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Revision Part-1

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1Q- What are the four fundamental Parts of Computer ? Explain it with the help of diagram.

Ans- The four fundamental Part of Computer

1. Computer Processing unit (C.P.U.)
2. Memory unit
3. Input Unit
4. Output Unit

2Q- Discuss about the classification of Computers based on Size and Capacity.

Ans on the basis of Size there are four types of comfiters

1. Micro Computers
2. Mini Computers
3. Maion frame Computer
4. Super Computers

Micro Computers — Micro Computers is at the lowest and of the Computers range in terms of

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Speed and Storage Capacity It CPU is a Micro first Micro computer were Built of 8 Bite Microprocess Chipes such as P.C., Desktop, Taptop, Note Book e.t.c.

(2) Mini Computer – It is a Medium Size of Computer that is a More Powerfullthan a Micro computer. It is in facut a Scaled Down ves Sipn of Main farame Computer they are Main used as Dipalttmental Computer in large and Medium Size of organization.

(3) Main frame Coomputer – Th have laze Storage Capacity very high Speed of Capacity and con Sporize a large humes of tesminals fatuse. They are use of Big Company

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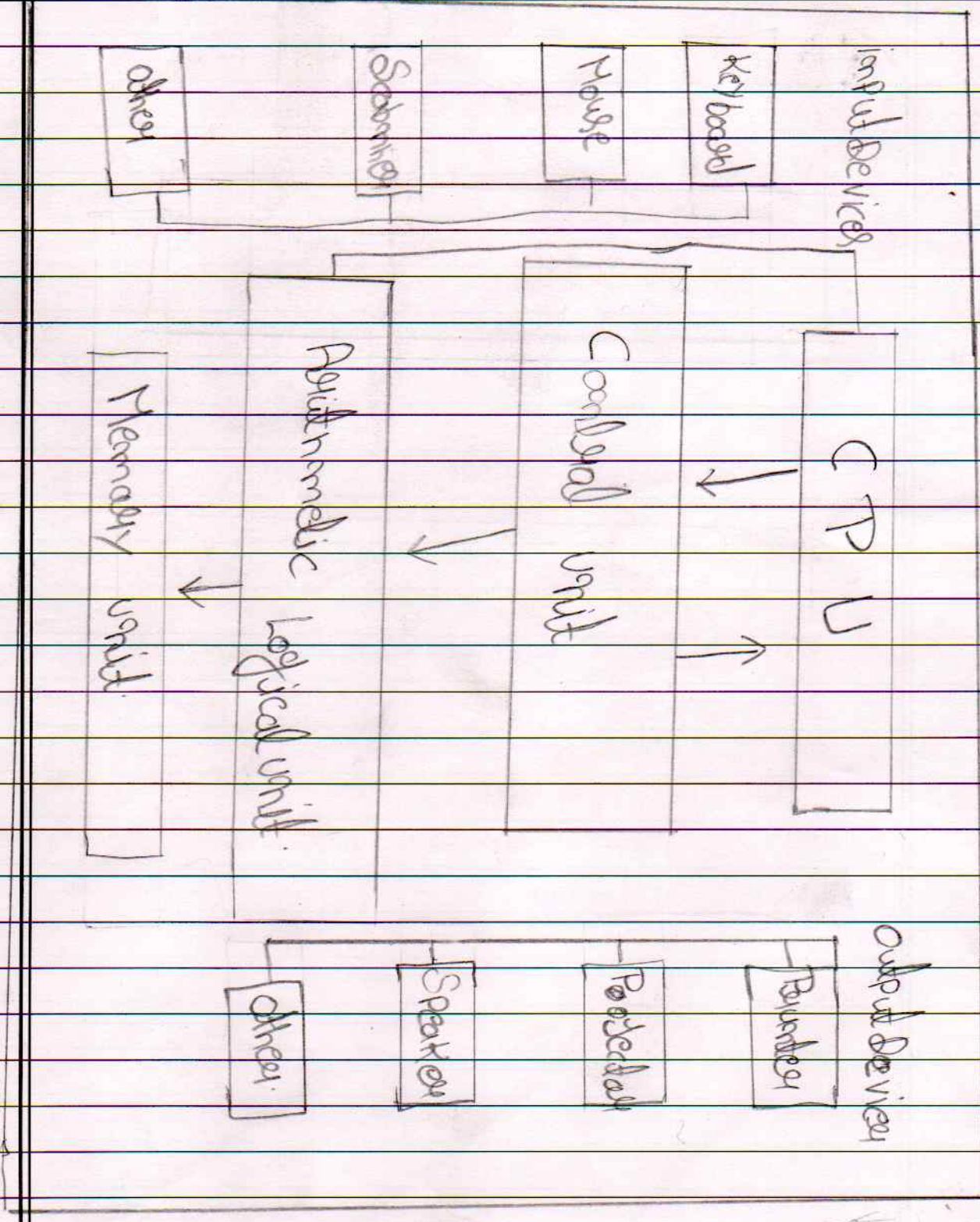

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(9) Super computer :— It is a fastes and Most Expansive Computer It can perfome 100 and Million Instruction per Second These Included application electronic engg Whether forcasting and Neucleas Energy

Q3 What is the Meaning of Computer generation How Many computer Generation are defined? What technologies were /are used

Ans 1st * Generation :- (1940 - 1956)

This Generation used Vaccum Tube technonalgy with Macnine language and Magnatice Tap Drum are Main Memory Ex :- IBM 650, ENIAC. UNIVACI.

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IInd Generation :- (1956 - 1963)

In this Generation use transistor Machine language and Magnetic core Memory.
ex - DDP-8, IBM-7090 etc

IIrd Generation (1964 - 1971) :-

In this generation used (IC) ex - IBM 360, IBM 370, PDP etc.

IVth generation (1970 - Present)

In this generation used Micro Process with Semi Conductor Memory ex - Apple, Sies 1000 etc.

Vth generation (Nice - future) :-

It is the Based on artificial Intelligence

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40. Differentiate between Valatile Non-Valatile memories.

	Valatile	Non-Volatile
①	Valatile memory is a type of memory in which Data lased as it is Powered off	① It is the type of Memory in which Data remain Stored Even if It is Powered off.
②	It is fastes then Non volatile memory	② It is loxes then Valatile
③	Ram is an ex- of Valatile Ram	④ Non-volatile Memory Jenesaly has Maxed Storage Capacity
③	is an ex of Non Valatile.	
④	Volatile Memory Jenraly has lose Storage Capacity..	

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5 Q. Distinguish among system Software. Application Software and Open Source Software on the basic of their features.

Ans System Software :— System Software.

Include the Program that are do do Managing the Computer ti Call such as operating System, file Management and Disc operating System the Mail important features of System Software include

(1) Closeness System
(2) Fast Speed.
(3) Difficult to Manipute.
(4) Written in low level longue
(5) Difficult to Design.

Application Software :— Application

Software that help in automation of the task based on the user input. It can perform by single and Multipal

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Part - II

16Q- What is the difference between Machine language and high Level language.

	Machine language	high level language
①	It is Machine friendly language	① It is Prog same friendly language
②	It is tofe to under stand	It is easy to under stand
③	It is non Portable	It is Portable
④	It language is high Memory Storage	It language is less Memory Storage
⑤	It is complex and debug	It is simple to debug

17Q- biscuss about diffe rent data types of C Prog samming language.

Ans ① Char.

each variable in C has aM associate a Data type cape each Data

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task at the same pe and time. the Application Software is Broadly divide into Main Part -

Custom Mald Software.

Open Source Software :- It is.

Computer Software that is realesed under a license in which copy right holder grand uses the right to use.

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Type required different amount of Memory. Such.

Data type	Memory(bytes)	Range
① Short int	2	-32,768 to 32,767
unsigned short int	2	0 to 65535
unsigned int	4	0 to 4,294,967,295
int	4	-2147,483,648 to 2147,483,647
long int	4	2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
unsigned long int	4	0 to 4,2,94 96,7,295.
long long int	8	-(2^63) to (2^63)-91
unsigned long long int	8	0 to 18446,744,073,709,551,615
signed char	1	-128 to 127
unsigned char	1	0 to 255

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float 4

double 8

long double 16

18) Find the output of the following Expressions.

(a) $x = 20/5 * 2 + 30 - 5$

$= 20/5 \times 2 + 30 - 5$

$= 4 \times 2 + 30 - 5$

$= 8 + 30 - 5$

$= 38 - 5$

$= 33$

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

$= 30 - \frac{40}{10} - 6 + 10$

$= 26 - 6 + 10$

$= 20 + 10$

$= 30$

(c) $z = \frac{40 \times 21}{105} - 2 + 10$

$= \frac{408}{5} - 2 + 10$

$= 6 + 10$

$= 16$

$=$

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19) Describe the Syntax of the following Statements.

Ans a If - else Statement :—

An if Statement can be follow true and false value an if Statement can be followed else.

Statment which Excute when bilion expression is false.

```
If (Bulion Expression)
Printf ("exp ----")
Else
Printf ("------ false
```

(5) for loop :—

A for loop is se control Statement which allow us to write a loop that is excuted a specific number of time.

```
for (i = 0, i > = 10; i++)
{
    Print ("Statement")
}
```

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(5) While loop :— While loop are used esas situation where we Do no the ex of loop execution is terminated the basis of.

test expression.

{

// statements

update expression.

}

(d) Do while loop :— In do while excusion loop also the loop is terminated on the Basis of test conduction.

{

// statements.

update - Expression'

}

while (test Expression)';

Q-1 Write a program in C to display your name and address on computer screen.

Ans:-
```
# include <Stdio.h>
Void Main ()
{
    Printf ("Dr Sheelesh Kumar Sharma");
Printf ("In IMS Ghaziabad");
}
```

Output

Dr Sheelesh Kumar Sharma IMS Ghaziabad

Q-2 Write a Program in C to add two integers numbers.

Ans:-
```
# include <stdio.h>

Void main ()
{
int n1, n2, Sum; Printf ("Enter two integers numbers: "); Scanf ("%d", &n1, &n2);

Sum = n1 + n2;
Printf ("SUM = %d", SUM);
}
```

Output:

Enter two integers numbers: 10 20

SUM = 30

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Q-3 Write a program in C to compute the value of x in this expression.

$x = 20 / (8-4) * 8-2$.

Ans

```
# include < Stdio.h>
void Main () {
    int x;
x = 20 / (8-4) * 8-2;
Printf (" x= % d", x);
```

output:

x = 38

Q-4 Write a program in C to compute a quotient and remainder

Ans

```
# include < Stdio.h>
void main () {
    int dividend, divisas, quotient
remainder: Printf (" Enter dividend: ");
Scan f (" %d", & dividend);

    Print (" Enter divisas: ");

quotient = dividend / divisas;
Remainder = divided % divisas;
Print f (" Quotient = % quotient)
Print (" Remainder = % d", remainder);
```

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output

Enter dividend : 20

Enter divider : 3

Quotient = 6

Remainder = 2

Q-5 Write a Program in C to Compute a Quotient and Remainder.

Ans - Swap numbers using temporary variable.

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int n1, n2, temp
    n1 = 10;
    n2 = 20;

    temp = n1;
    n1 = n2;
    n2 = temp;
Printf("\n After Swapping, n1 Number = %d", n1);

Printf("\n After Swapping, n2 Number = %d", n2);
```

Output:

After Swapping, n1 Number = 20

After Swapping, n2 Number = 10

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In the above Program the temp variable is assigned the value of the n1 variable.
Then, the value of the n1 variable is assigned to the n2 variable. Finally the temp (which holds the initial value of n1) is assigned to n2. This completes the swapping process.

Swap numbers without using temporary variables.

```
# include < stdio.h >
void main ()
{
int n1, n2;
n1 = 40;
n2 = 10;
Printf ("\n After swapping, n1 Number =
%d", n1);

Printf ("\n After swapping, n2 Number
= %d", n2);
```

Output:

After swapping, n1 Number = 10
After swapping, n2 Number = 40

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Q-6 Write a Program to find the Largest of three numbers.

Ans
```
# include < Stdio.h >
Void Main ()
{
int n1, n2, n3, largest;
Printf (" Enter three different numbers: ");
Scanf (" %d %d %d ", n1, n2, n3);
if (n1 > n2)
    largest = n1; else
    largest = n2;
if (n3 > = largest) largest = n3;
Printf (" Largest number is %d ", largest);
}
```

Output:

Enter three numbers : 30 20 40

Largest number is 40

Q-7 Write a Program to check whether a integer number is even or odd.

Ans
```
# include < Stdio.h >
Void main ()
{
```

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int num;

Printf ("%d", num);
if (num %2) == 0){

Printf ("Even number"); else
Printf ("odd number")

Output:

Enter a number : 12
Even number.

output 2:

Enter a number : 11

odd number

Q-8 Write a program to display table of any integer number

Ans #include <Stdio.h>
Void main ()
int n, i;
Printf ("Enter an integer : ");
Scanf ("%d", &n);

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```
for (i=1, i<=10; ++i) {
    Printf (" %d * %d = %d \n", n, i,
* i);
```

Output

```
Enter an integer : 9
9 * 1 = 9
9 * 2 = 18
9 * 3 = 27
9 * 4 = 36
9 * 5 = 45
9 * 6 = 54
9 * 7 = 63
9 * 8 = 79
9 * 9 = 81
9 * 10 = 90
```

Q.9 Write a Program to display first ten terms of Fibonacci Sequence.

Ans The Fibonacci Sequence 0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34.

The Fibonacci Sequence is a sequence where the next term is the sum of the previous two terms

* The first two terms of the fibonacci sequence are 0 followed by 1

```
# include <stdio.h>
int i, n, t1=0, t2=1, nextTerm
Printf ("Enter the num bs of terms:")
Scanf ("%d", &n);
Printf ("fibonacci Series:");
for (i=1; i<=n; ++i) {
Printf ("%d,", t1),
Next Term = t1 + t2;
t1 = t2;
t2 = next Term.
}
```

output

Enter the number of term S: 10
fibonacci Series: 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34,

Q-10 Write a program to calculate the sum of digits of integer number

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Ans

```
# include < stdio >
void main () {
   int n, sum = 0, digit
Printf (" Enter an integer: ");
   Scanf (" %d", &n);
While (n!=0) {
   digit = n % 10;
Sum = sum + digit
   n = n/10;
}
   Printf (" Sum of the digit S= %d" Sum)
```

Output

```
Enter an integer : 142
Sum of the digits = 7
```

This Program takes an integer input from the user 142 the while loop is user until n!=0 is false In each iteration of the loop Each digit (using digit = n%10) When n is divided by 10 is Calculated and the value of n is reduced by 10 times (n = n/10) Inside the loop, the sum of

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digits of an integer number is computed using sum = SUM.

Q11 Write a Program to reverse an integer number.

Ans
```
# include < Stdio.h >
  Void main () {
int n, rev = 0, digit
Printf (" Enter an integer: ").
  Scanf (" %d " & n);
While (n! = 0) {
    digit = n % 10;
rev = rev * 10 + digit;
  n = n / 10
Printf (" Reversed number = %d "rev);
```

Output

Enter an integer : 345
Reversed number = 543

this Program takes an integer input from the user 345. the While loop is used until n != 0 is false: In each iteration of the loop the digit (digit = n % 10)' When n is divied by 10 is calculated and the value of n is reduced by 10 times (n = n / 10) Inside the loop the reversed number is computed using: rev = rev * 10 + ~~dgi~~ digit

Q12 Write a Program to calculate factors of a positive integer

Ans

```
#include <stdio.h>
void main ()
{
    int num, i;
Printf ("Enter a Pasive integer:
    Scanf ("%d", &num);
Printf (" Factors of %d are:", num);
    for (i = 1; i <= num; ++i)
if (num % i == 0)
    Printf ("%d", i);
```

Output —

Enter a Positive integer : 10
Factors of 10 are: 1 2 5 10

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