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(C S C ACADEMY)

ASSIGNMENT - 1

BY –

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ASSIGNMENT

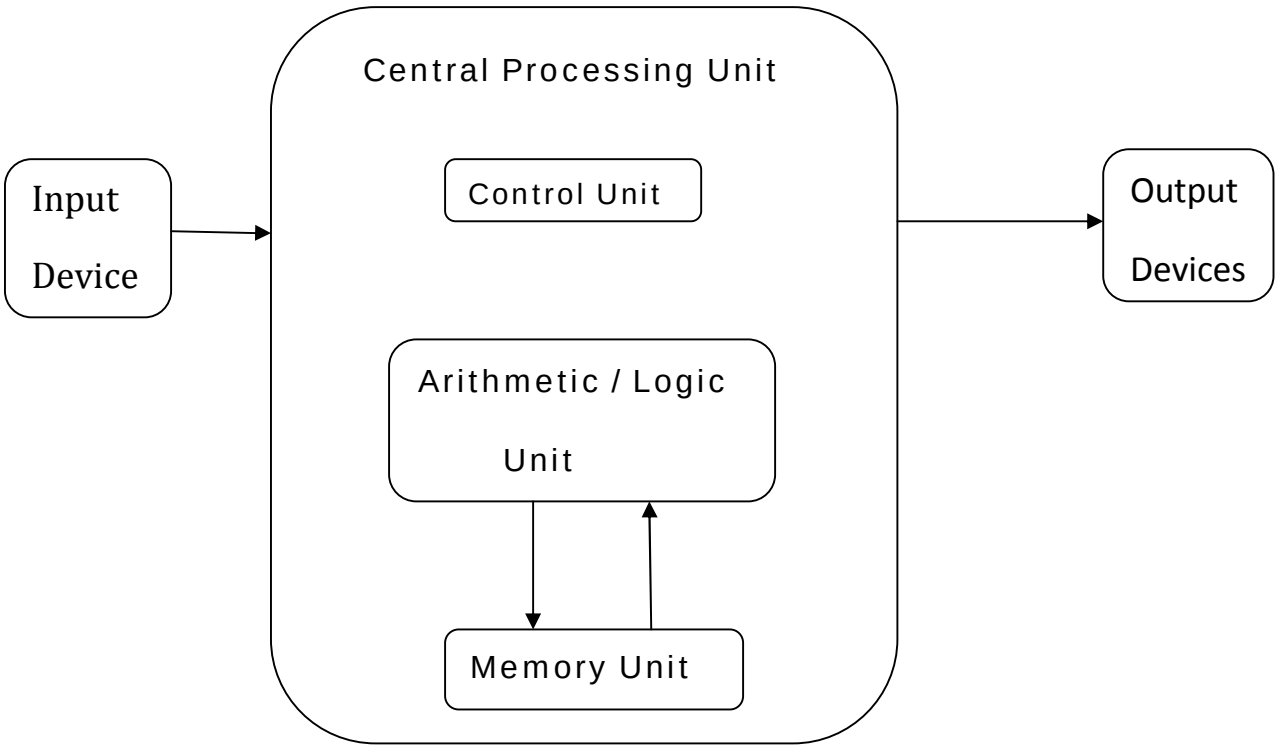
FUNDAMENTALS OF IT & PROGRAMMING

Ques. 1-What are the four fundamental parts of computer? Explain it with the help of a diagram.

Answer 1- Following are the four fundamental parts of computer:

- Central Processing Unit (CPU)
- Memory Unit
- Input Device
- Output Device

Diagram of fundamental parts of computer



Ques. 2-Discuss about the classification of computers on the basis of size and capacity.

Ans.- Classification of computers on the basis of size and capacity are-

- **SUPER COMPUTER**: It is most powerful and physically the largest by size. It is designed to process huge amounts of data. Faster super computers can perform over 1 trillion calculations in 1 second and contain about 1000 processors.

Example- JAGUAR, ROADRUNNER, etc.

- **MANIFRAME COMPUTERS**: It is very large in size and can process thousands of millions of instructions per second. They are capable of supporting hundreds to thousands of users simultaneously.
  Example- IBM Mainframes Z13, IBM System z9 Mainframe.
- **MINI COMPUTERS**: These are much smaller then mainframes and are less expensive. It referred to as Midrange Server or Midrange Computer. Typically, it is large, more powerful and expensive. It is used by small and medium-sized businesses.
  Example- Apple iPod, CDC 160A
- **MICRO COMPUTERS**: It is also known as Personal Computer. It is a small computer system.
  Example- Desktop computers, Laptops

Ques.3-Difference between Volatile & Non Volatile memories.
Ans.-

Sr. No.	Key	Volatile Memory	Non-Volatile Memory
1	Data Retention	Data is present till power supply is present.	Data remains even after power supply is not present.
2	Persistence	Volatile memory data is not permanent.	Non-volatile memory data is permanent.
3	Speed	Volatile memory is faster than non-volatile memory.	Non-volatile memory access is slower.
4	Example	RAM is an example of Volatile Memory.	ROM is an example of Non-Volatile Memory.
5	Data Transfer	Data Transfer is easy in Volatile Memory.	Data Transfer is difficult in Non-Volatile Memory.
6	CPU Access	CPU can access data stored on Volatile memory.	Data to be copied from Non-Volatile memory to Volatile memory so that CPU can access its data.
7	Storage	Volatile memory less storage capacity.	Non-Volatile memory like HDD has very high storage capacity.
8	Impact	Volatile memory such as RAM is high impact on system's performance.	Non-volatile memory has no impact on system's performance.
9	Cost	Volatile memory is costly per unit size.	Non-volatile memory is cheap per unit size.

Ques. 4-Distinguish between the system software, application software and operating software on the basis of their features.

Ans.-The main difference between system software, application software and operating software is that-

System software is designed to run a computer hardware and application programs. And operating software manages computer hardware and software

resources and provides services. While Application software is created for a specific purpose by end users.

Ques.5- What is the meaning of computer generation? How many computer generations defined? What technologies were/are use?

Ans.- Generation in computer terminology is a change in technology a computer is/was being used. Initially, the generation term was used to distinguish between varying hardware technologies. Nowadays, generation includes both hardware and software, which together make up an entire computer system. There are five computer generations defined:-

- **First Generation**: - UNIVAC (Universal Automatic Computer) and ENIAC (Electronic Numerical integrator and Computer) were the devices used which used vacuum tube.
- **Second Generation**: - It replaced transistors from vacuum tubes. These devices used punch-cards for inputs and printout from output.
- **Third Generation**: - It replaced Integrated circuits from Transistors and first time became accessible for mass audience.
- **Fourth Generation**: - Graphical user interface (GUIs) mouse and Handheld devices were used which contains thousands of integrated circuits and were made accessible for common people for household use.
- **Fifth Generation**: - It is based on Artificial Intelligence and use parallel processing and superconductors. These devices are capable of learning and self-organization.

Ques.6-a) Create a file in MS Word to insert a paragraph about you and save it with file name "yourself". Describe all steps involved in it.

Ans.-

Yourself

My name is Bhoomika Pujari. I am 18 years old. My hobby is to read novels, music and to do calligraphy. I like to eat paneer and curry.

I have passed my 12th in 2020 and wanted to pursue teaching as my career.

Following are the steps involved in creating a file in MS Word:

1) For creating a file in MS Word open the icon named "Microsoft Word " which lies in the desktop.
2) Click on "Office Button" and then on "New Document".
3) Type the whole paragraph or whatever matter you want to type.
4) After writing the whole matter click on "save as" and then save it for example with the file name "YOURSELF".
5) Then click on "Save" tab. The document will get save tab.

Ques.b) Write steps regarding the following: -

1) To change the font style

- Open MS Word.
- Click on “font tab” which lies within “ribbon” and choose the font style.

2) To change the font size

- Open MS Word.
- Click on “font tab” which lies within “ribbon” and choose the font size.

3) To change the font colour: -

- Open MS Word.
- Click on “Font colour” which lies within ribbon and choose the font colour.

4) To highlight the line that “needs to get IMS’s address”.

- Open MS Word
- Click on “Font Colour” which lies within ribbon and choose the colour of the highlighter and use it.

Ques.7- Create a file in MS Word for the following document and save it in the file name MS Word. Describe all steps involved in it.

Ans.-

MS WORD

MS Word is a widely used commercial processor developed by Microsoft.

MS Word is application software, which is capable of

- Creating
- Editing
- Saving
- Printing any type of document

Following are the steps involved in creating a file in MS Word:

1) For creating a file in MS Word open the icon named “Microsoft Word “ which lies in the ‘Microsoft Office’.
2) Click on “Office Button” and then on “New Document”.
3) Type about MS Word, i.e. Definition, uses, etc.

4) After writing the whole matter click on “save as” and then save it for example with the file name “MS Word”.

Ques.8- Create a file in MS Word for the following document and save it with the file name ‘equation’. Describe the steps involved in it.

Ans.-

EQUATION

$X_2 + Y_5 = 30$

$Z^3 + Q^4 = 50$

$A_2 + B^8 = X^2 + Y_8$

Following are the steps involved in creating a file in MS Word: -

- For creating a file in MS Word open an icon named ‘Microsoft Word’ which lies n ‘Microsoft Office’.
- Click on ‘Office Button’ and then on ‘New Document’.
- A new blank page will appear on the screen. Then write equation o the screen.
- After finishing, go to office bar again and click on save as. Then give the document a name as ‘EQUATION’ and then click on save.
- Your file will get saved.

Ques.10- Create a file in MS-Word to insert a table in the document. Describe all steps involved in it.

Ans.- Students name – Aakash

Marks obtained by him in following subjects: -

SUBJECT	THEORY	PRACTICLE	TOTAL
Hindi	70	19	89
Economics	80	19	99
Geography	79	20	99

Ques.11- Create a following worksheet in MS-excel and save it with name ‘book1’.

Ans.-

RN	NAME	MARKS
1	Aaditya	99
2	Anjali	98
3	Bhawana	97
4	Devansh	99
5	Harshit	96.5
6	Jaya	93
7	Lopa	99.8
8	Mansi	90
9	Sandeep	96.2
10	Shivam	99.8

Ques.13-a) Describe various steps involved in the following: -

¬***To modify column width of a worksheet***

1. Select the column or columns that you want to change.
2. On the Home tab, in the Cells group, click Format.
3. Under Cell Size, click Column Width.
4. In the Column width box, type the value that you want.
5. Click OK.

Ė***To modify the row height of a worksheet***

1. Select the rows you want to modify.
2. Click the Format command on the Home tab. The format drop-down menu appears.
3. Select Row Height. Increasing the column width.
4. The Row Height dialog box appears. Enter a specific measurement. ...
5. Click OK.

Ė***To delete rows and columns of a worksheet***

1. Select the cells, rows, or columns that you want to delete.
2. On the Home tab, click the arrow under Delete.
3. Then click the appropriate delete option.

b) Describe following terms in the worksheet

Ė***Absolute reference and relative reference in formula***

Relative and absolute references behave differently when copied and filled to other cells. Relative references change when a formula is copied to another cell. Absolute references, on the other hand, remain constant no matter where they are copied.

Ė***Cell address***

A cell reference, or cell address, is an alphanumeric value used to identify a specific cell in a spreadsheet. Each cell reference contains one or more letters followed by a number. The letter or letters identify the column and the number represents the row.

Ques.14- What tools are available to customize our PowerPoint presentation?

Ans. - Following are the tools available for customizing our power point presentation: -

- Canva
- PowToon
- Oomfo
- Slide Bureau
- Haiku Deck
- Project
- Emaze

Ques.15- Write steps for creation of a set of PowerPoint slides that demonstrates your skill to use the tools of PowerPoint. It should include the following things: -

Ans.-

1. Start by opening a "Blank presentation" in PowerPoint.
2. Select the "Title Slide" option.
3. Type in your title and subtitle.
4. Select a background for the entire presentation.
5. Add new slides.
6. Set the transitions for your slides.
7. Add some more pizzazz to your presentation with animation!

PART-2

Ques.16- . What is the difference between Machine Language and High Level Language?

Ans.-

High Level Language	Low Level Language
These are Interpreted	Direct memory management
They have open classes and message-style methods which are known as Dynamic constructs	Hardware has extremely little abstraction which is actually close to having none.
Poor performance	Much fast than high level
Codes are Concise	Statements correspond directly to clock cycles
Flexible syntax and easy to read	Superb performance but hard to write
Is object oriented and functional	Few support and hard to learn
Large community	

Ques.17- Discuss about different data types of C programming Language.

Ans. - C language supports 2 different type of data types:

1. **Primary data types**:

   These are fundamental data types in C namely integer (int), floating point (float), character (char) and void.

2. **Derived data types**:

   Derived data types are nothing but primary data types but a little twisted or grouped together like array, structure, union and pointer. These are discussed in details later.

Ques.18- Find the output of the following expressions

A) X=20/5*2+30-5
   X=33
B) Y=30 – (40/10+6) +10
   Y=10
C) Z= 40*2/10-2+1
   Z=199

Ques.19- Describe the syntax of the following statements

A) For loop
   For (expression 1; expression 2; expression 3)
   {
   Block of statements;
   }

B) While loop
While (condition)
{
Block of statements;
}

C) Do-while loop
Do
{
Single statement
Or
Block statement
} while (condition)

Ques.20- Find the output of the following program segments: -

Ans-

OUTPUT	OUTPUT	OUTPUT
IMS Ghaziabad IMS Ghaziabad	IMS Ghaziabad IMS Ghaziabad	IMS Ghaziabad IMS Ghaziabad