Prepared by ZAINAB ARSHAD

CS-101 FINAL EXAM PAPER

1ST EXCELLENT GROUP OF ZOOLOGIST

MCQS

1- Compiler and Editor come under which software;

Answer: integrated development environments (IDEs)

2- SLDC interaction of system with outside world is called what?

3- To apply the stored program concept, cpu are designed to recognize instructions encoded as____?

Answer: as bit pattern

4- Black box testing is also know as___&?

Answer: **Specifications based testing** or abstract tool

5- The amount of paper american use in a year is about___?

Answer: Americans use about 680 pounds of paper per person, per year

✓ This amounts to about 85 million tons of paper or 2 billion trees.

✓ The average American household throws away 13,000 pieces of paper (around 1 billion trees in total in USA) each year. Most in the form of packaging and junk mail.

6- Hackers may attach____if you search for free music.

Answer: many viruses to such websites

(The hackers normally add many viruses to such websites as the information seeker of free music etc.)

7- all network traffic of the lan must pass through_____

8- Carring out illegal online transections and damaging activities is due to _____

Answer: Identity Theft(fraudulent activities)

9- there are _____ fundamental application for software verification

Short Questions

1- Write the full form of the following abbreviations;

- **EPIC:** Electronic Privacy Information Center

- **PI:** Privacy International

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2- What is the major obstacle in developing programming system based on the declarative paradigm?

A major obstacle in developing programming systems based on the declarative paradigm is the need for an underlying problem-solving algorithm. For this reason, early declarative programming languages tended to be special-purpose in nature, designed for use in particular applications. For example, the declarative approach has been used for many years to simulate a system (political, economic, environmental, and so on) in order to test hypotheses or to obtain predictions. In these settings, the underlying algorithm is essentially the process of simulating the passage of time by repeatedly recomputing values of parameters (gross domestic product, trade deficit, and so on) based on the previously computed values. Thus, implementing a declarative language for such simulations requires that one first implement an algorithm that performs this repetitive function. Then the only task required of a programmer using the system is to describe the situation to be simulated. In this manner, a weather forecaster does not need to develop an algorithm for forecasting the weather but merely describes the current weather status, allowing the underlying simulation algorithm to produce weather predictions for the near future.

3- Translation of mnemonic addresses into internet compatible IP address is done during the communication over the internet which layer performs this task?

Answer: To fulfill this need, the application layer may use the services of the name servers within the Internet to translate mnemonic addresses used by humans into Internet-compatible IP addresses.

4- Given below are the Excel spreadsheet formulas. Correct these formulas if there is any error

1- MAX(C-36+E36+E7-E12)

5- Write the select query for the following statement;

- Select an employee whose ID is 123, from the employee table

Long Question

1-- Draw the conceptual layout of the following structure;

Stract {char name[25];

int age; (5 Marks)

; int Age; float SkillRating; } Employee; which says that the variable Employee is to refer to a structure (abbreviated struct) consisting of three components called Name (a string of 25 characters), Age, and SkillRating (Figure 95). Once such an aggregate has been declared, a programmer can use the structure name (Employee) to refer to the entire aggregate or can reference individual fields within the aggregate by means of the structure name followed by a period and the field name (such as Employee.Age).

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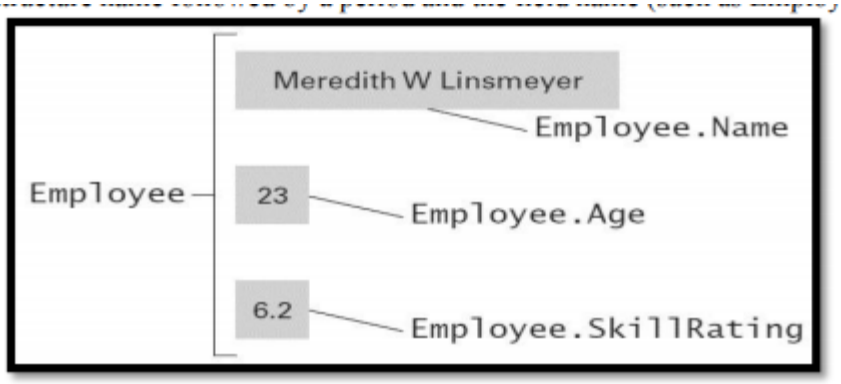


Figure 95: The conceptual layout of the structure Employee

2- How many commands editing group have in home ribbon? list three (5 Marks)

There are following three commands editing group in home ribbon

1) Find
2) Replace
3) Select



3- Is there any drawback of using matching geometric characteristics technique for recognizing images in image processing? Justify your answer with two examples. (5 Marks)

Answer:

This technique of recognizing images is one method used in optical character readers. It has the drawback, however, of requiring a certain degree of uniformity for the style, size, and orientation of the symbols being read. In particular, the bit pattern produced by a physically large character does not match the template for a smaller version of the same symbol, even though the shapes are the same. Moreover, you can imagine how the problems increase in difficulty when trying to process handwritten

material. Another approach to the problem of character recognition is based on matching the geometric characteristics rather than the exact appearance of the symbols. In such cases the digit 1 might be characterized as a single vertical line, 2 might be an opened curved line joined with a horizontal straight line across the bottom, and so on. This method of recognizing symbols involves two steps: The first is to extract the features from the image being processed, and the second is to compare the features to those of known symbols. As with the template-matching approach, this technique for recognizing characters is not foolproof. For instance, minor errors in the image can produce a set of entirely different geometric features, as in the case of distinguishing between an O and a C or, in the case of the eight-puzzle, a 3 and an 8. We are fortunate in our puzzle application because we do not need to under-stand images of general threedimensional scenes. Consider, for example, the advantage we have by being assured that the shapes to be recognized (the digits 1 through 8) are isolated in different parts of the picture rather than appearing as overlapping images, as is common in more general settings. In a general photograph, for instance, one is faced not only with the problem of recognizing an object from different angles but also with the fact that some portions of the object might be hidden from view.

[2/27, 12:17 PM] +92 347 6192273: 🔰🔰🔰

Q1: Different B/W high level language and low level language?

High-level language

- It can be easily interpreted as well as compiled in comparison to low-level language.
- It can be considered as a programmer-friendly language.
- It is easy to understand.
- It is easy to debug.
- It is simple in terms of maintenance.
- It requires a compiler/interpreter to be translated into machine code.
- It can be run on different platforms.
- It can be ported from one location to another.
- It is less memory efficient, i.e it consumes more memory in comparison to low-level languages.
- Examples of high level languages include C, C++, Java, Python.
- It is used widely in today's times.

Low-level language

- It is also known as machine level language.
- It can be understood easily by the machine.
- It is considered as a machine-friendly language.
- It is difficult to understand.
- It is difficult to debug.
- Its maintenance is also complex.
- It is not portable.
- It depends on the machine; hence it can't be run on different platforms.
- It requires an assembler that would translate instructions.

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- It is not used widely in today's times.

We will now understand the differences between High-Level and Low-Level programming languages –

High-Level Language	Low-level language
It can be considered as a programmer-friendly language.	It is considered as a machine-friendly language.
It requires a compiler/interpreter to be translated into machine code.	It requires an assembler that would translate instructions.
It can be ported from one location to another.	It is not portable.
It is easy to understand.	It is difficult to understand.
It is easy to debug.	It is difficult to debug.
It is less memory efficient, i.e., it consumes more memory in comparison to low-level languages.	It consumes less memory.

Q2: what is register and it use?

Answer:

A CPU consists of three parts, the arithmetic/logic unit, which contains the circuitry that performs operations on data (such as addition and subtraction); the control unit, which contains the circuitry for coordinating the machine's activities; and the register unit, which contains data storage cells (similar to main memory cells), called registers,.

Uses: that are used for temporary storage of information within the CPU. Some of the registers within the register unit are considered general-purpose registers, whereas others are special-purpose registers. For now, we are concerned only with the general purpose registers. General-purpose registers serve as temporary holding places for data being manipulated by the CPU. These registers hold the inputs to the arithmetic/logic unit's circuitry and provide storage space for results produced by that unit. To per- form an operation on data stored in main memory, the control unit transfers the data from memory into the general purpose registers, informs the arithmetic/ logic unit which registers hold the data, activates the appropriate circuitry within the arithmetic/logic unit, and tells the arithmetic/logic unit which register should receive the result. The Special Purpose Registers Hold the instruction being executed now.

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Q3: how to define syntax of array?

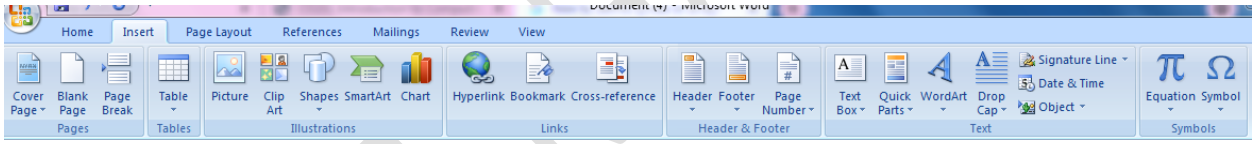
Answer:

Array declaration syntax is very simple. The syntax is the same as for a normal variable declaration except the variable name should be **followed** by subscripts to specify the size of each dimension of the array.

Q4: What is parts of insert ribbon in MS word?

The parts of insert ribbon in MS word

1) Pages
2) Tables
3) Illustrations
4) Links
5) Header and footer
6) Text
7) symbols



Q5: How many type of sorts in MS Excel?

There are two types of sorts in Microsoft Excel i.e.

Basic Sorts and Custom Sorts.

1) **Basic Sort:**
   To execute a basic descending or ascending sort based on one column perform the following steps:

• Highlight the cells that will be sorted

• Click the Sort & Filter button on the Home tab Click the Sort Ascending (A-Z) button or Sort Descending (Z-A) button.

2) **Custom Sort:**
   To sort on the basis of more than one column:

✓ Click the Sort & Filter button on the Home tab

✓ Choose which column you want to sort by first

✓ Click Add Level

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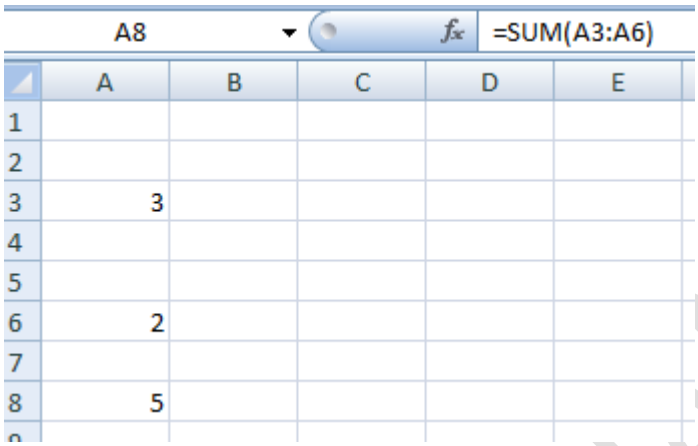
✓ Choose the next column you want to sort

✓ Click OK

Q6: Formula of sum to add row 3 and address of containing cell 6?

Answer:

=SUM(A3:A6)



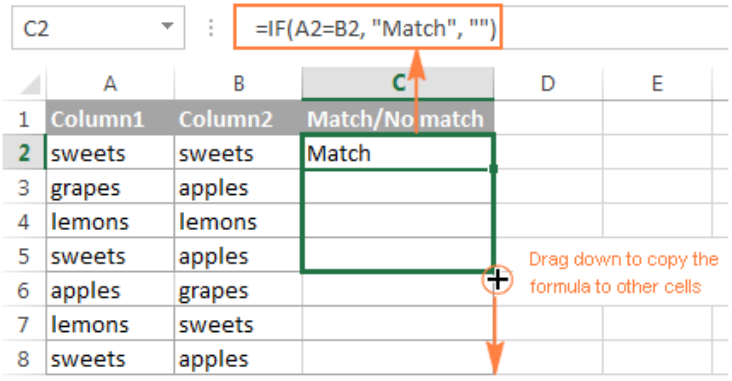
Q7: Geometric characteristics?

Another approach to the problem of character recognition is based on matching the geometric characteristics rather than the exact appearance of the symbols. In such cases the digit 1 might be characterized as a single vertical line, 2 might be an opened curved line joined with a horizontal straight line across the bottom, and so on. This method of recognizing symbols involves two steps: The first is to extract the features from the image being processed, and the second is to compare the features to those of known symbols. As with the template-matching approach, this technique for recognizing characters is not foolproof. F

Q8: write project of all teachers form teacher then student has greater than 100?

10:Match column A to B and write in column C

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	A	B	C	D	E
1	Column1	Column2	Match/No match		
2	sweets	sweets	Match		
3	grapes	apples			
4	lemons	lemons			
5	sweets	apples			
6	apples	grapes			
7	lemons	sweets			
8	sweets	apples			

Formula for matches

To find cells within the same row having the same content, A2 and B2 in this example, the formula is as follows:

```
=IF(A2=B2,"Match","")
```

2:__ of multiple rows and column(two dimensions)

3: __ of two telation produce one relation (join)

4: row are also called (tuple)

5: **wild card searching used for?**

Wild Card based Searching : You can search a phrase when even you do not know what word would be there at a particular location for example, you want to search all those pages which contains any word in the start and then contains the exact phrase “is thicker than water”. You can write: “* is thicker than water” This query will give you all those pages which contains any word in the start and then have the exact phrase “is thicker than water” Please note if you search “is thicker than water”, it might give you those pages where such question has been posed or there is no word in the start, but the phrase is written like “is thicker than water”.

Control structures loop

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Answer:

Module 121

121. Programming Languages: Control Structures (Loops)

There is another type of control structure known as loop. The loop control structure iterates a set of instructions based on the provided condition.

Consider the following example, we are interested to print the counting from 1 to 5. One way of doing this is as follows:

```
cout<<"1"; cout<<"2"; cout<<"3";
cout<<"4"; cout<<"5";
```

Doing this using loop is easier, you just need to give one statement that is printing counting and you need to tell that how many times, you want to do it. One can write the loop as follows:

```
int i=1;
while(i<=5)
{
cout<<i;
i=i+1; }
```

This loop will execute 5 times as follows:

First the value of "i" would be 1. The condition would be checked and based on the condition as true (i<=5 i.e 1<=5), the loop will continue and will print the value of "i" which is 1. Then it will increment the value of "i". The new value of "i" would be 2. Then again condition would be checked, and the condition would be true as 2<=5. This will print "2" on the screen and will continue for "i" as 3, 4, and 5, and will print 3, 4, 5 on the screen as well. When the value of "i" would be 6, the loop will find the condition as false (as 6<=5). This would be the termination for the loop.

Today's CS paper. 28 February 2021.

Question.

Difference between imperative and declarative paradigm.

The imperative paradigm, also known as the procedural paradigm, represents the traditional approach to the programming process. It is the paradigm on which Python and our pseudocode are based as well as the machine language. As the name suggests, the imperative paradigm defines the programming process to be the development of a sequence of commands that, when followed, manipulate data to produce the desired result. Thus, the imperative paradigm tells us to approach the programming process by finding an algorithm to solve the problem at hand and then expressing that algorithm as a sequence of commands.	In contrast to the imperative paradigm is the declarative paradigm, which asks a programmer to describe the problem to be solved rather than an algorithm to be followed. More precisely, a declarative programming system applies a preestablished general-purpose problem-solving algorithm to solve problems presented to it. In such an environment the task of a programmer becomes that of developing a precise statement of the problem rather than of describing an algorithm for solving the problem. A tremendous boost was given to the declarative paradigm with the discovery that the subject of formal logic within mathematics provides a simple problem- solving algorithm suitable for use in a generalpurpose declarative programming system. The result has been increased attention to the declarative

	paradigm and the emergence of logic programming.

Difference between ms word and PowerPoint.

Ms word creates text based documents and MS PowerPoint creates presentation. Users use Ms word when they need to make reports, letters, while MS powerpoint is used when they have to make presentations. Ms work use for office work data storage and Ms PowerPoint use for slide and presentation graph etc.

How many alignments ms word have. Name them.

Answer: (left, right, centered, or justified),

Write three electric theft.

Answer:

> **Electronic Theft**
>
> - ✓ Online Fraud
> - ✓ Online scam
> - ✓ Identify theft

Date:30 August 2021

Objective part

Q.1 what is report in Ms access? For what purpose reports are used?

Answer:

Definition examples and uses.

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Module 228

228. Database: MS Access (Creating Reports)

Reports are organized and summarized form of your data so you can print or view it onscreen. Reports are often use when you want to analyze your data or present it to others. It is available as an independent group of Figure 232.

Creating Report for Student Table

1. Select student table. Double click to open.
2. Click Create tab.
3. From the Reports group select report (Figure 235).
4. A Report will be generated as shown in Figure 236.
5. Use Crtl+ S key to Save or right click on form tab "student" and select save.
6. In the popup dialogue box enter form name "srudentReport" and click OK.
7. In the Navigation Pane you can see your newly created form by the name you have saved.(Figure 236)
8. Rename Report Title to "studentReport".

Q.2 All select data or to select shapes that are hidden shapes ky leay kon ki command use hoti hai ya 5 marks ka tha.

The **Select** command can be used for different purpose.

- To select all of the text in the document, click **Select All**.
- To select shapes that are hidden, stacked, or behind text, click **Select Objects**, and then draw a box over the shapes.
- To select text with similar formatting, click **Select Text with Similar Formatting**.

To select all data we use Control+ A

Q.3 write the pseudo code calculate area and parameters of rectangle

Area of length=length x width

Parameter of rectangle=2(length+

Width)?

the pseudo code calculate area and parameters of rectangle parameters of rectangle:

```
/bind a function tothe onClick event the AddBtn
        calcBtn.onclick=function(){

          //area formule length*width
          area=Number(lenEl.value)*Number(widEl.value)

          //perimeter formule 2*(length+width)
          perimeter=2*(Number(lenEl.value)+Number(widEl.value))
```

```
    //write the results into #area #perimeter document
    areagEl.innerHTML="Area of rectange:"+area;
    perimeterEl.innerHTML="Perimeter of rectange:"+perimeter;
}
```

Q.4 is question main value given

Area and Perimeter of Rectangle

Area of rectange:250

Perimeter of rectange:70

Length: 10
Width: 25
Calculate

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```
<!doctype html>
<html>
    <head>
        <title>Code4Examples</title>
        <meta charset="utf-8">
        <style>
            label{
                display: block;
            }
        </style>
    </head>
    <body>
        <h1>Area and Perimeter of Rectangle</h1>
        <h2 id="area"></h2>
        <h2 id="perimeter"></h2>
        <label for="len">Length:
            <input type="text" id="len">
        </label>
        <label for="wid">Width:
            <input type="text" id="wid">
        </label>
        <button id="calcBtn">Calculate</button>

        <script>
            //get inputs and button element from document

            var lenEl=document.querySelector("#len");
            var widEl=document.querySelector("#wid");

            var calcBtn=document.querySelector("#calcBtn");

            var areagEl=document.querySelector("#area");
            var perimeterEl=document.querySelector("#perimeter");

            //bind a function tothe onClick event the AddBtn
            calcBtn.onclick=function(){

                //area formule length*width
                area=Number(lenEl.value)*Number(widEl.value)

                //perimeter formule 2*(length+width)
                perimeter=2*(Number(lenEl.value)+Number(widEl.value))


                //write the results into #area #perimeter document
                areagEl.innerHTML="Area of rectange:"+area;
                perimeterEl.innerHTML="Perimeter of rectange:"+perimeter;
            }


        </script>
    </body>
</html>
```

Mujay sari value yad nahi kush is tarha ki thi

If cgpa=4.5

<<count scholarship

<<count sorry you can not qualify for this scholarship

Output show karni thi

HOW to move document in ms word?

Navigation Pane - Toggles the display of the Navigation task pane. This is a combination of the Find, Document Map and Thumbnails.

Q.6 coppa STAND FOR

Children's Online Privacy Protection Act

hippa stand for?

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

simplest form of array

shortcut key to select all text

Control+ A

shortcut key of hidden files:

If you are loathe to remove your hands from the keyboard in order to use the mouse, you might want to memorize a quick little shortcut: Ctrl+* (that's the asterisk), which can also be written as **Shift+Ctrl+8**. This shortcut key toggles the Show/Hide tool on and off.

Open the File Explorer using the Windows shortcut **Windows + E**. Then select the "View" tab in the ribbon at the top and click the "Show/Hide" box. Select the "Hidden items" checkbox to show the hidden files.

How we can add table(from which ribbon) in MS word. 2 Marks

From insert group of ms word we can click on table group then we can add table;

1. **What type of analysis is used to study Natural Language? 3 Marks**

   natural languages (such as English, German, and Latin) are distinguished from formal languages (such as programming languages) in that the latter are precisely defined by grammars, whereas the former evolved over time without formal grammatical analysis. To unravel the meaning of a statement in a natural language therefore requires several levels of analysis. The first of these is syntactic analysis, whose major component is parsing. It is here that the subject of the sentence Mary gave John a birthday card. is recognized as Mary, while the subject of John got a birthday card from Mary. is found to be John. Another level of analysis is called semantic analysis. In contrast to the parsing process, which merely identifies the grammatical role of each word, semantic analysis is charged with the task of identifying the semantic role of each word in the statement. Semantic analysis seeks to identify such things as the action described, the agent of that action (which might or might not be the subject of the sentence), and the object of the action. It is through semantic analysis that the sentences "Mary gave John a birthday card" and

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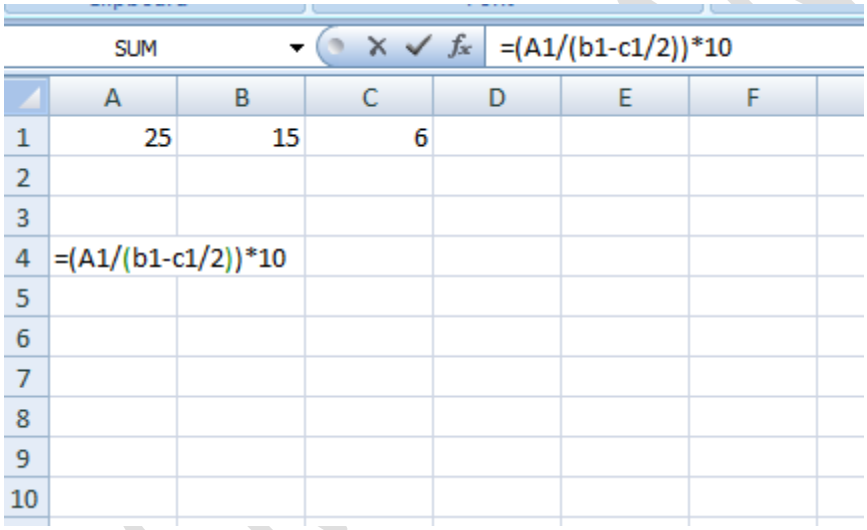
"John got a birthday card from Mary" would be recognized as saying the same thing. A third level of analysis is contextual analysis. It is at this level that the context of the sentence is brought into the understanding process. For example, it is easy to identify the grammatical role of each word in the sentence: The bat fell to the ground. We can even perform semantic analysis by identifying the action involved as falling, the agent as bat, and so on. But it is not until we consider the context of the statement that the meaning of the statement becomes clear. In particular, it has a different meaning in the context of a baseball game than it does in the context of cave exploration. Moreover, it is at the contextual level that the true meaning of the question "Do you know what time it is?" would finally be revealed. We should note that the various levels of analysis—syntactic, semantic, and contextual—are not necessarily independent. The subject of the sentence Stampeding cattle can be dangerous.

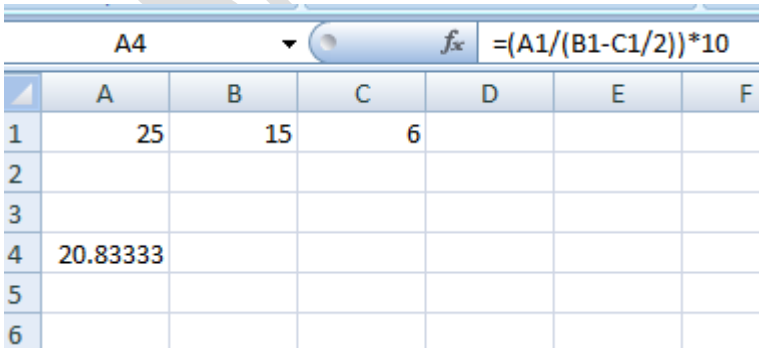
3. Give the answer of the following statements in accordand with Excel Formulae. If A1= 25, B1=15, C1= 6

=(A1/(B1-C1/2))*10

Answer:

20.83333

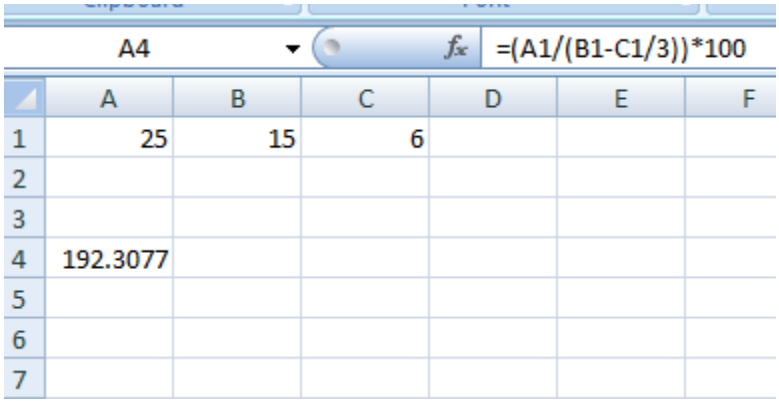




=(A1/(B1-C1/3))*100 :2 Marks

Answer:

192.3077



A4 | =(A1/(B1-C1/3))*100

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	25	15	6			
2						
3						
4	192.3077					
5						
6						
7						

Long Question:

How we can customise styles in Microsoft World.

The fourth group on the Home ribbon is the Style group as shown in the Figure 156. Styles are a collection of formatting options that you can apply to text. When you use styles to format your document, you can quickly and easily apply a set of formatting choices consistently throughout your document. A style is a set of formatting characteristics, such as font name, size, color, paragraph alignment and spacing. Some styles even include borders and shading. For example, instead of taking three separate steps to format your heading as 16-point, bold, Cambria, you can achieve the same result in one step by applying the built-in Heading 1 style. You do not need to remember the characteristics of the Heading 1 style. For each heading in your document, you just click in the heading (you don't even need to select all the text), and then click Heading 1 in the gallery of styles.

*

Long Question

1-- Draw the conceptual layout of the following structure;

Stract {char name[25];

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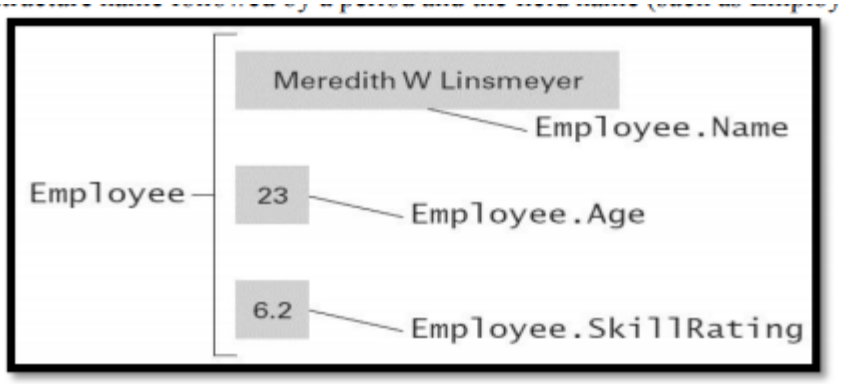


Figure 95: The conceptual layout of the structure Employee

2- How many commands editing group have in home ribbon? list three (5 Marks)

3- Is there any drawback of using matching geometric characteristics technique for recognizing images in image processing? Justify your answer with two examples. (5 Marks)

Arithmetic operation on data.....

A use of stack.....

A stack is a list in which entries are inserted and removed only at the head. An example is a stack of books where physical restrictions dictate that all additions and deletions occur at the top .Following colloquial terminology, the head of a stack is called the top of the stack. The tail of a stack is called its bottom or base. Inserting a new entry at the top of a stack is called pushing an entry. Removing an entry from the top of a stack is called popping an entry. A stack is often used as the underpinning of backtracking activities. (The term backtracking refers to the process of backing out of a system in the opposite order from which the system was entered.

A use of Internet?

A few of the Internet's major uses are **e-commerce, e-learning, knowledge sharing, social connectivity, variety of media, file transfer, communication, etc**

Objective

Where is paragraph option in ms word?

PARAGRAPH COMES IN HOME

2:__ of multiple rows and column(two dimensions)

3: __ of two telation produce one relation (join)

4: row are also called (tuple)

5: wild card use sign for?

6: what is tree?

A tree is a collection whose entries have a hierarchical organization similar to that of an organization chart of a typical company . The president is represented at the top, with lines branching down to the vice presidents, who are followed by regional managers, and so on. To this intuitive definition of a tree structure we impose one additional constraint, which (in terms of an organization chart) is that no individual in the company reports to two different superiors. That is, different branches of the organization do not merge at a lower level.

7: how to bold text in ms word?

IN home group we can bold our text by using bold option in font group

Bias path testing:

Another software testing methodology, called basis path testing, is to develop a set of test data that insures that each instruction in the software is executed at least once. Techniques using an area of mathematics known as graph theory have been developed for identifying such sets of test data. Thus, although it may be impossible to ensure that every path through a software system is tested, it is possible to ensure that every statement within the system is executed at least once during the testing process.

Glass box testing:

Techniques based on the Pareto principle and basis path testing rely on knowledge of the internal composition of the software being tested. They therefore fall within the category called glass-box testing, meaning that the software tester is aware of the interior structure of the software and uses this knowledge when designing the test.

Boundary value analysis

An example of black-box testing is the technique, called boundary value analysis, that consists of identifying ranges of data, called equivalence classes, over which the software should perform in a similar manner and then testing the software on data close to the edge of those ranges. For example, if the software is supposed to accept input values within a specified range, then the software would be tested at the lowest and highest values in that range, or if the software is supposed to coordinate multiple activities, then the software would be tested on the largest possible collection of activities. The underlying theory is that by identifying equivalence classes, the number of test cases can be minimized because correct operation for a few examples within an equivalence class tends to validate the software for the entire class. Moreover, the best chance of identifying an error within a class is to use data at the class edges.

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Beta and alpha testing

Another methodology that falls within the black-box category is beta testing in which a preliminary version of the software is given to a segment of the intended audience with the goal of learning how the software performs in real-life situations before the final version of the product is solidified and released to the market. (Similar testing performed at the developer's site is called alpha testing.) The advantages of beta testing extend far beyond the traditional discovery of errors. General customer feedback (both positive and negative) is obtained that may assist in refining market strategies. Moreover, early distribution of beta software assists other software developers in designing compatible products. For example, in the case of a new operating system for the PC market, the distribution of a beta version encourages the development of compatible utility software so that the final operating system ultimately appears on store shelves surrounded by companion products. Moreover, the existence of beta testing can generate a feeling of anticipation within the marketplace—an atmosphere that increases publicity and sales

Case tool:

, the application of computer technology to the software development process, resulting in what is called computer-aided software engineering (CASE), is continuing to streamline and otherwise simplify the software development process. CASE has led to the development of a variety of computerized systems, known as CASE tools, which include project planning systems (to assist in cost estimation, project scheduling, and personnel allocation), project management systems (to assist in monitoring the progress of the development project), documentation tools (to assist in writing and organizing documentation), prototyping and simulation systems (to assist in the development of prototypes), interface design systems (to assist in the development of GUIs), and programming systems (to assist in writing and debugging programs).

Go to option is in?

Answer: (Find)

Under the Find command, there is the Go To command. The Go To command can be used to immediately go to a page, a section or any marked location within your document

Software implementer called?

Answer: (Programmer)

Queue is?

Answer: (Fifo)

Hospital robot?

(Belgian)

Two content risks

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Content Risks

- ✓ Illegal Content
- ✓ Harmful Content
- ✓ Harmful Advice

Contact Risks

- ✓ Online Harassment
- ✓ Cyberbullying
- ✓ Illegal interactions
- ✓ Problematic content sharing

AI test?

(Turing test by Alan turing)

Designation of Soft ware implementer and his job?

(Software Programmer and his job us to write a programm that implements the design made by software analyst)

Basis path testing (every statement is executed at least once)

Goal of machine independence

With the development of third-generation languages, the goal of machine independence was largely achieved. Since the statements in a third-generation language did not refer to the attributes of any particular machine, they could be compiled as easily for one machine as for another. A program written in a thirdgeneration language could theoretically be used on any machine simply by applying the appropriate compiler. Reality, however, has not proven to be this simple. When a compiler is designed, particular characteristics of the underlying machine are sometimes reflected as conditions on the language being translated. For example, the different ways in which machines handle I/O operations have historically caused the “same” language to have different characteristics, or dialects, on different machines. Consequently, it is often necessary to make at least minor modifications to a program to move it from one machine to another. Compounding this problem of portability is th

Datebase Ms Excel word and pangram important?

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Prepared by ZAINAB ARSHAD

Database, also called electronic database, any collection of data, or information, that is specially organized for rapid search and retrieval by a computer. Databases are structured to facilitate the storage, retrieval, modification, and deletion of data in conjunction with various data-processing operations. A database management system (DBMS) extracts information from the database in response to queries.

Word Processing

Word processor like Microsoft Word is an application software which helps to build editable word documents, we will cover all major functionalities of Microsoft Word.

Used of smart art :

A new feature introduced in Word 2007 is Smart Art. Using Smart Art, you can communicate your ideas visually. Whether it's a process, hierarchy or life cycle all can be illustrated using Smart Art

Step's of programing write prototype aliment

Incremental and iterative models sometimes make use of the trend in software development toward prototyping in which incomplete versions of the proposed system, called prototypes, are built and evaluated. In the case of the incremental model these prototypes evolve into the complete, final system, a process known as evolutionary prototyping. In a more iterative situation, the prototypes may be discarded in favor of a fresh implementation of the final design. This approach is known as throwaway prototyping. An example that normally falls within this throwaway category is rapid prototyping in which a simple example of the proposed system is quickly constructed in the early stages of development. Such a prototype may consist of only a few screen images that give an indication of how the system will interact with its users and what capabilities it will have. The goal is not to produce a working version of the product but to obtain a demonstration tool that can be used to clarify communication between the parties involved in the software development process. For example, rapid prototypes have proved advantageous in clarifying system requirements during requirements analysis or as aids during sales presentations to potential clients. Best wishes for next

Q. write names of two actions in clipboard .

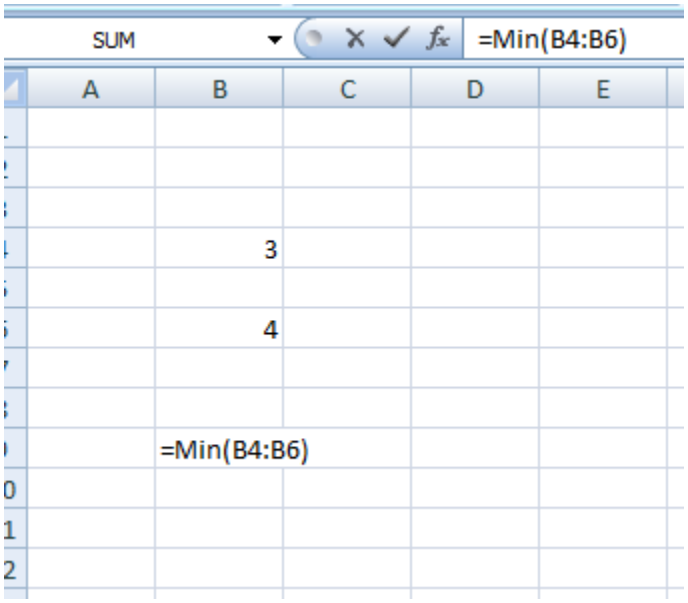
1) CUT

2) Paste

3) Format painter

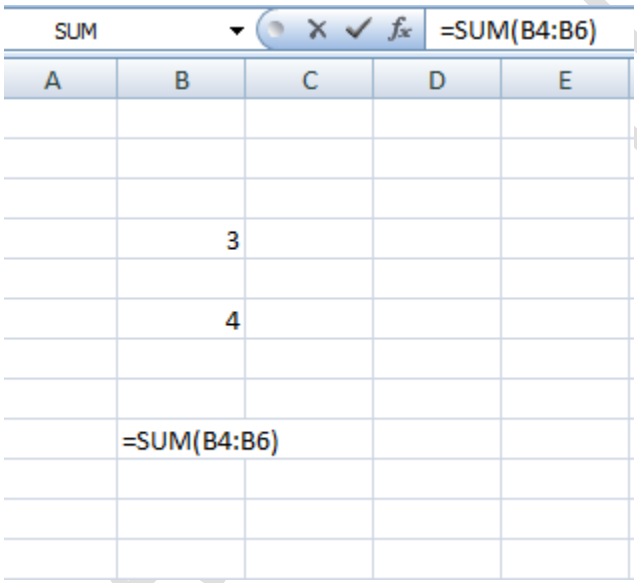
Q . was from excel to write a value from given data =Min(B4:B6)

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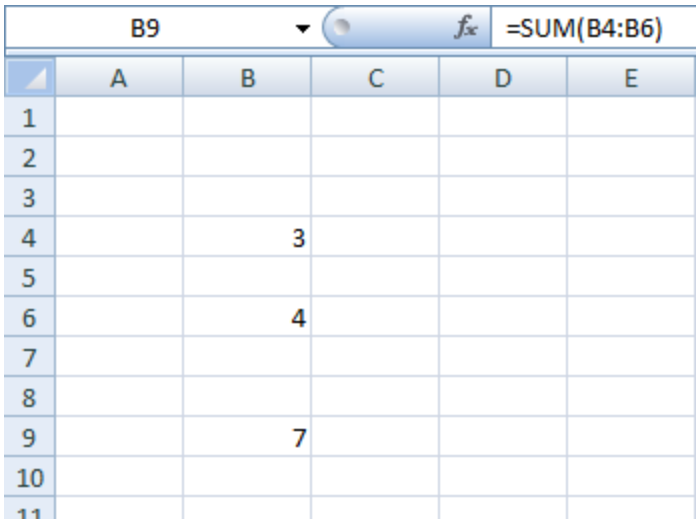
Answer: 4

QQ. Formula likhna tha sum find krne ka in excel



ZAINAB NIAZI

Prepared by ZAINAB ARSHAD



Q. Input show krni thi aik code likha tha from C++

Q. Ms word k Pages group me kitni catagories hoti hain. Sb k name likhna thay.

IMPORTANT EXCEL FORMULAS

FOR SUM

=SUM(select first value:select second value)

To find maximum

=MAX(select first value:select second value)

To find minimum

=Min(select first value:select second value)

To find average

=AVA(select first value:select second value)

Note: If values are more than two then you select all values like

=MAX(select from first value:select upto last value)

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