19. Describe the syntax of the following statements
a, If-else statement b, For loop c, while loop d, do-while loop

* If-else statement: if statement can be followed by an optional else block of statements, which executes when the Boolean expression is false.

* For loop = For loop similar to while. Basic syntax of for loop is as for loop.

* do...-while loop : do.. while is just like a while loop except that the test condition is checked at the end of the loop rather than the start. This has the effect that the body of the loop are always executed at least once.

*while loop : The above code can be represented in the form of a flow diagram as shown above.

- Select the file tab to go to Backstage view.
- Select open. Click it.
- Select Computer, and then click Browse. Alternatively, you can choose one drive to open files stored on your drive.
- The open dialog box will appear.

16. What is the difference between machine Language and High Leval Language.

Machine Language

- A Computer Programming language Consisting of binary instructions which a Computer can respond to directly.
- Sometimes, it is referred to as machine Code or object Code. machine language is a collection of binary digits or bits that the Computer reads

High Leval Language

- A high-Leval language is a programming language that enables development of a program in a much more user-friendly programming Context.
- This language is a Programming-language with strong abstraction about the details of the Computer in Contrast programming Context language (Assembly Language).
- Ex: C, C++, Java.

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

- int: As the name suggests, an int variable is used to store an integer
- float: It is used to store decimal numbers (numbers with floating point value).
- double: It is used to store decimal numbers value but its range of values is high in comparison to float.

Type	keyword	value range which can be represented by this data type
character	char	-128 to 127 or 0 to 255
Number	int	-32,768 to 32,767 or 2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
Small Number	short	-32,768 to 32,767
Long Number	long	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
Decimal Number	float	1.2E-38 to 3.4E+38 with 6 decimal places

*To modify Column width.
- Position the cursor over the column line in the Column heading
- and a double arrow will appear.
- Release the mouse button

*To modify the row height
- Position the cursor over the row line you want to modify. and a double arrow will appear
- Left-Click the mouse. then drag the cursor upward to decrease the row height.
- Release the mouse button.

* To delete rows and Columns.
- select the row or Columns you want to delete.
- Click the Delete Command in the Cells group on the Home tab.
- Selected Columns or row deleted.

14. a, What tools are available to Customize our Power Point Presentation?
- Tool #1: Templates and Themes.
- Tool #2: Slide Layouts.
- Tool #3: Fonts.
- Tool #4: Color Themes.
- Tool #5: Icons.
- Tool #6: Shapes.
- Tool #7: Stock photos.
- Tool #8: Charts and Graphs.

b, Write the steps for the following action for creation of Power Point presentation

* Open a Blank presentation * Save the presentation as Lab 1.PPTX

*Steps for Saving new Power Point presentation
- Locate and select the save Command on the Quick Access Toolbar.
- If you're saving the file for the first time, the save As pane will appear in backstage view.
- You'll then need to choose where to save the file and give it a file name.
- The save As dialog box will appear.

To change Color

- Select the text you want to modify.
- Click on the font colour box on the Home tab. The font Color menu appears.
- Move your cursor over the various font colors.
- Left-click the font Color you want to use.
- Then font Color will change in the document.

7. Create a file in MS-word for the following document and save it with file name 'ms_word'. Describe all steps involved in it.

- Click the MS office button or file Tab.
- Select save As- PDF.
- Select the location where you want to save the document using the drop-down menu.
- Enter a name for the document.
- Click the Publish/Save button.

10.

- Place your insertion point in the document where you want to insert table.
- Select the Insert tab
- Click the table Command
- Drag your mouse over the diagram squares to select the number of columns and rows in the table.
- Left click your mouse. and the table appears in the document
- Enter text into the table.

13.

• Overview of open source technology: open source technology is defined as the development of software for allowing end users and developers to not only see the source code of software but modify it as well.

• Application Software: It is software created for a specific purpose. used by end users. It can be called an application or simply an app. Examples: word processors, a web browser, media player etc.

• Open-source: software is a type of computer software in which source code is released under a license in which copyright holder grant users the right to study, distribute the software to anyone and for any purpose. The Linux operating system (OS) is the best-known. examples of open source software technology.

6. b, write steps regarding followings.

• To change the font style • To change the font size
• To change the font color • To change highlight (in yellow) the line that read "need to get ms's address"

To change Size

• select the text you want to modify.
• click on increase/decrease font size commands in the font group on the Home tab
• Then font size will change (increase/decrease) in the document.

To chang style

• select the text you want to modify
• Click on font style box on the Home tabe. The font style drop-down meny appears.
• move your cursor over the vaglous font styles.
• Left-click the font style you want to use.
• Then font style will change in the document.

4. Differentiate between Volatile memories

Random Access memory (RAM)

- It is also called as read write memory or the main memory or the primary memory
- The programs and data that the CPU requires during execution of a program are stored in this memory.
- It is a volatile memory as the data loses when the power is turned off.
- RAM is further classified into two types - SRAM (static Random Access memory) and DRAM (Dynamic Random Access memory)

Read only Memory (Rom)

- Stores crucial information essential to operate the system like the program essential to boot the computer.
- It is not volatile.
- Always retains its data.
- Used in embedded systems or where the programming needs no change.
- Used in calculators and peripheral devices.
- Rom is further classified into 4 types - Rom, PRom, EProm and EEPRom.

5. Distinguish among system software application software and open source software on the basis of their features.

Software is set of instructions used to operate Computers and execute specific tasks.

Types of S/w: The software is used extensively for different purpose in several domains. It can be categorized in to different types.

System software: It is a type of software that is designed to run a computer's hardware and application program If we think of the computer system as a layered model, the system software is the interface between the hardware and users applications.

microcomputers: microcomputers are the most frequently used type of computer. Also, known as personal computer (PC), a microcomputer is a small computer system designed to be used by one person at a time.

3. What is the meaning of computer generation? How many computer Generations are defined? What technologies were/are used? Five Generations of Computers.

- First Generation: Vacum Tubes
- Second Generation: Transistors
- Third Generation: Integrated Circuits
- Fourth Generation: microprocessors.

- First Generation: Vacum Tubes (1940-1956)

The first computer systems used vacum tubes for circuitry and magnetic drums memory and were often enormous, taking up entire room. These computer generated a lot of heat, which was often the cause of malfunctions.

- Second Generation: Transistors (1956-1963)

The world would see transistors replace vacuum tubes in the second generation of computers. The transistor was invented at Bell Labs in but did not see widespread used in computers until the late 1950s

- Third Generation: Integrated Circuits (1964-1971)

The development of the integrated circuit was the hallmark of the third generation of computers. Transistors were miniaturized. Placed on silicon chips, called semiconductors, increased the speed and efficiency of computers.

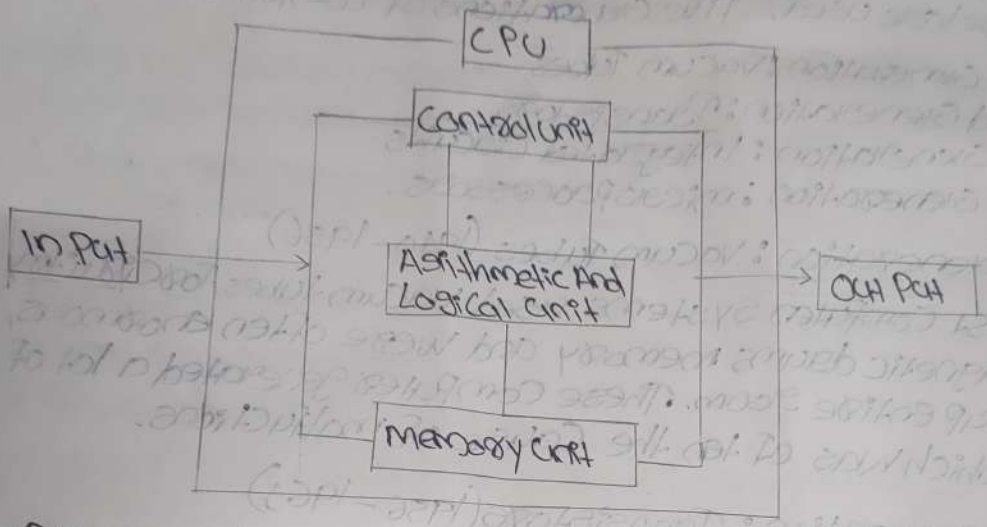
- Fourth Generation: microprocessors (1971-present) The microprocessor brought the fourth generation of computers as thousand of integrated circuits were built onto a single silicon chip located all the components of the computer - from the unit and memory to input/output controls - on a single chip.

- Fifth Generation: Artificial Intelligence (present and beyond)

Fifth generation computing devices, based on artificial intelligence are still in development. applications. such as voice recognition being used today. Processing and superconductors is helping to make artificial intelligence a reality.

Assignment-1

1 What are the Four Fundamental Parts of Computers? Explain it with the help of diagram.



a. Discuss about the Classification of Computers based on size and capacity.

- Super Computers
- mainframe Computer
- mini Computers
- micro Computers

Super Computers: Super Computers are the most Powerfull and physically the largest by size. Because of their extraordinary speed, accuracy and processing Power, super Computers are well suited for solving highly Complex problems and performing tasks that demand huge amounts of calculations.

mainframe Computers: mainframe Computers are very large often filling an entire room and can process thousands of millions of instructions per second. Flight scheduling, reservations and ticketing for an airline etc.

mini Computers: mini Computers are much smaller than main frames These Computers also less expensive. mid range Computers usually used by small and medium size business. Sses as their servers users connect to the server through a network by using desktop one person at a time Computers