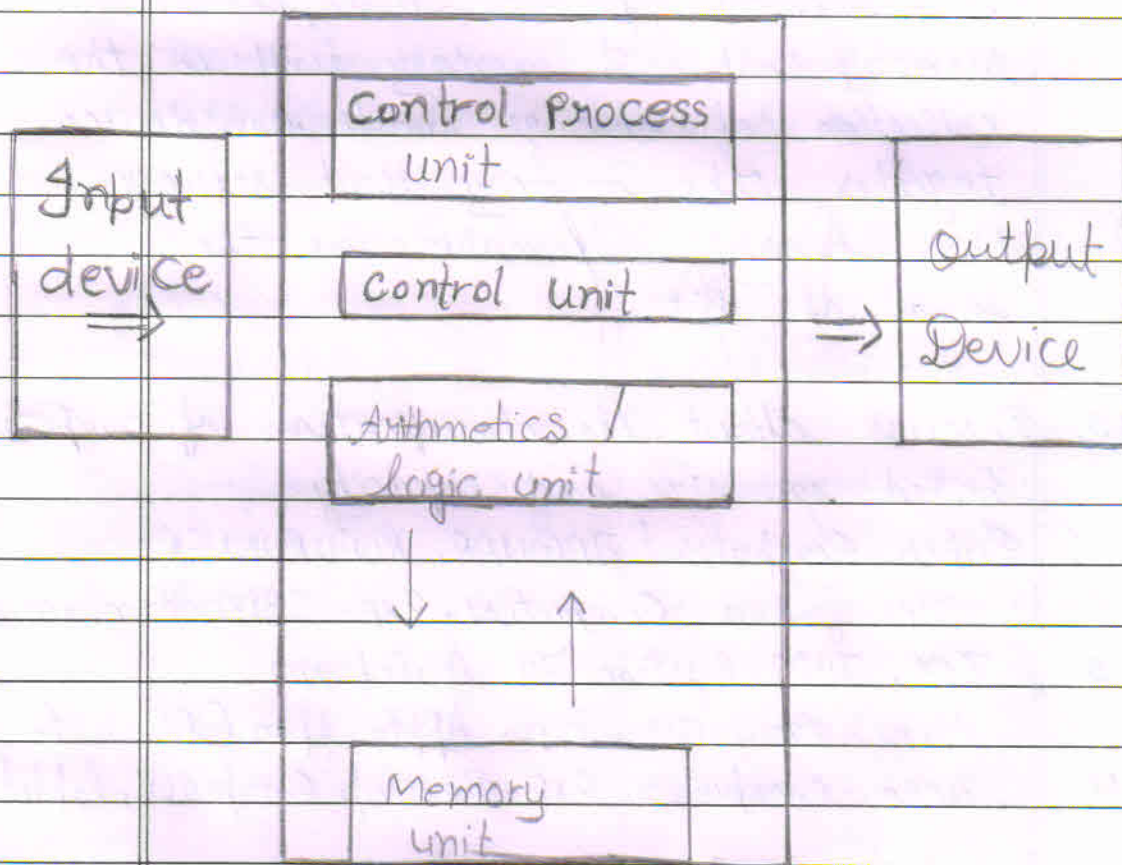


Fundamentals of It & Programing

Assignment-1

Q-1. What are the four fundamantals parts of computer? Explain it with the help of diagram.



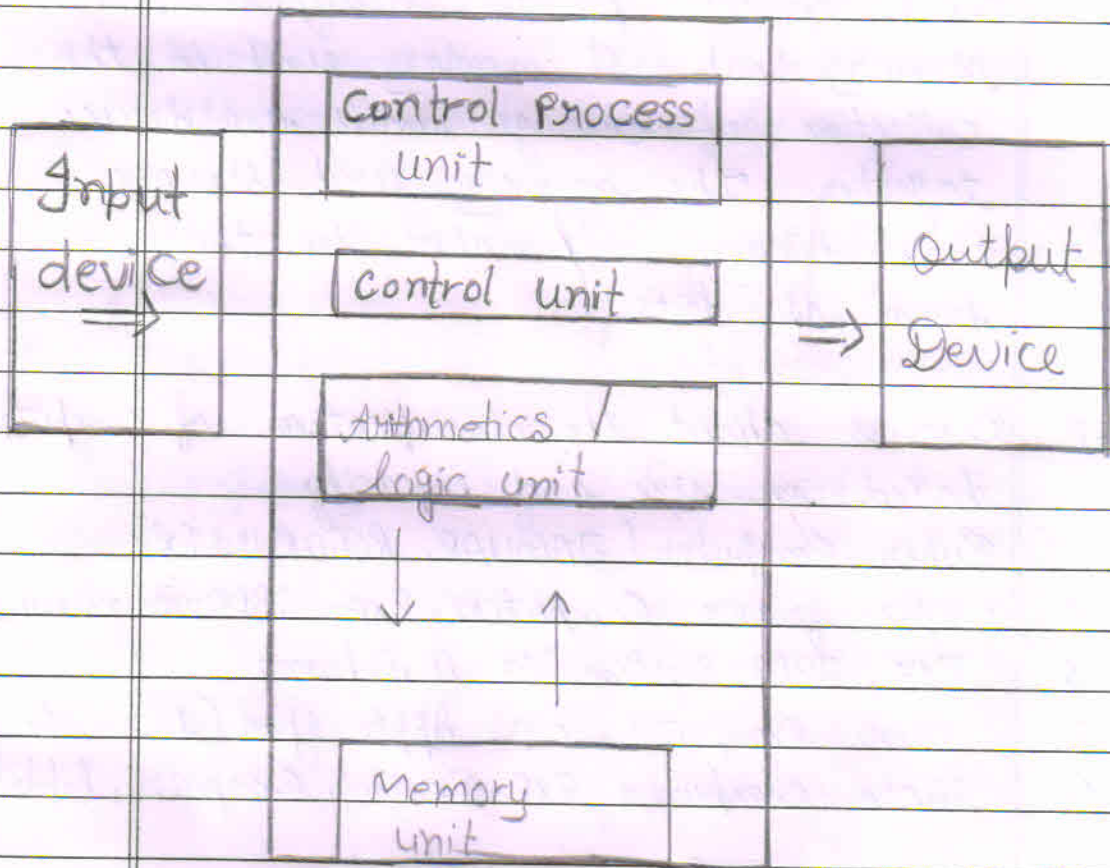
1. Input unit:- Computer system use many devices for input purpose. Input devices include the mouse, microphone, input pen, touch screen and mi-example - Mouse, keyboard.

2. C.P.U-(Central processing Unit) It is

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Q-2 Discuss a

the brain of computer. can not process without it.

3. Output devices:- Output device is used to show the result of the instructions
Exp:- Monitor, printer, Headphones, etc.

4. Memory unit:- A memory unit is the collection of storage units or device together. The memory unit storage the binary information in the form of bits.

Q-2 Discuss about the classification of computer based on size and capacity.

Ans-1. Super Computer [JAGUAR, ROADRUNNER

2. Mainframe Computers. Exp- IBM mainframes

3. Z13, IBM System 79 Mainframe

3. Mini Computer. Exp- Apple Ipad CDC 160A

4. Micro computer. Exp- Desktop Computer, laptop

Q-3 What is the meaning of computer generation? How many Computer generation are defined?

Ans Each generation is characterized by dramatic improvements over the previous generation in the technology used to build computer in terms of the internal organization of computer.

& programming languages.

Five Generation of Computer.

1. First generation & Second Gen (1940-1956)
2. Second generation (1956-1963)
3. Third generation (1964-71)
4. Fourth generation [1971-Present]
5. Fifth Generation [Present by Beyond]

Q-4 Differentiate between Volatile & Non-Volatile memories.

Ans	Volatile	Non-Volatile
1.	Temporary storage	Permanent storage
2.	Store data M.B-S	store data in GBs
3.	Writing data is faster	Writing data is slower
4.	Used in normal operation	used for startup process of computer
5.	It called Ram	It called Rom.

Q-5 Distinguish among system software, application software and open source software on the basis of their feature.

1. System Software:- ① It is a general purpose software. system software is written in the low level language. A computer can not run without system software.
2. Application software:- It is a specific purpose software.
 - ② It enables users to perform specific tasks.
 - ③ Application software is written in high level language such as java and C++
3. Open source:- ① non-proprietary software which may or may not be used commercially.

Q-6 write steps regarding followings

- (a) > To change the font style
- (b) > To change the font size
- (c) > To change the font ~~the~~ color
- (d) > To highlights (in yellow) the line that reads "need to get MS's address."

Ans:- (a) • Select the text you want to modify.
• Click on font style - box on the Home tab.
The font style drop-down menu appears.
• Move your cursor over the various font styles.
• Left-Click the font style you want to use.
• Then font style will change in the document.

- ⑥ • Select the text you want to modify.
- Click on font size box in the font group on the home tab.
 - Move your cursor over the various font sizes.
 - Left - click on font size you want to use.
 - Then it will change font size in your.
- ⑦ • Select the text you want to modify.
- Click on the font color box on the home tab.
 - Move your cursor over the various font color.
 - Left - click the font color you want to use.
 - Then font color will change in the document.
- ⑧ • Select the text Highlight color in font group on the Home tab.
- Various colors will appear.
 - Move your cursor over the various color.
 - click on color you want to use.
 - Then text highlight color will change in the document.

MS - Word...

Q. 7. MS-word is application software, which is capable of :-

- Ans:-
- Creating a new document :- • Click the Micro-Soft office button / File tab.
 - Select new. The
 - Select blank document.

- A new document appears in the word window.
- Now you can create document by inserting text.
- Finally save document.

➤ Printing :-

- Click on file tab, menu appears.
- Then click on print and
- A print window will pop up on the screen.
- Finally click on ok for your document to start printing.

➤ Saving :-

To save document using save as command.

- Click the Microsoft office button | file
- Select save as word Document
- Select the location where you want to save the document using the drop down menu.
- Enter a name for the document.
- Click the save button.

Q - Create a file in MS-Word that convert existing highlight text to table as shown below and save it as file name 'text-to-table'. Describe all steps involved in it.

- Ans: • Select the text you want to convert.
Select the Insert tab.
- click on Table command. A dialog box appears.
 - click on convert text to table, a new dialog box appears here set number of ~~columns~~ columns.
 - click on ok finally selected text convert in a table.

Q. 13. @ Describe various steps involved in the following.

- A) To modify column width of a worksheet.
- Ans:- • select the column or columns that you want to change.
- on the home tab, in the cells group.
 - click under cell size, click column width.
 - In the column width box, type the value that you want.
 - Click OK button.
- B) To modify the row height of a worksheet.

- Ans:- • Position the cursor over the row line so the cursor becomes a double arrow.
- Click and drag the mouse to increase or decrease the row height.
 - Release the mouse. The height of the selected row will be changed.

(C) The delete rows & columns :-

Column &

- Select the row or Column you want to delete.
- Click the Delete command in the cells group on the home tab.
- Selected column or row deleted.

Q.13 (B) Describe following terms in the worksheet
 ➔ Absolute reference & relative reference in formula.

- Ans:-
- Relative Reference:- cell reference in formula automatically adjust to new location when the formula is Pasted into different cells.
 - Sometimes when you copy and Paste a formula, you don't want one or more cell references to change.

Exp. $\Rightarrow = \text{SUM}(C1:C2)$

$\Rightarrow$ Absolute Reference:- cell reference or cell range. If a formula always refer to the same cell is copied to a different location.

Exp:- \$A\$2 :- The Column & the row do not change when copied.

\$A2:- Column don't change

A\$2:- Row doesn't change.

➤ Cell address :- Each rectangle in the worksheet is called a cell. Each cell has a name, or a cell address, based on the column and row where it is located. In below diagram name of selected cell is C3 because column head is C and row head is 3.

Q.14. (a) what tools are available to customize our Powerpoint Presentation?

Ans:- Tools are available to customize our Powerpoint Presentation these are:-

- (1) Home (2) Insert (3) Design
- (4) Transitions (5) Animations (6) Slideshow
- (7) Review (8) View (9) Format (10) File

(b) Write the steps for the following action for Creation of Power Point Presentation

➤ Open a blank Presentation:-

- Click on start.
- Select MS office Powerpoint option
- Double click on it.

➤ Save the Representation

- Locate & select the save command on the quick access toolbar.
- ~~So~~ You Save the file and give it a file name.
- The save as dialog box will appear.

Q15. Write steps for creation of a set of Power Point slides that demonstrates your skill to use the tools of Powerpoint.

➤ Inserting Excel Sheet :-

Ans: • Select the Insert tab & click the insert tab.

• Click the object command in the text group.

• A dialog box will appear.

• Locate & select the desired Excel file & click sheet insert.

➤ Clip art :-

Ans: • select insert tab.

• Click the online pictures.

• Click the clipart.

• Select the picture.

• OK.

➤ Text:-

Ans: • Click on the title, subtitle, or text placeholder.

• Type the text as you want.

• Press on Enter to move to a new line.

• Click anywhere on the slide outside of the placeholder to select it.

➤ Slide show effect:-

• Select the object or text you want to animation.

• Click to choose an animation.

- Select effect options and you want to click an effect.

Part - 2

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

Ans:- Machine language:- This language makes fast and efficient use of the computer.

- It is directly understood by the computer. All ~~more~~ memory address have to be remembered.

High-level language :- It is programmer friendly. They are easy to write, debug and maintain.

- It provide higher level of abstraction from machine languages.
- Easy to learn.

Q.17. Discuss about different data types of C Programming Language.

Ans:- (1) Char :- The most basic data type in C. It stores a single character & requires a single byte of memory in almost all compilers.

(2) Int :- As the name suggests, an int variable is used to store an integer.

(3) float :- It is used to store decimal numbers.

(4) Double :- It is used to store decimal numbers (numbers with floating point value) but its range of values is high in comparison to float.