

HASEEB-ULLAH

16314

SUMMER FINAL PAPER

INTRODUCING to ~~G~~  
Computer.



8.00 am  
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Noon  
12.30  
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5.00

# QUESTION 1 :-

## PART B :-

What is difference b/w high level language and low level language? Explain detail? Compiler, interpreter, and assembler in

## ANSWER :-

### DIFFERENCE B/W High Level and Low Level Languages

Both high level and low level language are the programming languages's types.

The difference between high level language and low level language is that programmer or compile the high level language is comparison of machine. on the other hand, Machine can easily understand the low language in comparison of human being.

Examples of high level language are C, C++, java, python, etc.



September 2020

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October 2020

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| M | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |    |
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November 2020

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|---|----|----|----|----|----|
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| S | 1  | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29 |

## 29 Sunday 334/032

8.00 am

8.30 The difference b/w high level language and low level language:-

9.00

9.30

10.00

HIGH Level LANGUAGE

Low LEVEL LANGUAGE

10.30

① It is programmer friendly language.

It is a machine friendly language.

11.00

11.30

② High level language is less memory efficient.

Low level language is high memory efficient.

Noon

③ It is easy to understand.

It is tough to understand.

④ It is simple to debug.

It is complex to debug comparatively.

1.30

⑤ It is simple to maintain

It is complex to maintain comparatively.

2.00

⑥ It is portable

It is non-portable.

⑦ It can run on any platform.

It is machine dependent.

3.30

⑧ It needs compilers or interpreters for translation

It needs assembler for translation.

4.00

4.30

5.00

6.00 pm



Anniv. Day\* (Chatham Islands & Westland-N.Z.) Bonifacio Day (Philippines)

8.00 am  
 8.30 ④ It is used widely for programming. It is not commonly used now-a-days in programming.

9.00  
 9.30 COMPILER:-

10.00 A compiler is a program that translates a source program written in some high-level programming language (such as java) into machine code for some computer architecture (such as the intel pentium architecture).

11.30  
 Noon EXAMPLE:-

12.30 A java interpreter can be completely written in C or even java.

1.00  
 1.30 INTERPRETER:-

2.00 An interpreter executes instructions written in programming or scripting language without previously converting them to an object code or machine code.

3.30 EXAMPLES:-

4.00 Interpreted languages are perl, python and Matlab.

5.00  
 6.00 pm







| January 2021 |    |    |    | February 2021 |   |   |    |    |    |
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| S            | 9  | 16 | 23 | 30            | S | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |
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| March 2021 |   |    |    |    |    |
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| S          | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 |    |

(5)

8.00 am  
8.30  
9.00  
9.30  
10.00

"internal memory" and primary storage. All those types of Computer memories that are directly accessed by the processor using data bus are called primary memory. That allows a processor to access stores running programs and currently processed data that stored in primary location.

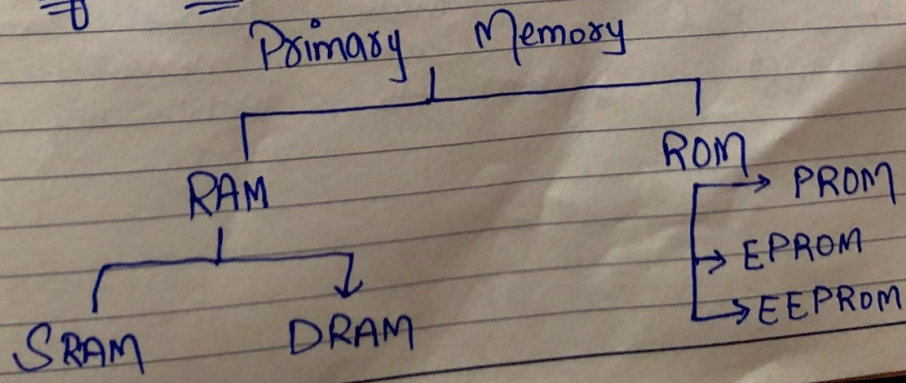
10.30  
11.00  
11.30  
Noon  
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1.00

The use of memory is therefore mandatory in all systems using a microprocessor, including computers. An example of primary memory is RAM and ROM that store programs. These memories are limited in capacity and manufactured by using integrated circuits (IC) or semiconductors device. its speed of data accessing is faster than secondary memory. It is more expensive than secondary memory.

1.30  
2.00  
2.30

When you turn on a computer, generally CPU searches for essential codes in RAM. Yes, they both chips collectively called primary memory in a computer system.

Types of Primary Memory:





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| W            | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28 | W             | 4  | 11 | 18 | 25 | W             | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | 30 |
| T            | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22 | T             | 5  | 12 | 19 | 26 | T             | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| F            | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23 | F             | 6  | 13 | 20 | 27 | F             | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |    |
| S            | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | S             | 7  | 14 | 21 | 28 | S             | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |    |
| S            | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 | S             | 1  | 8  | 15 | 22 | 29            | S | 6  | 13 | 20 | 27 |

3 Thursday 338/028

8.00 am

8.30

## RAM: (Random Access Memory)

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The word "RAM" stand for "random access memory" or may also refer to short-term memory its called "Random" because you can read store data randomly at any time and from any physical location. It is a temporal storage memory. RAM is volatile that only retains all the data as long as the computer powers. It is the fastest type of memory. RAM stores are currently processed data from the CPU and sends them to the graphics unit.

There are two broad subcategories of RAM.

## STATIC RAM:-

Static RAM is the form of RAM and made with flip flops and used for primary storages are volatile. It retains data in latch as long as the computer powered. SRAM is more expensive and consume more power than DRAM. It used as cache memory in a computer system. As technically, SRAM uses



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| W            | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27            | W  | 3 | 10 | 17         | 24 | W  | 3 | 10 | 17 | 24 | 31 |
| T            | 7 | 14 | 21 | 28            | T  | 4 | 11 | 18         | 25 | T  | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |    |
| F            | 1 | 8  | 15 | 22            | 29 | F | 5  | 12         | 19 | 26 | F | 5  | 12 | 19 | 26 |
| S            | 2 | 9  | 16 | 23            | 30 | S | 6  | 13         | 20 | 27 | S | 6  | 13 | 20 | 27 |
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4

8.00 am

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transistors as compared to DRAM. It is faster compared to DRAM due to the latching arrangement and they use 6 transistors per data bit as compared to DRAM, which uses one transistor per bit.

## ROM :: (Read Only Memory)

ROM is a long-term internal memory. ROM is "Non-Volatile Memory" that retains data without the flow of electricity. ROM is an essential chip with permanently written data or programs. It is similar to RAM that is accessed by the CPU. ROM comes with pre-written by the computer manufactures to hold the instructions for booting-up the computer.

There is three broad type of ROM:-

## PROM :: (Programmable Read only memory)

PROM stand for programmable ROM. It can be programmed only be done once and read many unlike ROMs, PROMs retain their contents without the flow of electricity. PROM is also nonvolatile memory. The significant difference between a ROM and a PROM is that a ROM comes with pre-written by the computer



# December

WEEK 49

8

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## 5 Saturday 340/026

National Day (Thailand)

8.00 am

manufactures where - as ROM manufactured  
as blank memory. PROM can be  
programmed by PROM burner and by  
blowing internal fuses permanently.

**EPROM:** (Erasable Programmable Read only memory):

EPROM is pronounced ee-prom. This  
memory type retains its contents  
until it is exposed to intense  
ultraviolet light that clears its  
contents making it possible to  
reprograms the memory.

Noon

**EEPROM:** (Electrically Erasable programmable Read only memory):

EEPROM can be burned (programmed)  
and erased by first electrical waves  
in a millisecond. A single byte of  
a data or the entire contents of  
device can be erased. The writer  
or erase this memory type, you need  
a device called a PROM burner.

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January 2021

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February 2021

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March 2021

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9

December

WEEK 49

8.00 am

341/025 Sunday 6

8.30

## Secondary Memory :-

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It is also known as Secondary Storage. The secondary memory is accessed indirectly via input/output operations. This memory is also called permanent, external stable or persistent memory. It is characterized by its slowness and cheapness relative to RAM and its permanent appearance.

The CPU does not directly process its contents. It is first copied into RAM and then transferred to CPU. The secondary memory stores data that can be easily retrieved only by the main memory and used by the processor. It is slower than RAM but has larger storage capacities than primary memory.

Secondary memory devices are nonvolatile in nature and data does not disappear when the computer is turned off and data does not disappear when it is turned on again. Secondary memory is cheaper than primary memory but it is also slower in both reading and writing. Primary memory is faster but does not store data permanently. Instead of loading secondary memory, slower data is loaded into the primary memory.



# December

WEEK 50

10

October 2020

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November 2020

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December 2020

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| F | 4 | 11 | 18 | 25 |    |
| S | 5 | 12 | 19 | 26 |    |
| S | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 |    |

National Day Holiday (Thailand)

7 Monday 342/024

8.00 am

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9.00

to take efficient use of it. Unlike Primary memory and Secondary memory also does not access the CPU directly from the Computer.

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## ETHICAL HACKING:-

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The Certified Ethical Hacker credential is a respected and trusted ethical hacking program in the industry. Since the inception of the Certified Ethical Hacker in 2003, the credential has become one of the options for industries and companies across the world. The C|EH exam in ANSI 17024 compliance adding value and credibility to credential members. It is also listed as a base line certification in the US Department of Defense (DOD) Directive 8570 and is a GC| (GCHQ) Certified Training.

## IMPORTANCE:-

In the dawn of international conflicts terrorist organization to breach security systems, either to compromise national security or to extort huge features or to text extort huge



Immaculate Conception Day (Italy, Philippines)

8.00 am

~~Amounts~~

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Noon

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6.00 pm

Amounts by injecting malware and denying access resulting in the steady rise of cybercrime. Organization face the challenge of updating their systems or practices installing several technologies to protect the system before falling victim to the hacker.

New worms, malware, viruses and ransomware are primary benefit are multiplying every day and is creating a need for ethical hacking services to safeguard the networks of business government agencies or defense.

SHORT CUT KEYS OF MS WORD:-

Copy => Ctrl + C

Past => Ctrl + V

Delete => Ctrl + delete

Undo => Ctrl + Z

Print => Ctrl + P

Close => Ctrl + W

Find = Ctrl + F

Save = Ctrl + S







| January 2021 |    |    |    |    |
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| February 2021 |   |    |    |    |
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| March 2021 |   |    |    |    |
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12

December

WEEK 50

345/021 Thursday 10

QUESTION 2:  
PART B:-

Write a C code for making calculator using switch statement?

Answer:-

~~Program to make a simple calculator~~

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

```
int main () {
```

```
    char operator;  
    double n1, n2;
```

```
    printf ("Enter an operator (+, -, x, /)  
    scanf ("%c", &operator);  
    printf ("Enter two operands:");  
    scanf ("%lf %lf", &n1, &n2);
```

```
    switch (operator)  
    {  
        case '+':
```

```
            printf ("%lf + %lf = %lf", n1, n2, n1+n2);  
            break;
```

```
        case "-":
```

```
            printf ("%lf - %lf = %lf", n1, n2, n1-n2);  
            break;
```



| October 2020 |   |    |    |    |
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11 Friday 346/020

8.00 am

Case 'x':

8.30

Point f ("% .11f \* % .11f = % .11f", n1, n2)  
break;

9.00

9.30

Case 'y':

10.00

Point ("% .11f / % .11f = % .11f", n1, n2)  
break;

10.30

11.00

Output

11.30

Enter an operator (+, -, \*, /): -

Noon

Enter two operators: 32.5  
12.4

12.30

$$32.5 - 12.4 = 20.1$$

1.00

=x =x =x =x =x =x =x =x =x =x =x

1.30

2.00

QUESTION 1 :-

2.30

Part A:-

3.00

Explain and differentiate blw analog, digital, hybrid and Super Computer?

3.30

4.00

Answer:

4.30

5.00

6.00 pm



January 2021

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February 2021

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March 2021

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8.00 am  
8.30  
9.00  
Basic of Comprehension

Analog Computer

Digital Computer

9.30 Basic

Computation or carried out employing ~~can~~ continuous variation of physical properties.

Discrete electrical voltage level are used to encode the input.

11.00 Computation

Performed in real-time

Large delay can occur.

Noon Accuracy

Low

High.

1.00 Circuitry

Made up of electrical and mechanical components.

Consist of large number of tiny electrical switches.

2.00 Mechanism

Uses variation of different physical quantities.

uses binary numbers and binary arithmetic.

3.00 Example:-

Speedometers, energy meters and traditional washing machine etc.

Digital cameras and watches, thermometers, Scanners, modern computer etc.

5.00



October 2020

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November 2020

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December 2020

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13 Sunday 348/018

8.00 am

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## Hybrid Computer:-

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Hybrid Computer as a computer that exhibit features of analog computers and digital computers. The digital component normally serve as the controller and provide logical and numerical operations, while the analog component often services as a solver of differential equation and other mathematically complex equation. The first desktop hybrid computing system was the Hycomp 250 released by Packard Bell in 1961. Another early example was the HyDAC 2400, an integrated hybrid computer released by EAI in 1963.

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5.00

## SUPER COMPUTER:-

It is a computer with a high level of performance as compared to a general-purpose computer. The performance of a super computer is commonly measured in floating-point operations per second (FLOPS) instead of million instructions per second (MIPS). Since 2017 the are super computers which can perform over  $10^{17}$  FLOPS (a hundred quadrillion FLOPS, 100 petaFLOPS or 100 PFLOPS). Since November 2017 all of the world's fastest super-computers run Linux-based operating system. Additional research is being conducted



Noon

(17)

12.30

in the United States, the European Union,  
1.00 • Taiwan, Japan and China to build faster  
more powerful and technologically superior  
1.30 exascale Supercomputer.

2.00

2.30

3.00

3.30

4.00

4.30

5.00