



“Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture”

- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

**Vivekanand College, Kolhapur  
(Autonomous)**



KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

## Department of BCA

### Continuous Internal Evaluation 2021-22

| Sr. No. | Evaluation Activity |
|---------|---------------------|
| 1       | Home assignment     |
| 2       | Seminar             |
| 3       | Unit test           |
| 4       | Open book test      |



# Assignment : 01

Que 1) Answer The Following Question :

1) Explain 14 principals of Management By Henry Fayol :

1) Division of Work

Work should be divided among individuals and groups to ensure that efforts and attention are focused on special portion of the task. Fayol printed work specialisation of the best way to use the human resource of the organisation.

2) Authority

The concept of Authority and a responsibility are clearly related Authority was defining fayol was the right to give orders and the power of exact obedience responsibility involve being accountably and is therefore naturally associated with authority whenever assumes authority also assumes responsibility.





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Date \_\_\_\_\_

### 7) Remuneration

Many variable such as cost of living, supply of qualified personal, general business conditions and success of the business should be considered in determining a working rate of pay.

### 8) Centralization

Fayol defined Centralization of the leaving the importance of the subordination rate decentralization is increasing the importance the degree to which centralization of decentralization should be adopted depends on the specific organization in which the manager is working.

### 9) Scaler chain

It shows the straight line of authority from higher level to lower level for communication. Scaler chain is to exact of organisation chart and shows the responsibility or position of everybody in an organization.









Ques 2) Discuss levels of Management in brief:

### • Levels of Management:

The term level of management refers to a line of demarcation between various managerial problems in an organization. The number of levels of management increases when the size of the business and work force increase and vice versa. The levels of management determine a chain of command. The amount of authority and status enjoyed by any managerial position. The level of a management can be defined or classified in the three broad categories.

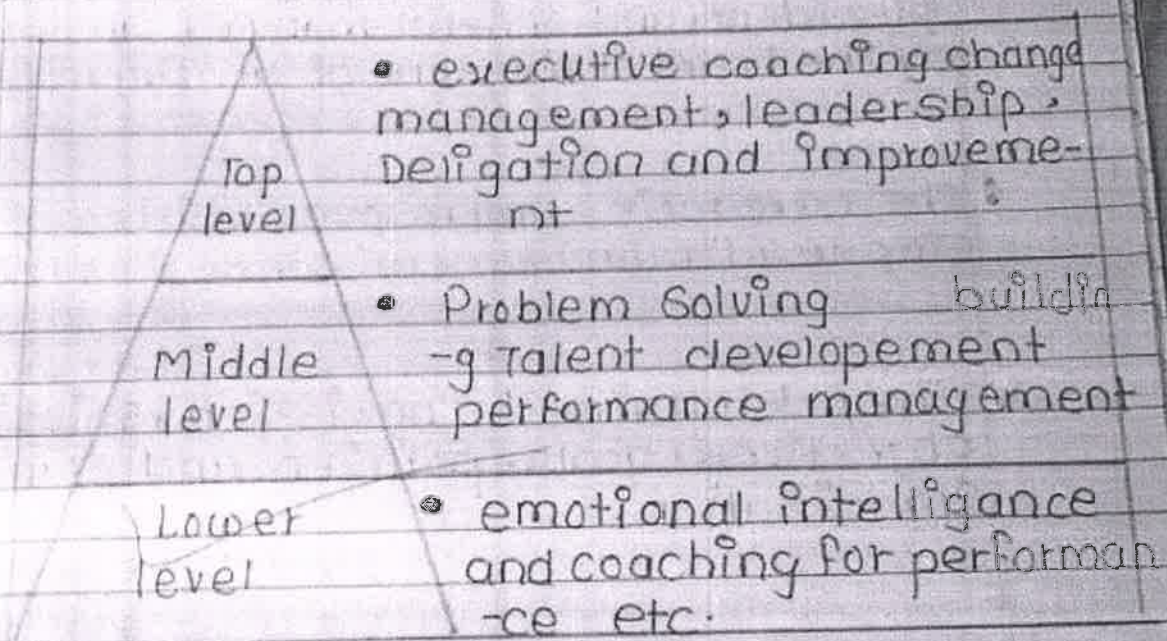
• Normally there are three levels of management, viz:

1. Top level management is also known as Administrative level.
2. Middle level management is also known as executive level.
3. Lower level management is also known as Supervisory level.





Individual managers at each and every level carries out different role and function. They are Described in detail below.



### 1] Top level of Management :

The Top level of management consist of The board of directors (BOD), The chief executive officer (CEO), chief finance officer (CFO), managing directors, president, voice president, general manager etc.





The board of directors are the representative of the shareholder i.e. they are selected by the shareholder of the company. Similarly, the chief executive officer, the chief finance officer, managing directors, vice president, and general manager are selected by the board of directors of an organisation.

• The core duties and responsibilities of the top level management can be summarized as:

1. They determined the vision, mission, objectives, goals, policies and plans of organisation.

2. The top level management spends most of their time and other reason in planning, organizing, directing and controlling.

3. The top level management has maximum duties, authorities and responsibilities and power. They are both long term as well as short term plans of organization. They are directly responsible to the shareholder, customer, employees, government, society.





2. They associate The Top level management mainly executes on implement policies and plan are performed by the Top level management.

3. The middle level management has limited Authority power and responsibility as compared to the Top level but more than lower level management.

### 3] LOWER LEVEL OF MANAGEMENT :

The lower level of management comprises of the Foreman and the Supervisor they are selected by the middle level management and lower level management is also known as Operator Supervisory levels of first line of a management.

• The following are the duties and responsibilities of a lower level of management.









1) establishing standard of performance

2) Managing actual performance with establishing

3) Finding out reason for Deviation...

### 7) Reporting

Reporting involves regularly updating the Superior about the process of work related activities. The information dissemination can be through records or inspections.

### 8) Budgeting

Budgeting involves all the activities that under Auditing, Accounting, Fiscal, planning and Control.

Therefore, for any Organizing, irrespective of its size and nature development and implementation of management function is vital for its smooth functioning for a effective.





- Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Indirect Methods include advertising in newspaper, radio, in Trade and professional Journals, Technical Journals, brochures etc.
  - 3) Third party Methods includes the use of Commercial and private employment agencies, state agencies, placement offices of the colleges and universities, and professional association recruiting firms.

### Source of Recruitment

The various source of Recruitment may be classified as

- A. Internal Sources or from within The Organization
- B. External Sources or recruitment from Outside.

#### A. Internal Sources

Many organizations in India give preference to people within the company because the best employees can be found from within the organization itself. Under this family policy, if there is any vacancy the persons already working in the organization are appointed to fill it. This method is followed





### Recruitment at the Factory gate

Mostly unskilled workers are appointed through this method. Under this system, a large number of unemployed workers assemble at the factory gate of employment. The factory manager or labour superintendent or some other official may select the necessary workers.

### Recruitment Through Advertisement

This is the most common method for recruiting skilled workers, clerical staff, managerial personnel, technical personnel. The vacancies are advertised in the popular daily newspapers and applications are invited from the persons having required qualifications.

### Recruitment Through The Recommendation of the existing employees.

The existing employees recommended the suitable names for the employment.

### Recruitment from Colleges or Universities or educational institutions

This method is used in some enterprises or government department, when the recruitment





## Source of Recruitment

Internal Source of Recruitment

External Source of Recruitment

Source from within  
The Organisation

1. Direct Recruitment

2. Recruitment through jobbers

3. Recruitment at the factory gate.

Transfer  
Promotion  
Demotion  
Layoff  
Retirement  
VRS

4. Recruitment Through Advertisement.

5. Recruitment on the basis of recommendation of the existing staff

6. Recruitment of Colleges or Universities

7. Recruitment Through employment exchange

8. Other methods.





mostly in government organisation.

## B. External Sources or recruitment from Outside

Internal Sources may not always fulfill the needs of an Organisation. Naturally most of the concerns have to look for the external sources for recruitment the required number of employees with the requisite qualifications.

The external source of recruitment include:

### Direct Recruitment

Many organisations having one separate department called personnel department to select right employees for that a organization may receive direct application from the candidate. The technical and clerical staff is appointed in this way.

### Recruitment Through The jobbers or Intermediaries

In India mostly unskilled or illiterate workers are recruited through this method. Under this method the intermediary keeps a vital link between workers & employers. They are always willing to supply the required number of workers.





7) Memory : Computer has built in memory called Primary memory where it stores data. The Secondary Storage are removable device such as C.D, Pendrive etc. which are also used to store data.

### Application of Computer :

1) Business : Computer is used in business organizations for

- a) Payrol Calculation
- b) budgeting
- c) Sets analysis
- d) Financial Forecasting
- e) managing data employee base
- f) Maintains of Stocks.

2) Banking : Online accounting facility which includes checking Current balance, making deposits, checking interest charges etc.

3) ATM : ATM machine which are completely automatic making it even easier for customer to deal with bank.





7) Home Shopping : Home Shopping has been made possible through the use of computerised catalog that provide access to product information and permit direct entry of orders to be filled by the customer.

8) Health Care : Computer have become an important part in hospital, lab, dispenseries. Their use in hospital to keep the record in patients and Medicin. it is also used in scanning and diagnosis dises, e.g. ultrasound, Cityscan, are also done by computerised machine.





2) Storage Space :

It is place where our Input get store it is known as Computer memory. That keep the data a Computer uses a hard drive for storing files and documents. It uses Two Types of memory i.e internal memory and external memory.

Internal memory is known as RAM which volatile in nature. It store data Temporary. That is when the data is ready to process, is loaded into RAM and after processing it most data for store on the other hand external memory is uses the store in data permanently and Tell remove and it get Crush.

3) Processing Unit :

The processing in CPU which is performed by CPU which is the Central processing unit of the Computer.

also known as brain of the Computer. That is responsible for processing the data provide by the use CPU consist of Control unit, arithmetic logic unit can perform operation like  $[+, -, \div, \times]$  and logic unit. Compare the data. Control unit is known as heart of a Computer which control the data flow.





### • Super Computer :

Super computer is are the biggest and fastest computers. The design to process uses a mount of data. The Super Computer can process trience of a instructions in a second. it has thousands of interconnected processes. Super Computer are perticularly used in scientific and engearing applications such as weather forecasting, scientific, simularation and nuclear energy research. The first Super Computer was developed by J. Edgar Carty in 1976.

### • Applications of Super Computer :

- it has the ability to decrypt your password to enhance the protection security reason.
- it produce exelent result in any mation
- it can study and understand climate patterns and forecast weather condition.
- it help in finally various critical disease and inproducing in brain injuary, Stropes.
- it helps in scientific research areas by accurately an an analysing data obtain from exploring the solar system. Satelights moments of earth etc.





management in mini computers lie between mainframe and micro computers.

### • Work Stations :

work station is a single user computer that is design for technical and scientific application it has faster micro processes a large amount of RAM and high speed graphic adopted it generally performs a specific job with a great expertises accordingly they are different types such as graphic work station music work station and enggeering designing stations:

### • Micro Computers :

Micro computers is also known as personal computer it is a general purpose computers that is design for individual use it has a micro processes as a central processing unit, memory, storage area, input unit, and output unit, laptop and desktop computers are examples of micro computer they are suitable for personal work that they may be assitement watching a movie or at office for office work.





Computer has its machine instruction. So we write a programme in one Computer will no longer be valid in another Computer.

### 2) Assembling level language:

Assembling level language contains some human readable command such as  $Cadd$ ,  $Sub$ ,  $mul$ ,  $div$ . The problems which we were facing in machine level language are reduce to sum extent by using an extended form of a machine level language. It is easier to write and understand as we know that a computer can understand the machine level instruction. So we require a translator that converts the assembling code into machine code. The translator used for translating is known as assembler.

### 3) High level language:

The high level language is a programming language that allows a programmer to write the programs which are independent of a particular type of a computer. The high level language is considered as a high because these close to human language a compiler and interpreter is required to translate high level





# SEMINAR





Dissemination of Education for Knowledge, Science and Refined Manners  
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe  
**Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's**  
**Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous)**

Date: 16/08/2021

## **Department of BCA**

### **Notice**

All the students of BCA-I are here by informed that our department has arranged Seminar on 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 at 9.00 AM. Interested students have to contact faculty Members.

So, all students are requested to participate in this Seminar and you will have to give quick response as earlier as possible.

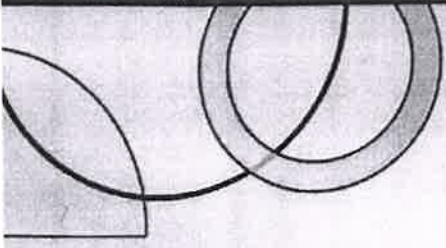


  
(HOD)

(Mr. V. B. Pujari)  
HEAD  
DEPARTMENT OF B. C. A.  
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR  
(AUTONOMOUS)



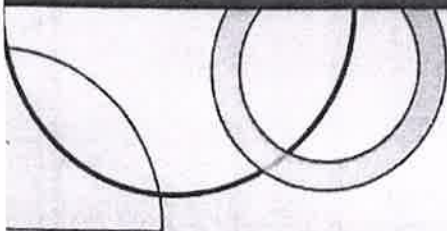
**What did you  
know about  
storages?**





# TYPES OF STORAGES

- INTERNAL STORAGES
- EXTERNAL STORAGES





## HARD DISK

- Hard disk is the main storage device in your computer. It is a bit like a filing cabinet: all of your data files and applications software are stored on it.
- The hard disk contains a number of metal platters which have been coated with a special magnetic material.
- The data is stored in this magnetic material. Thus this hard disk is known as magnetic storage devices.





## EXTERNAL STORAGES

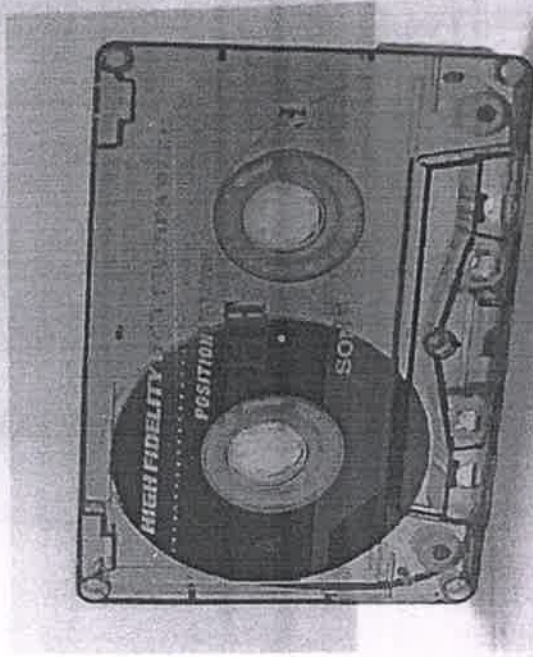
- FLOPPY
- MAGNETIC TAPE
- COMPACT DISK (CD)
- DIGITAL VERSATILE DISK (DVD)
- PENDRIVES
- EXTERNAL HDD
- NETWORK STORAGE
- CLOUD STORAGE





## MAGNETIC TAPE

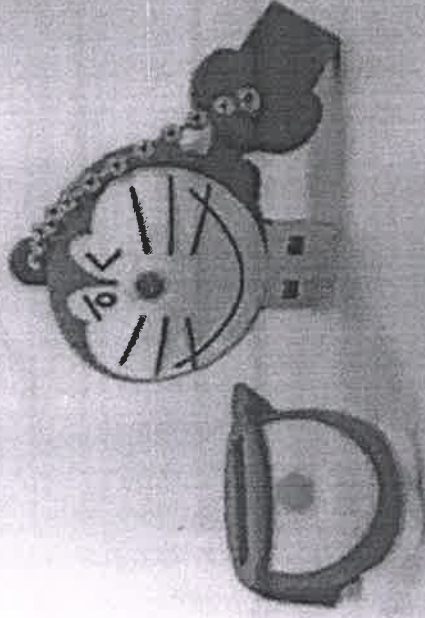
- Large organization who need to back up their systems daily tend to use magnetic tapes to store their data.
- Magnetic tapes can store up to one terabyte of uncompressed data.





## PENDRIVES

- USB 2.0 can store more data and transfer faster than much larger than CD and DVD.
- Storage capacity as large as 2 terabyte.
- It is a very trending device of storage now a days.
- Pua khein-seng from Malaysia is considered by many to be the “father of pen drive” .









Unit Test  
(2021-2022)





Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's

# VIVEKANAND COLLEGE (AUOTONOMOUS), KOLHAPUR.

## Department of BCA

### Unit Test Time Table

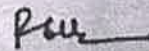
Date: 05/05/2022

| Date       | Time                 | Class   | Subject                          |
|------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 09/05/2022 | 8.00 am to 9.30 am   | BCA-I   | Web Technology-I                 |
|            | 10.00 am to 11.30 am | BCA-II  | Entrepreneurship Development     |
|            |                      | BCA-III | Strategic Management             |
| 10/05/2022 | 8.00 am to 9.30 am   | BCA-I   | Programming in C II              |
|            | 10.00 am to 11.30 am | BCA-II  | Web Technology                   |
|            |                      | BCA-III | Data Mining and Data Warehousing |
| 11/05/2022 | 8.00 am to 9.30 am   | BCA-I   | Operating System                 |
|            | 10.00 am to 11.30 am | BCA-II  | Database Management System       |
|            |                      | BCA-III | Linux Operating System           |
| 12/05/2022 | 8.00 am to 9.30 am   | BCA-I   | Database Management System       |
|            | 10.00 am to 11.30 am | BCA-II  | Organizational Behaviour         |
|            |                      | BCA-III | Java Programming                 |
| 13/05/2022 | 8.00 am to 9.30 am   | BCA-I   | Human Resource Management        |
|            | 10.00 am to 11.30 am | BCA-II  | Mathematics Foundation           |



Mr. S. S. Kale  
Co-ordinator

Department of B.C.A.  
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur



Dr. R. R. Kumbhar

**PRINCIPAL**  
Vivekanand College  
Kolhapur





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Q. No.



### Global declaration section :-

Some variables are used in more than one functions. These variables are called as global variables. Such variables are declared in the global declaration section i.e. outside all the function.

### main ( ) function section :-

A main ( ) function must be contained in every C program. The execution of programming begins from here.

This section has two parts :-

- i] Declaration part.
- ii] Executable part.

Declaration part is used to declare all the variables used in the executable part while different types or opportunities are performed on the variables declared part in the executable part. Those parts are contained between a pair of curly braces { }. All the statements in declaration part as well as the executable part terminates with ;

### Sub program section :-

The sub program section consists of all the user defined funct-





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Roll No:- 9971

Name :- Shinde Kiran Bharat

Open book test

Subject :- C programming

19  
—  
20

Q. 1

Ans: Structure of C program

Document Section

Link Section

Definition Section

Global Variable Declaration  
Section

main() function section

{  
Declaration Part

Executable Part

}  
Sub Program Sector

Function 1

Function 2

⋮  
Function N

} user defined  
function

Documentation Section :-

This section is used to

give comments. The comments are very





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or variable ) by 1 Increment  
 + + increases

67 Bitwise operators

og





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ii) Logical operator :

An expression containing logical operator returns either 0 or 1 depending upon whether expression results true or false. Logical operators are commonly used in decision making in C programming.

| operator | Meaning of operator                                      | Example   |
|----------|--|---|
| &&       | logical AND. True if only if all operands are true       | 1<br>If $c=5$ & $d=2$<br>then expression<br>$[(c==5) \&\& (d>5)]$ equal<br>to 0 |
|          | Logical OR. True only if either one operator and is true | If $c=5$ & $d=2$<br>then expressions<br>$[(c==5)    (d>5)]$<br>equal to 1       |
| !        | Logical NOT. True only if the operand is zero            | If $c=5$ then,<br>expression<br>$!(c==5)$ equal<br>to 0                         |

iii) Relational operators :

A relational operator checks the relationship between two operands. If the relation is true, it returns 1; if the relation is false, it returns value 0.





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b) No blank space within them (integers)  
 Here in this constants the numbers are not considered which have blank space in them.

### \* Rules of decimal

a) We can use the digits only from 0-9  
 rest are not considered

b) Here the number is of 2 or more digits  
 4 first number must be other than zero  
 Ex 1234 valid  
 12.34 invalid

↳ As no decimal involved

### \* Octal number

a) We can use only the digits from  
 0-7

b) The number should start with zero  
 0 is compulsory to have first digit as  
 zero in octal

Ex 0542 → valid

05.42 → invalid

### \* Hexa decimal

a) Here we can use 0-9 digits & A-F/a-f  
 alphabets, here it includes both alphabet  
 as well as numbers

Here the number should start  
 with 0x or 0X



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2) Explain different operators used in C

→ An operator is a symbol that the compiler identifies operator & performs specific task it may be mathematical or logical

C provides following operators :-

- 1) Arithmetic operator
- 2) Increment & decrement
- 3) Relational operator
- 4) Logical operator
- 5) Cast operator
- 6) Bitwise operator
- 7) Assignment operator

A) Arithmetic Operator :-

It performs mathematical operations such as addition, subtraction, division, multiplication etc.

(+) (-) (x) (÷)

B)

Increment & Decrement Operator :-

C programming has two operators increment ++ & decrement -- to change the value of an operand by 1. Increment (++) increase the value by 1 & when decrement (--) decrease the value by 1





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Siddah Kulkarni

BCAI

43

$\frac{18}{20}$

C. language  
Test

3) Explain type of constants in C

→ A constant is a identity whose value does not change with time

Types of Constants

- (i) Integer Constants
- (ii) Real constants
- (iii) Character constants
- (iv) String constants

A Integer Constants - It is a constant without decimal point. Here in this constants It must not have any decimal point For ex - 98.58

It is divided into 3 sub types

- (i) decimal
- (ii) Octal
- (iii) Hexadecimal

These are 3 common rules of integer constants are as follows

(a) No commas are allowed

Here in this constants. Numbers are not considered which have commas in them.





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Example -  $0x2719$  valid  
 $0x27.19$  Invalid

Real Constants :- Here in Real constants there is presence of decimal point & is known as floating constants also.

Example

2.17 Valid

Presence of decimal point

Character Constant :- A single character from C character set enclosed within single quote :- here the numbers are enclosed within single quote.

Example 'a' Valid

'1' Valid

'A' Valid

∴ Single quote used

String Constants. - It is the sequence of one or more character from the defined character. i.e following are the examples "fine", "@A%B%", "b" are the valid string constants.







### 3) Assignment Operator :-

These are used for assigning ~~operator~~ value to a variable.

The most common assignment operator is

operator

eg

Same as

=

$a = b$

$a = b$

+ =

$a += b$

$a = a + b$

- =

$a -= b$

$a = a - b$

x =

$a \times = b$

$a = a \times b$

### 4) Relational Operator :-

These are the operators used to check the relation between 2 operands. If the relation is true, it returns '1'.

If the relation is false, it returns value '0'.

These are used in decision making

4 loops

### 5) Logical Operator :- An expression containing logical operator returns either 0 or 1 depending upon whether expression result true or false





|        |  |  |  |       |  |  |  |       |
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Q. No.

6) Bitwise Operator - It is used in C programming to perform bit-level level operation operator

|   |   |                      |
|---|---|----------------------|
| & | → | Bitwise AND          |
|   | → | Bitwise OR           |
| ^ | → | Bitwise Exclusive OR |
| ~ | → | Bitwise complement   |

7) Conditional Operator :-

It works as follows

a) The 1<sup>st</sup> expression

It is first evaluated to 1 if the expression is 1 its true & if its 0 its false

b) If conditional expression is true expression '1' is included

c) If expression is false '2' is included





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Q. No.



operator

Meaning of operator

= =

Equal to

>

Greater than

<

less than

!

Not equal to

>=

Greater than or

~~=~~

equal to

<=

less than or

equal to

4. Assignment operators

An assignment operator is used for assigning for a value to a variable. The most common assignment operator is =

operators

Example

Same as

=

a = b

a = b

+ =

a + = b

a = a + b

- =

a - = b

a = a - b

\* =

a \* = b

a = a \* b

/ =

a / = b

a = a / b

% =

a % = b

a = a % b

5. Unary operators

C programming has two + operators increment ++ and

decrement -- to change the value of an operand (constant

