


“Education for Knowledge, Science, and Culture”
- Shikshanmaharshi Dr. Bapuji Salunkhe

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
Vivekanand College, Kolhapur
(Autonomous)

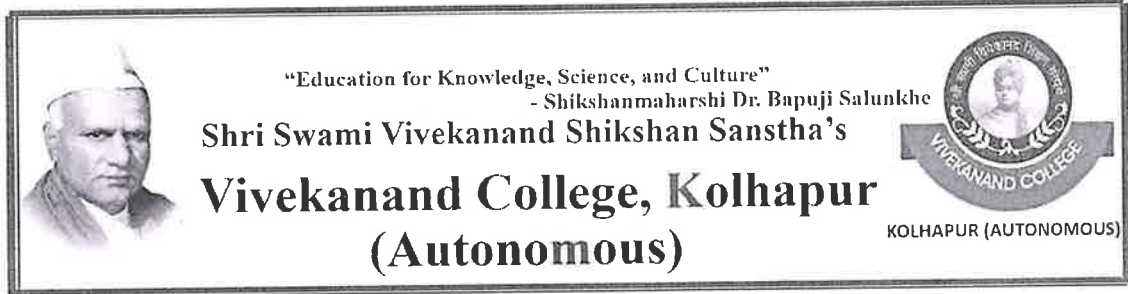


KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

BSc Computer Science Entire CIE Notices Year 2022-23

Sr.No.	Description	Semester
1.	Home Assignment for all subjects	V
2.	Home Assignment for all subjects	VI
3	Home Assignment for all subjects	III
4	Home Assignment for all subjects	IV
5	Internal Exam for all subjects	II
6	Internal Exam for all subjects	I





Notice for B.Sc. Computer science entire –III

Date: 01 / 11 /2022

All the students of B.SC.COMPUTER SCIENCE (ENTIRE)-III are informed that there Home Assignment for Semester: V is to be submitted


on 12/ 11 /2022 . Attendance compulsory.

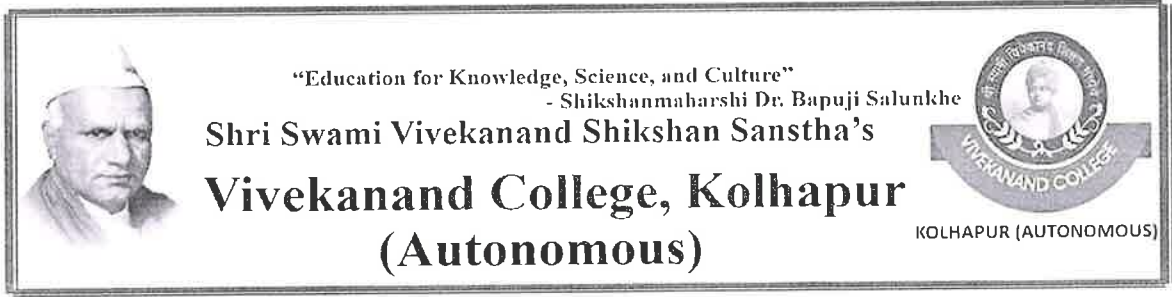
Subjects

1. Core Java
2. Operating System
3. Data Communication
4. Software Engineering with UML
5. C#
6. E-Commerce

Sr .No	Subject Name	Home Assignment Question
1	Core Java	1.Explain data types in java 2.stucture of java program
2	Operating System	What is a process? Explain process control block.
3	Data Communication	Explain sliding window protocol.
4	Software Engineering with UML	Explain SDLC in detail with diagram and suitable case study.
5	C#.Net	Write down different String functions, Math functions and Date functions in C#
6	E-Commerce	Explain EDI and Edi Architecture




HEAD
 DEPARTMENT OF B.SC. COMPUTER SCIENCE
 (ENTIRE)
 VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
 (AUTONOMOUS)



Notice for B.Sc. Computer science entire –III

Date: 08/05/2023

All the students of B.SC.COMPUTER SCIENCE (ENTIRE)-III are informed that their Home Assignment for Semester: VI is to be submitted

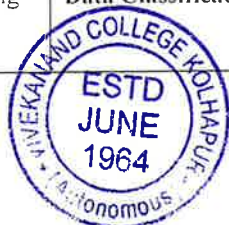
on 18/05/2023.

Attendance compulsory.

Subjects

1. Advanced Java
2. Computer Networks
3. Introduction to ASP.Net
4. Linux OS
5. Artificial intelligence and Expert system
6. Data warehousing and mining

Sr.No	Subject Name	Home Assignment Question
1	Advanced JAVA	Explain AWT controls
2	Computer Networks	Explain application layer protocols.
3	Introduction to ASP.Net	Write down different ASP.Net controls
4	Linux OS	Explain file handling commands.
5	Artificial intelligence and Expert system	Explain what is Rational Agent of A.I. is with a suitable case study.
6	Data warehousing and mining	Data Classification and Association Rule



Pooja
HEAD

**DEPARTMENT OF B.SC. COMPUTER SCIENCE
(ENTIRE)
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)**

Name - Dhiraj Nandkishor Kamble
Subj - Data Communication
Roll No - 9457

Types of Computer Network

A Computer network can be characterized by the size of area. A Computer network is mainly of three types.

- 1) LAN - Local Area Network.
- 2) MAN - Metropolitan Area Network
- 3) WAN - Wide Area Network

1) Local Area Network (LAN)

- 1) LAN is a group of computer connected to each other in small area such as building, office etc.
- 2) LAN is used for connecting two or more personal computers through a communication medium such as twisted pair, coaxial cable.
- 3) It is less costly as it is built with inexpensive hardware such as hub network addaptors and ethernet cables.
- 4) The data is transported at an extremely faster.
- 5) LAN provides higher security.

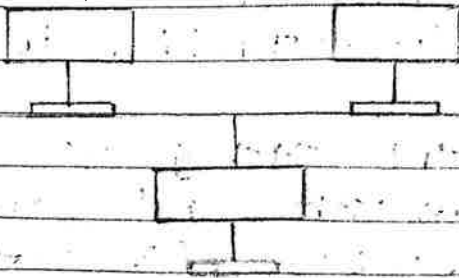


fig. Local Area Network

Advantages

- 1) LAN is simple and relatively inexpensive
- 2) It is more safe and secure to keep information on the server.
- 3) connected system or devices communicates directly at very high rate of speed base on LAN model and ethernet cabling installed.
- 4) The most enable speed are 10 mbps, 100 mbps and 1000 mbps.
- 5) collaboration of resources.

Disadvantages

- 1) The information security issue that arises.
- 2) long distance major limitation.
- 3) All devices may be disproportionately affected if the server fails.
- 4) LAN often faces hardware problem and system failure.
- 5) Appearance of virus in a LAN-based infrastructure is highly dangerous.

Metropolitan Area Network (MAN)

- 1) A MAN is a network that covers a larger geographic area by interconnecting a different LAN to form a larger network.
- 2) Government agency use MAN to connect to the citizens and private industries. In MAN various LAN are connected to each other through a telephone exchange line.
- 3) The most widely use

Man are RS-232, ATM, OC-3, frame relay, TSDN, ADSL, etc.

- 4) MAN has higher range than LAN.
- 5) Example of a MAN are the part of the telephone company network that can provide a high-speed DSL line to the customer or the cable TV network in a city.
- 6) optical fibre is commonly used to construct a MAN-network.

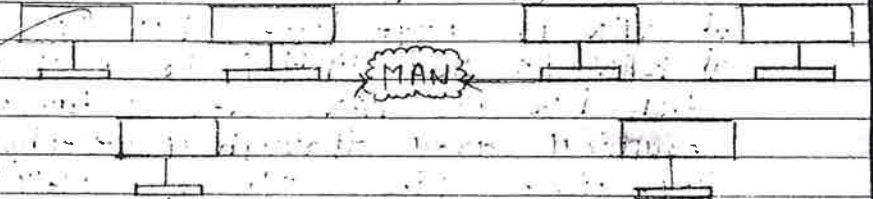


Fig Metropolitan Area Networks

Advantages

- 1) It is wider than LAN
- 2) It helps in cost-effective sharing of common resources such as printer etc.
- 3) Increase the efficiency of handling data.
- 4) Easy to implement link
- 5) save the cost attach to establish a wide area network
- 6) It provides a good backbone for a large network and also provides greater access to WAN.

Disadvantages

- 1) More cable require for a MAN connect.



(Handwritten signature)

* Types of computer network -

A computer network can be characterized by the size of area. A computer network is mainly of three types.

- 1) LAN - Local Area Network
- 2) MAN - Metropolitan Area Network
- 3) WAN - Wide Area Network

Local Area Network (LAN)

- LAN is a group of computers connected to each other in small area such as building, office etc.
- LAN is used for connecting two or more personal computers through a communication medium such as twisted pair, coaxial cable.
- It is less costly as it is built with inexpensive hardware such as hubs, network adapters and ethernet cables.
- The data is transported at an extremely fast rate.
- LAN provides higher security.

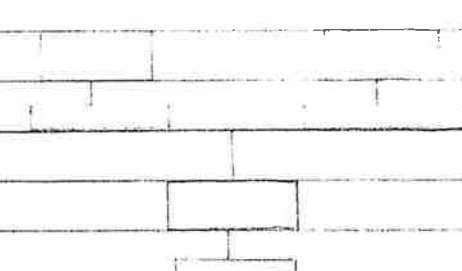
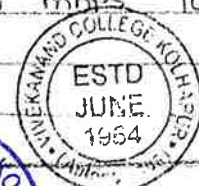


Fig Local Area Network

Advantages :-

- 1) LAN is simple and relatively inexpensive.
- 2) It is more safe and secure to keep information on the server.
- 3) Connected system or devices communicate directly at very high rate of speed based on LAN model and ethernet cabling installed.
- 4) The most enable speed are 10 mbps, 100 mbps and 1000 mbps.
- 5) Collaboration of resources.



Goodluck

4) Observational in this fact finding technique we gather information by making observation to the Customer's Current System or System working. In this we gather the only data which is related to our project / system in this we observe how the customers system work.

Example: Suppose you are making a software for a medical store you can do observation like how they store their medicines. you can also do observation while you are taking an interview of the customer. you can observe how they find their required medicines also check which products they keep in their medical shop. also you can observe how they handle the customers.

5) On-Sight review: In this fact finding technique we gather information by going to the customer's place where system is working. In this we take permission from the owner and then we observe the system and take information which is useful for our developing system. In this we can get information like their current status is that we can avoid that flaws in our system.

Example: Suppose you are making an e-commerce system then you can go at their site and observe the details of their system like check items about the products. How it is and where it goes. Check that is they have any system place where the stock up products. Check for the site features in the end user / customer. In this you can also participate in their working and check how their system work so that more information can be gathered.



6) Record review records and reports are the collection of information and data accumulated over the time by the users. This is the most important fact finding technique because this will give you format of how the company is organizing the data. we have to check how they store the information or the structure of their database. The analyst may see the records either at the beginning of his study which may give him a fair introduction about the system and will make him familiar with it or in the end of it which will provide the analyst with a comparison between what exactly is desired from the system and what he is working on.

Example: Suppose you are developing a software system for a hotel. you can go there and check how they manage this data and how they organize it. you can ask them to give their bill books and you can check how they input the data. what is the structure of the bill book. which constraints are there. how they write the elements / bills. like you can see in which manner the bill book is. you can also check their customers list format like where is the hotel name, how the subtotal of products is done, how they are organized like alphabetically or date wise. so that you can also make some changes in your system. so that the user don't have to go through lot of changes.



9
10

Name: Shravani Rajanna Kolhapure
Class: BCS III
Roll No. 9461 Date: 12/11/2022
Subject: Software Engineering.

Fact Finding Techniques:-

Fact finding techniques are process of collection of data & information based on techniques that contain a sampling of existing docs, research, observation, etc. Following are the most commonly used fact-finding techniques.

- 1) Interview
- 2) Observation
- 3) On-Sight review
- 4) Record Review

1) Interview: An interview is most commonly used technique to collect information from the face to face interviews. The purpose of the interview is to find verify facts, identify requirements & gather ideas & options while doing this we have to make question in advance because the user/owner may have the time limit. The following steps you should follow while taking an interview.

• Scheduling interview: the system analyst should prepare properly for the interview. He should set place of interview time in a such a way so that this will be minimum interruption.



- Introduction: The analyst should introduce himself by focusing on purpose of interview.
- Asking questions: Que should be asked exactly as these are worded in case of structured interview.
- Doing a final check whether every que is covered or not.

Example:

For ex - If you are developing a slw i.e billing slw for a hotel then while interview you can ask following que :-

- 1) On the daily basis how much bills do you operate?
- 2) How do you keep record of your current customers?
- 3) Currently what problems do you face while maintaining records or printing bills?
- 4) Is there any special feature do you want?
- 5) Do you want to keep a hard copy for your self also? while printing bill for your customer?
- 6) Do you want these bills data about your customers or anything like that?
- 7) Do you want to keep an backup of your bills data or not?
- 8) Do you want to add an online payment option for paying bills?
- 9) For how much long time do you want to keep system signed in before logging in again?
- 10) Do you want to analyze the data?

Structured: In this usually fixed type que are asked & only specific information is collected. In this type interview period

may be collected & it has no limit on interview period.

Most of time in this, interviewer may be ask que linked with last que. Hence preparation can be low.

- 2) Questionnaires: We use this technique when our customer / end user do not have time for interview. In questionnaires we send a list of questions to the customer / end user to get their answer & then we analysis that ans & make the information out of it that we can use for our project. You should follow the following points while making list of que:
 - 1) Make a covering letter for highlighting purpose of study.
 - 2) Make minimum no of que.
 - 3) Write brief notes on que which are complicated.
 - 4) This que can be open-ended / close-ended.

Example:

Suppose you are developing slw for petrol pump. You can ask following que :-

- 1) How many employees work in your petrol pump?
- 2) On an average how much liter's of petrol on your pump like kgs or anything.
- 3) How frequently do you refill your petrol tank? How much petrol selling machine do you have in your pump?
- 4) Is online payment system is available? Do you wanted to be notified when your petrol stock is below certain range?
- 5) Do you want to analysis data sales?



Name - Sanika Uttam Mandavkar

Std - BCS-III

Sub - Operating System

Roll no - 9467

6/10 9

1. What is a system program? give examples

- System program is a set of one or more programs designed to control the operation and extend the processing capability of a computer system
- System program makes the operation of a computer system more effective and efficient
- It helps the hardware components work together and provides support for the development and execution of application program
- system programming involves the development of the individual piece of software that allow the entire system to function as single unit
- system programming, development of computer software that is part of a computer operating system or other control statement program especially as used in computer network
- system programming covers data and program management including operating system, control programs, network software and database management system
- The program included in a system program package are called system programs
- the programmers who prepare system program are referred as a system programmers
- some commonly known types of system programs are

1] operating system

- operating system software takes care of effective and efficient utilization of all hardware and software resources



of a computer system

2) programming language translator

It transforms the instructions prepared by programmers in a programming language into a form that can be understood by computer system.

3) communication software

In a network environment, communication software enables transfer of data and program from one computer system to another.

4) utility programs

Utility programs are a set of programs that help users in system maintenance tasks and in performing other administrative tasks.

Examples:

- 1) operating system (OS)
- 2) Office
- 3) Linux, Android
- 4) Microsoft windows, computational science
- 5) software games, engines, search engines
- 6) Industrial automation and software as a service applications.

2. What is an application program? Give Example

Application programs are a set of one or more programs designed to solve a specific problem or do a specific task.

A program written by a scientist to solve a research problem is also application program. The programs included in a application software package are called application programs.

An application program is a computer program designed to carry out specific task other than one related to the operation of the computer.

The application programs make use of the operating system by making requests for services through a defined application program interface (API).

The programmers who prepare application software are referred to as application programmers. Some commonly known application software are

1) Database software

A database is a collection of related data stored and treated as a unit for information retrieval purpose.

2) Graphic software

This software enables us to use of a computer system for creating, editing, viewing, storing, retrieving and printing of designs.

3) Education software

Education software allows a computer to be used as an entertainment tool.

4) Entertainment software

Entertainment software allows a computer to be used as an entertainment tool.

Examples:

- 1) Word processing
- 2) Spreadsheets
- 3) presentation and database management
- 4) Media players
- 5) Accounting software and programs
- 6) Games



W



13
10

DATE 12/11/22

subject - Java

Name - Pinak Aphale

class - BCS Entire (III)

Roll no - 9401

write a program to define box class and create two object to calculate volume of box

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
class Box
```

```
{
```

```
int h, b, d;
```

```
public static void main (String args[])
```

```
{
```

```
Box b1 = new Box ();
```

```
Box b2 = new Box ();
```

```
Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
```

```
System.out.println ("Enter base height, and depth  
of Box 1 :");
```

```
b1.b = s.nextInt ();
```

```
b1.h = s.nextInt ();
```

```
b1.d = s.nextInt ();
```

```
System.out.println ("Volume of Box 1 " +  
(b1.b * b1.h * b1.d));
```

```
System.out.println ("Enter base, height and depth  
of Box 2 :");
```

```
b2.b = s.nextInt ();
```

```
b2.h = s.nextInt ();
```

```
b2.d = s.nextInt ();
```

```
System.out.println ("Volume of Box 2 - " +  
(b2.b * b2.h * b2.d));
```



2. Difference between class & object

Class	Object
i) Class is blue print from which objects are created	Object is an instance of class
ii) class is a group of similar object	Object is physical entity
iii) class is declared once	Object is created many times as per required
iv) class does not allocate memory when it is created	Object allocate memory when it is created



*) write a program to display factorial of number of using method without return type, with return type, with parameter with return type & with parameter without return type.

*) i) with return type without parameter

```
import java.util.Scanner;
class fact
{
    static int num;
    static void get ()
    {
        Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
        System.out.println ("Enter number");
        num = s.nextInt ();
        s.close ();
    }
    static int fact ()
    {
        int f = 1;
        for (int i = 1; i <= num; i++)
        {
            f *= i;
        }
        return f;
    }
    public static void main (String args [])
    {
        get ();
        System.out.println ("Factorial = " + fact ());
    }
}
```



Name : Saham N. Icaclam

Subject : Java

Roll No : 9454

Class : B.sc CS Entire - III

- 1. Write a program to define Box class and create two object to calculate volume of Box.

```
import java.util.Scanner;
```

```
class Box {
```

```
int h, b, d;
```

```
public static void main (String args []) {
```

```
Box b1 = new Box ();
```

```
Box b2 = new Box ();
```

```
Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
```

```
System.out.println ("Enter base, height and  
depth of Box 1 : ");
```

```
b1.h = s.nextInt ();
```

```
b1.b = s.nextInt ();
```

```
b1.d = s.nextInt ();
```

```
System.out.println ("Volume of Box 1 = " +  
(b1.b * b1.h * b1.d));
```

```
b2.b = s.nextInt ();
```

```
b2.h = s.nextInt ();
```

```
b2.d = s.nextInt ();
```

```
System.out.println ("Volume of Box 2 = " +  
(b2.b * b2.h * b2.d));
```

```
}
```



2. Difference between class and object.

- | | |
|--|---|
| i) Class is a blue print from which objects are created. | Object is an instance of class. |
| ii) Class is a group of similar objects. | Object is a physical entity. |
| iii) Class is declared once. | Object is created many times as per requires. |
| iv) Class does not allocate memory when it is created. | Object allocate memory when it is created. |

Write a program to display factorial of a number using method without return type, with return type, with parameter with return type, & with parameter without return type.

i) With return type

```
import java.util.Scanner
```

```
class fact {
```

```
    static int num;
```

```
    static void get () {
```

```
        Scanner s = new Scanner (System.in);
```

```
        System.out.println ("Enter number:");
```

```
        num = s.nextInt ();
```

```
        s.close ();
```

```
    }  
    static int fact () {
```

```
        int f = 1;
```

```
        for (int i = 1; i <= num; i++) {
```

```
            f * = i;
```

```
        }
```

```
        return f;
```

```
    }
```

```
public static void main (String args []) {
```

```
    get ();
```

```
    System.out.println ("factorial = " +
```

```
        fact ());
```

```
    }
```

```
}
```



12/20

Name: Sneha Sanjay Kugabetti

Std: BCS III

Sub: Operating System

Roll No: 9422

6/10

1. What is a system program? Give examples.

- System program is a set of one or more programs designed to control the operation and extend the processing capability of a computer system.
- System program makes the operation of a computer system more effective and efficient.
- It helps the hardware components work together and provides support for the development and execution of application programs.
- System programming involves the development of the individual pieces of software that allow the entire system to function as a single unit.
- System programming, development of computer software that is part of a computer operating system or other control program especially as used in computer network.
- System programming covers data and program management including operating system, control programs, network software and database management system.
- The programs included in a system program package are called system programs.
- The programmers who prepare system programs are referred to as system programmers.
- Some commonly known types of system programs are:-



3. Difference between system program & application program.

System program

Application program

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Computer software/program designed to provide a platform to other software | 2. Application program designed to perform a group of coordinated function, task for the user benefit. |
| 2. Manages resources and help to run hardware & application software | 2. Perform the specific task according to their type |
| 3. Run when the system starts & run till the end | 3. Run when the user require |
| 4. Developed using language like C, C++, Assembly | 4. Developed using language like Java, C, C++, Visual Basic |
| 5. Essential for the proper functioning of a software | 5. Not extremely important for functioning of the system. |
| 6. Eg: operating system, language, processors and device drivers | 6. Eg word processor, spreadsheet, presentation software, web browsers |



Name - Sanika Mandavkar

Std - BCS III

sub - C++

Roll no - 9467

Write the string(), Math() and Date() function.

String () Functions

1) String::toupper()

This function converts string to upper case

Syntax :

```
String Type StringName = "String value";
```

```
String Name = StringName::toupper();
```

Example :

```
String Name = "computer science";
```

```
Name = Name::toupper();
```

```
console.WriteLine(Name);
```

Output : Computer science

2) String::ToLower()

This function converts string to lower case

Syntax :

```
String Type StringName = "String value";
```

```
String Name = StringName::ToLower();
```

Example :

```
String name = "BCS";
```

```
name = name.ToLower();
```

```
console.WriteLine(name);
```

Output : BCS



3) Compare()

It is used to compare first string with second lexicographically. It returns an integer value.

If the both strings are equal, it returns 0. If first string is greater than second string, it returns 1 else it returns -1.

• Parameters

first: Represents string which is to be compared with second string.

second: Represents string which is to be compared with first string.

Syntax:

```
String Type String Name 1 = "String value 1"
String Type String Name 2 = "String value 2"
String compare (String Name 1, String Name 2);
```

Example:

```
String str1 = "Vivekanand";
String str2 = "College";
console.WriteLine (String.Compare (str1, str2));
```

Output:

4) Concat()

It is used to concatenate multiple string objects. It returns concatenated string. There are many overloaded methods of concat(). It takes two string objects arguments. It returns a string object.

Syntax:

```
String Type String name 1 = "String value 1"
String Type String name 2 = "String value 2"
String concat (String name 1, String name 2)
```

Example:

```
String S1 = "Vivekanand";
String S2 = "College";
console.WriteLine (String.Concat (S1, S2));
```

Output: Vivekanand college

5) String.Trim()

This function removes extra spaces from string.

Syntax:

```
String Type String name = "String value";
String name = String name.Trim();
```

Example:

```
String S = " Hello world ";
S = S.Trim();
console.WriteLine (S);
```

Output: Hello world

6) Copy()

This method is used to create a new instance string with the same value as a specified string. It is a static method of string class. It's return type is string.

Syntax:

```
String type String name 1 = "String value 1"
String type String name 2 = String.Copy (String name 1)
```

Example:

```
String S1 = "C#";
String S2 = String.Copy (S1);
console.WriteLine (S2);
```

Output: C#



Write the string(), Math() & Date() function.

1) string

1) clone():-

It is used to return a reference to this instance of string

syntax: object.clone()

e.g : string s1 = "Hello";

string s2 = (string) s1.clone();

2) Compare():

It is used to compare first string with second lexicographically. It returns an integer value.

If both strings are equal, it returns 0. If first string is greater than second string, it returns 1 else it returns -1.

• Parameters:

First: Represents string which is to be compared with second string.

Second: Represents string which is to be compared with first string.

eg. string s1 = "Hello";

string s2 = "world";

console.WriteLine (string.Compare (s1 s2));

3. Concat():

It is used to concatenate multiple string objects.

It returns concatenated string. These are many overloaded methods of concat(). It takes two string objects argument

It returns a string object



syntax: string.concat(obj1, obj2)

```
eg: string s1 = "Hello";
     string s2 = "!!";
     console.WriteLine (string.concat(s1,s2));
```

syntax string.obj.IndexOf(char);

```
eg string s1 = "Hello c#";
     int i = s1.IndexOf('e');
```

4) Copy ()

It is used to create a new instance of string with the same value as a specified string. It is a static method of string class. It's return type is string. It takes a string argument which is used to create a copy of specified string. It returns string object.

syntax: string.Copy (var.name);

```
eg: string s1 = "Hello";
     string s2 = string.Copy(s1);
     console.WriteLine(s1);
```

5) Equals ():

It is used to check whether two specified string objects have the same value or not. If both string have same value, it returns true otherwise false. It will take a string object as a parameter.

syntax: obj1.Equals(obj2);

```
eg: string s1 = "Hello";
     string s2 = "Hello";
     string s3 = "Bye";
```

6) Index of ():

It is used to get of specified character present in the string. It returns index as an integer value. It will take parameter of type character. It returns an integer value.

7) Join ()

It is used to concatenate the elements using the specified separator between each. It returns a modified string. It will take two parameter, first second string array. It returns a string.

```
eg: string[] s1 = {"Hello", "c#", "Bye"};
     string s2 = string.Join("-", s1);
```

8) Remove ():

It is used to get a new string by occurrence of a specified unicode character. string are replaced with another specified character.

```
eg: string s1 = "Hello c#";
     string s2 = s1.Remove(2);
```

9) Replace ():

It is used to get a new string in which a specified unicode character in this replaced with another specified unicode character.

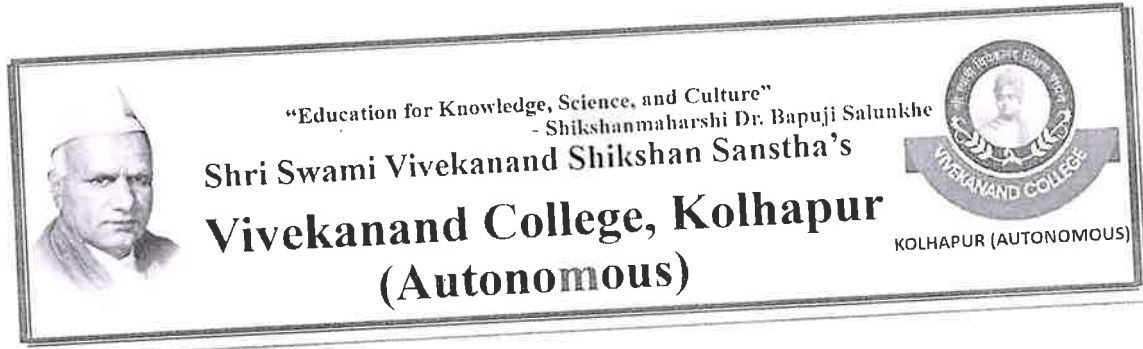
```
eg: string s1 = "Hello c#";
     string s2 = s1.Replace('c', 'e');
```

10) Split ():

It is used to split a string into sub-basis of characters in an array. It will take char array type parameter of string.

Kanchan





Date: 20/11/2022

Notice for B.Sc. Computer science entire –II

All the students of second year B.Sc. Computer Science (Entire) are informed that the Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) - I of subject Introduction to RDBMS using MYSQL and Object Oriented Programming using C++ will be conducted on 26th November 2022 at 11.00 am.




HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF B.SC. COMPUTER SCIENCE
(ENTIRE)
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous) Academic Year: 2022-
2023

B.Sc. Computer Science (Entire)-II Semester –III

Subject: Introduction to RDBMS using MYSQL and Object Oriented Programming using C++
Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) – 1

Date: 26/11/2022

Time: 11.30 am to 12.30 pm

Marks: 30 Section –

1(Introduction to RDBMS using MYSQL)

Q. 1 Attempt any three

15M

1. Who is DBA? List out Responsibilities of DBA.
2. Define RDBMS Terminologies.
3. Difference between RDBMS & DBMS.
4. Draw a context level & 1-level DFD for Railway reservation System.
5. Draw a different symbols are used to draw E-R Diagrams
6. Explain types of Relations in ER Diagram

Section – 2 (Object Oriented Programming using C++)

Q. 2 Attempt any three

15M

1. Explain the concept of inline function with the help of example.
2. What is function overloading? Explain it with example.
3. Explain cin and cout input output streams.
4. Write a C++ program to calculate and display sum of digits of a given number.
5. What is class and object?
6. What is constructor? Explain it with example.



Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) - 1

Date: 26/11/2022

Time: 11.30 am to 12.30 pm

Sr. No.	Roll. No.	M/F	Name of Student	Sign
1	9201	F	Babar Shruti Tushar	<i>Shruti</i>
2	9202	M	Bhosale Dhairyashil Shashikant	<i>Bhosale</i>
3	9203	M	Biranje Harsh Mahadev	<i>Harsh</i>
4	9204	M	Borage Soham Anand	<i>SABorage</i>
5	9205	F	Chandekar Nikita Dhanraj	<i>Nikita</i>
6	9206	F	Chinchanikar Prachiti Prasad	<i>Prachiti</i>
7	9207	M	Dalawai Abhishek Gurunath	<i>Abhishek</i>
8	9208	M	Dantal Atharv Amar	<i>Atharv</i>
9	9209	M	Desai Avadhut Ajit	<i>Avadhut</i>
10	9210	M	Dhadave Suraj Ravindra	<i>Suraj</i>
11	9211	F	Dhavale Chinmye Rahul	<i>Chinmye</i>
12	9212	M	Dongare Prajwal Shashikant	<i>Prajwal</i>
13	9213	M	Ekshinge Rohan Vijay	<i>Rohan</i>
14	9214	M	Gaikwad Harshad Sunil	<i>Harshad</i>
15	9215	M	Ghorapade Shreyash Kiran	<i>Shreyash</i>
16	9216	F	Ghosalkar Shruti Sudhir	<i>Ghosalkar</i>
17	9217	M	Gojare Aakash Baloo	<i>Aakash</i>
18	9218	M	Gondhali Atharv Anil	<i>Atharv</i>
19	9219	F	Ingale Prachi Mahesh	<i>Prachi</i>
20	9220	M	Ingole Tanaji Navnath	<i>Tanaji</i>
21	9221	M	Jadhav Manoj Ananda	<i>Manoj</i>
22	9222	M	Jadhav Tushar Pandurang	<i>Tushar</i>
23	9223	F	Jadhav Vidumukhi Vinay	<i>Vidumukhi</i>
24	9224	M	Jamadar Arif Salim	<i>Arif</i>
25	9225	M	Jangam Shripad Prasad	<i>Shripad</i>
26	9226	M	Kadam Pratik Suhas	<i>Pratik</i>
27	9227	F	Kadam Shruti Sagar	<i>Shruti</i>
28	9228	M	Kalekar Samarth Sunil	<i>Samarth</i>
29	9229	F	Kamble Dakshata Chandar	<i>Dakshata</i>
30	9230	F	Katre Shivani Ramnath	<i>Shivani</i>
31	9231	F	Kesarkar Sanika Mahesh	<i>Sanika</i>
32	9232	M	Kesarkar Somnath Shivaji	<i>Somnath</i>
33	9233	M	Khan Azim Firoj	<i>Azim</i>
34	9234	M	Khavre Shubham Shankar	<i>Shubham</i>
35	9235	M	Kolsundkar Pankaj Baburav	<i>Pankaj</i>
36	9236	F	Kulkarni Akanksha Sanjiv	<i>Akanksha</i>
37	9237	F	Kulkarni Sakshi Umesh	<i>Sakshi</i>
38	9238	F	Kumar Vedika Vijay	<i>Vedika</i>
39	9239	F	Mali Tejaswini Mohan	<i>Tejaswini</i>
40	9240	M	Mane Pratik Madhukar	<i>Pratik</i>
41	9241	M	Mane Shubham Haridas	<i>Shubham</i>
42	9242	M	Mane Siddhesh Balaso	<i>Siddhesh</i>
43	9243	M	Mane Yashodeep Yuvraj	<i>Yashodeep</i>
44	9244	M	Mangale Vaibhav Vilas	<i>Vaibhav</i>
45	9245	M	Maralkar Digambar Chandrakant	<i>Digambar</i>
46	9246	F	More Vaishnavi Bharat	<i>Vaishnavi</i>
47	9247	F	Mujawar Muskan	<i>Muskan</i>



48	9248	M	Musale Bhushan Dinesh	Patil
49	9249	F	Naik Sakshi Sanjay	Patil
50	9250	F	Nerlekar Sanika Ramrao	Patil
51	9251	M	Nikam Prathmesh Pandurang	Patil
52	9252	F	Patil Akenksha Vidhyadhar	Patil
53	9253	F	Patil Ashlesha Anil	Patil
54	9254	F	Patil Eshwari Deepak	Patil
55	9255	F	Patil Harshada Pravin	Patil
56	9256	M	Patil Harshal Hemant	Patil
57	9257	F	Patil Kirti Uttam	Patil
58	9258	M	Patil Mayur Laxman	Patil
59	9259	F	Patil Nikhita Nilesh	Patil
60	9260	M	Patil Omkar Janba	Patil
61	9261	M	Patil Rishabh Rajesh	Patil
62	9262	F	Patil Sakshi Santaji	Patil
63	9263	F	Patil Sakshi Tanaji	Patil
64	9264	F	Patil Sakshi Uttam	Patil
65	9265	M	Patil Sambhaji Vitthal	Patil
66	9266	F	Patil Samrudhi Ramchandra	Patil
67	9267	F	Patil Sharvari Prakash	Patil
68	9268	F	Patil Shital Santosh	Patil
69	9269	F	Patil Shivani Shamarao	Patil
70	9270	F	Patil Shravani Bharat	S.B. Patil
71	9271	M	Patil Swaraj Laxman	Patil
72	9272	M	Patil Vivek Baburao	Patil
73	9273	M	Prabhavale Somnath Satish	Patil
74	9274	M	Sah Abhishek Amarendra	Patil
75	9275	M	Salunkhe Nitin Bandu	Salunkhe
76	9276	M	Sawant Soyam Dipak	
77	9277	M	Shete Atharv Siddheshwar	Atharv
78	9278	M	Shirashet Prathamesh Gajanan	Patil
79	9279	F	Sutar Pradnya Irapanna	Patil
80	9280	M	Sutar Prathamesh Bhagavan	Patil
81	9281	M	Sutar Sahil Bajirao	Patil
82	9282	F	Taral Shruti Arvind	Patil
83	9283	M	Varne Guruprasad Suhas	Patil
84	9284	M	Vetale Rajesh Bapuso	Patil
85	9285	M	Waghamare Omkar Prabhakar	Patil
86	9286	M	Wakase Harsharaj Anil	Wakase
87	9287	F	Bhosale Nikita Nilesh	Bhosale
88	9288	M	Durugade Kedlar Manoj	Patil
89	9289	M	Jadhav Ritesh Kishor	Patil
90	9290	M	More Aoudumbar Bhairu	More
91	9291	M	Patil Aaditya Niwas	Patil
92	9292	M	Patil Aditya Amar	Patil
93	9293	M	Patil Krunal Dattatray	Patil
94	9294	M	Patil Shubham Keshav	Patil
95	9295	F	Patil Swati Sanjay	Patil
96	9296	F	Pawar Akshata Gopichand	Patil
97	9297	F	Rajput Vaishnavi Rajendrasingh	Rajput
98	9298	M	Adsul Anuj Nitin	Patil
99	9299	M	Datule Anmol Arun	Patil



Shrutika Pratapsinh Rajput
Omkar Vinod Patki
Rohan Vijay Dorade Mali
Abhishek Shirgurpe

J.P. Rajput
O. Patki
B. Patki

ShriSwamiVivekanandShikshanSanstha's
VIVEKANANDCOLLEGE, KOLHAPUR(AUTONOMOUS)

Subject: Introduction to RDBMS using MYSQL and Object Oriented Programming using C++

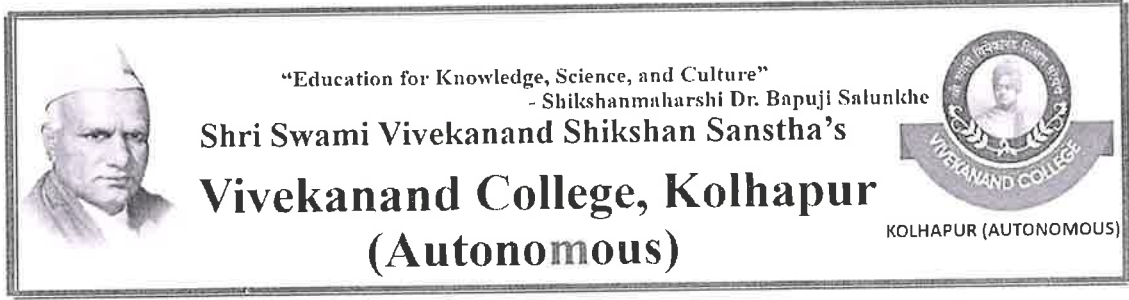
Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) – 1

SrNo	PRN	SeatNo	GRNos	StudentName	Marks
1	2021069003	745201	2952241	BABARSHRUTITUSHAR	7
2	2021069004	745202	2949847	BHOSALEHAIRYASHILSHASHIKANT	8
3	2021069007	745203	2950743	BiranjeHarshMahadev	12
4	2021069008	745204	2951361	BORAGESOHAMANAND	22
5	2021069009	745205	2949966	CHANDEKARNIKITADHANRAJ	27
6	2021069010	745206	2949963	CHINCHANIKARPRACHITIPRASAD	21
7	2021069012	745207	2950671	DALAWAIABHISHEKGURUNATH	9
8	2021069013	745208	2953687	DANTALATHARVAMAR	8
9	2021069015	745209	2952335	DESAIAVADHUTAJIT	8
10	2021069016	745210	2952463	DHADAVESURAJRAVINDRA	7
11	2021069017	745211	2950450	DhavaleChinmyeRahul	6
12	2021069018	745212	2952414	DongarePrajwalShashikant	10
13	2021069020	745213	2950759	RohanVijayEkshinge	8
14	2021069021	745214	2950872	GAIKWADHARSHADSUNIL	9
15	2021069022	745215	2950175	GHORAPADESHREYASHKIRAN	18
16	2021069024	745216	2950762	GOJAREAAKASHBALOO	8
17	2021069025	745217	2951015	GondhaliAtharvAnil	8
18	2021069026	745218	2951016	INGALEPRACHIMAHESH	7
19	2021069027	745219	2950381	INGOLETANAJINAVNATH	13
20	2021069028	745220	2950847	JadhavManojAnanda	15
21	2021069029	745221	2951017	JADHAVRITESHKISHOR	4
22	2021069030	745222	2950170	JADHAVTUSHARPANDURANG	24
23	2021069112	745223	2953741	JADHAVVIDUMUKHVINAY	13
24	2021069031	745224	2950356	JAMADARARIFSALIM	12
25	2021069032	745225	2949995	JangamShripadPrasad	12
26	2021069034	745226	2950215	KADAMPRAIKSUHAS	15
27	2021069035	745227	2950330	KadamShrutiSagar	10
28	2021069036	745228	2953552	KALEKARSAMARTHSUNIL	5
29	2021069037	745229	2949967	KAMBLEDAKSHATACHANDAR	30
30	2021069040	745230	2950050	KATRESHIVANIRAMNATH	4
31	2021069041	745231	2952449	KesarkarSanikaMahesh	24
32	2021069042	745232	2953702	KESARKARSOMNATHSHIVAJI	0
33	2021069043	745233	2950318	AZIMFIROJKHAN	16
34	2021069044	745234	2950282	KhavreShubhamShankar	21
35	2021069045	745235	2950737	KOLSUNDKARPANKAJBABURAV	19
36	2021069046	745236	2950773	AkankshaSanjivKulkarni	9
37	2021069047	745237	2950020	KULKARNISAKSHIUMESH	15
38	2021069048	745238	2950698	VedikaVijayKumar	12
39	2021069049	745239	2950768	MaliTejaswiniMohan	9
40	2021069050	745240	2953033	MANEPRAATIKMADHUKAR	12
41	2021069051	745241	2950865	Mane ShubhamHaridas	6
42	2022069242	745242	3006442	MANESIDDHESHBALASO	5
43	2021069052	745243	2950301	Mane YashodeepYuvraj	Ab
44	2021069053	745244	2953035	MANGALEVAIBHAVVILAS	3
45	2021069054	745245	2952982	MaralkarDigambarChandrakant	6
46	2021069055	745246	2953171	MoreAoudumbarBhairu	3
47	2021069057	745247	2950734	VAISHNAVIBHARATMORE	6
48	2021069058	745248	2950227	MUJAWARMUSHARAALTAF	0
49	2021069059	745249	2949854	MUSALEBHUSHANDINESH	3
50	2021069060	745250	2952437	NAIKSAKSHISANJAY	10
51	2021069061	745251	2950860	NERLEKARSANIKARAMRAO	6
52	2021069062	745252	2950533	NikamPrathmeshPandurang	1
53	2021069063	745253	2953718	PATILAADITYANIVAS	3
54	2021069115	745254	2953806	PATILADITYAAMAR	5
55	2021069064	745255	2952753	PatilAkankshaVidhyadhar	26
56	2021069065	745256	2952425	patilAshleshaanil	17
57	2021069066	745257	2952981	PatilEshwariDeepak	6
58	2021069067	745258	2952410	PatilHarshadaPravin	15
59	2021069068	745259	2952007	PATILHARSHALHEMANT	3
60	2021069069	745260	2950342	KIRTIUTTAMPATIL	4
61	2021069070	745261	2950739	PATILKRUNALDATTATRAY	7
62	2021069071	745262	2950279	PATILMAYURLAXMAN	30
63	2021069072	745263	2950279	NikhitaNileshPatil	21



64	2021069073	745264	2950823	OMKARJANBAPATIL	22
65	2021069074	745265	2950603	PATILRISHABHRAJESH	13
66	2021069077	745266	2953213	PatilSakshiSantaji	12
67	2021069078	745267	2950448	PATILSAKSHITANAJI	20
68	2021069079	745268	2950191	PatilSakshiUltam	19
69	2021069080	745269	2950714	SAMBHAJIVITTHALPATIL	30
70	2021069081	745270	2953274	PATILSAMRUDHIRAMCHANDRA	20
71	2021069083	745271	2952481	PatilSharvariPrakash	6
72	2021069084	745272	2950062	PATILSHITALSANTOSH	23
73	2021069085	745273	2952174	SHIVANISHAMARAOPATIL	15
74	2021069086	745274	2952496	PatilShravaniBharat	13
75	2022069294	745275	3006618	PATILSHUBHAMKESHAV	18
76	2021069087	745276	2950383	PATILSWARAJLAXMAN	10
77	2021069088	745277	2950778	PatilSwatiSanjay	6
78	2021069089	745278	2950761	VivekBaburaoPatil	15
79	2021069090	745279	2952521	PATKIOMKARVINOD	12
80	2021069092	745280	2952632	POTDARSNEHASHAMSUNDAR	0
81	2021069093	745281	2953214	SOMNATHSATISHPRABHAVAL	8
82	2021069094	745282	2952978	RajputShrulikaPratapsinh	12
83	2021069095	745283	2950867	RAJPUTVAISHNAVIRAJENDRASINGH	10
84	2021069098	745284	2950164	SAHABHISHEKAMARENDRA	12
85	2021069113	745285	2953745	SALUNKHENTINBANDU	23
86	2021069099	745286	2950179	SoyamDipakSawant	17
87	2021069005	745287	2950430	BHOSALENIKITANILESH	7
88	2021069019	745288	2950571	KEDARMANOJDURUGADE	12
89	2021069103	745289	2951785	ShirguppeAbhishekAnnaso	4
90	2021069104	745290	2950881	SutarPradnyalrapanna	14
91	2021069105	745291	2950024	SUTARPRATHAMESHBHAGAVAN	12
92	2021069106	745292	2949989	SUTARSAHILBAJIRAO	8
93	2021069107	745293	2950841	TARALSHRUTIARVIND	12
94	2021069114	745294	2953751	VARNEGURUPRASADSUHAS	3
95	2021069108	745295	2951018	VetaleRajeshBapuso	8
96	2021069109	745296	2953034	WAGHAMAREOMKARPRABHAKAR	4
97	2021069110	745297	2950251	WakaseHarsharajAnil	21
98	2021069001	745298	2952497	AnujNitinAdsul	Ab
99	2021069011	745299	2950380	DafaleAnmolArun	5
100	2021069100	745300	2950058	SheteAtharvSiddheshwar	16
101	2021069102	745301	2950357	PRATHAMESHGAJANANSHIRASHET	9
102	2021069014	745303	2952329	DarademaliRohanVijay	7
103	2021069023	745304	2953252	ShrutiSudhirghosalkar	9





Notice for B.Sc. Computer science entire –II

Date: 27/03/2023

All the students of second year B.Sc.Compuetr Science (Entire) are informed that the Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) - II of subject Introduction to Data Structure using C++ and Cyber Security Essentials will be conducted on 1st April 2023 at 11.00 am.



Pooja
HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF B.SC. COMPUTER SCIENCE
(ENTIRE)
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)

Vivekanand College, Kolhapur (Autonomous) Academic Year: 2022-2023

B.Sc. Computer Science (Entire)-II Semester –IV

Subject: Introduction to Data Structure using C++ and Cyber Security Essentials

Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) – 2

Date: 01/04/2023

Time: 11.30 am to 12.30 pm Marks: 30

Section – I (Introduction to Data Structure using C++)

Attempt any **ONE** of the following

(7 marks)

- Convert the following infix expression into postfix expression using stack $(A + B * (C + D)) * E$
- Explain different types of Queue.

Attempt any **TWO** of the following

(8 marks)

- Define the terms i) Data Structure ii) Data Object
- What is an array? Explain Initialization of one dimensional array with example.
- Explain algorithm for push operation of stack with suitable example.
- Evaluate following postfix expression using stack $6\ 4 + 3 * 5 / 2\ 7 ^ 8 / +$

Section – II (Cyber Security Essentials)

Attempt any **ONE** of the following

(7 marks)

- Explain OSI Model.
- Explain TCP/IP Model.

Attempt any **TWO** of the following

(8 marks)

- Explain Following Network Devices- i) HUB ii) MODEM
- What is Topology, Explain Bus Topology?
- What is Internet and give its advantages and disadvantages.
- Explain Circuit Switching.



Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha's
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

B.Sc. Computer Science (Entire)-II Semester –IV

Subject: Introduction to Data Structure using C++ and Cyber Security Essentials

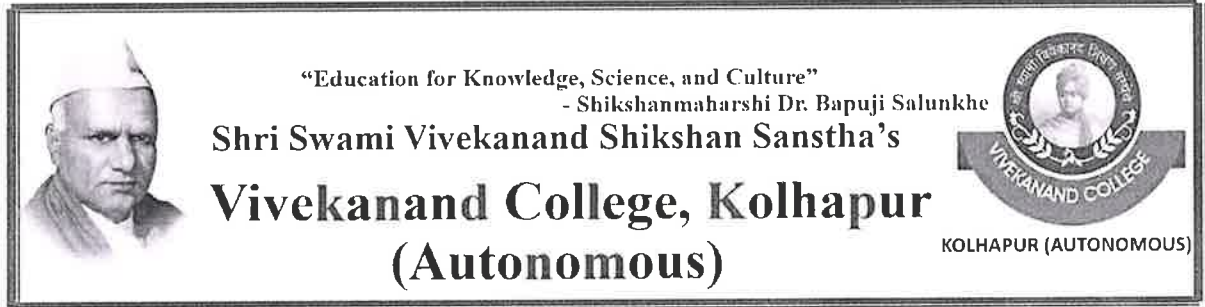
Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) – 2

SrNo	PRN	SeatNo	GRNos	StudentName	Marks
1	2021069003	746231	2952241	BABAR SHRUTI TUSHAR	18
2	2021069004	746232	2949847	BHOSALE DHAIRYASHIL SHASHIKANT	12
3	2021069007	746233	2950743	Biranje Harsh Mahadev	17
4	2021069008	746234	2951361	BORAGE SOHAM ANAND	21
5	2021069009	746235	2949966	CHANDEKAR NIKITA DHANRAJ	21
6	2021069010	746236	2949963	CHINCHANIKAR PRACHITI PRASAD	22
7	2021069012	746237	2950671	DALAWAI ABHISHEK GURUNATH	12
8	2021069013	746238	2953687	DANTAL ATHARV AMAR	12
9	2021069015	746239	2952335	DESAI AVADHUT AJIT	12
10	2021069016	746240	2952463	DHADAVE SURAJ RAVINDRA	12
11	2021069017	746241	2950450	Dhavale Chinmye Rahul	12
12	2021069018	746242	2952414	Dongare Prajwal Shashikant	16
13	2021069020	746243	2950759	Rohan Vijay Ekshinge	22
14	2021069021	746244	2950872	GAIKWAD HARSHAD SUNIL	12
15	2021069022	746245	2950175	GHORAPADE SHREYASH KIRAN	22
16	2021069023	746246	2953252	Shruti Sudhir ghosalkar	12
17	2021069024	746247	2950762	GOJARE AAKASH BALOO	12
18	2021069025	746248	2951015	Gondhali Atharv Anil	12
19	2021069026	746249	2951016	INGALE PRACHI MAHESH	12
20	2021069027	746250	2950381	INGOLE TANAJI NAVNATH	12
21	2021069028	746251	2950847	Jadhav Manoj Ananda	12
22	2021069030	746252	2950170	JADHAV TUSHAR PANDURANG	28
23	2021069112	746253	2953741	JADHAV VIDUMUKHI VINAY	17
24	2021069031	746254	2950356	JAMADAR ARIF SALIM	14
25	2021069032	746255	2949995	Jangam Shripad Prasad	12
26	2021069034	746256	2950215	KADAM PRATIK SUHAS	14
27	2021069035	746257	2950330	Kadam Shruti Sagar	22
28	2021069036	746258	2953552	KALEKAR SAMARTH SUNIL	14
29	2021069037	746259	2949967	KAMBLE DAKSHATA CHANDAR	29
30	2021069040	746260	2950050	KATRE SHIVANI RAMNATH	12
31	2021069041	746261	2952449	Kesarkar Sanika Mahesh	23
32	2021069042	746262	2953702	KESARKAR SOMNATH SHIVAJI	12
33	2021069043	746263	2950318	AZIM FIROJ KHAN	18
34	2021069044	746264	2950282	Khavre Shubham Shankar	22
35	2021069045	746265	2950737	KOLSUNDKAR PANKAJ BABURAV	19
36	2021069046	746266	2950773	Akanksha Sanjiv Kulkarni	18
37	2021069047	746267	2950020	KULKARNI SAKSHI UMESH	23
38	2021069048	746268	2950698	Vedika Vijay Kumar	27
39	2021069049	746269	2950768	Mali Tejaswini Mohan	12
40	2021069050	746270	2953033	MANE PRATIK MADHUKAR	18
41	2021069051	746271	2950865	Mane Shubham Haridas	13
42	2022069242	746272	3006442	MANE SIDDHESH BALASO	12
43	2021069053	746274	2953035	MANGALE VAIBHAV VILAS	14
44	2021069054	746275	2952982	Maralkar Digambar Chandrakant	12
45	2021069057	746276	2950734	VAISHNAVI BHARAT MORE	12
46	2021069058	746277	2950227	MUJAWAR MUSHARA ALTAF	16
47	2021069059	746278	2949854	MUSALE BHUSHAN DINESH	12
48	2021069060	746279	2952437	NAIK SAKSHI SANJAY	12
49	2021069061	746281	2950860	NERLEKAR SANIKA RAMRAO	16
50	2021069062	746281	2950533	Nikam Prathmesh Pandurang	12



51	2021069064	746282	2952753	Patil Akanksha Vidhyadhar	29
52	2021069065	746283	2952425	patil Ashlesha anil	26
53	2021069066	746284	2952981	Patil Eshwari Deepak	15
54	2021069067	746285	2952410	Patil Harshada Pravin	19
55	2021069068	746286	2952007	PATIL HARSHAL HEMANT	12
56	2021069069	746287	2950342	KIRTI UTTAM PATIL	16
57	2021069071	746288	2950717	PATIL MAYUR LAXMAN	30
58	2021069072	746289	2952979	Nikhita Nilesh Patil	12
59	2021069073	746290	2950823	OMKAR JANBA PATIL	23
60	2021069074	746291	2950603	PATIL RISHABH RAJESH	16
61	2021069077	746292	2953213	Patil Sakshi Santaji	20
62	2021069078	746293	2950448	PATIL SAKSHI TANAJI	25
63	2021069079	746294	2950191	Patil Sakshi Uttam	24
64	2021069080	746295	2950714	SAMBHAJI VITTHAL PATIL	30
65	2021069081	746296	2953274	PATIL SAMRUDHI RAMCHANDRA	17
66	2021069083	746297	2952481	Patil Sharvari Prakash	14
67	2021069084	746298	2950062	PATIL SHITAL SANTOSH	24
68	2021069085	746299	2952174	SHIVANI SHAMARAO PATIL	17
69	2021069086	746300	2952496	Patil Shravani Bharat	22
70	2021069087	746301	2950383	PATIL SWARAJ LAXMAN	14
71	2021069089	746302	2950761	Vivek Baburao Patil	24
72	2021069093	746303	2953214	PRABHAVALI SOMNATH SATISH	14
73	2021069098	746304	2950184	SAH ABHISHEK AMARENDRA	16
74	2021069113	746305	2953745	SALUNKHE NITIN BANDU	26
75	2021069099	746306	2950179	Sawant Soyam Dipak	16
76	2021069100	746307	2950058	Shete Atharv Siddheshwar	13
77	2021069102	746308	2950357	SHIRASHET PRATHAMESH GAJANAN	15
78	2021069104	746309	2950881	Sutar Pradnya Irappa	19
79	2021069105	746310	2950024	SUTAR PRATHAMESH BHAGAVAN	12
80	2021069106	746311	2949989	SUTAR SAHIL BAJIRAO	17
81	2021069107	746312	2950841	TARAL SHRUTI ARVIND	18
82	2021069114	746313	2953751	VARNE GURUPRASAD SUHAS	12
83	2021069108	746314	2951018	Vetale Rajesh Babuso	18
84	2021069109	746315	2953034	WAGHAMARE OMKAR PRABHAKAR	12
85	2021069110	746316	2950251	Wakase Harsharaj Anil	21
86	2021069005	746317	2950430	BHOSALE NIKITA NILESH	14
87	2021069019	746318	2950571	KEDAR MANOJ DURUGADE	12
88	2021069029	746319	2951017	JADHAV RITESH KISHOR	12
89	2021069055	746320	2953171	More Aoudumbar Bhairu	12
90	2021069063	746321	2953718	PATIL AADITYA NIVAS	16
91	2021069115	746322	2953806	PATIL ADITYA AMAR	12
92	2021069070	746323	2950739	PATIL KRUNAL DATTATRAY	14
93	2022069294	746324	3006618	PATIL SHUBHAM KESHAV	25
94	2021069088	746325	2950778	Patil Swati Sanjay	13
95	2021069095	746327	2950867	RAJPUT VAISHNAVI RAJENDRASINGH	19
96	2021069090	746330	2952521	PATKI OMKAR VINOD	12
97	2021069092	746331	2952632	SNEHA SHAMSUNDAR POTDAR	12
98	2021069094	746332	2952978	Rajput Shrutika Pratapsinh	19
99	2021069103	746334	2951785	Shirguppe Abhishek Annaso	18
100	2021069014	746335	2952329	Darade mali Rohan Vijay	12





Notice for B.Sc. Computer science entire –I

Date: 01 / 03/2023

All the students of B.SC.COMPUTER SCIENCE (ENTIRE)-I are informed that there internal exam for Semester: II is to be held on 09/03 /2023. Attendance compulsory.

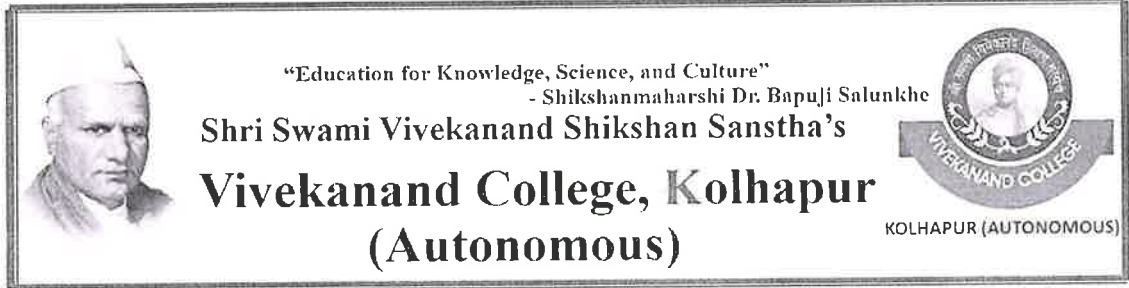
Subjects

1. Introduction to computers-II
2. Programming in 'C'-II

Sr .No	Subject Name	Internal Exam MCQ Question
1	Introduction to computers-II	Pattern For Test MCQ each question carry 1 mark Total =15
2	Programming in 'C'-II	Pattern For Test MCQ each question carry 1 mark Total =15



Passy
HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF B.SC. COMPUTER SCIENCE
(ENTIRE)
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)



Notice for B.Sc. Computer science entire –I

Date: 02 / 11/2022

All the students of B.SC.COMPUTER SCIENCE (ENTIRE)-I are informed that there internal exam for Semester: I is to be held on 16/11 /2022. Attendance compulsory.

Subjects

1. Introduction to computers-I
2. Programming in 'C'-I

Sr .No	Subject Name	Internal Exam MCQ Question
1	Introduction to computers-I	Pattern For Test MCQ each question carry 1 mark Total =15
2	Programing in 'C'-I	Pattern For Test MCQ each question carry 1 mark Total =15




HEAD
DEPARTMENT OF B.SC. COMPUTER SCIENCE
(ENTIRE)
VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR
(AUTONOMOUS)

Vivekanand College (Autonomous), Kolhapur
B.Sc. (Computer Science Entire) –I (SEM I) Internal Examination 2022

Name of paper: Introduction to computers and programming using C-I
Date: 16 /11/2022 Time: 02.00 pm to 3.30 pm

Total marks: 30

SECTION –I

mark :15
[7]

Q1.Select The correct alternative

1. The Second Generation Computer was based on _____ ?
A. Vacuum tube B. Silicon chips C. Transistor D. Bio chips
2. The translator program used in assembly language is called ?
A. Compiler B. Interpreter C. Assembler D. Translator
3. Bit stands for _____ ?
A. Binary digits B. Bit of system C. A part of byte D. All of above
- 4.The ALU of a computer response to the commands coming from
A. Primary memory B. Control memory C. External memory D. Cache memory
5. A collection of system programs that controls and co-ordinates the overall operations of a computer system is called _____ ?
A. System software B. Operating system C. Utility program D. Device driver
6. BIOS stands for _____ ?
A. Basic Input Output system B. Binary Input output system C. Basic Input Off system D. all the above
7. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have the _____ .
A. Operating System B. Loader C. Compiler D. Assembler

Q2. Write Short Notes Any TWO

[8]

1. Explain features of Operating System
2. Explain Compiler.
3. Explain types of computer on working principle.

SECTION –II

mark :15

Q1.Fill in the Blanks

[7]

1. Planning a program involves defining its _____
2. The term algorithm refers to the _____ of a program.
3. Each instruction of an algorithm should be _____ and unambiguous.
4. _____ is a program planning tool where program logic is written in an ordinary natural language.
5. A _____ is a graphical representation of an algorithm.
6. A flowchart follows a _____ dimensional approach.
7. _____ symbol indicates the beginning of a flowchart.

Q2. Write Short Notes Any Two

[8]

- 1) What is an algorithm? Give it's features.
- 2) write an algorithm to print all even numbers from 1-20
- 3) Draw a flowchart to find largest among 3 numbers.



VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

[Handwritten Signature]

Suppliment No. : 5 - 4 - 2023

Roll No. : 3077

Class : F.Y. (B.C.S.)

Subject : Introduction to Computer Science

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div. : A

Q.1 Fill in the blanks.

1) Which is the correct entity to comment in HTML?

- a. ## and # b. <!-- and -->
c. <!-- and --> d. <!-- and -->

→ e. b) <!-- and -->

2.

2) Which HTML tag is used to display power in expression(a)

- a. <sup> b. <sub> c. <P> d. <Por>

→ a. <sup>

3) What character is used to represent closing tag in HTML?

- m a.) b) / c. ! d. <

→ b) /

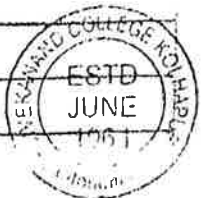
4

4) A program in HTML can be read by _____

- a. Server b. Compiler c. Interpreter d. Web browser

→ d) Web browser

5) _____ is a special formatting tag



- a. <ps>
- b. <h>
- c. <pre>
- d. None

6) Write syntax for image tag.

```

</img>
```

7) Write types of unordered list in HTML.

- Dot (•)
- Square (■)
- Circle (○)

Q.2 Write any two

1. Table tag
2. <sub> & <sup>
3. Marquee Tag.

Answers :

Q.2

1. Table tag :

- i) HTML is a markup language that which has various tags.
- ii) Tags are special characters which are used by in HTML to get output in Browser.
- iii) Table tag is used for creating Tables in HTML document.
- iv) Table consists of rows & column.
- v) Table is a matrix made up of rows & columns.
- vi) Table provides an effective way to make the information data content visible & readable.
- vii) Tables are used for structured arrangement of the data in a HTML Document & structured arrangement of webpage browser page.



vii) `<table>` tag is used to specify the beginning of execution of table in the program. It has end tag `</table>`

viii) `<caption>` tag is used to give information about the table.

ix) `<th>` - `</th>` tag is used to give table header.

x) `<tr>` tag is used to show beginning of the row. `</tr>` tag ends the row.

xi) `<td>` - `</td>` tag is used to specify data in the cells.

xii) Table tags have many attributes like border, width, height.

Example: Code:

```
<HTML>
<Head>
<Title> Table tag </Title>
</Head>
<body>
<Table border="1">
<caption> This is a table </caption>
<tr>
<th> Roll No. </th>
<th> Name </th>
<th> Marks </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 9077 </td>
<td> Sakit </td> <td> Aditya </td>
<td> Anish </td> <td> 70 </td>
</tr>
```



```

</tr>
<td> 9076 </td>
<td> Sahil </td>
<td> 71 </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Output:

Table Tag

This is a Table

Roll No.	Name	Marks
9077	Aditya	70
9076	Sahil	71
9100	Anish	72



VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLEMENT

Signature of Supervisor

J. J. Joshi

Supplement No. 1

Subject: Introduction to Computer Science

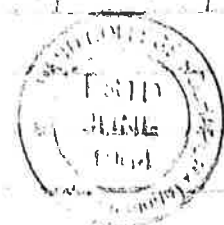
Roll No. 12345

Test / Tutorial No.

Class: B.A. Computer Science

Div. 1

(i) `<sup>` is used to display superscript in a
 document. Example: `²` displays 2².
 (ii) `<sub>` is used to display subscript in a
 document. Example: `₂` displays 2₂.
 (iii) `` is used to display text with a
 strike-through. Example: `This text is deleted.`
 (iv) `<u>` is used to display text with a
 underline. Example: `<u>This text is underlined.</u>`
 (v) `<pre>` is used to display text in a
 fixed-width font, typically used for code.
 (vi) `<code>` is used to display text in a
 monospaced font, typically used for code.
 (vii) `<math>` is used to display mathematical
 expressions. Example: `$E=mc^2$`
 (viii) `$E=mc^2$` displays E=mc².



" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "

-शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

P. B. Patil

Suppliment No. : 5-4-2023

Roll No. : 9090

Class : FY

Subject : Introduction of
Computer Science

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div. : A

1) which is the correct way in compent
HTML

a) $\cdot \# \#$ and $\#$ b) $\langle ! \dots \text{and} \dots \rangle$
c) $\langle ! \dots \text{an} \dots \rangle$ d) $\langle ! \dots \text{and} \dots \rangle$

→ b) $\langle ! \dots \text{and} \dots \rangle$

2) which HTML tag is use to displ
power rest (a^2)

a) $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$, b) $\langle \text{sub} \rangle$, c) $\langle \text{p} \rangle$, d) $\langle \text{ov} \rangle$

→ a) $\langle \text{sup} \rangle$

3) what character use to represent
closing tag in HTML

a) \backslash , b) $/$, c) $!$, d) c

→ b) $/$



4) A program in HTML can be
sent

a) server by compiler, b) interpretation
c) web browser

→ d) web browser

5) dash is special formatting tag

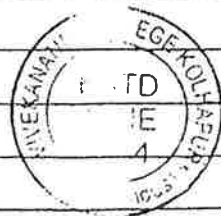
as `<p>`, `b>`, `/b>`, `(`, `/pre>`

6) write syntax from image tag text

→ `<img src = "file location of url" alt = "text"`

7) write types worder list in HTML

→ we have rows inside and



1) This tag

The table tags are 3 types

- 1) Heading tag
- 2) Empty tag
- 3) Image tag.

1) Table	Defines Table
2) Th	Defines Table header
3) Tr	Defines Table row
T	
4) cellpadding	The controls between to data
5) cellspacing	cell and boundaries cell.
6) Background	The background colour say
7) colour.	the hold table and current one
	cell.
8)	height of table
9)	width of table
10) border	The tables are say the
	border.

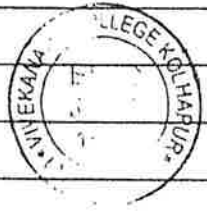


for example

```
<HTML>  
<HEAD>  
<Title> HTML table </Title>  
</HEAD>  
<Body>  
<td>  
<td> Milk </td>  
<tr> row1 cell1 </tr>  
<tr> row1 cell2 </tr>  
</td>  
</td>  
<tr> row2 cell1 </tr>  
<tr> row2 cell1 </tr>  
</td>  
</Body>  
</HTML>
```

result.

row1	cell1
row2	cell2
row2	



10
00

॥ ज्ञान, विद्या आणि सुरास्कार यांचाही शिक्षण प्रसार ॥

-- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साहूजी

00718

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT Date-5-4-23

Signature of Supervisor

[Signature]

Name - Rutuja Mersuty Kadam.
Suppliment No. : Sikadani.

Introduction
Subject: computer science of
C programs

Roll No. : 9064

Test / Tutorial No. :

Class : BCS-I

Div. : A

- 1) Which is the correct way to comment HTML?
- a) . # # and # c) `<!-- and -->`
- b) `<!-- and -->` d) `<!-- and -!>`
- b) `<!-- and -->`
- 2) Which is HTML tag it used to power of in expression (a^2)
- a) `<sup>` b) `<sub>` c) `<p>` d) `<pow>`
- a) `<sup>`
- 3) What character the use to represent to closing tag of HTML.
- a) `<` b) `/` c) `!` d) `c`
- b) `/`
- 4) A program in HTML by read _____
- a) server b) _____
- c) interfieter d) web browser.
- d) web browser.
- 5) _____ is a special formatting tag.
- a) `<p>` b) `` c) `<pre>`
- d) None
- c) `<pre>`



6) Write syntax of IMG Tag
` =`

7) Write types of unordered list in HT
``

dt - term

dd - row

dl - list

Any two.

1) Table tag

2) `<sup>` and `<sub>`

3) Marquee Tag

① Table tag

Defⁿ - Table tag of HTML is denoted
by `<table>`.

Any types of table tags

① Height

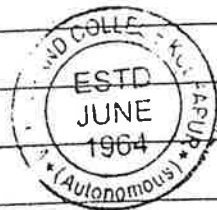
② Weight

③ cell padding

④ `<tr>`

⑤ `<td>`

⑥ `<th>`



① Height - It is denoted by height of table tag.

② Weight - It is denoted by width of table tag.

③ Cell padding - It is denoted by cells padding of table tag.

④ <th> - It is used to table heading file.

⑤ <tr> - It is used to row of table.

⑥ <td> - It is used to table data.

```
<html>
```

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<th> FID </th>
```

```
<th> F.Name </th>
```

```
<th> salary </th>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr> 201 </tr>
```

```
<tr> S.R. Kulkarni </tr>
```

```
<tr> 20000 </tr>
```

```
<tr> 202 </tr>
```

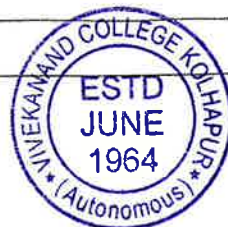
```
<tr> P.R. Kulkarni </tr>
```

```
<tr> 21,000 </tr>
```

```
</tbody>
```

```
</table>
```

```
</body>
```



17
RA

" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "

-शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

Anjali Sachin Taware.

SUPPLIMENT

Date: 05-04-2023 Thursday

Suppliment No. :

Roll No. : 9183

Class : BCS fy

Signature
of
Supervisor

Ratils

Subject : Computers fundamental/
Introduction to Computers

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div. : B.

Ques 1 Multiple choice questions.

1) The first tag inside table tag is ~~th tag~~

a) Head tag b) caption tag c) th tag d) td tag

2) What does the br tag do line break

a) Long break b) paragraph break
c) Line break d) NONE

3) A (Anchor) tag is used for creating hyper text and media links

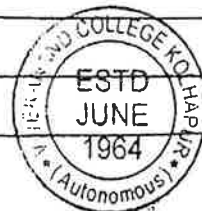
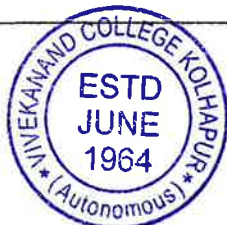
a) hr b) br c) th d) A

4) body tag can set background colour for

a) body b) font c) head d) title

5) The hr tag is used for Horizontal ruler

a) New line b) New paragraph
c) Horizontal ruler d) vertical ruler



*) image and can also be used to add alt text to image.

*) th (table head) tag is used to add columns in the table.

Ques: Answer the following

1) Explain `` and `<alt>` tag.

Ans: Image tag ``:

We use image tag to insert any image to the webpage. The method for inserting image

1) Firstly we have to right click on image

2) Then go to the properties

3) Copy the location of the image paste it to our html code.

Syntax:

```
<img src = "address/location" />
```

Example:

```
<html />
```

```
<head />
```

```
<title = my first document /> </title />
```

```
</head />
```

```
<body />
```

```
<img src = "location" , alt /> </img />
```

```
</body />
```

```
</html />
```



Anchor tag <A>

Anchor tag <A> is used to create a link between two documents

syntax:

```
<A href = " Address / link " > </A>
```

Examples

```
<html >
<head >
<title > my first document > </title >
</head >
<body >
<A href = " Address / link " > </A >
</body >
</html >
```

2) Explain rowspan and colspan in html

rowspan

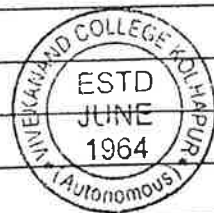
This tag in come under the tage, frame.
This tag is used to joint one or more rows in table or frame

Syntax

```
<rowspan = 3 >
```

Example:

```
<html >
<head >
<title > my first document > </title >
<body >
```



Anchor tag <A>

Anchor tag <A> is used to create a link between two documents.

Syntax

```
<A href = "Address / link" > </A>
```

Examples

```
<html >  
<head >  
<title > my first document </title >  
</head >  
<body >  
<A href = "Address / link" > </A >  
</body >  
</html >
```

2) Explain rowspan and colspan in html

rowspan

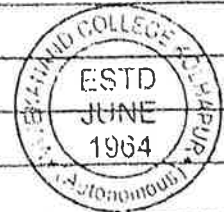
This tag is come under the tag frame. This tag is used to joint one or more rows in table or frame.

Syntax

```
<rowspan = 3 >
```

Example:

```
<html >  
<head >  
<title > my first document </title >  
<body >
```



10

॥ ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार ॥

- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साबुंबे

00716

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Name: Rushikesh B. Kadam

Suppliment No.: Bscadm

Roll No.: 9063

Class: BSC. CS (Entire)

Signature
of
Supervisor

Rushikesh

Subject: Introduction to Computer

Test / Tutorial No.: Date: 05/04/2023

Div.: A

3.1

1) Which is the correct way to comment in HTML?

- a) ## and # b) <!-- and --> c) <!-- and -!>
d) <!-- and -!>

→ d)

2)

Which HTML tag is used to display power in expression (a^2)

- a) <sup> b) <sub> c) <p> d) <pow>

→ a) <sup>

3)

What character is used to represent closing tag in HTML

- a) \ b) / c) ! d) (

→ b) /

4)

A program in HTML can be read by

- a) server b) compiler c) interpreter d) web browser

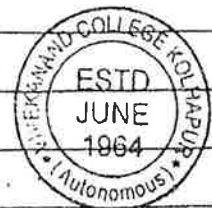
→ d) web browser

5)

_____ is a special formatting tag

- a) <p> b) c) <pre> d) none

→ b)



Q) Write syntax for image tag

* ``

Q) Write types of unordered list in HTML?

Q2

Q) Table Tag:

We use `<table>` for presenting a ^{various} ~~data~~ data. Table is a row and column of matrix. We display a precise & structuring data in a browser ~~with~~ using Table tag.

There are some parameters are used in table tag i.e. `[border=" "]`, `[bgcolor=" "]`, `[height=" "]`, etc.

`<tr>`: It is specify the row of table.

`<td>`: It is specify the data in cell.

`<th>`: It is specify the heading of the table.

`<caption>`: It is indicate the caption of table.

Ex.1

`<html>`

`<head>`

`<h1> Table </h1>`

`</head>`

`<body>`

`<p> Salary sheet </p>`

`<table>`

`<tr>`



```

<th> EID </th>
<th> FNAME </th>
<th> SALARY </th>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 10601 </td>
<td> Ram </td>
<td> 20000 </td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 10602 </td>
<td> Shyam </td>
<td> 15000 </td>
</tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

3) Marquee tag :-

It is a tag in which we give style, float, width, size, color, scrolling and etc.

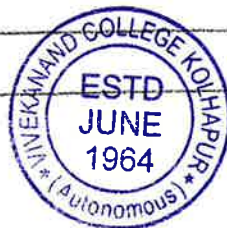
The tag is mainly used for web for scrolling words or advertisement.

For programming Marquee :

```

<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE> Use of marquee in HTML </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<MARQUEE><P>

```



at right / <sub>

This tag are used as a subscript & superscript.

Superscript (superscript) :

The x^2 is a tag in which the number letter word and etc. get superscript to the right hand top to the letter or etc. It is mainly function to give a degree.

Program of superscript

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> Superscript used in HTML </TITLE>
```

```
</HEAD>
```

```
<BODY>
```

```
<P> . . . <sup> . . . </sup> . . . </P>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

example = πr^2 or $(8)^2$ like that.

Subscript (subscript) :

It is a tag in which the number letter word and etc. get subscript to the right hand bottom to the letter or etc. It is mainly function to give a base.

Program of subscript :

```
<HTML>
```

```
<HEAD>
```

```
<TITLE> Subscript used in HTML </TITLE>
```

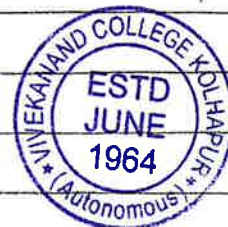
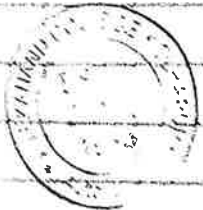
```
</HEAD>
```

```
<P> . . . <sub> . . . </sub> . . . </P>
```

```
</BODY>
```

```
</HTML>
```

example = H_2O like that



" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "

-शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

Patil

Suppliment No. : 16/11/22

Roll No. : 9063

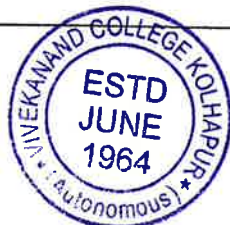
Class : BSc (CS) Entire - I

Subject : C-programming

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div. : A

- Q.1
- 1) Planning a program involve defining its logic
 - 2) The term algorithm refers ^{to} ~~the~~ sequence of the program.
 - 3) Each instruction of an algorithm should be precise and unambiguous.
 - 4) Pseudo code is a program planning tool where program logic is written in an ordinary natural language.
 - 5) A Flowchart is a graphical representation of an algorithm.
 - 6) A Flowchart follows a 2 dimensional approach.
 - 7) Terminal symbol indicates the beginning of the flowchart.



Q.2

- 1) What is an algorithm give its features
- 2) Write an algorithm to print all even no. from 1 to 20
- 3) Draw a flowchart to find largest among 5 numbers

2)

→

Step 1: Start

Step 2: $i = 1$

Step 3: Check if $(i \% 2 = 0)$ then

Yes go to step 4

No go to step 5

Step 4: Check if $(i \% 2 = 0)$ then

Yes go to step 5

No go to step 6

Step 5: Print "i is a even number"

Step 6: $i = i + 1$

Step 7: Go to step 3

Step 8: Stop.

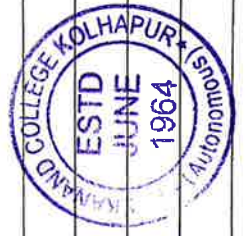
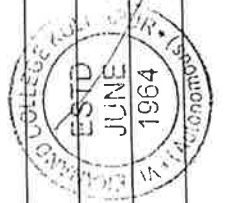
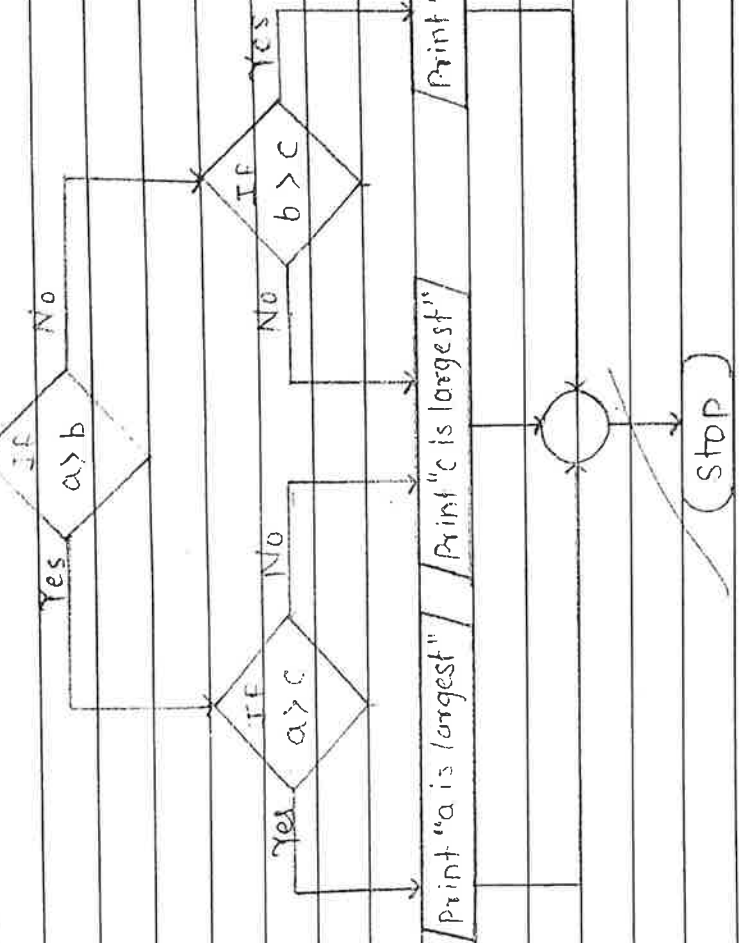


3)

→

3.11

Flowchart



" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुरासकार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रचार "

- शिक्षणपधती डॉ. बापूजी साहूखे

(15) (1)

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

Palit

Suppliment No. :

Subject : Programming 3

Roll No. : 9011

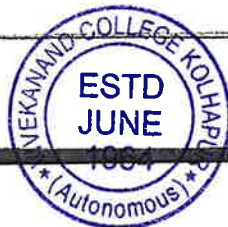
Test / Tutorial No. : 1.1

Class : B.Sc. C.S. (Aut.) (F.Y.)

Div. : A 15/10/2020

Section 1.1

- 1) Planning a programme involves defining its ~~structure~~ ^(sequence)
- 2) The ~~term~~ ^{term} algorithm refers to the ~~stepwise arrangement~~ ^{stepwise arrangement} of a programme
- 3) Each instruction of an algorithm should be precise & unambiguous.
- 4) Pseudo code is a programme planning tool where programme logic is written in an ordinary natural language.
- 5) A Flowchart is a graphical representation of an algorithm.
- 6) A flowchart follows a two dimensional approach.



1) Oval: Symbol indicates the beginning of a flowchart

Q.2

1) What is an algorithm, give its features

2) Write an algorithm to print all even numbers from 1 to 20

3) Draw a flowchart to find largest among three numbers

Ans:

Q.2 2) Algorithm to print all even numbers from 1 to 20

Step 1: Start

Step 2: $i = 2$

Step 3: Check if $(i \leq 20)$ then

Yes Go to step 4

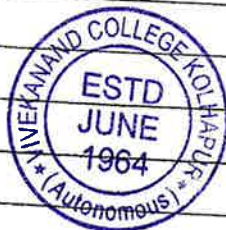
No Go to step 7

Step 4: Print i

Step 5: $i = i + 2$

Step 6: Go to step 3

Step 7: Stop



" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "

-शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

[Signature]

Suppliment No. : 20/11/2022

Subject : Section II -

Roll No. : 19101

Test / Tutorial No. :

Class : B.S. Computer I

Div. : B

Section - 2

Q1. Fill in the blanks

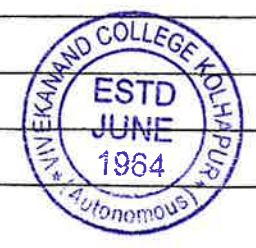
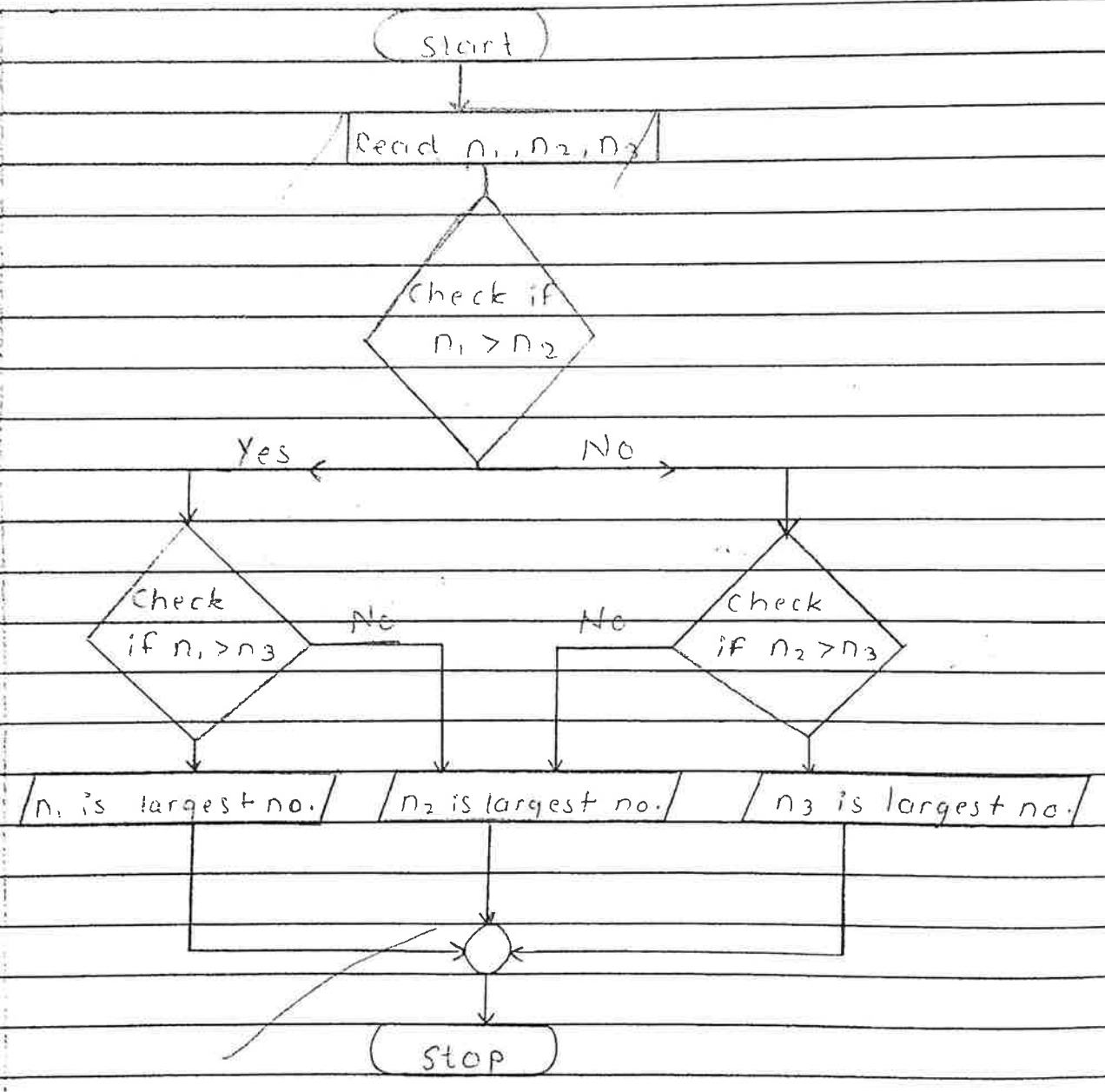
- 1) Planning a program involves defining its logic.
- 2) The term algorithm refers to the series of a program.
- 3) Each instruction of an algorithm should be consize and unambiguous.
- 4) Pseudo program planning is where program logic is written in an ordinary natural language.
- 5) A flowchart is a graphical representation of Algorithm.
- 6) A flowchart follows a top-down dimensional approach.
- 7) Start symbol indicates the beginning of flowchart.



Q. What is an algorithm give it examples -

1) Write an algorithm to print all even numbers from 1 to 100.

2) Draw a flowchart to find largest among 3 no.



" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "

-शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साळुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

f-1

Suppliment No. : 16/11

Roll No. : 9160

Class : BCS-Entire Fy.

Subject : Section-II - C-programming.

Test / Tutorial No. :

Div. : B

Q.1) Fill in the blanks.

① planning a program symbols defining its Logic.

② The term algorithm refers to be of a program.

③ Each instruction of an algorithm should be Consize and unambiguous.

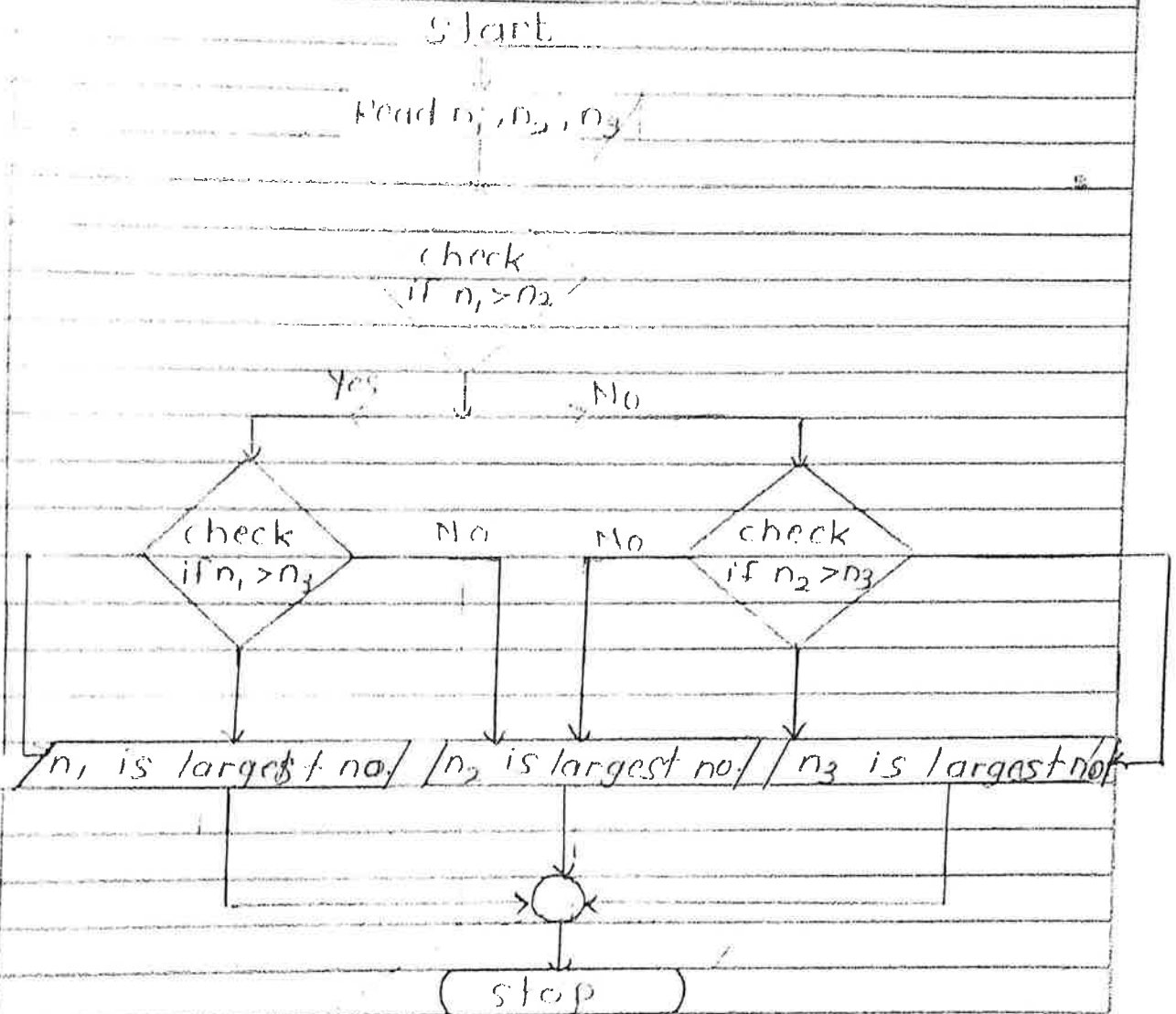
④ pseudo is a program planning tool where program logic is return in an ordinary natural language.

⑤ A flowchart is a graphical representation algorithm.

⑥ A flow chart follows a two dimensional approach.



Q. Draw a flow chart to find largest among three numbers.



VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLEMENT

Supplement No. 1 to 100

Roll No. 1011

Class B.E.C.E.

Signature of Supervisor

Subject: C++ II

Test / Tutorial No.: Internal Exam - 1

Div.: A

Q. 1

1) Planning a programme defining in
algorithm.

2) The term algorithm refers to the
of programme
logic.


3) Each instructions of algorithm should be
unambiguous
precise.

4) is programming planning tool where
programme logic written in an ordinary
pseudo code.

5) is a graphical representation
of a algorithm
flowchart.

6) A flowchart follows dimensional
approach - downward.



7)  Symbol indicates a beginning of a programme.

→ 

Q.2) Any two

- 1) What is algorithm give its features
- 2) Algorithm to print all even numbers from 1 to 20.
- 3) Draw flowchart to find largest among 3 numbers.

Q.2

2)

→ Step 1 : Start

Step 2 : $i = 1$

Step 3 : check if $(i \leq 20)$ then

~~Step 4 : Go to Step~~

Go to Step

Step 4 : check if



11)

Start

Read n_1, n_2, n_3

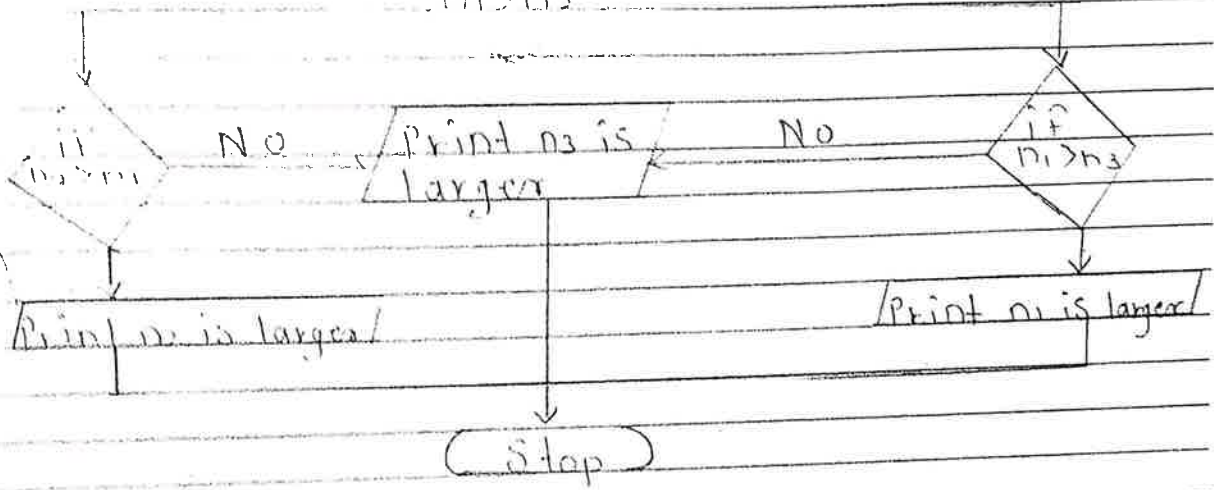
No

or

Yes

$n_1 > n_2$

Here



" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार "

- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साठुंखे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

[Signature]

Suppliment No. : 16/11/2022

Subject : Computer Science - I

Roll No. : 9083

Test / Tutorial No. : Test

Class : B.S.C (Comp.Sci) (Entire)

Div. : A

* Section - I *

Q.1

1) The 2nd generation computer was based on vacuum tube ~~diode~~ diode
a) Vacuum tube b) silicon c) transistor d) diode

2) The translator program used in assembly language is called assembler

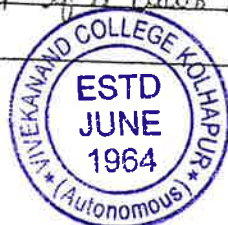
3) Bit stands for binary number

4) The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from central memory

5) ~~Allocation of a sy~~ A collection of a system program that controls and co-ordinates the overall operation of a computer system is called operating system

6) BIOS stands for Basic Input Output System

A computer cannot boot if it does not have the operating system



Q.2 Write short notes (any 2)

1. Features of operating system
2. Explain compiler
3. Explain types of computer or working principles

1.

→ An operating system controls and the entire process-hardware of a computer, extending its capabilities. Its functions are as follows:

1] Memory Management : It controls the memory. Which part receives how much memory and for how much time.

2] Process Management : It controls the allocation and deallocation of processes at and after execution.

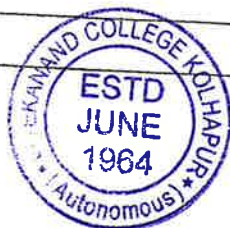
3] Job Accounting : It makes sure whatever jobs needs to be done is done with the proper resources applied while keeping a track of finished jobs and pending ones.

4] Security : Any unwanted or unnecessary files or changes to the computer can be prevented as the O.S restricts the execution of unwanted code. Thereby protecting it.

5] File management : Manages the files and which ones are to be allocated or deallocated ~~ing it~~ from memory.

6] CPU Management : CPU power is given to whatever files or processes need it and limiting how much power is given to it.

7] It gives information and receives the same from the user about data.



2.

- i. A compiler is a translator that converts high level languages to a machine understandable code (i.e 0 & 1).
- ii. A compiler ~~converts~~ ^{analyses} thousands of lines and converts it into the machine code.
- iii. It will stop compiling if it detects an error and won't continue till the error is fixed.
- iv. It takes a while to analyse the entire code as it converts thousands of line at once unlike the interpreter which does it on a line by line bases.
- v. It has a higher CPU utilization.
- vi. A compiler converts the source code into an object code which further needs to be linked.
- vii. A compiler is used for software development environment
- viii. e.g. C, C++

IX.

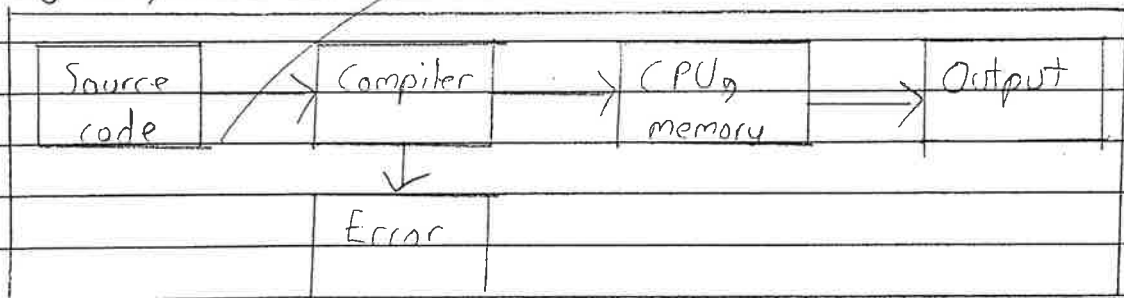


fig. Compiler

3.

→ Analogous: Here, in this type, properties are presented in an analogue fashion. These properties are mechanical, pressure, etc. They represent the actual value rather than computer language understandable values.

Digital: Here, the properties are presented in discrete form i.e in the binary form 0 & 1. Which are machine understand-



“ ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांसाठी शिक्षण प्रसार ”

-श्रीविवेकानंदजी डॉ. बापूजी साबुळे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Suppliment No. : 12/12/20

Roll No. : 2077

Class : A BSc CS 2nd Sem

Signature
of
Supervisor

Falke

Subject : Computer Science

Test / Tutorial No. : "Tutorials" Exam

Div. : A

1) The second generation computer was based on Vacuum Tubes

2) The hardware program used in assembly language is called assembler

3) BDT stands for Binary Digits

4) The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from Control Memory

5) Allocation of a set of collection of a system programs and controls & coordinates the overall operation of a computer system is called System Software

6) BTOS stands for Basic Input Output System

7) A computer can not boot if it does not have the operating system



vii) Sub-assembly

viii) Operating system manages various jobs of the computer.

ix) Control over system preferences

x) Interaction with operators

xi) Error Detection:

Operating system detects errors & resolves the issues.

xii) Co-ordination between software and other users.

Q.2

1) Compiler :-

i) Computer hardware can only understand the language in binary code (i.e. 0 & 1)

ii) High level languages, ^{code} or like C are written in English like language

iii) Compiler is the translation device which translates high level language into binary lang code

iv) Compiler scans the programme in one go

v) As whole code is scanned in-a go, all the errors are shown together at the end

vi) In compiler source code is converted into o.c.

vii) The execution time for compiler is fast

viii) CPU utilization for compiler is more

ix) Compiler is more efficient in comparison to interpreter

x) M.c. is stored into disk.

xi) In compiler execution takes place after user



ज्ञान विद्या-न आभि सुसंस्कार योसोती विद्याम प्रसार " "

- शिक्षणमहर्षी डॉ. बापूजी साहूजी

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur's

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Signature
of
Supervisor

P. K. Patil

Supplement No. 13/11/20

Subject

Roll No. 11/11/20

Test / Tutorial No.

Class B.Sc. (Hons) I

Div. : A

Section - A Computers

Q. 1

1) The second generation computer was based on transistors

2) The translator program used in assembly language is called assembler

3) bit stands for binary digit

4) The ALU of computer response to the command coming from primary memory

5) A collection of a system program that controls and coordinates the overall operation is called operating system

Q. 2) BIOS stands for basic input output system



3)

Ans 1) P.C Personal computer. It is a computer which can be used in day to day life. P.C have only 2 users

2) Mini computer: Mini computers can be used in engineering applications like CAD

3) Super computer: Super computers are used in weather reporting. It has very large scale.

4) Analog computers: Analog computers are used



" ज्ञान, विज्ञान आणि सुसंस्कार यांच्याती शिक्षण प्रसार "

-सिद्धान्तर्ही डॉ. बापूजी साठुंबे

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur

VIVEKANAND COLLEGE, KOLHAPUR (AUTONOMOUS)

SUPPLIMENT

Suppliment No. : 18/1/2022

Roll No. : 9046

Class : B.C.S-I

Signature
of
Supervisor

[Signature]

Subject : Computer

Test / Tutorial No.

Div. A

Section - I

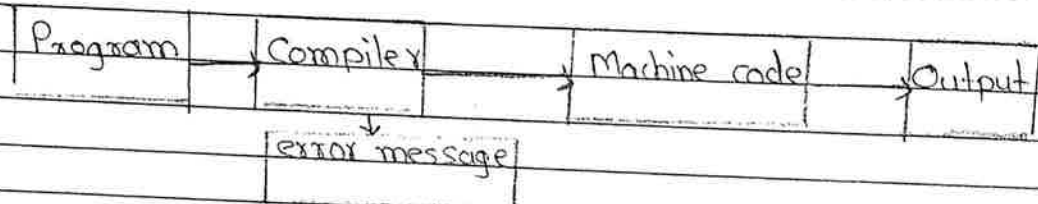
- 1] The second generation computer based on ~~transistor~~ transistor
- 2] The translator program used in assembly language is called Assembler.
- 3] Bit stands for binary digit.
- 4] The ALU of a computer responds to the commands coming from Control Unit Primary memory.
- 5] A collection of a system program that controls and co-ordinates overall operations of a computer system is called Operating system.
- 6] BTOS stands for Binary Input Output System.
- 7] A computer cannot boot if it does not have booting system loader.



Write Short Notes

- 1] Explain features of operating system.
- 2] Explain Compiler
- 3] Explain types of computer and working principle.

2] Compiler :-



- Compiler scan the entire program and translate it into machine code.
- Compiler suitable for production environment
- CPU Utilization is more
- Compiler a machine stored code stored in a storage.
- The efficiency of compiler is more.
- Time executing of compiler is faster
- Examples :- C++, C#



1) There are 5 types of computer on working principle.

(1) Personal Computer :

Personal computer made from personal work like business. Personal computer is based on microprocessor technology. PC is expensive.

(2) Work station :

This type of computer used in engineering application (CAD). Work station computer is high resolution, graphic screen, large RAM, Networking.

(3) Mini computer :

Mini computer is midsize computer. Mini computer supporting hundred of users. Mini computer less powerful compare to Main frame computer and Super computer, and more powerfull than personal computer.
example : smart watch, laptop.

(4) Main frame Computer :

Main frame computer is very expensive. It is large. Main frame computer used in industry, large organization.

(5) Supercomputer :

Super computer used for ^{large} mathematically calculation and also used for ~~de~~ predict the weather forecasting. Super computer is very expensive. It is used for high calculation.

