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Reg No = CCA/2021/132933

Course code = 101

Course name = Fundamental of it and program

1/1/2021

1 - Introduction to the world of computers

2 - The basic hardware components of a computer system
3 - The software components of a computer system

4 - The computer system and its components

5 - Input devices

6 - The central processing unit (CPU)

7 - Output devices

8 - Storage devices

9 - Network and the Internet
10 - Security and malware



11 - The computer system and its components
12 - Input devices
13 - The central processing unit (CPU)
14 - Output devices
15 - Storage devices
16 - Network and the Internet
17 - Security and malware



CC-P-91

The first part of the paper is a very interesting one. It deals with the history of the subject and the various theories that have been put forward. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the different views and showing how they have developed over time. The second part of the paper is a critical analysis of the various theories. The author has done a very good job of pointing out the strengths and weaknesses of each theory and showing how they relate to each other. The third part of the paper is a conclusion. The author has done a very good job of summarizing the main points of the paper and showing how they fit together. The paper is a very good one and is well worth reading.

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The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined by the equation $f(x) = x + \frac{1}{x}$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is an even function and that it has a minimum value at $x = 1$ and $x = -1$. The function is increasing for $x > 1$ and decreasing for $x < -1$.

In the second part of the paper, we consider the function $g(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x^2}$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is an even function and that it has a minimum value at $x = 1$ and $x = -1$. The function is increasing for $x > 1$ and decreasing for $x < -1$.

The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $h(x) = x + \frac{1}{x^2}$. It is shown that $h(x)$ is an odd function and that it has a minimum value at $x = 1$ and a maximum value at $x = -1$. The function is increasing for $x > 1$ and decreasing for $x < -1$.

In the fourth part of the paper, we consider the function $k(x) = x^2 + \frac{1}{x}$. It is shown that $k(x)$ is an odd function and that it has a minimum value at $x = 1$ and a maximum value at $x = -1$. The function is increasing for $x > 1$ and decreasing for $x < -1$.

The fifth part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $l(x) = x + \frac{1}{x^3}$. It is shown that $l(x)$ is an odd function and that it has a minimum value at $x = 1$ and a maximum value at $x = -1$. The function is increasing for $x > 1$ and decreasing for $x < -1$.

The first part of the program is to set up the environment. This involves installing the necessary software and configuring the system. The second part is to develop the application logic. This is done by writing code that implements the desired functionality. The final part is to test and debug the program. This ensures that the program works correctly and handles errors gracefully.

The next step is to integrate the program with the existing system. This may involve connecting to a database or other external services. Once integrated, the program can be used to perform its intended tasks. It is important to monitor the program's performance and make adjustments as needed to optimize its operation.

The final step is to document the program. This includes writing user manuals, technical specifications, and other relevant information. Documentation is essential for ensuring that the program can be used and maintained effectively. It also provides a record of the development process and any changes made over time.

The following are the main components of a computer system:
 1. Hardware
 2. Software
 3. Data
 4. User
 5. Network

Hardware includes the physical components of a computer system such as the monitor, keyboard, mouse, and system unit. Software includes the programs and data that are used to operate the hardware. Data is the information that is processed by the computer. The user is the person who interacts with the computer system. A network is a system of computers that are connected together and can share resources.

The main components of a computer system are hardware, software, data, user, and network. Hardware is the physical part of the system, software is the programs and data, data is the information, the user is the person who uses the system, and the network is the system of connected computers.

A computer system is a collection of hardware, software, data, user, and network. Hardware is the physical part of the system, software is the programs and data, data is the information, the user is the person who uses the system, and the network is the system of connected computers. The main components of a computer system are hardware, software, data, user, and network.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the plane was a sense of freedom.
 The air was crisp and clean, a stark
 contrast to the humidity of the city below.
 I had heard that the weather was perfect,
 not too hot and not too cold. It was
 exactly what I needed after a long
 flight. The view from the window was
 breathtaking. The clouds were like
 soft white pillows against a deep blue
 sky. I felt like I was on top of the world.

The plane was quiet, everyone was
 relaxed. The flight attendant smiled
 warmly at me. She asked if I needed
 anything. I said no, but she offered
 me a glass of water. I took it gratefully.
 The plane started to descend. I
 looked out the window and saw the
 ground below. The trees were green and
 the houses were small. It was so nice
 to see the ground again. The plane
 landed smoothly. I felt a sense of
 accomplishment. I had made it.

I walked out of the terminal and
 saw my car. I got in and drove home.
 I felt like a conqueror. I had survived
 the flight. I was home. I was safe.
 I was happy. I was free. I was
 alive. I was here. I was now.

I had a great trip. I had a great
 flight. I had a great landing. I had
 a great home. I had a great life.
 I had a great everything. I had a great
 everything. I had a great everything.
 I had a great everything. I had a great
 everything. I had a great everything.

The first thing I noticed when I stepped
 out of the plane was the fresh air. It felt like
 a new beginning. The sun was shining brightly,
 and the birds were chirping happily. I took a
 deep breath and smiled. This was my chance to
 start over. I had been told that the weather
 was perfect. I was here to stay. I had
 come to a new place, and I was ready to
 make it my home.

I had heard that the weather was perfect,
 and I was here to stay. I had come to a
 new place, and I was ready to make it my
 home.

I had heard that the weather was perfect,
 and I was here to stay. I had come to a
 new place, and I was ready to make it my
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 home.

I had heard that the weather was perfect,
 and I was here to stay. I had come to a
 new place, and I was ready to make it my
 home.

The first part of the contract is the offer. The offer is made by the insured and is subject to the terms and conditions of the policy. The offer is made by the insured and is subject to the terms and conditions of the policy. The offer is made by the insured and is subject to the terms and conditions of the policy.

The second part of the contract is the acceptance. The acceptance is made by the insurer and is subject to the terms and conditions of the policy. The acceptance is made by the insurer and is subject to the terms and conditions of the policy.

The third part of the contract is the consideration. The consideration is the premium paid by the insured to the insurer. The consideration is the premium paid by the insured to the insurer.

The fourth part of the contract is the discharge. The discharge is the payment of the sum assured by the insurer to the insured. The discharge is the payment of the sum assured by the insurer to the insured.

The fifth part of the contract is the termination. The termination is the ending of the contract by the insured or the insurer. The termination is the ending of the contract by the insured or the insurer.

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The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the properties of the function $f(x)$ defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that $f(x)$ is continuous and differentiable on this interval. The derivative of $f(x)$ is found to be $f'(x) = 2x - 1$. This implies that $f(x)$ has a local minimum at $x = 0.5$. The value of $f(x)$ at this point is $f(0.5) = 0.25$. The maximum value of $f(x)$ on the interval $[0, 1]$ is found to be $f(0) = 0$ and $f(1) = 0$.

In the second part of the paper, we consider the function $g(x)$ defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that $g(x)$ is continuous and differentiable on this interval. The derivative of $g(x)$ is found to be $g'(x) = 3x^2 - 2x$. This implies that $g(x)$ has local extrema at $x = 0$ and $x = 2/3$. The value of $g(x)$ at $x = 2/3$ is $g(2/3) = 2/9$.

The third part of the paper is devoted to the study of the function $h(x)$ defined on the interval $[0, 1]$. It is shown that $h(x)$ is continuous and differentiable on this interval. The derivative of $h(x)$ is found to be $h'(x) = 4x^3 - 3x^2$. This implies that $h(x)$ has local extrema at $x = 0$ and $x = 3/4$. The value of $h(x)$ at $x = 3/4$ is $h(3/4) = 27/64$.

1. To handle table with two options on the page after it is made by standard procedure like table border and
insert line and fill it available that "border" may be better for creating looking it and making last bordered looking at the table

2. Will create at following identified in the Excel and save it with some name

3. Right click to worksheet name only

1) click on the name selected sheet

2) click sheet name and copy

3) click on the name selected sheet to look at it - down mouse select sheet name

4) click on the name selected sheet after you have created worksheet

5) double click on the name selected sheet

The first part of the experiment was to determine the acceleration due to gravity. This was done by measuring the time taken for a ball to fall from a certain height. The height was measured to be 1.0 m. The time taken for the ball to fall was measured to be 0.45 s. Using the equation $s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$, where s is the distance, u is the initial velocity, t is the time, and a is the acceleration, we can calculate the acceleration due to gravity.

The second part of the experiment was to determine the period of a simple pendulum. This was done by measuring the time taken for a pendulum to complete a certain number of oscillations. The length of the pendulum was measured to be 0.5 m. The time taken for 10 oscillations was measured to be 12.5 s. The period of the pendulum is the time taken for one complete oscillation, which is 1.25 s.

The third part of the experiment was to determine the speed of sound. This was done by measuring the time taken for a sound wave to travel a certain distance. The distance was measured to be 100 m. The time taken for the sound wave to travel this distance was measured to be 0.3 s. The speed of sound is the distance traveled divided by the time taken, which is 333 m/s.

The fourth part of the experiment was to determine the refractive index of a glass block. This was done by measuring the angle of incidence and the angle of refraction. The angle of incidence was measured to be 30 degrees. The angle of refraction was measured to be 19 degrees. The refractive index is the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to the sine of the angle of refraction, which is 1.5.

The fifth part of the experiment was to determine the focal length of a convex lens. This was done by measuring the distance between an object and a screen when the object is in focus. The distance between the object and the screen was measured to be 100 cm. The focal length of the lens is half of this distance, which is 50 cm.

1) The potential energy of a charge q at a distance r from a point charge Q is given by $U = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{qQ}{r}$.
 2) The electric field E is the force per unit charge, $E = \frac{F}{q}$.
 3) The electric field due to a point charge Q at a distance r is $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$.
 4) The electric field due to a uniformly charged sphere of radius R and total charge Q is $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qr}{R^3}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$ for $r > R$.
 5) The electric field due to a uniformly charged infinite plane is $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$.
 6) The electric field due to a uniformly charged infinite line is $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$.
 7) The electric field due to a uniformly charged infinite sheet is $E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}$.
 8) The electric field due to a uniformly charged cylinder of radius R and length L is $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r > R$.
 9) The electric field due to a uniformly charged sphere of radius R and total charge Q is $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qr}{R^3}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$ for $r > R$.
 10) The electric field due to a uniformly charged cylinder of radius R and length L is $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r > R$.
 11) The electric field due to a uniformly charged sphere of radius R and total charge Q is $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qr}{R^3}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$ for $r > R$.
 12) The electric field due to a uniformly charged cylinder of radius R and length L is $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r > R$.
 13) The electric field due to a uniformly charged sphere of radius R and total charge Q is $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qr}{R^3}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$ for $r > R$.
 14) The electric field due to a uniformly charged cylinder of radius R and length L is $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r > R$.
 15) The electric field due to a uniformly charged sphere of radius R and total charge Q is $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qr}{R^3}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$ for $r > R$.
 16) The electric field due to a uniformly charged cylinder of radius R and length L is $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r > R$.
 17) The electric field due to a uniformly charged sphere of radius R and total charge Q is $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qr}{R^3}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$ for $r > R$.
 18) The electric field due to a uniformly charged cylinder of radius R and length L is $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r > R$.
 19) The electric field due to a uniformly charged sphere of radius R and total charge Q is $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Qr}{R^3}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{1}{4\pi\epsilon_0} \frac{Q}{r^2}$ for $r > R$.
 20) The electric field due to a uniformly charged cylinder of radius R and length L is $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r < R$ and $E = \frac{\lambda}{2\pi\epsilon_0 r}$ for $r > R$.

1.1) Write the main points for the following
part of the lesson: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the year's work

1.2) Write the main points for the following
part of the lesson: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the year's work

1.3) Write the main points for the following
part of the lesson: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the year's work

1.4) Write the main points for the following
part of the lesson: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the year's work

1.5) Write the main points for the following
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1.6) Write the main points for the following
part of the lesson: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the year's work

1.7) Write the main points for the following
part of the lesson: $\frac{1}{2}$ of the year's work

Insert the following slide into the presentation
 in the following order:
 1. Title slide
 2. Introduction
 3. Objectives
 4. Methodology
 5. Results
 6. Conclusion
 7. References

Slide	Content	Order	Duration
1	Title slide	1	1 min
2	Introduction	2	2 min
3	Objectives	3	1 min
4	Methodology	4	2 min
5	Results	5	3 min
6	Conclusion	6	1 min
7	References	7	1 min

Q1) Write the steps for the following steps. Part creation of power point presentation.

- 1) Open a blank presentation
- 2) Select the file tab to go to homepage
- 3) Select menu view the left side of the window, then create blank presentation
- 4) A new presentation will appear
- 5) Save the presentation as a new file

VI
 VII
 VIII
 IX
 X
 XI
 XII

- 1) ...
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- 20) ...

Handwritten notes at the top of the page, including a date and some introductory text.

Handwritten notes in the middle section, containing several lines of text.

Handwritten notes in the lower middle section, including a list or series of points.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, concluding the text.

Q) Bullet list
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Q) there is a whole bunch of H.S. you
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Q) what is the difference between
 low long and high level languages

Q) machine language is machine lang.
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Q) high level languages is high level
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1. English language
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Q18 Find the value of the following expression

$$4) \quad x = 20 \div 5 + 2 + 30 - 5$$

$$\text{Ans} \quad x = \frac{20}{5} + 2 + 30 - 5$$

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

$$x = 31 + 30 - 5$$

$$x = 56 - 5$$

$$\boxed{x = 51}$$

11) Find the value of x if $3x + 5 = 20$

$$12) \quad y = 30 - (4 \times 10 \times 6) \div 10$$

$$\text{Sub} \Rightarrow y = 30 - 240 \div 10$$

$$y = 30 - 24$$

$$y = 6 - 0$$

13) Find the value of y if $3y + 5 = 20$

$$14) \quad z = 40 \div 10 + 10 - 2 + 10$$

$$\text{Sub} \Rightarrow z = 40 \div 10 + 10 - 2 + 10$$

$$z = 4 + 10 - 2 + 10$$

$$z = 22$$

$$\boxed{z = 22}$$

15) Find the value of x if $3x + 5 = 20$

Q19 Describe the symbols of the following statements

1) $x > 5$ - x is greater than 5.

2) $x < 5$ - x is less than 5.

```
int main ()
```

```
{
    int number;
```

```
cout << "Enter an integer:"
```

```
endl;
```

```
if (number >= 0)
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "You entered a positive integer: " << number << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
else if (number < 0)
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "You entered a negative integer: " << number << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
else
```

```
{
```

```
    cout << "This line is always printed." << endl;
```

```
}
```

```
return
```

```
0;
}
```

1b) for loop

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

```
{
```

```
int i;
```

```
for (i=0; i<10; i++)
```

```
{
```

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

```
}
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

O/p

10 times write Hello world

c) while loop

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main ()
```

```
{
```

```
int i = 10
```

```
while (i > 0)
```

```
{
```

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

```
i--
```

```
}
```

O/p

10 times write Hello world.

d) do-while loop \rightarrow

```

Ans  $\rightarrow$ 
#include <stdio.h>
int main ()
{
    int i = 1;
    do
    {

```

```

        printf ("i = %d\n", i);
        i++;
    } while (i <= 10);
}

```

o/p

1 to 10 print

Ques. Find the output of the following programme segments

a) #include <stdio.h>

```

int main ()
{
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i <= 10; i++)
    {

```

```

        printf ("%d\n", i);
    }
}

```

o/p

1 to 10 print

```

(c) # include <stdio.h>
    int main ()
    {
        int i = 1;
        while (i <= 2)
        {
            printf (" 1 m 3. Ghorakhand / 2019")
            i = i + 1;
        }
    }

```

O/P Two time write 1 m 3 Ghorakhand.

```

(c) # include <stdio.h>
    void main ()
    {
        int a = 10, b = 100;
        if (a > b)
            printf ("a larger no. is %d/m 13, a)", a);
        else
            printf ("b larger no. is %d/m 13, b)", b);
    }

```

O/P larger number is b