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Assignment: Computer  
Application

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Summer Final  
Exam.

Question no 1, Part (A).  
Computer languages.

Answer:

There are two  
Basic types of computer  
language.

- (i) Low level language.
- (ii) High level language.

Explanation:

(i) Low level language :  
A language that corresponds  
directly to a specific  
machine.

(ii) High level language:  
Any language that is independent  
of the machine.

There are also other  
types of language which  
are.

i.e.

System language:

These are designed for low-level tasks, like memory and process management.

⇒ Scripting languages:

These tend to be high-level language and are very powerful.

⇒ Domain-Specific languages:  
These are only used in very specific contexts.

⇒ Visual languages:

Languages that are not text-based.

Advantages and Dis-advantages of these languages.

⇒ Advantages:

High level languages are user friendly.



They are similar to English and use English vocabulary and consist of well known symbols.

They are easier to learn

They are easier to maintain.

They are problem-oriented rather than machine based.

A program written in a high level language can be translated into many machine languages and can run on any computer for which there exists an appropriate translator.

## Dis-advantages.

A low level language has to be translated into the machine language by a translator.

Hence translators are required to be applied.

The object code generated by a translator might be inefficient compared to an equivalent assembly language program.

Question no 1: part B.

Important functions of operating system.

Answer: Following are some of the important functions of an operating system.

- Memory Management.
- Processor Management.
- Device Management.
- File Management.
- Security.
- Control over system performance.
- Job accounting.
- Error detector.
- Held co-ordination between software and users.



## Question 2

### Part A

#### Compiler

A Compiler is a Computer program that transform code written in a high-level programming language into the machine code.

\* It is a program which translate the human-readable code to a language a computer processor can understand.

\* A Compiler should comply with the syntax rule of that programming language.

# Interpreter

An interpreter is a computer program which converts each high-level program statement into machine code.

## Part B

EXAMPLE of compiled program languages are

C and C++

② Application Package.

- A Dictionary of Computing
- Painting



Q3  
?

Part A

## Communication Modes of Data :-

Transmission mode refers to the mechanism of transferring of data between two devices connected over a network.

\* It is also called e.

\* These modes direct the direction of flow of information.

\* There are three types of transmission mode. They are.

① Simplex Mode

② Half duplex Mode

③ Full duplex Mode



## \* Simplex Mode \*

In this type of Transmission mode data can be sent only in one direction.

i.e. Communication is unidirectional. We cannot send a message back to sender.

## \* Half Duplex Mode

In this data Transmission mean that data can be transmitted in both direction on a single carrier, but not at the same time.

## \* Full Duplex Mode:

In full Duplex System can be send data in both the direction as it bidirectional at the same time in other words data can be sent in both direction.

# Part B

## Difference between LAN & WAN

LAN

WAN

• Local Area of network

A WAN connect several LAN

group of computer network devices connect together.

and may be limited.



## Question 04

### Modem

Digital data (is and/or) that a computer can recognize. Similar is short for "Modulator-Demodulator." it is a hardware component that allows a computer or another device, such as a router or switch, to connect to the internet. it converts or "modulates" an analog signal from a telephone or cable wire to rly. it converts digital data from a computer or other device into an analog signal that can be sent over standard telephone lines.

### Digital Signal

it is a signal that is being used to represent data as a sequence of discrete values. at any given time it can only take on, at most, one of a finite

number of values

## Formatted Text

is text that is displayed in a special, specified style. Text formatting data may be qualitative (e.g. font family), or quantitative (e.g. font size, or color), it may also indicate a style of emphasis (e.g. boldface, or italics), or a style of notation (e.g. strikethrough, or superscript).

## Uses of Spreadsheet

The three most common general uses for spreadsheet software are to create budgets, produce graphs and charts, and for storing and sorting data. Within business spreadsheet software is used to forecast future performance, calculate tax, completing basic payroll, producing charts and calculating revenues, and calculating cable.



## Coaxial Cable

It is a type of cable that has an inner conductor surrounded by an insulating layer, surrounded by a conductive shielding. Many also have an insulating outer jacket. The diagram below illustrates the construction of a typical cable. Electrical signal flows through the center conductor.

# Question 05

## Part (A)

An active worksheet is the worksheet that is currently open. For example, in earlier Excel picture, the sheet tabs at the bottom show "sheet 1," "sheet 2" and sheet "3", with sheet 1 being the active worksheet. The active (work) tab usually has a white background behind the tab name. Feb 8, 2020.

→ How many worksheet can I use using lots of smaller worksheet as opposed to one large worksheet has several advantages:

1: Your worksheets will recalculate faster.

2: Your data will be easier to manage and to update.



There is no restriction on the number of worksheets you can have enough memory on your pc.

## Part (B)

Program for sum of the digits of a given number.

Examples:

Input :  $n = 887$   
Output : 21

Input :  $n = 12$   
Output : 3

General Algorithm for sum of digits in a given number:

- \* Get the number
- \* Declare a variable to store the sum and set it to 0.
- \* Repeat the next two steps till the number is not 0.
- \* Get the rightmost digit of the number with help of remainder "%" operator by

dividing it with 10 and  
add it to sum.

& Divide the number by 10  
with help of '/' operator

& Print or return the sum.