CS101 CURRENTLY QUESTION (2021)

1. Difference between ms word and PowerPoint and excel

Ms Word creates text based documents, use when need to make reports, letters and Ms Work use for office work data storage

MS PowerPoint creates presentation, used when make presentations, Ms PowerPoint use for slide and presentation graph etc.

MS Excel is a spreadsheet program that is used to save data, make tables and charts and make complex calculations.

2. How many alignments ms word have. Name them.

Left, right, centered, or justified

3. What is report in Ms Access? For what purpose reports are used?

Report in MS Access

Reports offer a way to view, format, and summarize the information in your Microsoft Access database. Reports use when you want to analyze your data or present it to others.

Purpose

Reports are often used to present a big-picture overview, highlighting main facts and trends. For example, you can create a simple report of phone numbers for all your contacts, or a summary report on the total sales across different regions and time periods.

4. 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

5. Information Privacy

Data privacy, also called information privacy deals with the ability an organization or individual has to determine what data in a computer system can be shared with third parties

6. Coppa and hippa stand for?

Coppa

Children's Online Privacy Protection Act

Hippa

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act

7. SQL stand for

SQL stands for structured query language

8. Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act

Mandates how financial institutions must deal with the private information of individuals.

9. EPIC and PI

Epic: Electronic Privacy Information Center
PI: Privacy International

10. XML stands for

Extensible Markup Language

11. Shortcut key to select all text

Ctrl+A is shortcut key of select all text.

12. shortcut key of hidden files

Ctrl+* can also be written as **Shift+Ctrl+8**. This shortcut key toggles the Show/Hide tool on and off.
Open File Explorer using the **Windows + E**. Then select the "View" tab in the ribbon and click the "Show/Hide" box. Select the "Hidden items" check box to show the hidden files.

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

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

14. How to define syntax of array?

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

15. Arithmetic operation on data

The basic arithmetic operations for real numbers are addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. The basic arithmetic properties are the commutative, associative, and distributive properties.

16. 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

17. How many groups in insert ribbon.

The parts of insert ribbon in MS word

- Pages
- Tables
- Illustrations
- Links
- Header and footer
- Text

- Symbols

18. Which group you use for shapes

Illustrations for shape

19. Fifo and lifo

LIFO (last in – first out) and **FIFO** (first in- first out)

20. Types of cohesion

The term **cohesion** refers to this internal binding or, in other words, the degree of relatedness of a module's internal parts

- A weak form of cohesion is known as **logical cohesion.**
- A stronger form of cohesion is known as **functional cohesion**

21. Steps to understand general images?

The task of understanding general images is usually approached as a two-step process:

- **Image processing,** which refers to identifying characteristics of the image, and
- **Image analysis,** which refers to the process of understanding what these characteristics mean.

22. How much type of sorts in MS Excel?

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

1) Basic Sort:
2) Custom Sort:

Basic short

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.

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
- Choose the next column you want to sort
- Click OK

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

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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.

24. Two content risks

Content Risks

- ♥ Illegal Content
- ♥ Harmful Content
- ♥ Harmful Advice

Contact Risks

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

25. Electronic theft

Electronic Theft

- ♥ Online Fraud
- ♥ Online scam
- ♥ Identify theft

26. AI test? (Turing test by Alan turing)

Turing test (proposed by Alan Turing in 1950) has served as a benchmark in measuring progress in the field of artificial intelligence. Today the significance of the Turing test has faded although it remains an important part of the artificial intelligence folklore

27. Translator, compiler, interpreters

Translators

Collection of high-level primitives identified a program called a translator. Translate the programs high-level primitives to machine-language programs. Translator was similar to the second-generation assemblers.

Compilers

Compile machine instructions into short sequences to simulate the activity requested by a single high-level. Such Translation programs were often called compilers.

Interpreters

An alternative to translators called interpreters. These programs were similar to translators except that they executed the instructions as they were translated

28. Types of programming languages or paradigm

- ♥ Procedural Programming Language
- ♥ Functional Programming Language
- ♥ Scripting Programming Language

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- Logic Programming Language
- Object-Oriented Programming Language
- Java Programming Language
- C++ Programming Language
- HTML Programming Language
- Imperative Programming Language
- Declarative Programming Language

29. How we can customize styles in Microsoft World.

The fourth group on the Home ribbon is the Style group. Styles are a collection of formatting option. When you use styles to format your document, you can quickly and easily apply a set of formatting. **Style is a set of** formatting characteristics, such as font name, size, color, paragraph alignment and spacing**.**

For example three separate steps to format your heading as 16-point, bold, Cambria, you can achieve the same result in one step by applying Heading 1 style. For each heading in your document, you just click Heading 1 in the gallery of styles.

30. Explain ms word font

The second group of commands on the Home ribbon is the Font group. The font group commands are format enhancing tool that includes font typefaces, font size, font effects (bold, italics, underline, etc.), colors and more.

31. Simplest form of array

Array

One common data structure is the **array,** which is a block of elements of the same type such as a one dimensional list, a two-dimensional table with rows and columns, or tables with higher dimensions. **Array** is a "rectangular" block of data.

Simplest form

The simplest form of array is the one-dimensional array, a single row of elements with each position identified by an index

Aggregate type

Block of data items that might be of different types and sizes. The items within the block are usually called **fields.** An example of an aggregate blocked of data relating to a single employee.

32. List, Stacks and Queues

List, is a collection whose entries are arranged sequentially. The beginning of a list is called the **head** of the list. The other end of a list is called the **tail.**

Stack is a list in which entries are inserted and removed only at the head. An example is a stack of books where all additions and deletions occur at the top. Head of a stack is

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called the **top** of the stack. The tail of a stack is called its **bottom.** Stack being known as a last-in, first-out, or **LIFO.**

Queue is a list in which the entries are removed only at the head and new entries are inserted only at the tail. An example is a line, people waiting to buy tickets. A queue is a first-in, first-out, or **FIFO** (pronounced "FIE-foe")

33. Imperative and declarative paradigm

Imperative programming is a paradigm of computer programming where the program describes steps that change the state of the computer. The imperative paradigm, also known as the procedural paradigm, represents the traditional approach to the programming process.

Declarative programming is a programming paradigm in which the programmer defines what needs to be accomplished by the program. Declarative paradigm which asks a programmer to describe the problem to be solved

34. Functional paradigm

A program is viewed as entity that accepts inputs and produces outputs. Mathematicians refer to these entities as functions, that reason this approach is called the functional paradigm.

(Find_diff (Find_sum Old_balance Credits) (Find_sum Debits))

35. Belgian reboot used in identification of medicine

Pepper Robot works as receptionist in Belgian hospital. Robots can help patients, for example they can alleviate a person even 40 times a day. Robot is able to take blood from the veins of the humans and it is more accurate than humans. It performs image processing to locate the veins and further confirmed by the ultrasound

36. Agent

An agent is a "device" that responds to stimuli from its environment. Agent as an individual machine such as a robot, agent may take other forms such as an autonomous airplane, video game.

Two types

- ♥ Sensor
- ♥ Actuators

Sensors receive data from their environments Examples of sensors include microphones, cameras, range sensors, and air or soil sampling devices.

Actuators can affect their environments. Examples of actuators include wheels, legs, wings, grippers, and speech synthesizers.

37. What type of analysis is used to study Natural Language?

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Natural languages (such as English, German, and Latin) are from of formal languages (such as programming languages) that latter defined by grammars, whereas the former evolved over time without grammatical analysis. To unravel the meaning of a statement in a natural language therefore requires several levels of analysis.

- ♥ Syntactic analysis
- ♥ Semantic analysis
- ♥ Contextual analysis

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

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

20.83333

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

192.3077

39. Increment and iterative

Increment development: It is a development approach that slices the product into fully working slices that are called increments.

Iterative development: when teams gradually build up the features and functions but don't wait until each of these is complete before releasing.

40. Prototype

Incomplete version of the proposed system called prototypes, are built and evaluated in Iterative and Incremental models.

Evolutionary Prototyping

prototypes evolve into the complete, final system, a process known as evolutionary prototyping

Throwaway prototyping

The prototypes may be discarded in favor of a fresh implementation of the final design. This approach is known as throwaway prototyping.

Rapid Prototyping

Simple example of the proposed system is quickly constructed in the early stages of development

Open-source development

A less formal incarnation of incremental and iterative ideas that has been used for years by computer is known as open-source development**.**

41. Agile method

Perhaps the most pronounced shift from the waterfall model is represented by the collection of methodologies known as **agile methods.**

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One example of an agile method is **extreme programming (XP).** XP model software is developed by a team in a communal workspace where they freely share ideas and assist each other in the development project. The software is repeated daily the cycle of analysis, designing, implementing, and testing.

42. Designation of Soft ware implementer and his job?

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

43. Goal of machine independence

With the development of third-generation languages, the goal of machine independence was largely achieved. Third-generation language did not refer to any particular machine, they could be compiled as easily for one machine as for another. A program written in a third-generation language could theoretically be used on any machine simply by applying the appropriate compiler

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.

44. 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. Knowing the generic algorithm and then implementing it. For this reason, early declarative programming languages tended to be special-purpose in nature, designed for use in particular applications or software

45. HTML

An HTML element has a starting and ending tag. Content is placed between start and end tag. Elements can have various attributes. An element can have multiple elements in it before end tag

BLOCK elements always start after a new line and displayed in the next line in browser. **Examples**: <h1>, <p>, <ul>, <table>(will be used in coming sections)

Inline elements are usually displayed on the browser without starting a new line.

Examples: <b>, <td>, <a>, <img>

HTML Attributes

Elements have attributes that provides additional information about that element. Attributes are name that comes between starting and ending tags.

Example: <img src="VU logo.jpg" width="100" height="150">

46. Draw the conceptual layout of the following structure; Stract {char name[25]; int age; (5 Marks)

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; 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)

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

There are following three commands editing group in home ribbon

- Find
- Replace
- Select

48. Is there any drawback of using matching geometric characteristics technique for recognizing images in image processing? Justify your answer with two examples.

Recognizing images are one method used in optical character readers. It has drawback, degree for the style, size, and orientation of the symbols being read. The bit pattern produced physically large character does not match the template for same symbol, even shapes are the same. The problem of recognition is based on matching geometric characteristics rather than the symbols. Digit 1 might be characterized as single vertical line, 2 might be curved line joined with horizontal straight line across the bottom. This method of recognizing symbols involves two steps:

- The first is extracting the features from the image.
- The second is to compare the features to known symbols.

For example minor errors in the image can produce different geometric features, as in the case of difference between O and C or in the case of the eight-puzzle 3 and 8. We are lucky in our puzzle application because we do not need to understand three dimensional scenes.

For example the advantage is giving assured the shapes to be recognized are isolated in different parts of the picture in a general photograph.

For instance one is faced not only the problem of recognizing an object but also some portions of the object might be hidden from view.

49. Geometric characteristics?

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- The first is extracting the features from the image.

The second is to compare the features to known symbols.

50. Different B/W high level language and low level language?

The main difference between **high level language** and **low level language** is that

High level language

Programmers can easily understand the high level language in comparison of machine. It is programmer friendly language. It is easy to understand. It is simple to maintain. It is portable. It can run on any platform

Low level language

Machine can easily understand the low level language in comparison of human. It is a machine friendly language. It is tough to understand. It is complex to maintain comparatively. It is non-portable. It is machine-dependent.

51. What is register and it using?

A CPU consists of three parts

- **Arithmetic/logic unit** performs operations on data (such as addition and subtraction);
- **Control unit** for coordinating the machine's activities
- **Register unit** which contains data storage cells (similar to main memory cells) called registers,

Uses

They are used for temporary storage of information within the CPU. Some registers for general-purpose whereas others are special-purpose registers. We are concerned with general purpose registers. General-purpose registers serve as temporary holding places. These registers hold the inputs to the arithmetic/logic unit's and provide storage space for results. The control unit transfers the data from memory to the general purpose registers, informs the arithmetic/ logic unit which registers hold the data and tells the arithmetic/logic unit which register should receive the result. The Special Purpose Registers Hold the instruction being executed now.

52. Pareto Principle, basic path testing, Glass-box testing Black-box Testing, Boundary value analysis Beta Testing and alpha testing

Pareto Principle

Small number of modules within a large software system tends to be more problematic than the rest. Results can often be increased most rapidly by applying efforts in a concentrated area

Basis Path Testing

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Set of test data that insures that each instruction in the software is executed at least once

Glass-box testing

Software tester is aware of the interior structure of the software and uses this knowledge

Black-box Testing

They do not rely on knowledge of the software's interior composition. It is a method of software testing that examines the function of an application without peering into its internal structures.

Boundary value analysis (Example of black-box testing)

It 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

Beta Testing (Black-box testing methodology) and Alpha testing

Alpha Testing is a type of software testing performed to identify bugs before releasing the product to real users or to the public. Alpha Testing is one of the user acceptance testing. Alpha testing is performed at developer's site. Alpha testing may require long execution cycle. Alpha testing involves both the white box and black box testing.

Beta Testing is performed by real users of the software application in a real environment. Beta testing is one of the type of User Acceptance Testing. Beta testing is performed at end-user of the product. Beta testing requires only a few weeks of execution Beta testing commonly uses black box testing.

53. Metrics, case tool and control structure

Distinction between software engineering and other engineering disciplines is the lack of quantitative techniques, called metrics, for measuring the properties of software.

Case tool

Development variety of computerized systems, known as CASE tools, which include project planning systems, project management systems, documentation tools, prototyping and simulation systems, interface design systems and programming systems.

Control structures loop

The loop control structure iterates a set of instructions based on the provided condition. Consider the following example

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

54. SLDC interaction system without the word is called?

Requirements Analysis: The software life cycle begins with requirements analysis. The goal of which is to specify the proposed system will provide, to identify any conditions on those services, and to define the outside world will interact with the system.

55. 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.

How to add Cycle Smart Art

- Click on Smart Art Button in Illustration group of Insert. Click Cycle in the left pane of opening window
- Select Basic Cycle.
- Click On [TEXT] to add text. "Baby", "Child", "Teen" and "Adult". Notice the extra Circle left.
- Click on the remaining circle and press Delete (Del) Key on your keyboard to remove it.

56. Bad impact of computer science

- People are working in sitting position and thus have more chance to develop obesity
- Increased crime and access to private information
- Hacking bank account and transfer money to your account
- People are now over-dependent on technology. They try to catch the people online even if the person is sitting near them geographically.
- Typing too much. This creates issues in the hands.
- This increases the risk of eye diseases.
- Hearing loss is more common in those listening to high volume music on computer.
- Social Isolation
- Communication Issues
- Posture could lead bone issues
- Radiation Damage when the device is running

57. How developing countries extract from e- waste and how it affects environment.

- People extract materials from these electronics such as gold, silver, and copper.
- They extract them by burning the substances and that process releases smoke into the air.
- The people present around the e-waste gain diseases such as skin cancer, brain damage, lung cancer, kidney disease

58. Computer security type

There are different **types** of **computer security** such as

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- Application security
- Network security,
- Information security
- End user security
- Internet security
- Endpoint security
- Cloud security

59. Software license

A Software License is a legal agreement between the owner and user of a software product that grants the user certain permissions to use the product without transferring ownership rights to the intellectual property.

- Proprietary
- Free
- Open source

60. Goal of machine independence

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 third generation language could theoretically be used on any machine simply by applying the appropriate compiler.

61. Google buzz

Google Buzz was a social networking, micro blogging and messaging tool that was developed by Google which replaced Google Wave. Users could share links, photos, videos, status messages and comments organized in "conversations" and visible in the user's inbox.

The privacy concerns surrounding Buzz and Gmail didn't help. While Google did address these concern. The lack of competitive advantages over Twitter lead to **low user adoption**, forcing Google to shut down Buzz.

62. intellectual property

Intellectual property (IP) is ideas, information and knowledge. IP can be viewed as the results and outcomes of research. ‘Intellectual’ is creative output and ‘property’ is viewed as a tradable. Intellectual property rights (IPR) are specific legal rights which protect the owners of IP.

- **Patent**
- **Copy right**
- **Database right**
- **Design right**

- **Trademark**
- **Confidential information**

63. All select data or to select shapes that are hidden shapes OR purpose go to command

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.

- 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**.

64. How to create custom text box in Ms word?

Text Box in Insert Ribbon tab can be used to add graphical formatting. How to Use Text box

- Click the Text Box button, located in the Text group on the Insert tab.
- From the menu that appears, choose Draw Text Box.
- Click where you want one corner of the text box to appear and drag to where you want the opposite corner.
- Release the mouse button and then type your text

65. Performance based methodology with example

66. Privacy international

67. Write the pseudo code calculate area and parameters of rectangle. Area of length=length x width, Parameter of rectangle=2(length + Width)?

68. If cgpa=4.5 <<count scholarship <<count sorry you cannot qualify for this scholarship

Topic no. 120

69. Given below are the Excel spreadsheet formulas. Correct these formulas if there is any error MAX(C-36+E36+E7-E12)

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70. Write the select query for the following statement; Select an employee whose ID is 123, from the employee table
71. Write project of all teachers form teacher then student has greater than 100?
72. Style is predifined in ms word can we customize own style in MS Word?
73. Match column A to B and write in column C
74. =MiN(C36,E36,C7) Average (C6,E8)
75. was from excel to write a value from given data =Min(B4:B6)
76. Give the output of statment in Excel Formula.

A1=3, B1=9, C1 =15

A1^(B1+C1/A1)*10

2*(A1-B1/C1)*10

77. write the Queries and its output from a table
78. If Z1 is greater than or equal to 33 then true or false formula of excel
79. Which command is used to compare the two version of document

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