



LABORATORY MANUAL

ON

Pr.1b. COMPUTER APPLICATION

(For Diploma Courses 1st and 2nd semester common)



By

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Experiment-01

Name of the Experiment: To identify different components of Computer, Switch on and Booting Process Shut down, Restart of computer.

Apparatus Required:

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer

Procedure:

Identification of different component of Computer

KEYBOARD: It is an input device. The keyboard allows the user to interact with the computer directly. Keyboard has Alphabet Key, Number key, some special function keys(F1,F2.....F12) Escape key (ESC) , Caps lock keys, Tab keys, Shift keys, Control keys , Alt keys and Enter keys etc.

MOUSE: It is an input device which used to point and select on the VDU/Monitor. A mouse has left button, right button and scroll. The function of each button is determined by the programme that uses the mouse. A mouse can be classified as optical or mechanical mouse depends upon the basic technology.

MONITOR: The most commonly used output devices is monitor. It is used to display information on the screen. The information modes are text mode or graphical mode.

CPU: (CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT): It is the brain of computer where all data should manipulate with specified instruction then it display output. It also controls the input, output, and storage devices. The CPU is divided into 3 basic parts.

a) Memory Unit

b) Control Unit

c) ALU (Arithmetic and logic unit)

a) Memory unit: It is called the main storage unit where we can store the data temporarily or permanently.

b) Control unit: - It is the central nervous system of computer, which control, maintain order or direct the operation of the entire system. It also controls the input output(I/O) devices.

c) ALU: It performs the arithmetical calculation and logical decision.

It also manipulated the data like addition, multiplication, subtraction and division.

STEP TO SWITCH ON THE COMPUTER

1. Switch on the power switch from the switch board.
2. Switch on UPS.
3. Switch on the CPU.
4. Switch on the monitor.

BOOTING PROCESS

The booting is a process of switching on the computer and starting the operating system.

STEPS FOR BOOTING

1. The Startup

It is the first step that involves switching the power ON. It supplies electricity to the main components like BIOS and processor.

2. BIOS: Power On Self Test

It is an initial test performed by the BIOS. Further, this test performs an initial check on the input/output devices, computer's main memory, disk drives, etc. Moreover, if any error occurs, the system produces a beep sound.

3. Loading of OS

In this step, the operating system is loaded into the main memory. The operating system starts working and executes all the initial files and instructions.

4. System Configuration

In this step, the drivers are loaded into the main memory. Drivers are programs that help in the functioning of the peripheral devices.

5. Loading System Utilities

System utilities are basic functioning programs, for example, volume control, antivirus, etc. In this step, system utilities are loaded into the memory.

6. User Authentication

If any password has been set up in the computer system, the system checks for user authentication. Once the user enters the login Id and password correctly the system finally starts.

STEP TO SHUT DOWN THE COMPUTER

1. Press alt+f4 key simultaneously, select shut down option and click on ok.

Or

Press the windows key from the keyboard or move the mouse pointer to the extreme right corner of the screen i.e. just above the taskbar, click on setting, click on power, click on shut down.

STEP TO RESTART THE COMPUTER

Press the Reset button to restart the computer, or press CTRL + ALT + DEL or click on start button , then click on restart option to restart the computer.

LAYOUT OF FRONT PANEL & BACK PANEL OF COMPUTER



Experiment-2 (Personal Computer System)

Aim of the experiment:

Study of device, power supply form factor, identification of Motherboard component, different port, connector, cooling system, processor, case

Apparatus Required:

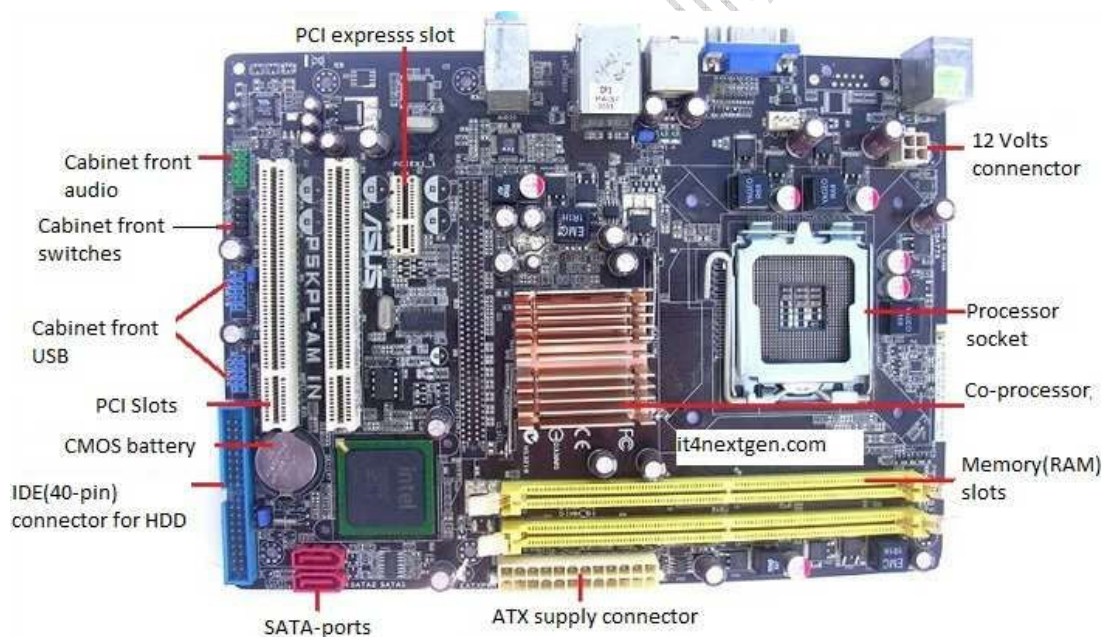
Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer

Procedure:

Motherboard:

A motherboard is the main printed circuit board ([PCB](#)) in a computer. The motherboard is a computer's central communications backbone connectivity point, through which all components and external peripherals connect.

Components of Motherboard:



1. PCI Slot – This board has 2 PCI slots. These can be used for components such as Ethernet cards, sound cards, graphics card and modems.
2. Northbridge – It allows communication between the CPU and the system memory and PCI-E slots.
3. ATX power connection – This is one of the connections that supply power to the motherboard. This connection will come from your Power Supply.

4. CPU – Fan Connection – This is where your CPU fan will connect. Using this connection over one from your power supply will allow the motherboard to control the speed of your fan, based on the CPU temperature.
5. Socket – This is where your CPU will plug in. The bracket that is surrounding it is used for high end heat sinks. It helps to support the weight of the heat sink.
6. Memory slots – These are the slots for your RAM. Most boards will have 4 slots, but some will only have 2.
7. IDE connection – The IDE(Integrated Drive Electronics) is the connection for your hard drive or CD / DVD drive. Most drives today come with SATA connections, so we may not use this.
8. Southbridge – This is the controller for components such as the PCI slots, onboard audio, and USB connection.
9. SATA connections – These will be used for hard drives, and CD / DVD drives.
10. Front Panel connections – This is where you will hook in the connections from your case. These are mostly the different lights on your case, such as power on , hard drive activity etc.
11. FDD connection – The FDD is the floppy Disk controller. If you have a floppy disk drive in your computer, this is where you will hook it up.
12. External USB connections – This is where you will plug in external USB connections for your case or USB bracket.
13. CMOS battery – This is the motherboard's battery. This is used to allow the CMOS to keep its settings

Types of ports and connectors

Ultimate Chart of Computer Connectors and Ports

Updated for 2016

USB, Keyboard and Mouse



Storage / Disk



Network / Communications



Audio



Video



Power



Brought to you by:



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www.prrcomputers.com



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Experiment-3

(Computer Lab safety and study of Lab Tools)

Aim of the Experiment:

To study of various types of LAB Safety measures and procedures for proper disposal or recycling of hazardous computer components

Apparatus Required:

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer

Lab Safety Measures:

Safety guidelines help protect individuals from accidents and injury. They also help to protect equipment from damage. Some of these guidelines are designed to protect the environment.

1) General Safety

Safe working conditions help prevent injury to people and damage to computer equipment. A safe workspace is clean, organized, and properly lighted. Everyone must understand and follow safety procedures.

CAUTION

This is a partial list of basic safety precautions to use when working on a computer:

- Remove your watch and jewellery and secure loose clothing.
- Turn off the power and unplug equipment before performing service.
- Cover sharp edges inside the computer case with tape.
- Never open a power supply or a CRT monitor.
- Do not touch areas in printers that are hot or that use high voltage.
- Know where the fire extinguisher is located and how to use it.
- Keep food and drinks out of your workspace.
- Keep your workspace clean and free of clutter.
- Bend your knees when lifting heavy objects to avoid injuring your back.

2) Electrical Safety

Follow electrical safety guidelines to prevent electrical fires, injuries, and fatalities in the home and the workplace.

CAUTION

- Do not wear the antistatic wrist strap when repairing power supplies or CRT monitors. Only experienced technicians should attempt to repair power supplies and CRT monitors.
- Some printer parts become hot during use, and other parts might contain high voltage. Check the printer manual for the location of high-voltage components. Some components retain a high voltage even after the printer is turned off. Make sure that the printer has had time to cool before making the repair.

- Electrical devices have certain power requirements. For example, AC adapters are manufactured for specific laptops. Exchanging power cords with a different type of laptop or device may cause damage to both the AC adapter and the laptop.

3) Fire Safety

Fire can spread rapidly and be very costly. Proper use of a fire extinguisher can prevent a small fire from getting out of control.

CAUTION

follow these safety procedures:

- Never fight a fire that is out of control or not contained.
- Always have a planned fire escape route before beginning any work.
- Get out of the building quickly.
- Contact emergency services for help.
- Locate and read the instructions on the fire extinguishers in your workplace. before you have to use them.

Analysis of various Power Fluctuation Types (Blackout, Brownout, Noise, Spike)

The following types of AC power fluctuations can cause data loss or hardware failure:

- **Blackout** - Complete loss of AC power. A blown fuse, damaged transformer, or downed power line can cause a blackout.
- **Brownout** - Reduced voltage level of AC power that lasts for a period of time. Brownouts occur when the power line voltage drops below 80 percent of the normal voltage level. Overloading electrical circuits can cause a brownout.
- **Noise** - Interference from generators and lightning. Noise results in poor quality power, which can cause errors in a computer system.
- **Spike** - Sudden increase in voltage that lasts for a short period and exceeds 100 percent of the normal voltage on a line. Spikes can be caused by lightning strikes but can also occur when the electrical system comes back on after a blackout.
- **Power surge** - Dramatic increase in voltage above the normal flow of electrical current. A power surge lasts for a few nanoseconds, or one-billionth of a second.

Power Protection Devices

To help shield against power fluctuation problems, use devices to protect the data and computer equipment:

- **Surge suppressor** - Helps protect against damage from surges and spikes. A surge suppressor diverts extra electrical voltage that is on the line to the ground.
- **Uninterruptible power supply (UPS)** - Helps protect against potential electrical power problems by supplying a consistent level of electrical power to a computer or other device.
- **Standby power supply (SPS)** - Helps protect against potential electrical power problems by providing a backup battery to supply power when the incoming voltage drops below the normal level. The battery is on standby during normal

operation. When the voltage decreases, the battery provides DC power to a power inverter, which converts it to AC power for the computer. This device is not as reliable as a UPS because of the time it takes to switch over to the battery. If the switching device fails, the battery cannot supply power to the computer.

Procedures for proper Disposal or recycling of computer components

Equipment Disposal

Batteries

Monitors

Toner Kits & Cartridges

Chemical Solvents and Aerosol Cans

Prepared By: Swagatika Malik, Lecturer (IT)

Experiment-4

Working with MS DOS (Microsoft DOS Operating System)

Aim of the Experiment: To perform internal and external DOS Commands.

Apparatus Required:

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer with DOS operating System

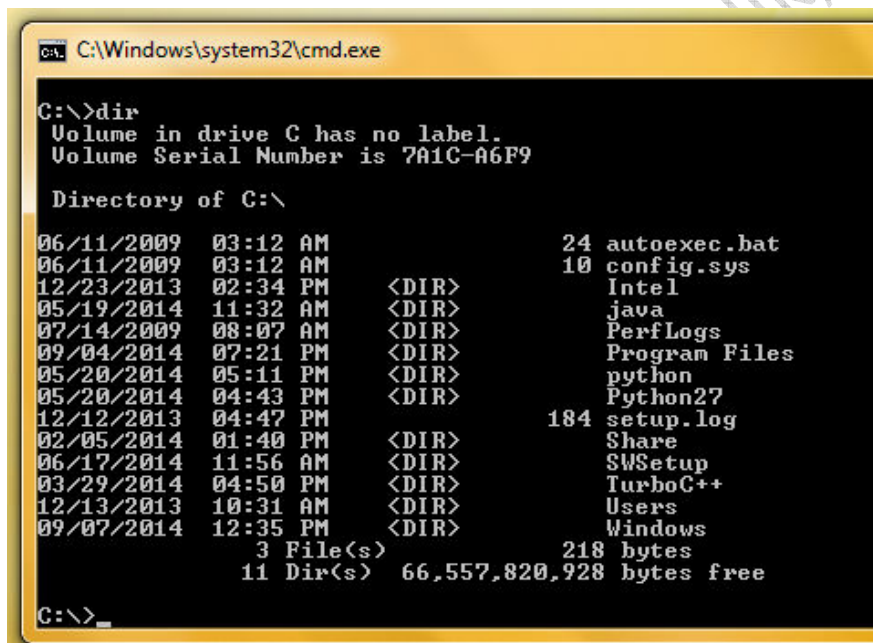
Procedure:

INTERNAL COMMANDS: SET, PATH, DIR, MD, CD, CD..,BREAK

EXTERNAL COMMANDS: ATTRIB,TREE,CHKDSK,APPEND

1. DIR

C:\>DIR



```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 7A1C-A6F9

Directory of C:\

06/11/2009  03:12 AM                24 autoexec.bat
06/11/2009  03:12 AM                10 config.sys
12/23/2013  02:34 PM             <DIR>      Intel
05/19/2014  11:32 AM             <DIR>      java
07/14/2009  08:07 AM             <DIR>      PerfLogs
09/04/2014  07:21 PM             <DIR>      Program Files
05/20/2014  05:11 PM             <DIR>      python
05/20/2014  04:43 PM             <DIR>      Python27
12/12/2013  04:47 PM            184 setup.log
02/05/2014  01:40 PM             <DIR>      Share
06/17/2014  11:56 AM             <DIR>      SWSetup
03/29/2014  04:50 PM             <DIR>      TurboC++
12/13/2013  10:31 AM             <DIR>      Users
09/07/2014  12:35 PM             <DIR>      Windows
               3 File(s)                218 bytes
               11 Dir(s)  66,557,820,928 bytes free

C:\>
```

2. CD

C:\>USERS>CD..

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

C:\Users>cd..
C:\>cd users
C:\Users>

```

3. TYPE

D:\>TYPE TRY.TXT

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

d:\>TYPE TRY.TXT
THIS IS MICROSOFT DOS WINDOWS
d:\>

```

4. DEL

D:\>DEL TRY.TXT

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

d:\>DEL TRY.TXT

d:\>DIR
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is B260-F256

Directory of d:\

08/22/2014  02:57 PM                1,891,212  20140822_142431.jpg
08/22/2014  02:57 PM                1,742,662  20140822_142456.jpg
08/22/2014  02:57 PM                1,994,678  20140822_142509.jpg
08/22/2014  02:57 PM                1,935,341  20140822_142518.jpg
05/01/2014  10:20 PM                  19,815  DELF 01.docx
06/06/2013  05:56 PM                <DIR>      DOT NET
05/10/2014  01:50 PM                <DIR>      ebooks
09/20/2013  11:55 AM                <DIR>      Institute
06/09/2012  05:04 PM                <DIR>      javascript
06/09/2012  04:58 PM                <DIR>      jaya
07/04/2014  02:09 PM                <DIR>      jayanjali
12/23/2013  05:04 PM                <DIR>      New Folder
06/21/2014  06:09 PM                <DIR>      30 New Text Document.txt
06/09/2012  05:01 PM                <DIR>      oracle
05/14/2014  05:44 PM            12,203,104  oraclesyllabus.zip
08/29/2013  06:15 PM                <DIR>      PhpProject
09/03/2014  01:51 PM                <DIR>      pragatipath
12/29/2013  08:24 PM                <DIR>      53,248 Resume-Dolly (1).doc
08/04/2014  01:23 PM                <DIR>      Setup
11/05/2012  05:19 PM            362,939  Shopping.zip
09/06/2014  01:29 PM                <DIR>      Shree
08/01/2014  04:14 PM            110,041  Simple present & Present cont..docx
07/07/2012  11:23 AM             28,672  student.mdf
01/26/2012  06:35 AM            573,440  student_log.LDF
06/02/2014  10:29 PM            107,094,783  UID_20140601_105359.3gp
06/17/2014  07:43 PM            586,572,073  wl_setup_6.1.8_20140429.exe
          14 File(s)              714,582,038 bytes
          12 Dir(s)            176,003,584,000 bytes free

d:\>CLS

```

5. MD

D:\>MD STUDENT

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
d:\>MD STUDENT
d:\>DIR
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is B260-F256

Directory of d:\

08/22/2014  02:57 PM               1,891,212  20140822_142431.jpg
08/22/2014  02:57 PM               1,742,662  20140822_142456.jpg
08/22/2014  02:57 PM               1,994,678  20140822_142509.jpg
08/22/2014  02:57 PM               1,935,341  20140822_142518.jpg
05/01/2014  10:20 PM                 19,815  DELF A1.docx
06/06/2013  05:56 PM               <DIR>      DOT NET
05/10/2014  01:50 PM               <DIR>      ebooks
09/20/2013  11:55 AM               <DIR>      Institute
06/09/2012  05:04 PM               <DIR>      javascript
06/09/2012  04:58 PM               <DIR>      java
07/04/2014  02:09 PM               <DIR>      jayanjali
12/23/2013  05:04 PM               <DIR>      New Folder
06/21/2014  06:09 PM               30 New Text Document.txt
06/09/2012  05:01 PM               <DIR>      oracle
05/14/2014  05:44 PM            12,203,104  oraclesyllabus.zip
08/29/2013  06:15 PM               <DIR>      PhpProject
09/03/2014  01:51 PM               <DIR>      pragatipath
12/29/2013  08:24 PM               53,248  Resume-Dolly (1).doc
08/04/2014  01:23 PM               <DIR>      Setup
11/05/2012  05:19 PM            362,939  Shopping.zip
09/06/2014  01:29 PM               <DIR>      Shree
08/01/2014  04:14 PM            110,041  Simple present & Present cont...docx
09/07/2014  02:37 PM               <DIR>      STUDENT
07/07/2012  11:23 AM               28,672  student.mdf
01/26/2012  06:35 AM               573,440  student_log.LDF
06/02/2014  10:29 PM            107,094,783  UID_20140601_105359.3gp
06/17/2014  07:43 PM            586,572,073  wl_setup_6.1.8_20140429.exe
      14 File(s)              714,582,038 bytes
      13 Dir(s)             176,003,584,000 bytes free

d:\>
```

Copy

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

d:\>COPY D:\STUDENT\TR.TXT D:\TEACHER
1 file(s) copied.

d:\>DIR
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is B260-F256

Directory of d:\

08/22/2014 02:57 PM          1,891,212  20140822_142431.jpg
08/22/2014 02:57 PM          1,742,662  20140822_142456.jpg
08/22/2014 02:57 PM          1,994,678  20140822_142509.jpg
08/22/2014 02:57 PM          1,935,341  20140822_142518.jpg
05/01/2014 10:20 PM           19,815  DELF A1.docx
06/06/2013 05:56 PM          <DIR>      DOT NET
05/10/2014 01:50 PM          <DIR>      ebooks
09/20/2013 11:55 AM          <DIR>      Institute
06/09/2012 05:04 PM          <DIR>      javascript
06/09/2012 04:58 PM          <DIR>      jaya
07/04/2014 02:09 PM          <DIR>      jayanjali
12/23/2013 05:04 PM          <DIR>      New Folder
06/21/2014 06:09 PM          30 New Text Document.txt
06/09/2012 05:01 PM          <DIR>      oracle
05/14/2014 05:44 PM        12,203,104  oraclesyllabus.zip
08/29/2013 06:15 PM          <DIR>      PhpProject
09/03/2014 01:51 PM          <DIR>      pragatipath
12/29/2013 08:24 PM          53,248  Resume-Dolly (1).doc
08/04/2014 01:23 PM          <DIR>      Setup
11/05/2012 05:19 PM          362,939  Shopping.zip
09/06/2014 01:29 PM          <DIR>      Shree
08/01/2014 04:14 PM          110,041  Simple present & Present cont..docx
09/07/2014 02:52 PM          <DIR>      STUDENT
07/07/2012 11:23 AM          28,672  student.mdf
01/26/2012 06:35 AM          573,440  student_log.LDF
09/07/2014 02:52 PM          <DIR>      TEACHER
06/02/2014 10:29 PM        107,094,783  UID_20140601_105359.3gp
06/17/2014 07:43 PM        586,572,073  wl_setup_6.1.8_20140429.exe
          14 File(s)          714,582,038 bytes
          14 Dir(s)        176,003,584,000 bytes free

d:\>

```

6. RMDIR

D:\>RMDIR STUDENT

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
09/06/2014 01:29 PM <DIR> Shree
08/01/2014 04:14 PM 110,041 Simple present & Present cont..docx
09/07/2014 02:56 PM <DIR> STUDENT
07/07/2012 11:23 AM 28,672 student.mdf
01/26/2012 06:35 AM 573,440 student_log.LDF
09/07/2014 02:52 PM <DIR> TEACHER
06/02/2014 10:29 PM 107,094,783 UID_20140601_105359.3gp
06/17/2014 07:43 PM 586,572,073 wl_setup_6.1.8_20140429.exe
14 File(s) 714,582,038 bytes
14 Dir(s) 176,003,584,000 bytes free

d:\>RMDIR STUDENT

d:\>DIR
Volume in drive D has no label.
Volume Serial Number is B260-F256

Directory of d:\

08/22/2014 02:57 PM 1,891,212 20140822_142431.jpg
08/22/2014 02:57 PM 1,742,662 20140822_142456.jpg
08/22/2014 02:57 PM 1,994,678 20140822_142509.jpg
08/22/2014 02:57 PM 1,935,341 20140822_142518.jpg
05/01/2014 10:20 PM 19,815 DELF A1.docx
06/06/2013 05:56 PM <DIR> DOT NET
05/10/2014 01:50 PM <DIR> ebooks
09/20/2013 11:55 AM <DIR> Institute
06/09/2012 05:04 PM <DIR> javascript
06/09/2012 04:58 PM <DIR> jaya
07/04/2014 02:09 PM <DIR> jayanjali
12/23/2013 05:04 PM <DIR> New Folder
06/21/2014 06:09 PM 30 New Text Document.txt
06/09/2012 05:01 PM <DIR> oracle
05/14/2014 05:44 PM 12,203,104 oraclesyllabus.zip
08/29/2013 06:15 PM <DIR> PhpProject
09/03/2014 01:51 PM <DIR> pragatipath
12/29/2013 08:24 PM 53,248 Resume-Dolly <1>.doc
08/04/2014 01:23 PM <DIR> Setup
11/05/2012 05:19 PM 362,939 Shopping.zip
09/06/2014 01:29 PM <DIR> Shree
08/01/2014 04:14 PM 110,041 Simple present & Present cont..docx
07/07/2012 11:23 AM 28,672 student.mdf
01/26/2012 06:35 AM 573,440 student_log.LDF
09/07/2014 02:52 PM <DIR> TEACHER
06/02/2014 10:29 PM 107,094,783 UID_20140601_105359.3gp
06/17/2014 07:43 PM 586,572,073 wl_setup_6.1.8_20140429.exe
14 File(s) 714,582,038 bytes

```

8) VER, DATE, TIME

D:\>VER

D:\>DATE

D:\>TIME

```

C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

d:\>VER
Microsoft Windows [Version 6.1.7600]

d:\>DATE
The current date is: Sun 09/07/2014
Enter the new date: <mm-dd-yy>

d:\>TIME
The current time is: 14:54:42.70
Enter the new time:

d:\>

```

9) COPY CON

D:\>COPY CON

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

d:\>COPY COM TR.TXT
WINDOW DOS COMMAND^Z
Overwrite TR.TXT? <Yes/No/All>: YES
      1 file(s) copied.

d:\>
```

10) SET, PATH

D:\>PATH

D:\>SET

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe

d:\>PATH
PATH=TEACHER

d:\>SET
ALLUSERSPROFILE=C:\ProgramData
APPDATA=C:\Users\JAYA\AppData\Roaming
asl.log=Destination=file
CommonProgramFiles=C:\Program Files\Common Files
COMPUTERNAME=JAYA-PC
ComSpec=C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
FP_NO_HOST_CHECK=NO
HOMEDRIVE=C:
HOMEPATH=\Users\JAYA
LOCALAPPDATA=C:\Users\JAYA\AppData\Local
LOGONSERVER=\\JAYA-PC
NUMBER_OF_PROCESSORS=2
OS=Windows_NT
Path=TEACHER
PATHEXT=.COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.UBS;.UBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH;.MSC;.java;
PROCESSOR_ARCHITECTURE=x86
PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER=x86 Family 6 Model 42 Stepping 7, GenuineIntel
PROCESSOR_LEVEL=6
PROCESSOR_REVISION=2a07
ProgramData=C:\ProgramData
ProgramFiles=C:\Program Files
PROMPT=$P$G
PSModulePath=C:\Windows\system32\WindowsPowerShell\v1.0\Modules\
PUBLIC=C:\Users\Public
SESSIONNAME=Console
SystemDrive=C:
SystemRoot=C:\Windows
TEMP=C:\Users\JAYA\AppData\Local\Temp
TMP=C:\Users\JAYA\AppData\Local\Temp
USERDOMAIN=JAYA-PC
USERNAME=JAYA
USERPROFILE=C:\Users\JAYA
VS90COMNTTOOLS=C:\Program Files\Microsoft Visual Studio 9.0\Common7\Tools\
windir=C:\Windows

d:\>
```

TREE

C:\>TREE

```
C:\ Command Prompt
Microsoft Windows XP [Version 5.1.2600]
(C) Copyright 1985-2001 Microsoft Corp.

C:\Documents and Settings\user4>BREAK

C:\Documents and Settings\user4>TREE
Folder PATH listing
Volume serial number is 8867-D680
C:..
|_ .dia
|   |_ objects
|   |_ shapes
|   |_ sheets
|_ ashish
|_ computer
|_ Desktop
|   |_ New Folder
|_ DOS
|_ Favorites
|   |_ Links
|   |_ Microsoft Websites
|_ My Documents
|   |_ Downloads
|   |_ My Music
|   |_ My Pictures
|   |_ My Videos
|   |_ OneNote Notebooks
|       |_ OneNote 2007 Guide
|       |_ Personal Notebook
|       |_ Work Notebook
|_ Tame
|_ Start Menu
|   |_ Programs
```

APPEND

C:\>APPEND

```
C:\ Command Prompt - APPEND (Tame v5.0 - 30 days)

|_ Accessories
|   |_ Accessibility
|   |_ Entertainment
|   |_ System Tools
|_ Startup

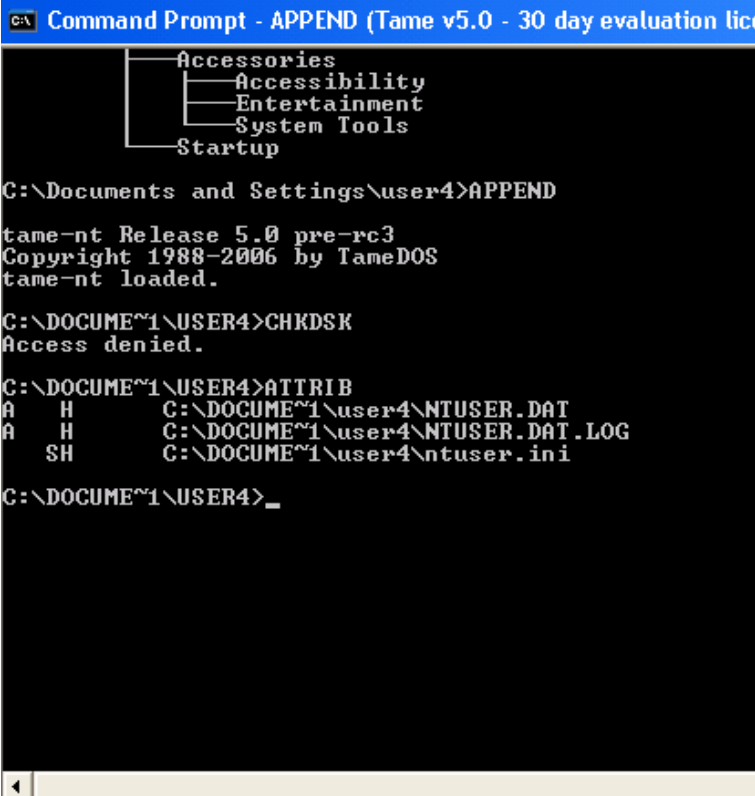
C:\Documents and Settings\user4>APPEND

tame-nt Release 5.0 pre-rc3
Copyright 1988-2006 by TameDOS
tame-nt loaded.

C:\DOCUMENT~1\USER4>_
```

ATTRIB

C:\>DOCUME~1>USER4>ATTRIB



```
Command Prompt - APPEND (Tame v5.0 - 30 day evaluation license)

Accessories
├── Accessibility
├── Entertainment
├── System Tools
└── Startup

C:\Documents and Settings\user4>APPEND

tame-nt Release 5.0 pre-rc3
Copyright 1988-2006 by TameDOS
tame-nt loaded.

C:\DOCUME~1\USER4>CHKDSK
Access denied.

C:\DOCUME~1\USER4>ATTRIB
A      H      C:\DOCUME~1\user4\NTUSER.DAT
A      H      C:\DOCUME~1\user4\NTUSER.DAT.LOG
      SH      C:\DOCUME~1\user4\ntuser.ini

C:\DOCUME~1\USER4>_
```

Experiment-5

Working with Basic Windows Operating System

Aim of the Experiment: To perform different operations using Windows Operating System.

Apparatus Required:

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer with Windows operating System

Windows operating is a type of system software that acts as an interface between the users of a computer and the computer hardware. It acts as the resource manager that use the computer resources like CPU, memory, files and I/O devices in an efficient manner. Example: MS DOS, MS Windows, Unix etc. There are various versions of MS Windows available like Windows XP, Vista, 7, 8 or 10.

Basic components of windows:

Window: A window is an area of desktop within which all windows-based program run.

Desktop: Desktop refers to main background area. We can customize desktop in various ways such.

as editing background pictures, changing background colour and changing the icons on the desktop.

There are small pictures which appear on the left side of the desktop called icon. We choose are of the icon by double clicking on it.

Taskbar: The taskbar is a simple row at the very bottom of the screen where all currently opened files or applications are listed. It helps you select what you want to keep opened and what you want to close.

Start Menu: By clicking the start menu, in the bottom left corner of the screen, a vertical window.

consisting of the recently opened applications and saved locations will pop-up.

Clock: It displays the current time. It appears on the right side of the taskbar.

My computer: It provides a quick access to our computer disk device. Control panel and internal devices.

My document: It provides a complete space to store our document.

Recycle bin: It stores all the information of all the deleted files and folder. It also allows us to recover them.

Network place: It allows us to view or display various network available and files and folders on our network.

Maximize/Minimize/Close Buttons:

These buttons are located at the top right corner of our opened documents, and the area used to close, minimize or maximize the document window. They help us jump from one task to another fast and let us decide either we want to close an application or resize it's area on the screen or just hide it for a few moments

WINDOWS UTILITIES & ACCESSORIES

In Windows 10 we still have well-known Windows Accessories folder. It is available in Start Menu > All Apps > Windows Accessories.

1. **Note pad:** It is a simple text editor for Microsoft windows. It is a common text only editor which have no format tags or styles. The extension name is .TXT .
2. **Word pad:** It is a basic word processor. It is more advanced then note pad but less efficient then Microsoft word. The extension name is .DOC.
3. **Paint:** It is a drawing tool. The extension name is .BMP
4. **Calculator:** It is commonly used icon calculating tools in window OS.
5. **Character Map:** It is the built-in utility for helping us insert all possible text symbols or special characters into our document.

6. Sound recorder: It record sound and save it in the computer

MOUSE OPERATIONS
A computer mouse is a hand-held pointing device that detects two-dimensional motion relative to a surface. This motion is typically translated into the motion of a pointer on a display, which allows a smooth control of the Graphical User Interface of a computer. On a standard mouse, there are three controls: Left button, Right button and the wheel in between.

Operations:

A mouse typically controls the motion of a pointer in two dimensions in a graphical user interface (GUI).

Different ways of operating the mouse cause specific operations to be performed in the GUI:

- Click: pressing and releasing a button.
- (left) Single-click: Clicking the left mouse button once.
- (left) Double-click: Clicking the left button two times in quick succession. Point to the icon to open (My Computer) on the desktop and then double-click by quickly pressing and releasing the left mouse button twice without moving the mouse.

- **Right-click:** Clicking the Right button. Point to any icon on the desktop or in a window or a selected character, word or paragraph and then click the right mouse button. This brings a shortcut menu with different options depending on the software. Some of the options are enabled (black colour) and some disabled (gray colour). The disabled options become enabled (black) only if the object is selected.

DRAG AND DROP: In computer graphical user interface drag and drop is the action of clicking on an object and dragging it to a different location as required.

The basic sequence involved in drag and drop is:

- Press and hold down, the button on the mouse or the other pointing device to “grab” the object.
 - “Drag” the object/ cursor/ pointing device to the desired location.
- “Drop” the object by releasing the button.

FIND FILES AND FOLDERS:

Click on start button. The start menu will appear.

Highlight search.

Click files or folders. The search results dialog box will open.

Choose on option.

Enter your search criteria. Use the table that follows to help you.

Click search. The results of your search will appear in the right pan.

CHANGE WINDOW TASKBAR PROPERTIES:

Right-click a blank area of the taskbar.

From the menu, select properties.

In the taskbar and start menu properties dialog.

Check group similar taskbar buttons.

Click ok.

CREATE A SHORTCUT TO AN ITEM ON THE DESKTOP

Click start. The start menu will appear.

Locate the item which you want to create a shortcut. If the item is located on a submenu, go to the submenu.

Click and drag the item on your desktop.

KEYBOARD OPERATIONS:

This table lists the commonly used shortcut keys:

TO PRESS

Activate Help F1

Activate context- sensitive Help Shift –F1 Zoom in (limit 1600%) PgUP

Zoom out (limit 25%) PgDN

Switch windows forward F6

Switch window backward Shift-F6

Undo an operation CTRL-Z

Redo an operation CTRL-Y

Close MaxIm DL ALT-F4

Open a file CTRL-N

Save a file CTRL-S

Create a new file CTRL-N

Open camera control window CTRL-W

Open Observatory control window CTRL-T

FILE EXPLORER / WINDOWS EXPLORER AND UTILITIES

File / Windows Explorer: It is a place we can view the drives on your computer and manipulate the folders and files using windows explorer. We can cut, copy, Paste, Rename and delete folders and files.

To Open Windows Explorer:

- I. Click the start button, located in the lower left corner on our screen.
- II. Go to the programs.
- III. Go to Accessories.
- IV. Click windows explorer.

To create file/folders: Open windows explorer ® Right click in right side ® New ® File/Folder To cut/copy/paste/delete- File/Folder

CUT:

- Select what you want to cut.
- Click Edit, which is located on the menu bar. A drop-down menu will appear.
- Click Cut.

PASTE:

- Place the cursor at the point where you want to place the information that is currently on the Clipboard.
- Click Edit. A drop-down menu will appear.
- Click Paste.

COPY:

- Select what you want to copy.
- Click Edit, which is located on the menu bar. A drop-down menu will appear.
- Click copy.

Using keyboard shortcuts :

Cut:

- Select what you want to cut.
- Press Ctrl + X.

Paste:

- Place the cursor at the point where you want to place the information that is currently on

the Clipboard.

- Press Ctrl + V.

Copy:

- Select what you want to copy.
- Press Ctrl + C.

Expanding and collapsing explorer folders : We will find a (+) and (-) sign on the left side of the list of folders.

By clicking on “+” sign we expanding the folder or click on “-” sign we collapse the folders.

Prepared By: Swagatika Malik, Lecturer (IT)

Experiment-6

Basic operations of Word Processing Package. (MS-Word)

Aim of the Experiment: To study and perform various operations using MS Office.

Apparatus Required:

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer with MS Office Suit

MS-WORD is the part of the bigger package called MS-OFFICE. We can do much more than word processing.

What is word processing?

Word processing is a software package that enables you to create, print and save document for future retrieval and reference creating a document involves typing by using a keyboard and saving it editing a document a document involves correcting the spelling mistakes if any deleting or moving words sentence or paragraph.

Advantages of word processing:

Word processor over a conventional typewriter is that a word processor enables you to may change to a document without retyping the entire document.

Features of word processing:

1. Text is typing into the computer which allows alteration to be made easily
2. Word and sentence can be inserted or deleted.
3. Paragraph or text can be copy/move throughout the documents.
4. Margins and page length can be adjusted as desired.
5. Spelling can be checked and modify through the spell check facility.
6. Multiple documents/files can be merged.
7. Multiple copies of letters can be generated with different address through the mail merge facility.

Some commands of a word processing package:

1. Create New Document.
2. Save Document
3. Insert Word Art.
4. Insert Chart
5. Footer.
6. Header.

Important components of the screen:

1. **Title bar:** - The title bar displayed the name of the currently active word document like other windows applications.
2. **Toolbar:** - Word has a number of tool bar that help you perform task faster and with great

easy two of the most commonly toolbar are the formatting toolbar and the standard toolbar.

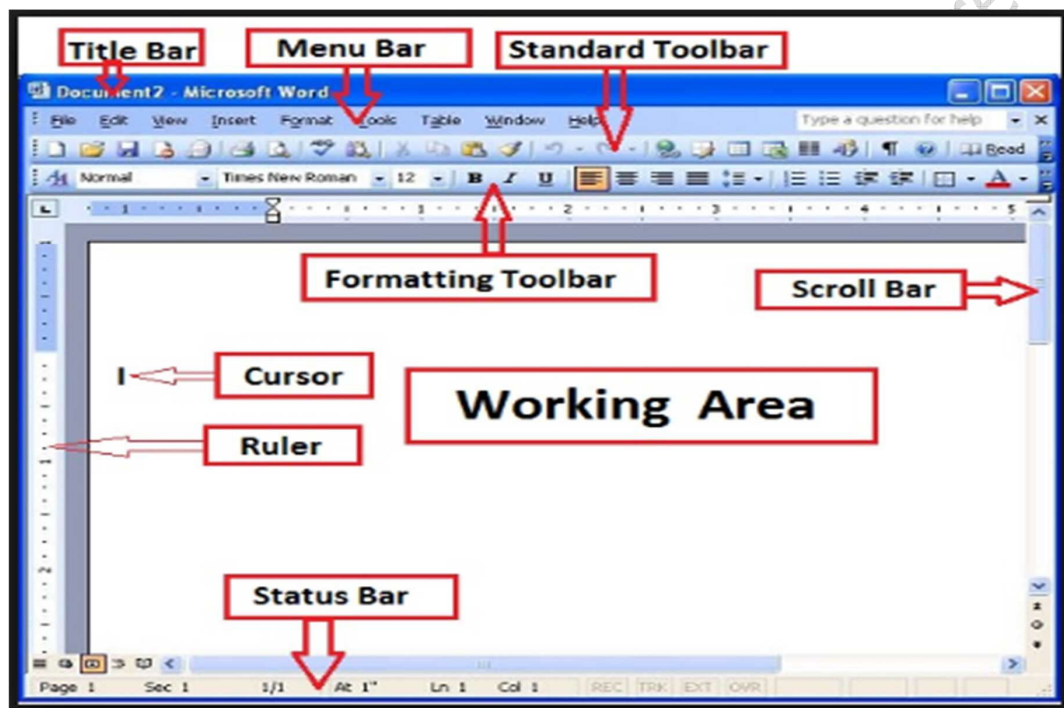
3. **Ruler bar:** - the ruler bar allows you to format the vertical alignment of text in a document.

4. **Status bar:** - The status bar displays information about the currently activate document. This includes the page no. that you are working.

5. **Scroll bar:** - This bar helps scroll the content or body of document.

6. **Work space:** - The work space is the document windows where you enter/type the text of your document.

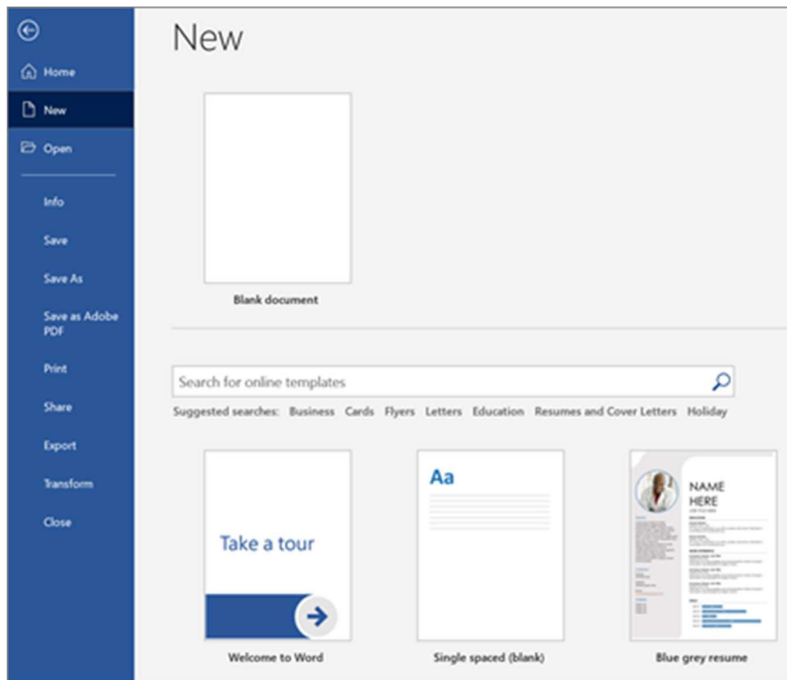
7. **Main menu:** - The word main menu is displayed at the top if the screen.



Create a new Document:

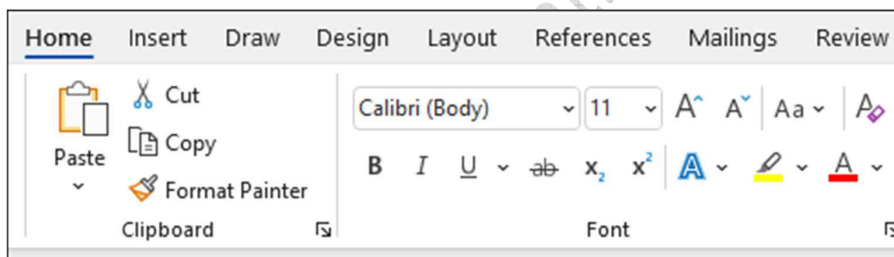
Step 1 - Click the **File tab** and select the **New** option.

- The New Document dialog box appears.
- Select **Blank document** under the **Blank and recent** section. It will be highlighted by default.



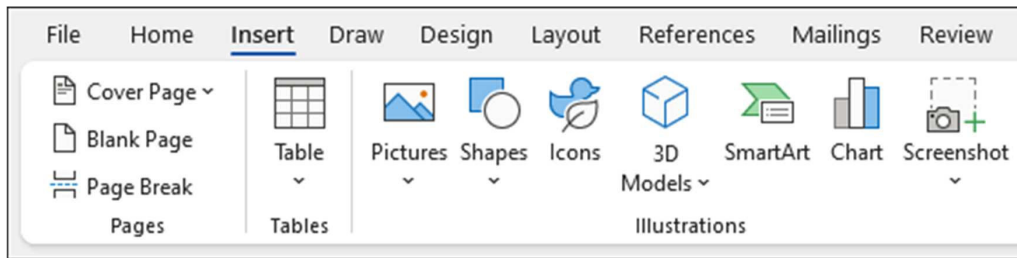
Add and format text

1. Place the cursor and type some text.
2. To format, select the text and then select an option: **Bold**, **Italic**, **Bullets**, **Numbering**, and more.



Add Pictures, Shapes, SmartArt, Chart, and more

1. Select the **Insert** tab.
2. Select what you want to add:
3. **Tables** - select **Table**, hover over the size you want, and select it.
4. **Pictures** - select **Pictures**, browse for pictures from your computer.
5. **Shapes** - select **Shapes**, and choose a shape from the drop-down.
6. **Icons** - select **Icons**, pick the one you want, and select **Insert**.
7. **3D Models** - select **3D Models**, choose from a file or online source, go to the image you want, and select **Insert**.
8. **SmartArt** - select **SmartArt**, choose a **SmartArt Graphic**, and select **OK**.
9. **Chart** - select **Chart**, select the chart you want, and select **OK**.
10. **Screenshot** - select **Screenshot** and select one from the drop-down.

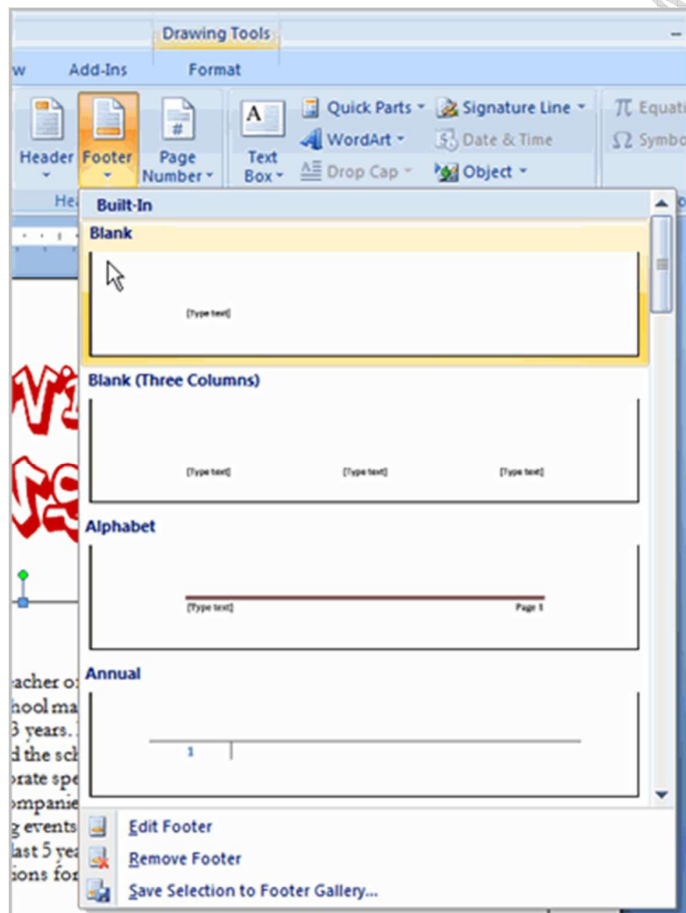


To insert a header or footer:

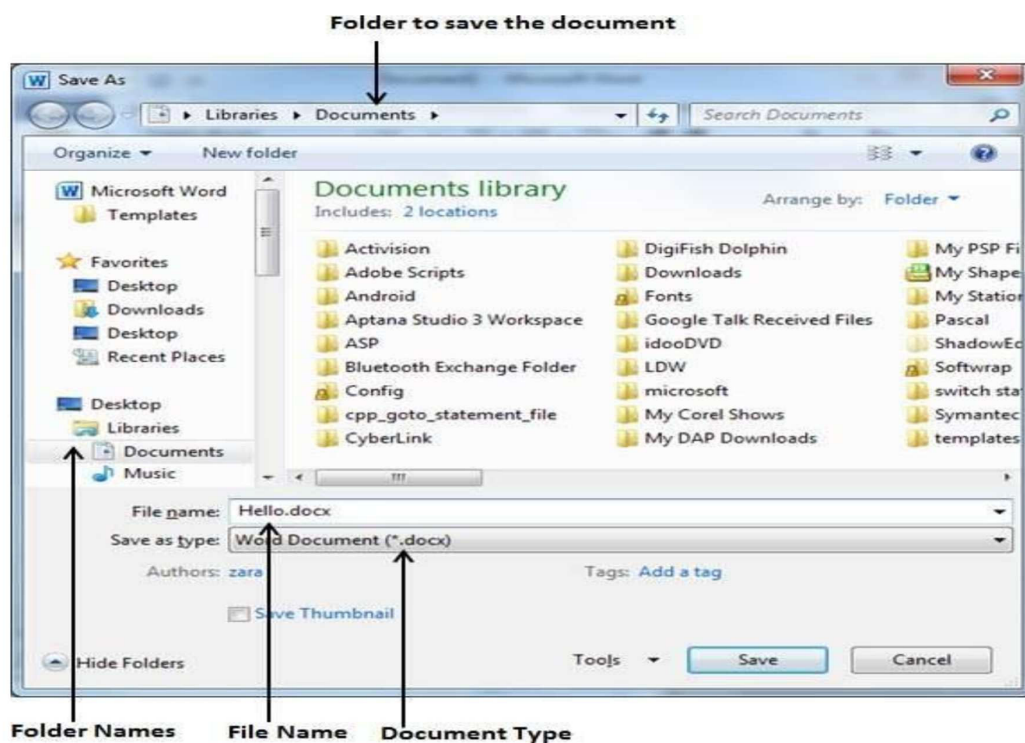
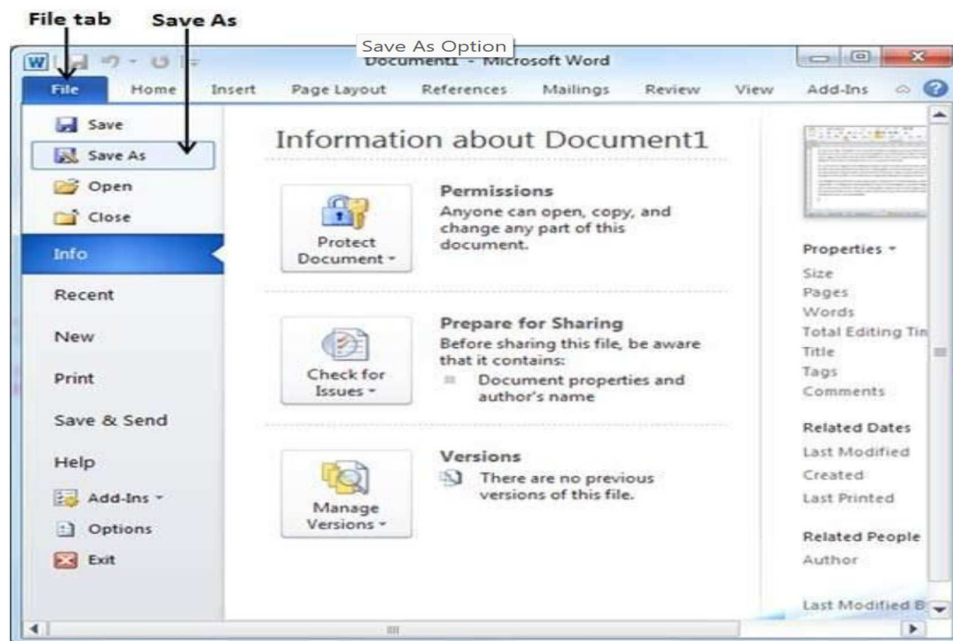
- Select the **Insert** tab.
- Click either the **Header** or **Footer** command. A menu appears with a list of **built-in options** you can use.
- Left click one of the built-in options, and it will appear in the document.

OR

- Left click **Blank** to select it.



- **Saving New Document**
- Once you are done with typing in your new Word document, it is time to save your document to avoid losing work you have done on a Word document. Following are the steps to save an edited Word document -
- **Step 1** - Click the **File** tab and select the **Save As** option.



Experiment-7

Basic operations of Microsoft Excel. (MS-Excel)

Aim of the Experiment: To study and perform various operations using MS Excel

Apparatus Required

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer with MS Office Suit

MS Excel

Introduction to Microsoft Excel 2007

Microsoft Excel is a very powerful tool for you to use for numeric computations and analysis Excel can also function as a simple database but that is another class. Today we will look at how to get starting with Excel and show you around the neighborhood sort of speak.

Starting MS-Excel 2007

- To start Microsoft Excel:
- Click once on the Start button on the bottom left corner of the screen.
- Click on All Programs.
- Move the cursor to the new menu on the right and then click on Microsoft Office 2007.
- Move the cursor to the next menu that opens and click Microsoft Office excel 2007.
- A blank document will appear on the screen.

Main screen of a Microsoft Excel 2007 Document

This is a workbook. A workbook is a collection of worksheets (spreadsheets) and macros. By default, Excel creates 3 worksheets in a new workbook. The worksheets are designated at the bottom part of the window where you see the file folder-like tabs. The tabs are named Sheet1, Sheet2 and Sheet3. If you click on Sheet2, you will be in Sheet2 and not Sheet1 so you need to be aware of which worksheet you are in.

Office Fluent user interface

In Excel 2007, the new Office Fluent user interface replaces the traditional menus and toolbars from previous versions of Excel with a single mechanism designed to help users find the right features more efficiently.

The interface contains three main components:

- Office Button
- Quick Access Toolbar
- Ribbon

Open a New Workbook

Sometimes you have to create a new workbook.

1. Click on the Office Button

2. Click on New

You are now able to open recently used or new workbooks from this panel. You can also open up templates that are available with Excel or ones that you create. If you click on Blank Workbook, Excel will create a new workbook for you.

What are Columns, Rows, and Cells?

- Columns are the vertical markers in the worksheet and are denoted by the alphabet i.e. A, B, C.
- The rows are the horizontal markers in the worksheet and are denoted by numbers i.e. 1, 2, 3.
- Cells are the single box that you get where the column and row intersect i.e. A1, B3, and C2.

You will often need to know the cell reference. The cell reference is the cell's name and you can find that by looking at the toolbar. This means that the cell that is selected is named C28.

Selecting a cell

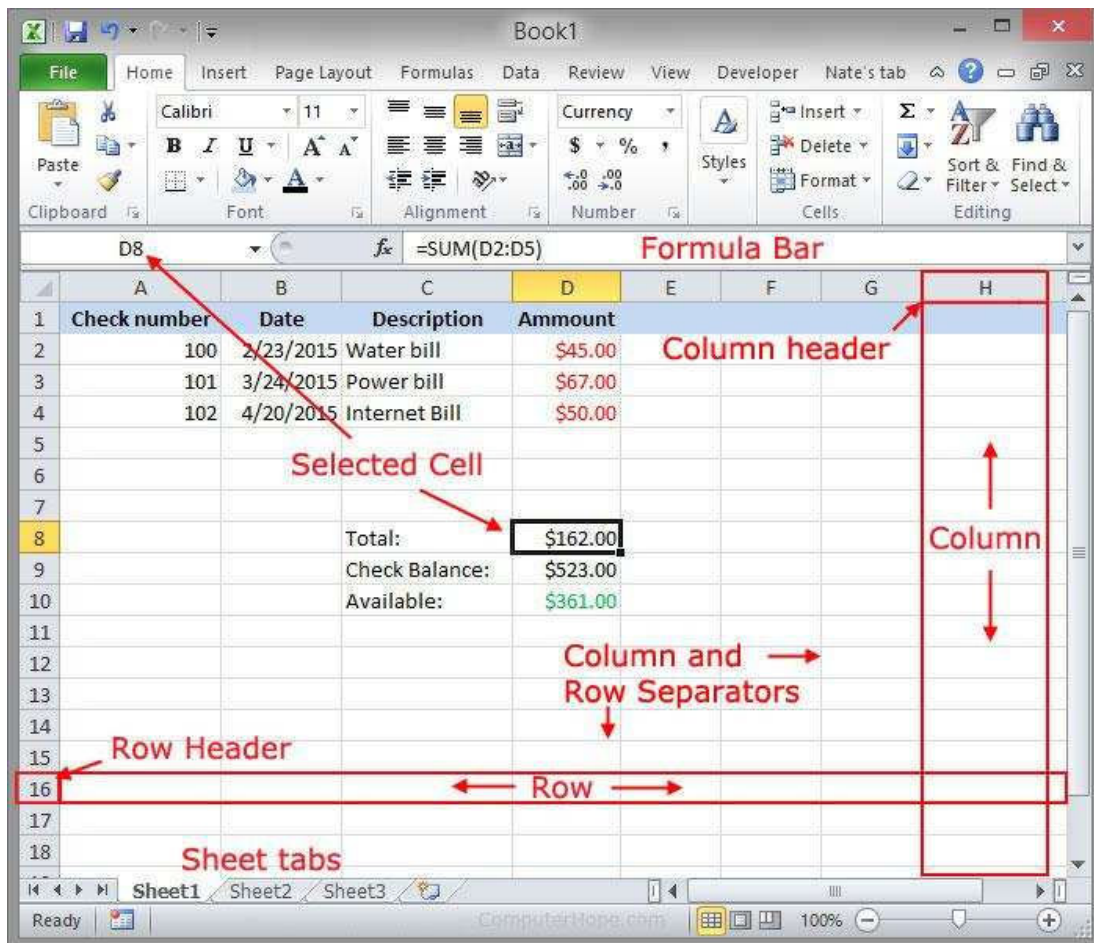
1. We are going to select C28. Look for the C column.
2. Look for the Row number 28.
3. You may use your finger to follow the column C down to where row 28 is.
4. Once you have located it, click on it.
5. Look at the toolbar; the cell reference box should say C28. If it does not, try again.
6. After you have done this, click on a different cell and note the cell reference box.

Selecting a group of cells A4 to D10

1. Click on the first cell A4
2. Click and Hold the mouse button down. Drag the cursor down to D10.
3. Let go of the mouse button.
4. If you did it correctly, you should see a Highlighted box around those cells. If not, try again. Please see the picture on the next page.

Basic data entry, fill handle.

From the example, we have numeric (year, numbers) and text (months) entered as data in our worksheet. Let us practice by re-creating the example on our own.



Method 1

1. Click on cell A2 to select it.
2. Type in 1981 and hit Enter. Notice by hitting Enter, we automatically move down to the next row. (we can also do the same by hitting the down arrow)
3. Click on cell B1 to select it.
4. Type in January and hit Tab. By hitting Tab (or right arrow), we move to the next column. We can continue to doing this to enter the data from 1981 to 1992 and so on, but Excel provides us with a tool to complete sequences.

Method 2:

1. Click on cell A2 to select it.
2. Type in 1981 and hit Enter.
3. Type in 1982, and then select both cells A2 and A3.
4. Move your mouse cursor over the fill handle (small black box on the bottom right of the, active cell) so that the cursor turns into a cross.
5. Click and drag the fill handle down to the cell desired.

Copy, Cut, Paste

You can Copy, Cut and Paste anything into your worksheet. You can copy from one worksheet to another worksheet in another book. Let's concentrate on the basics. We are going to copy cells D4 to H9.

Cut/Copy and Paste to the same worksheet.

1. Using the same worksheet, select cells A4 to D10.
2. Use CTRL-c to copy and CTRL-x to cut the selected cells.
3. Click on cell E29. It should be blank.
4. Use CTRL-v to paste the data.

You can also use the toolbar shortcuts for cut/copy/paste as the functionality is the same.

Insert & delete columns, rows, and cells

Have you ever entered all of your data and realized that you are missing an entry in the middle of the worksheet? If yes and you did not know how to add columns or rows, it would be really difficult to fix. Well, there is an easier method.

You can insert columns, rows, or cells in any spot on your worksheet.

Using the sort feature

We want to insert a new row for Anne Frank's contact information between John Doe

1. And Fred Johnson but this time we will create her record in line 5.

1. Select cells A1 to G5
2. Go to the Data tab, then click on Sort
3. In the sort option window, use the pull down boxes to select the sort criteria. In this case

we want to sort by Last Name, ascending order A-Z, then click on OK.

Delete columns and rows

We all make mistakes. It is very easy to remove a column or rows.

1. Select the column or row that you want to delete.
2. Point at the highlighted column name or row name and **right** click.
3. A pop-up menu should appear
4. Select **Delete**
5. The column or row should be gone.

Inserting & deleting new worksheets

There will be many times when you need to add a whole worksheet rather than columns or rows.

Insert a worksheet:

1. **Right** Click on the tabs where the name of the worksheets are.
2. Click on **Insert**
3. Select what kind of insert you want from the window.
4. To move the worksheet, click and hold the left mouse button on the worksheet tab. Drag the tab to where you want it to be placed. Note: you can only move the worksheet tabs to the left or right.

Delete a worksheet:

1. Click on the tab of the worksheet that you want to delete.
2. **Right** Click on the same tab of the worksheet
3. Click on **Delete**

Printing

Printing your worksheets out to a printer would be a nice thing to know how to do. If the information that you have on the worksheet fits on an 8.5||x11|| paper, you have no trouble printing your worksheet out. The problem arises when you have a larger worksheet. You may have noticed that your worksheet has dashed lines running down and across it; this is your print area.

Prepared By: Swagatika Malik, Lecturer (IT)

Experiment-8

Basic operations of Microsoft PowerPoint. (MS-PowerPoint)

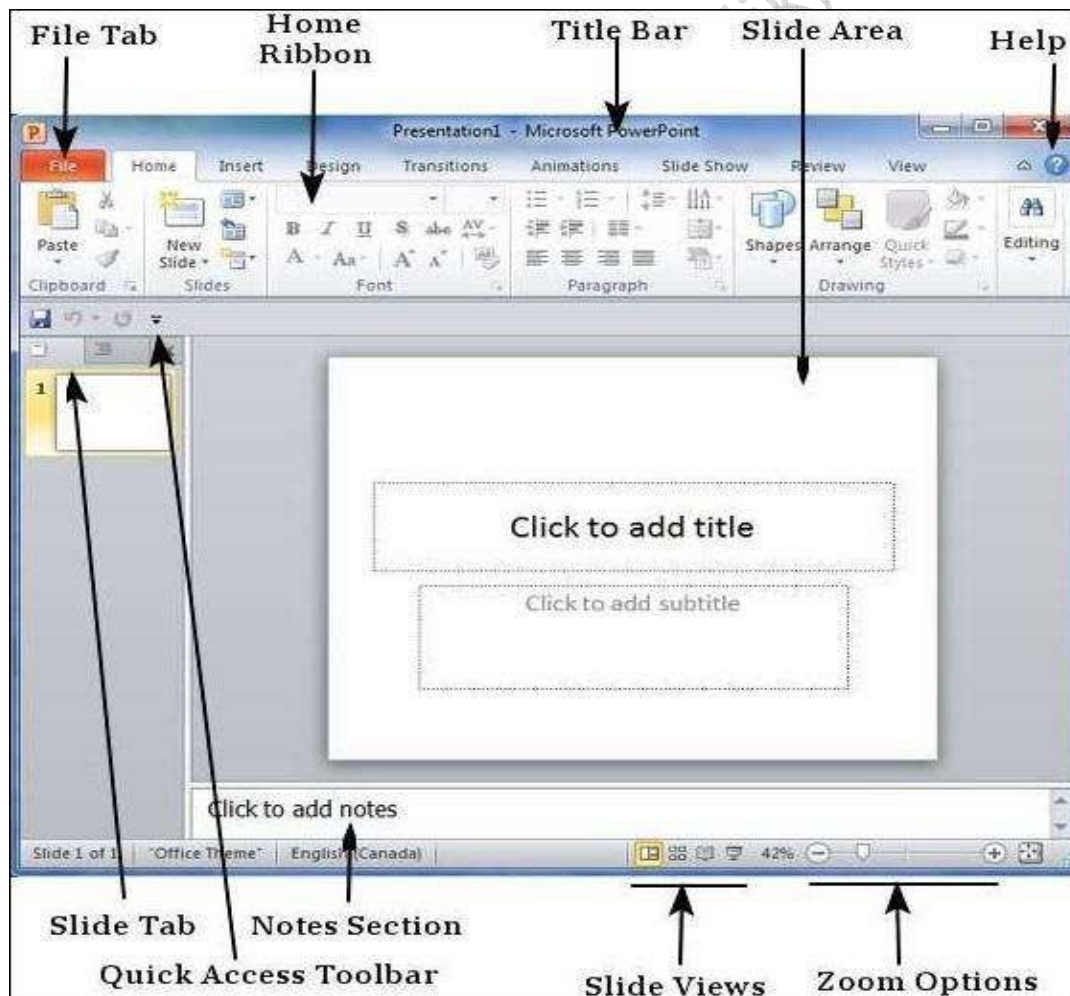
Aim of the Experiment: To study and perform various operations using MS PowerPoint

Apparatus Required

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer with MS Office Suit

MS-POWER POINT

The presentation software is used for creation of the slides and to display the information in form of presentation software are easy to use and provide an alternative to other older types of visual aids like hand drawn slides, black board, posters, hand outs or overhead transparency. A presentation software provide tool like editor that allows insertion and formatting of text and methods for inserting and manipulating graphics images along with sound and visual effects.



Features of MS-Power point:

1. Design.
2. Flexibility.
3. Animation.
4. Presentation.
5. Effects.
6. Multimedia.
7. Integration.

Presentation terminology:

1. Audience hangouts.
2. Free hand drawing.
3. Object.
4. Outline.
5. Placeholder.
6. Slides.
7. Speaker's notes.

Starting the MS-Power point:

1. Using the start menu.
 - (a) Click on start button.
 - (b) Click at programs.
 - (c) Click on MS-Office sub menu.
2. By using shortcuts.

User can use these facilities if the icon of the software has been created and it put on desktop.

3. By using Microsoft office bar.
4. Menu bar and menu.
5. Screen of MS-Power point.

Screen of MS Power Point:

1. **Title bar:** The title bar displayed the name of the currently active word document like other windows applications.
2. **Toolbar:** Word has a number of tool bar that help you perform task faster and with great easy two of the most commonly toolbar are the formatting toolbar and the standard toolbar.
3. **Ruler bar:** The ruler bar allows you to format the vertical alignment of text in a document.
4. **Status bar:** The status bar displays information about the currently activate document. This includes the page no. that you are working.
5. **Scroll bar:** This bar helps scroll the content or body of document.
6. **Workspace:** The workspace is the document windows where you enter/type the text of your document.
7. **Main bar:** The word main menu is displayed at the top if the screen

EXPERIMENT →9

Working with Internet

Aim of the Experiment: To study about web browser and working with Internet and Email.

Apparatus Required:

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer with Internet Connectivity

Procedure:

Web browser & E-Mail

A web browser is a software application which enables a user to display and interact with text, images, videos, music, and other information that could be on a website. Text and images on a web page can contain hyperlinks to other web pages at the same or different website. Web browsers allow a user to quickly and easily access information provided on many web pages at many websites by traversing these links. Web browsers format HTML information for displays the appearance of a web page many differ between browsers.

Purpose:

Web browser defines the application software that is designed for the Web browser is used to run the software application that allows retrieving, presenting and traversing the information from one place to another Web browser provides the resources using the WWW (World Wide Web) this can be identified by URI (Uniform Resource Identifier). Web browser fetches the data like web page, image, video or other piece of content from the server and displays it accordingly Web browser uses hyperlinks to display the resources and allow the users to navigate their browsers user to access and retrieve the documents using the Internet.

Protocols and Standards

Web browsers communicate with web servers primarily using HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) to fetch web pages. HTTP allows web browsers to submit information to web servers as well as fetch web pages from them. Pages are identified by means of a URL (uniform resource locator), which is treated as an address, beginning with —http:// for HTTP access. The file format for a web page is usually HTML (hyper-text markup language) and is identified in the HTTP protocol. Most web browsers also support a variety of additional formats, such as ASP, PNG, and GIF image formats, and can be extended to support more through the use of plug-in. The combination of HTTP content type and URL protocol specification allows webpage designers to embed images, animations, video, sound, and streaming media into a webpage, or to make them accessible through the web page.

Popular Browsers 1. Firefox

Firefox is a very popular web browser. One of the great things about Firefox is that it is supported on all different OSs. Firefox is also open source which makes its support group a very large community of open source developers. Firefox is also known for its

vast range of plugins/add-ons that let the user customize in a variety of ways. Firefox is a product of the

Mozilla Foundation. The latest version of Firefox is Firefox 3. Some of Firefox's most prominent features includes: tabbed browsing, a spell checker, incremental find, live bookmarking, a download manager, and an integrated search system that uses the user's favorite search engine. Like mentioned before, one of the best things about Firefox is its vast amount of plugging/addons. Some of the most popular include No Script (script blocker), Foxy Tunes (controls music players), Ad block Plus (ad blocker), Stumble Upon (website discovery), Down Them All! (Download functions), and Web Developer (web tools).

2. Internet Explorer

Internet Explorer (IE - created by Microsoft) is a very prominent web browser for the Windows. IE is the most popular web browser. It comes pre-installed on all Windows computers. The latest version of IE is IE7 with IE8 in beta. IE was designed to view a broad range of web pages and to provide certain features within the OS. IE almost fully supports HTML 4.01, CSS Level 1, XML 1.0, and DOM Level 1. It has introduced a number of proprietary extensions to many of the standards. This has resulted in number of web pages that can only be viewed properly using IE. It has been subject to many security vulnerabilities just like Windows has. Much of the spyware, adware, and viruses across the Internet are made possible by exploitable bugs and flaws in the security architecture of IE. These are drive-by downloads come into play (see computer security lesson for more details on that).

E-mail:

E-mail (electronic mail) is the exchange of computer-stored messages by telecommunication. (Some publications spell it email; we prefer the currently more established spelling of e-mail.) E-mail messages are usually encoded in ASCII text. However, you can also send non-text files, such as graphic images and sound files, as attachments sent in binary streams. E-mail was one of the first uses of the Internet and is still the most popular use. A large percentage of the total traffic over the Internet is e-mail. E-mail can also be exchanged between online service provider users and in networks other than the Internet, both public and private. E-mail can be distributed to lists of people as well as to individuals. A shared distribution list can be managed by using an e-mail reflector. Some mailing lists allow you to subscribe by sending a request to the mailing list administrator. A mailing list that is administered automatically is called a list server. E-mail is one of the protocols included with the Transport Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) suite of protocols. A popular protocol for sending e-mail is Simple Mail Transfer Protocol and a popular protocol for receiving it is POP3. Both Netscape and Microsoft include an e-mail utility with their Web browsers.

How to Create a Email

Gmail has been increasing in popularity since it was first introduced in 2004. With the decline of Yahoo!, AOL, and Hotmail, more and more people are moving to Google's

services. Creating a Gmail account is quick and easy, and also provides you access to other Google products such as YouTube, Google Drive, and Google Plus.

Creating Your Account

Suppose if u want to open your account on gmail.com. Then follow the steps given below Open a Web browser (internet explorer or Google chrome or Mozilla etc.)write in address bar www.gmail.com and you will get below image Now click on "CREATE AN ACCOUNT", as shown in below (check the red arrow) .After clicking on "CREATE AN ACCOUNT" button you will get a window as shown in below image Fill all the details, here the user name is the desired user ID which you want to create. after filling all the details click on "Next step" Button (check the red arrow)after next step it will ask for Phone number for verification, enter cell phone number and click on next now click on "next step " button and you will get you inbox Cong'syou have created your new Gmail ID Enjoy your new Gmail account. You're finished! Click on "Continue to Gmail" to access your inbox, read your emails, and write new ones.

Use of Email

Email is one of the most important forms of communication in today's digital age. It's the way that millions (if not billions) of people stay in touch with each other. Luckily, this form of nearinstant communication is completely free. Make a free email account today to starts sending and receiving email immediately. Read on below the jump for detailed instruction son registering a new email account with several of the internet's most popular email providers. Go to Gmail.com. The first step to creating an email account with Gmail, Google's free email service, is to visit Gmail's main site. Type "gmail.com" into your browser's navigation bar, or, alternatively, type "Gmail" into your search engine of choice and click the relevant result. The email is actually used to transfer messages between one to another. It is also used for:-

1. Group discussion by making groups in hotmail, yahoo, etc
2. Stay in touch with users attached in the group.
3. Transmitting documents through attachments
4. Group email to multiple users
5. Convenient way of sending job application.
6. Easy method of advertisement.
7. Receiving conformation of service.
8. Service subscription

EXPERIMENT →10

"C" Programming

Aim of the Experiment:

To learn C programming language, its compilation and execution to get the desired result.

Apparatus Required:

Sl. No.	Name of the Equipment
01	Personal Computer with "C" Editor software

Q1.W.A.P to print the message as "Welcome to Govt. Polytechnic, Balasore".

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    printf("Govt. Polytechnic, Balasore ");
}
```

Output =

Govt. Polytechnic, Balasore

Q2. W.A.P to accept sum of 2numbers.

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a, b, sum;
    clrscr();
    printf("enter two nos");
    scanf("%d%d",&a,&b);
    sum=a+b;
    printf("The sum of the two number is %d",sum);
}
```

Output =

Enter two numbers 23 24

Sum of numbers is 47

Q3. W.A.P in C to find the greatest number among three numbers

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
    int a, b, c;
    clrscr();
    printf("enter3nos");
    scanf("%d%d%d",&a,&b,&c);
}
```

```

        if(a>=b&&a>=c)
        {
            printf("largestis%d",a);
        }
    else
        if(b>=a&&b>=c)
        {
            printf("largestis%d",b);
        }
    else
        if(c>=a&&c>=b)
        {
            printf("largestis%d",c);
        }
    }
}

```

Output =

Enter3nos 349070

Largestis90

Q4. W.A.P in C to find the average of n numbers by using for loop.

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int i, n, num;
```

```
float sum, avg;
```

```
clrscr();
```

```
printf("enter the nth value : ");
```

```
scanf ("%d", &n);
```

```
for (i=1; i<=n; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
printf("enter a number : ");
```

```
scanf("%d", &num);
```

```
sum = sum + num;
```

```
}
```

```
avg = sum/n;
```

```
printf("average of %d different number is %d : ", n, avg);
```

```
}
```

Output =

enter the nth value : 3

enter a number : 25 36 78

average of 3 different number is 46.33

Q5. W.A.P in C to determine whether a number is prime or not ?

```

#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int n, i, flag = 0;
    printf("Enter a positive integer: ");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    for (i = 2; i < n / 2; ++i)
    {
        if (n % i == 0)
        {
            flag = 1;
            break;
        }
    }
    if (n == 1)
    {
        printf("1 is neither prime nor composite.");
    }
    else if (flag == 0)
    {
        printf("%d is a prime number.", n);
    }
    else
    {
        printf("%d is not a prime number.", n);
    }
}

```

Output=

Enter a positive integer: 7

7 is a prime number.

Q6. W.A.P in C to check whether a given number is palindrome or not ?

```

#include <stdio.h>
void main()
{
    int n, rev = 0, rem, temp;
    printf("Enter a number");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    temp = n;
    while (temp != 0)
    {
        rem = temp % 10;
        rev = rev * 10 + rem;
    }
}

```

```

temp = temp/10;
}
if (rev == n)
printf("%d is a palindrome number.\n", n);
else
printf("%d isn't a palindrome number.\n", n);
}

```

Output =

Enter a number 131

131 is a palindrome

Q7. W.A.P in C to accept row wise and column wise element in a two dimensional array and print them.

```

#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
void main()
{
int i, j, mark[3][3];
clrscr();
printf("enter 9 elements ");
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
{
for (j=0; j<3; j++)
{
scanf("%d",&mark[i][j]);
}
}
printf("\n the matrix elements are \n");
for(i=0;i<3;i++)
{
for (j=0; j<3; j++)
{
printf("%d \t",mark[i][j]);
}
printf("\n");
}
}

```

OUTPUT =

Enter 9 elements

11 22 33

44 55 66

77 88 99

the matrix elements are

11 22 33

44 55 66

77 88 99

Q8. W.A.P in C to find the vowels in a given string.

```
#include <stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
int i, count = 0;
```

```
char s[50];
```

```
printf("Input a string\n");
```

```
gets(s);
```

```
for (i=0; s[i]!='\0'; i++)
```

```
{
```

```
if (s[i] == 'a' || s[i] == 'A' || s[i] == 'e' || s[i] == 'E' || s[i] == 'i' || s[i] == 'I' || s[i] == 'o' || s[i] == 'O' || s[i] == 'u' || s[i] == 'U')
```

```
{
```

```
count++;
```

```
}}
```

```
printf("Number of vowels in the string: %d", count);
```

```
return 0;
```

```
}
```

OUTPUT =

Input a string Rourkela

Number of vowels in the string : 4

Q9. W.A.P in C to find the factorial of a number by using recursion.

```
int fact(int n);
```

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<conio.h>
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
int num,f;
```

```
clrscr();
```

```
printf("\n Enter the number: ");
```

```
scanf("%d",&num);
```

```
f=fact(num);
```

```
printf("\n The factorial of the number %d is %d",num,f);
```

```
getch();
```

```
}
```

```
int fact(int n)
```

```
{
```

```
if(n==0 || n==1)
```

```
return 1;
```

```

else
return(n * fact(n-1));
}

```

OUTPUT =

Enter a number 3

The factorial of the number 3 is 6

Q10. W.A.P in C to find the sum of Fibonacci series, by using function.

```

#include <stdio.h>
void Fibo(int r);
void main()
{
    Int range;
    printf(" enter the range of Fibonacci series :");
    scanf("%d", &range);
    fibo(range);
}
void fibo(int r)
{
    Int a=0, b=1, c, sum=0;
    while( a <= r)
    {
        sum +=a;
        c = a+b;
        a = b;
        b = c;
    }
    Printf("sum of fibo series is %d",sum);
}

```

OUTPUT = enter the range of Fibonacci series :4
sum of fibo series is 7

Q 11. W.A.P in C to accept a number from keyboard and print it in reverse order of entry, by using function.

```

#include <stdio.h>
void reverse(int no);
void main()
{
    int n ;
    printf("Enter a number");
    scanf("%d", &n);
    reverse (n);
}

```

```

void reverse(int no)
{
    int rev = 0, rem,temp;
    temp = no;
    while (temp != 0)
    {
        rem = temp % 10;
        rev = rev * 10 + rem;
        temp = temp/10;
    }
    printf("reverse of the no is %d \n", rev);
}

```

Output =

Enter a number 131

Reverse of the no is 131

Q12. W.A.P in C to compute the sine series.

// WAP to find the sine series

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
#include<math.h> //sine and M_PI is defined in math.h
```

```
void main()
```

```
{
```

```
float angle,value;
```

```
printf("Enter an angle:");
```

```
scanf("%f",&angle);
```

```
value=sin(angle*M_PI/180); //M_PI is a constant used to
represent pi
```

```
printf("sin(%.0f)=%.4f",angle,value);
```

```
getch();
```

```
}
```

Output:	Enter an angle: 30 sin(30)=0.5
---------	-----------------------------------

COURSE OUTCOME OF COMPUTER APPLICATION LAB (PR-1)	
CO1	Analyze the working and application of PC and internet
CO2	Apply the different tools and utilities of the Operating System (DOS, Windows)
CO3	Use MS Office to create, edit Word file, Spreadsheet and present documents
CO4	Develop programs by using 'C' language.
CO5	Write and explain the procedure of the experiments conducted