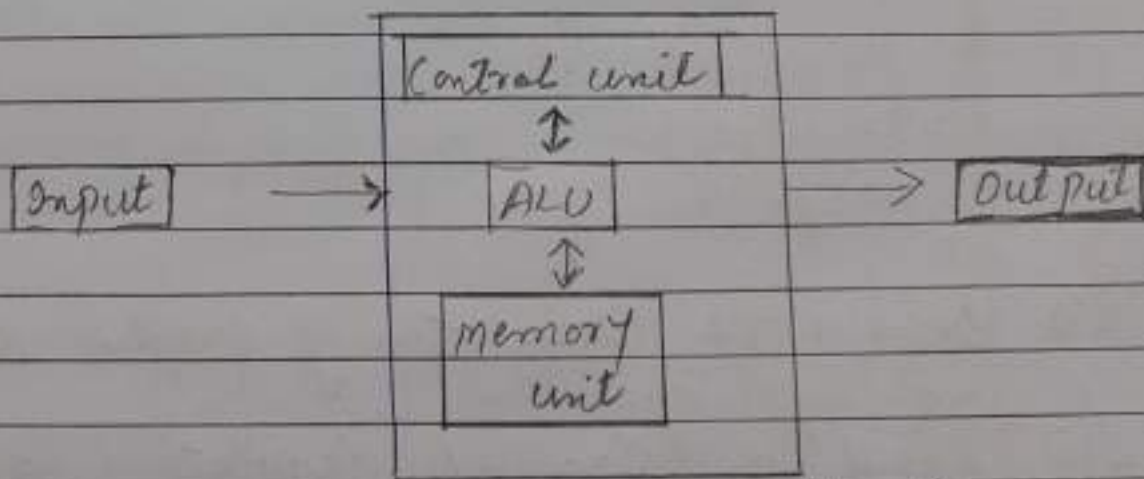
Ans: Computer has four main components.

- 1) Input unit.
- 2) The Central processing unit or CPU.
- 3) The primary memory.
- 4) output unit.

Input Unit: → The device to input information such as keyboard and mouse.

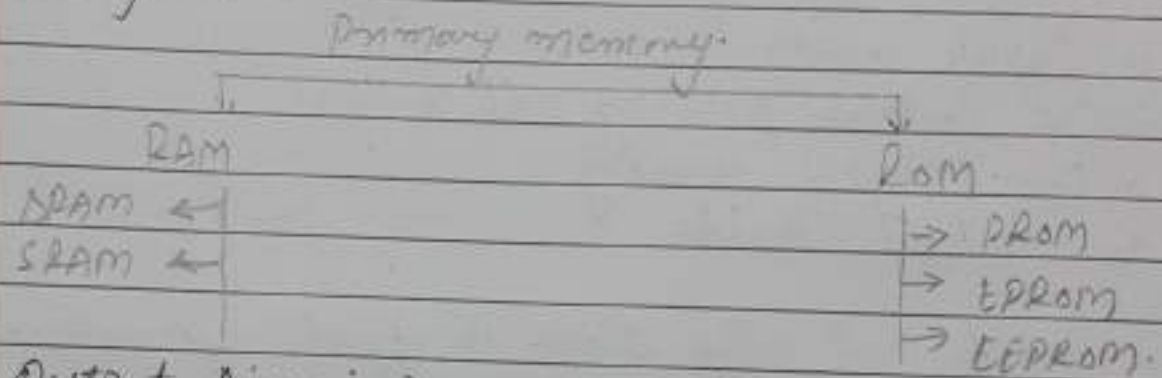


CPU → Central processing unit is further broken up into ALU Control unit and Instruction unit.

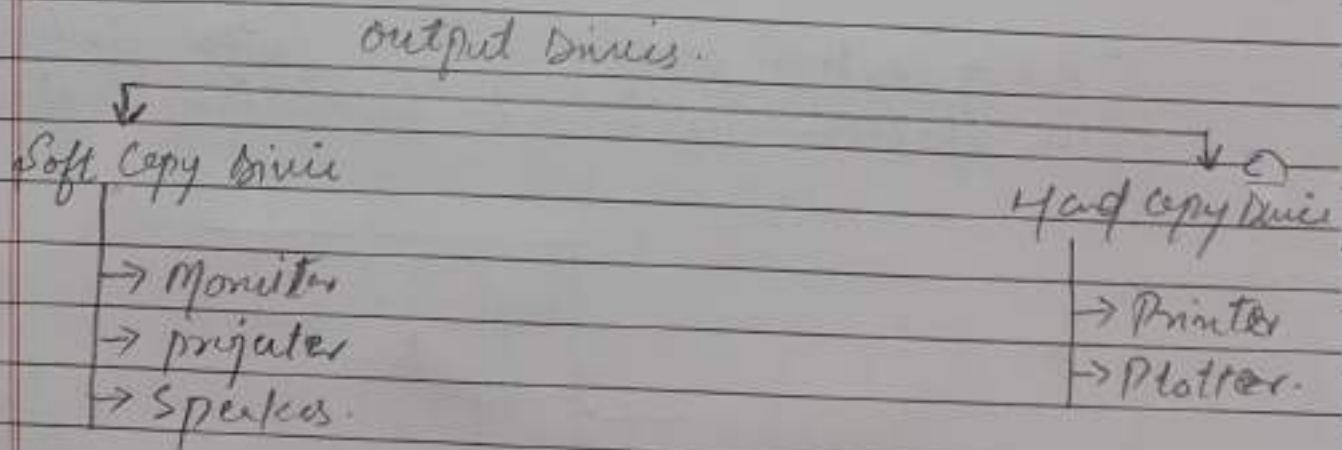


{CPU}

Main Memory:- Primary memory means the Computer that is directly available to CPU. It is comprised in DRAM and provides the currently working space to the processor. It holds the Data and instructions the processor is currently working on.



Output Device:- An output device is any peripheral that receives the Data from a Computer. usually for the Display, projection or physical Representation. E.g. the image shown on inkjet printers. an device that makes a Hard Copy of any thing's shown on the outputs.



Q2 Discuss the Classification of Computer Based on the Size and Capacity.

Ans:- Based on Size and Classification of Computers.

- Super Computers.
- mini Computers.

- ⇒ Mainframe Computers:-
- Micro Computers.

{ Super Computers }

A Super Computer is the Computer with the High level of performance. Capable to a general purpose of Computers. Performance of a Super Computer is measured in floating-point operations per second which is a million instructions per second.

{ Mainframe Computer }

A mainframe Computer is a large integrating machine with a lot of memory. A lot of storage capacity and a lot of high level programs. For such a large future it has been lot of computerization from its comparison to general computer system.

{ Mini Computer }

Mini Computer that was smaller less expensive and less powerful than a Super Computer. But more economical and more powerful and than present computers. mini Computers mainly used for the scientific and engineering of computerized business and training and primary of and data management.

{ Micro Computer }

It is a complete computer on the small scale device for used for one person at a time. and antiquated term is micro Computer is now primary called personal computers.

Common Computers include laptop and desktop.

Q.3 What is the meaning of Computers Gen. How many Computers Gen. are defined when Turing was used.

Ans: Computers Gen. is classification of Computers into different groups according to their memory size H/S. Turing in this there is five generation of Computers.

1ST GENERATION

The period of first generation was formed in 1946 to 1959. The first Computers of first generation is vacuum tube and Basic Computers for memory and mostly for up to the tube like Electric Bulbs power & Heat and utilization of use for frequency.

2nd Generation

The period of Second generation of Computers is 1959 to 1965. In this Computers were transistor were used and current less power more Computers. In size more smaller and faster than the first generation machine. made of vacuum tube.

3rd Generation

The period of 3rd Generation of Computers are from 1971 to 1980. Computers of 3rd Generation used very large Scale and

new Caplets are emerged in due to the demand due to integrated circuit. which allow to them to be shrink down to be as small as large of dust.

4TH Generation.

The period of 4th Gen was from 1971 to 1980. It is mainly used in very large scale of integrating in circuits. VLSI circuits and other circuit elements with their associated circuit on the single chip. made it possible to microprocessor of 4th Generation.

5th Generation.

The fifth Generation of Caplets of was on the integrated Trade and mini of integrated Trade. It is begun on the 1980s to study the using in making pattern Caplets. and begin programming. It was to be known Project in Japan in During the 1980s.

Q.4 Different between volatile and non volatile memories?

Volatile memory	non volatile memory.
1) It is the type of memory in which data is loss as it is power off.	It is that type of memory is type in which data doesn't stored even the if it.
2) It is faster than of non-volatile memory	It is slower than volatile memory.

3) Random Example of the
volatile memory.

Read power memory.

Random It is then Example
the non-volatile of
memory.

Read only memory.

Qns Distinguish among System Software app/soft and
open Source S/W on the basis of their function.

Ans:- System Software is the type of Computer
programming that is device / open Computer
H/W and Application S/W. If we think
of the Computer System. It is the interface b/w
the H/W and user Application. The OS is
the Best Example of System Software.

Application Software.

It is those Computer programming designed
to carry out a specific task other than
one relating to the operation of the Computer
itself. Typically to be used by end users
and process media players and a variety
S/W are Example.

Open Source Software.

open Source S/W is Computer S/W that is
released under a license in which the
copyright holder granted in use of copy
to use study change and distribute the
Software and its code to anyone for
any purpose. open Source S/W may be
developed in a collaborative public
manner.

Q.6 Create a file in MS word to mail a page about yourself and save it with file name your self. Describe all step involve in it?

Ans:- 1) open word or if is already open select file → new.

2) In the Search of online template box enter a search word like letters, resume, or invoice. or select a category under the search box like Business, Personal or Education.

3) Click a template to see a preview. ④ Select

4) Select Create.

5) Write steps of Regarding following: To Change of font style?

Ans:- Select the text you want to modify

2) To Change the font size.

Ans:- Select the Home tab and locate the font groups.

3) To Change the font color.

Ans:- Click the Drop/Down arrow the next to font style.

4) To Highlight (the yellow) the text that find new their Imps word or Address

Ans:- if you want to Change the font to Bold the title. Click (B) increase on the former Bar.

Q.7 Create a file in MS word for the following documents and save it with MS word. Describe the step that involve it.

MS word is usually used in Computers.

Micro Soft press and develop by micro

1) Creating.

Ans: Click the Microsoft Office Button file tab.

- 2) Selects New. The new Documents dialog Box appears.
- 3) Selects Blank documents. It will be High level.
- 4) A new Blank documents Appears in word Applet.
- 5) Now you can create new documents by entering text.
- 6) Finally Save documents.

Editing.

1) click the Edit Tab.

2) Select the text you want to edit.

3) Using tools in the edit Changing the Paragraph including font style Paragraph alignments, text formatting.

Saving.

1) Click Save on Microsoft Office Button file tab.

2) Select Save as Word Documents.

3) Select the documents using Down Drop menu.

4) Enter the name of Documents.

5) Click the Button. Save.

Printing of any type of Documents.

1) Select Print Button.

2) To print each page, Select the forward in and Backward at the Bottom of the page. If the text is too small to read use of Zoom Size at the Bottom of the page in enlarge it.

3) Choose the number of the copies and any other of Buttons you want and the Select of prints Buttons.

Q.8 Create a file in m.s word for the following documents
and save with the files.
Name "equation" save it in it.
E.g. ✓ E.g.

$$x^2 + y^5 = 30$$

$$z^3 + Q_4 = 50$$

$$A_2 + B^6 = X_2 + Y_8.$$

Ans Select + insert + > Equations or press Alt =

- 1) To use a build - Formula, Select Design > equation
- 2) To create your own, Select design > eq > write equation.
- 3) Use your finger, style, or more to write your equation.
- 4) Select insert to bring your equation into the file

Q.9

Ans. Select the text and make sure its properly formatted
word will insert a new column when a tab
character is found, so make sure that columns are
separated by tabs.

1) Click the insert tabs.

2) Click the table buttons.

3) Select convert text to table.

If the text was formatted right some of the options
in this dialog box should already be filled
or otherwise set the rows of columns and rows.
How to separate text into columns.

4) (optional) customize Autofill behavior.

5) Click OK.

Q.10 :-

Ans. open a blank word document.

1) In the top ribbon press insert.

- 3) Click on the table button.
 - 4) Select the no of columns and rows you need added in you can copy that no of column and rows.
 - 5) The blank table will be there appears on the page. After it's it having standard features like bolds, underline, italic, strikethrough, etc. still available.
- Q11 Create a following worksheet in MS Excel and save it with Books.

Ans: Right-click the worksheet name tab.

- 1) Click select move and copy.
- 2) Click from selected sheet to books new books.
- 3) Click ok your new workbook open with your move worksheet.
- 4) Click file > Save in your new workbook.

The sum of words using Auto Sum in a range of cells (C2:C11).

Ans: The sum of column of numbers lies in the cells of immediately below the last numbers in the column. The sum of row and no, select of cells immediately to the right.

- 1) Auto Sum into two locations: Home > Auto Sum of formula > Auto Sum.
- 2) once you create of formulas you can copy to other cells. to copy on and over.
- 3) you can also use auto sum on more than one cells at the time.
- 4) you can also sum of numbers by a simple formulas.
- 5) Average of marks in the range of cells (C2:C11).

Ans: Click a cells Below the Columns or to the right of the Row of the numbers for which you want to find the Average.

2) On the Home tab, click the AutoSum arrow then enter press.

3) Highlight numbers in the range of cells (C2:C4).
In a Blank cell, type $=\text{MAX}(C)$

4) Select the cells you want to find the largest number from.

5) Close the formula with an ending parenthesis

6) Hit enter and largest number from your selection will populate in the cell.

7) minimum number in range of cells (C2:C4)

Ans: Select the cell and write the formula.

1. $=\text{MIN}(C2:C4)$ press enter to your keyboard

2) The function will return 3.

3) 3 is the minimum value in the range (C2:C4)

Q13) Describe various steps involved in the formatting.

1) To modify column width of the worksheet

Ans: Select the columns or rows that you want to change.

2. on the Home tab, in the Cells group click Format.

3. Under Cells Size, click AutoFit width.

4) In the Column Width Box type of value that you want.

5) click OK.

2 To modify the Row or Height of a worksheet.
 Ans: Select the row or rows that you want to change.

2) on the Home tab, in the Cells group, click Format.

3) under Cells Size click Row Height.

4) In the Row Height Box type value that you want and then ok.

3) To Delete Rows and Columns of the worksheet.
 Ans: Select the Cells, Rows that can be deleted.

2. Right-Click and then select the appropriate delete operation.

can delete Cells and Shift up to Delete Cells and Shift left in Delete in Rows and Columns.

b) Write the Steps for the following activities and prepare point presentation.

1) open a Bubble presentation.

Ans: Select the file tab to go to the Home stage view.

2. Select view on the left side of the window then click Bubble presentation.

3. A new the presentation will be open.

What tools are available to customise or personalise presentation.

Ans 1) Template and themes.

2) Slide layout

3) Font

4) Color theme

5) Icons

6) Shapes

7) Stock photos

8) Charts and Graph

9) Maps

10) Table

11) Flow Charts

12) Green Charts

13) Radials

14) Progress Bars

15) Animations

16) Transitions

17) Interactivity

18) Audio

19) Video

2) Some the presentation of Table 1 Appendix

1) Create a Blank presentation.

2) Save a presentation.

3) Apply and theme.

4) Compare presentation views.

5) Format Text.

6) Insert + SmartArt.

7) Insert + Modify Shape.

8) Edit and Duplicate Slides.

9) Add the title of full + slides to the name of your Gadget.

Ans Add a topic slide where lays out the change to use all core have title.

1) Click Home > Layout.

2) Select title slide from the Slides in page & select title and content for a slide content as title

full slide text box.

include title layout other layout options etc for your presentation.

Select the slide to add title text box onto your title for your slide.

4) Title your full name and last name in the subtitle section.

5) Using your mouse add your class etc inside top text box.

Using your keyboard type the name of any you have been for period.

3) Using your mouse and click click inside the bottom of text box.

4) Using your keyboard type your first and last name slide notes and type.

Q.15 Title slide and bullet list. Title slide

Ans:- The title slide is the first slide of a presentation. It is usually contains a title and a subtitle for all slide in the presentation. The first slide is one of the most important as the title slide finally sets the tone.

1) Click Home > layout.

2) Select title slide for a standard title page or.

3) Select title and content for the slide to slide text box.

2) Bullet List.

Ans:- on the left-hand side of the power point under

2) click a Slide thumbnail that you want to add Bullets or numbered text to.

3) on the slide select the lines of lines in the text placeholders or table that you want to add Bullets or numbering to.

4) on the Home tab. in the paragraph group click Bullets or Numbering.

Part 2.

Q.16 What is the Difference b/w Machine lang and high level language?

Ans: Machine language:- A machine lang is only lang. that a Computer directly understands it is usually written in zeros and ones. A program instructs in the machine lang. any code something like this (1000010 here).

High level language.

A high level language is program lang that use english and mathematically. Symbols like +, -, % and many others for arithmetic.

Q.17 Discuss about different data types of the programming language.

Ans: There are some common data types in the programming languages.

1) Int - used to store an integer value.

- char used to store or single character ->
- 3) float - used to store decimal no. in single precision.
- 4) double used to store decimal no. with double precision e.g.

e.g.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    // Datatype
    int a = 10;
    char b = 'A';
    float c = 2.88;
    double d = 28.888;
    printf("Integer Datatype: %d\n", a);
    printf("Character Datatype: %c\n", b);
    printf("float datatype: %f\n", c);
    printf("double datatype: %lf\n", d);
    return 0;
}
```

Integer datatype: 10 Double float datatype: 28.888000
 char datatype: A

Q.18 Find the output of following Expression?

$$x = 20 / 5 * 2 + 20 - 5$$

$$x = \frac{20}{5} \times 2 + 30 - 5.$$

$$x = 4 \times 2 + 30 - 5$$

$$x = 8 + 30 - 5$$

$$x = 8 + 25.$$

$$\boxed{x = 33}$$

Hence the value of x is 33 Ans.

5) $y = 30 - (40/10 + 6) + 10.$

Sol $y = 30 - 4 + 6 + 10$

$$y = 30 - 0$$

$$\boxed{y = 0}$$

Hence the value of y is 30 Ans.

6) $z = 40 \times 2/10 - 2 + 10.$

$$z = 40 \times 2/10 - 2 + 10$$

$$z = 8 - 2 + 10$$

$$z = 8 + 8$$

$$z = 16$$

Hence the value of $z = 16$ Ans.

Ques Describe the Syntax of the following statements
a) if - else statements.

#include <iostream>

using namespace std;

int main ()

{

```

int numbers;
cout << "Enter an integer";
cin >> numbers;
if (numbers > 0)
{
    cout << "you enter a positive integer";
    cout << numbers << endl;
}
else if (numbers < 0)
{
    cout << "you entered a negative integer";
    cout << numbers << endl;
}
else
{
    cout << "This line is always printed";
    return 0;
}

```

O/P

Enter an integer.

Q) For loop.

Ans:-

```

#include <studio.h>
int main ()
{
    int i = 0;
    for (i = 0; i < 10; i++)
    {

```

```
printf("Hello world");
```

```
return 0;
```

o/p 4
10 times write Hello world.

c) While loop.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int i = 0;
    while (i < 10)
        printf("Hello world");
        i++;
}
```

o/p 4
10 times write Hello world.

d) Do while loop :->

```
#include <iostream>
using namespace std;
int main ()
{
    int i = 1;
    do
    {
        cout << i << " ";
        i++;
    }
    while (i <= 10);
}
```

Q-20 Find the Output of the following program.

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int i;
    For (i=1; i<2; i++).
    {
        printf ("IMS Ghaziabad\n");
    }
}
```

O/p IMS Ghaziabad.

b)

```
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int i = 1;
    while (i<=2)
    {
        printf ("IMS Ghaziabad\n");
        i = i + 1;
    }
}
```

O/p Two time write IMS Ghaziabad.

c)

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{
    int a = 10, b = 100;
    if (a > b)
```

c)

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
```

```
{
```

```
int a=10, b=100;
```

```
if (a>b)
```

```
printf ("Lap no. is %d\n", a);
```

```
else.
```

```
printf ("Lap no is %d\n", b);
```

```
}
```

O/P Lap number is B.