BASICS OF COMPUTER AND INTERNET

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COMPUTER

Common Operating Machine
Particularly Used for Trade
and Education Research.

PARTS OF COMPUTER

Basic parts of a Computer

INPUT DEVICE

An *input device* for a computer allows you to enter information.

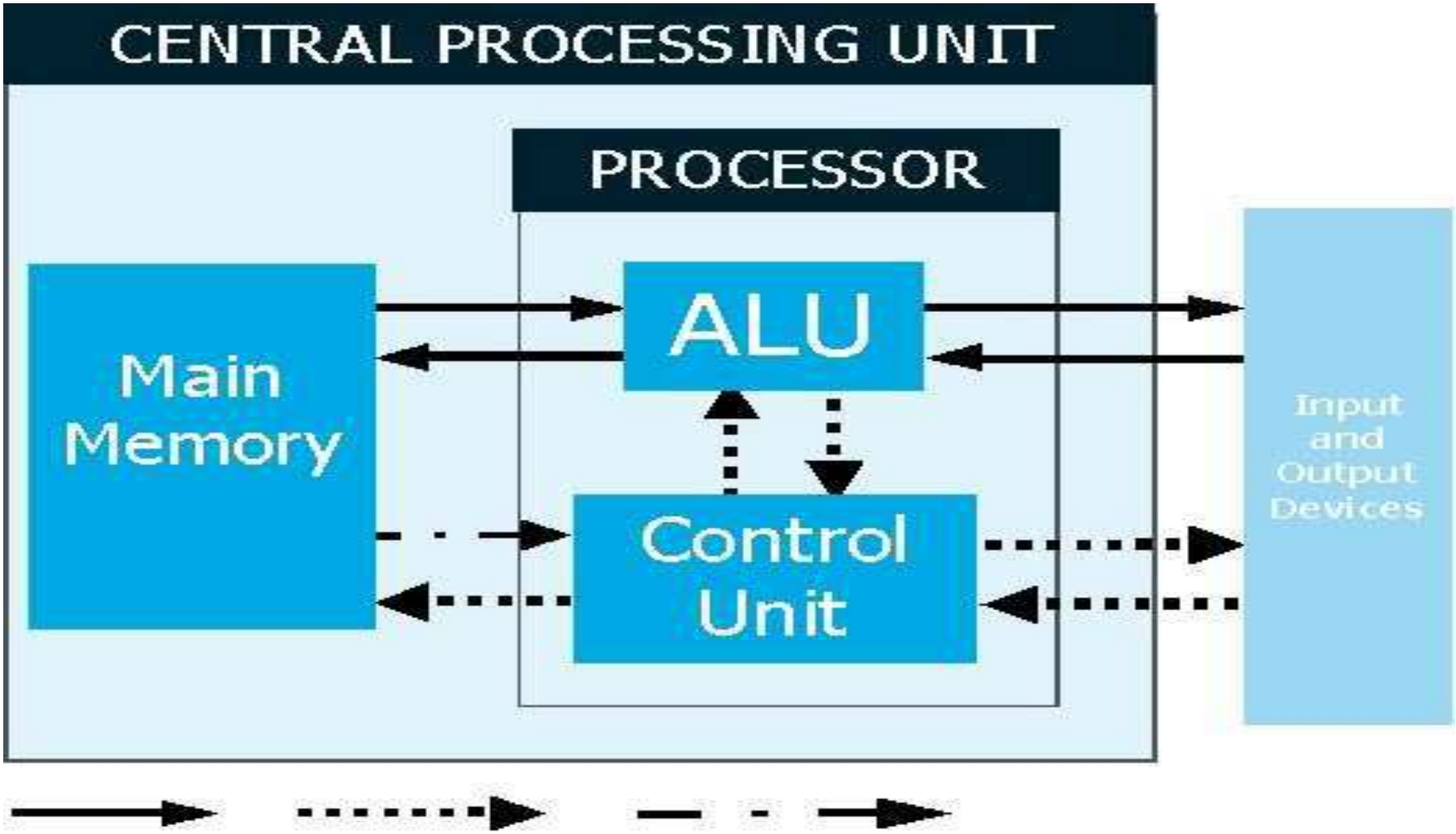
- Keyboard.
- Mouse.
- Webcam.
- Image scanner.

OUTPUT DEVICE

An **output device** used to communicate the results of data processing .

- *Monitor*
- *Printer*
- *Speaker*

CPU


CENTRAL PROCESSING UNIT
PROCESSOR
ALU
Main Memory
Control Unit
Input and Output Devices

CPU

A central processing unit (**CPU**) is the electronic circuitry perform the basic arithmetic, logical, control and I/O operations.

Components of CPU

ALU

It performs simple arithmetic and logical operations.

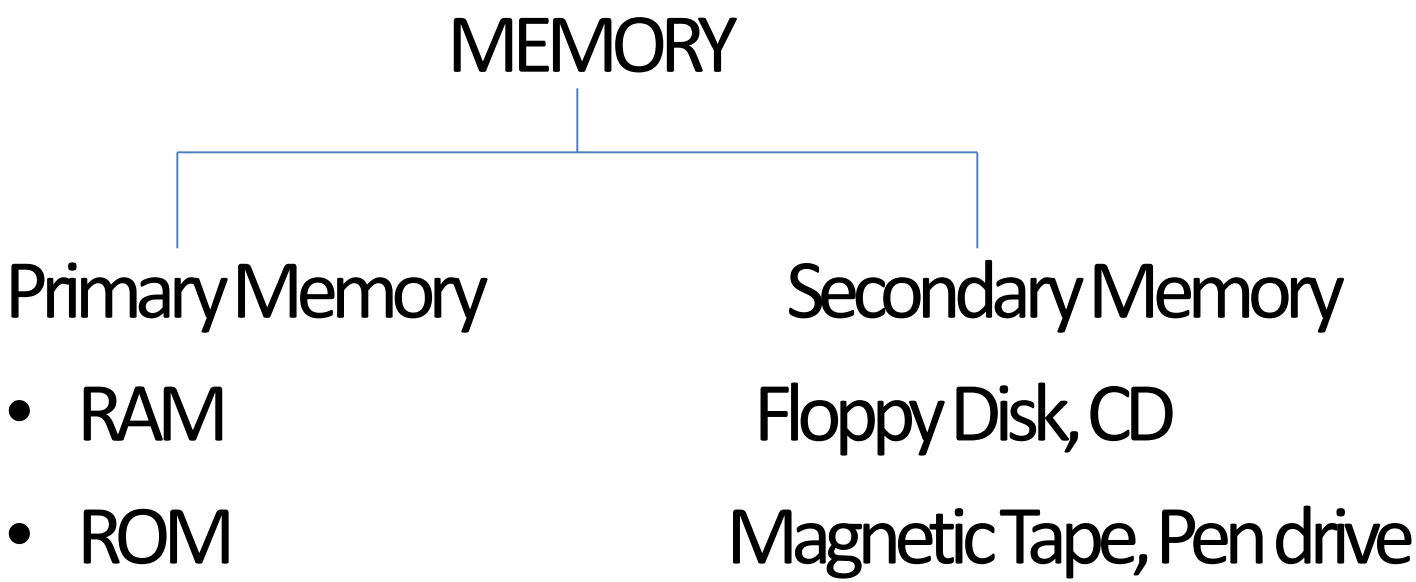
CU

Control unit which manages the various **components** of the computer. It reads and interprets instructions from memory.

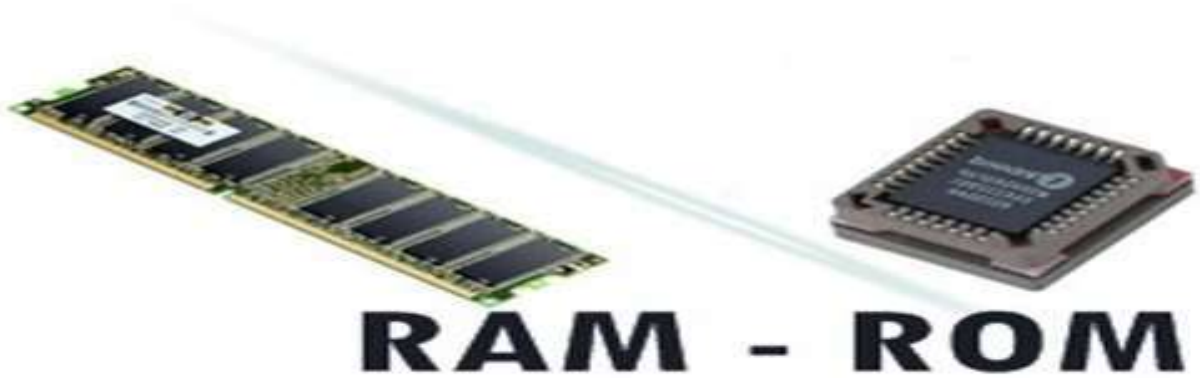
CPU

MU(Memory unit)

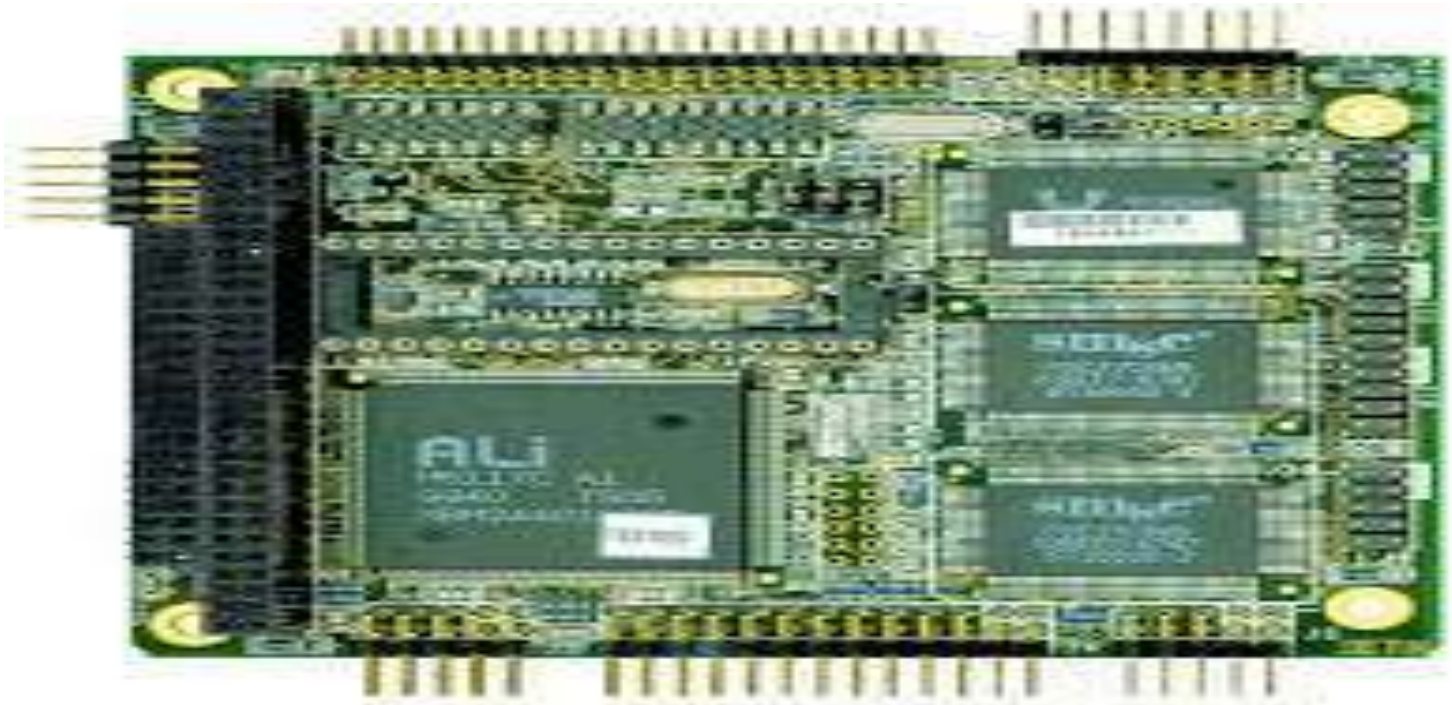
- Used to stored data in computers.



PRIMARY MEMORY



MEMORY CHIP



SECONDARY MEMORY

USB Flash Memory

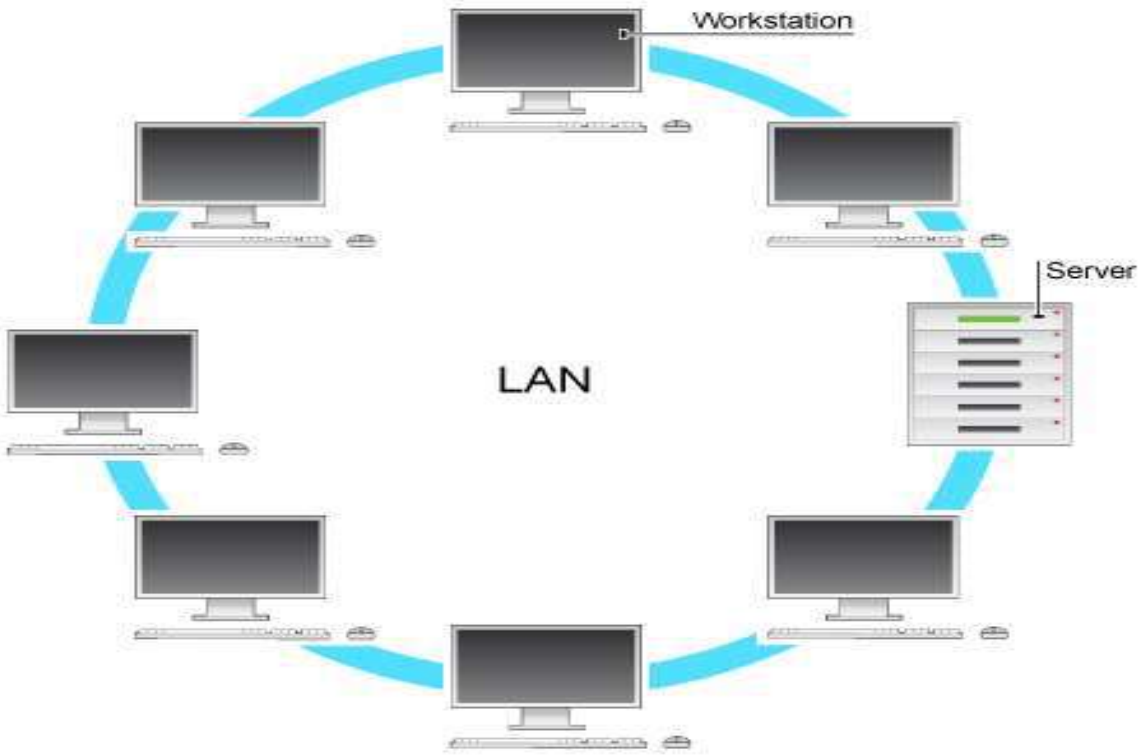
Memory Card Reader

NETWORK

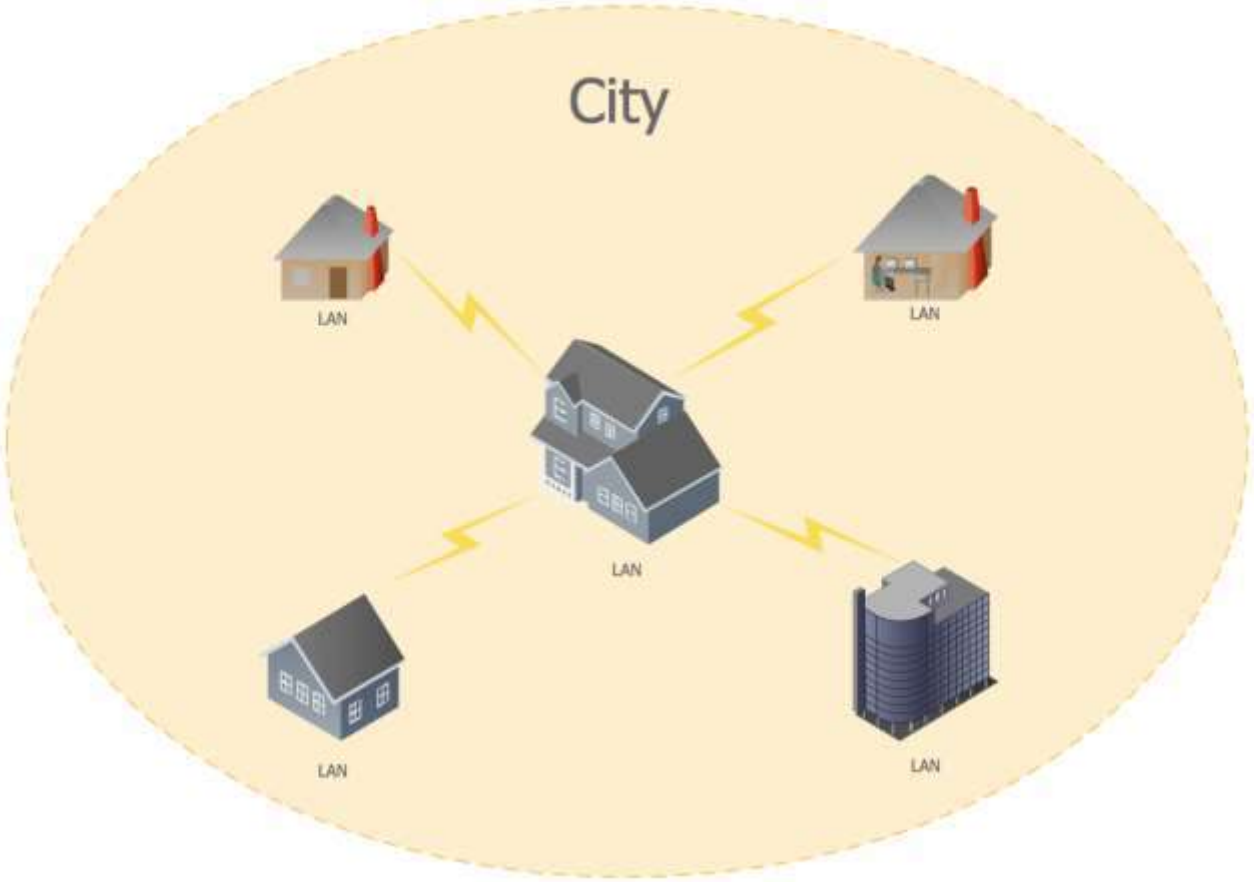
- Interconnection of computers.

TYPES OF NETWORK

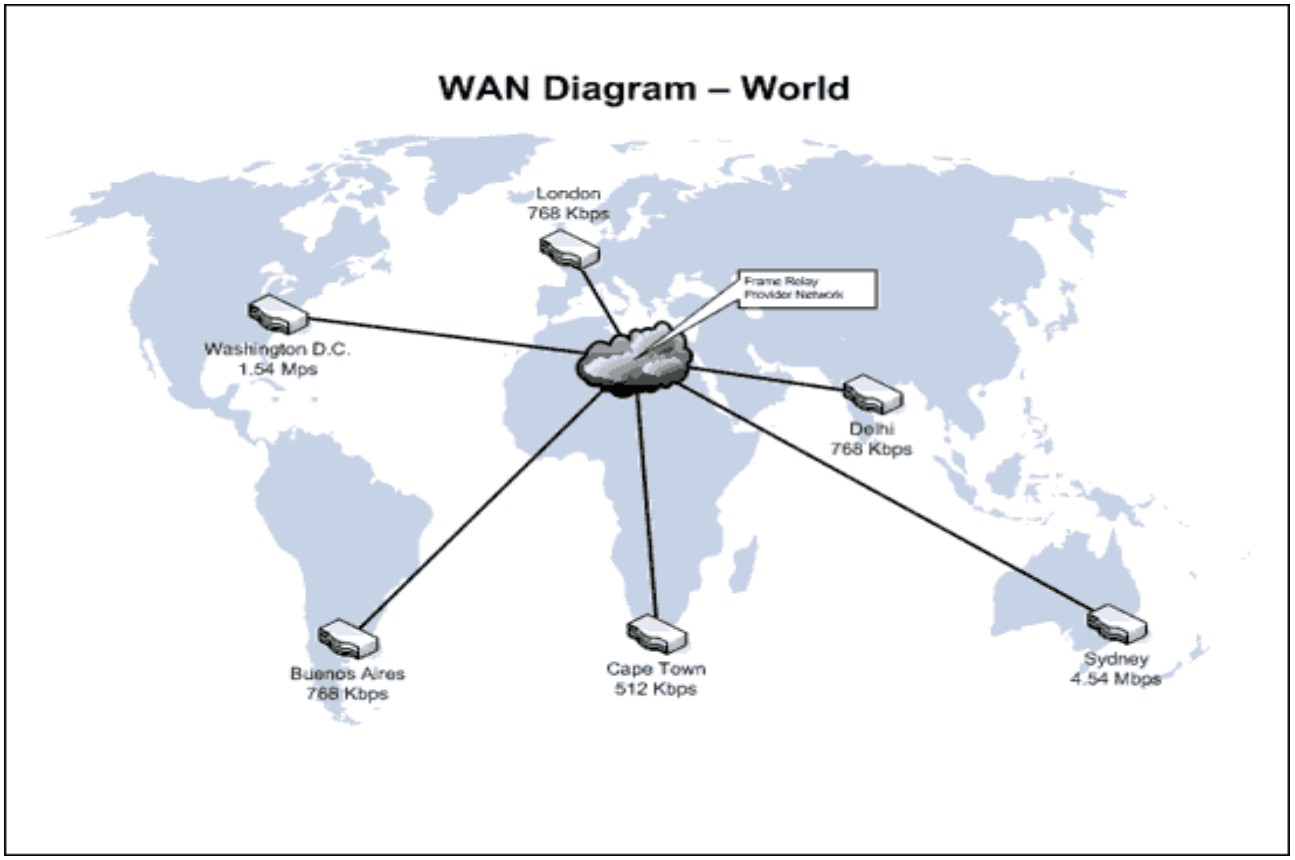
- LAN-Local Area Network



MAN-Metropolitan Area Network



WAN-Wide Area Network

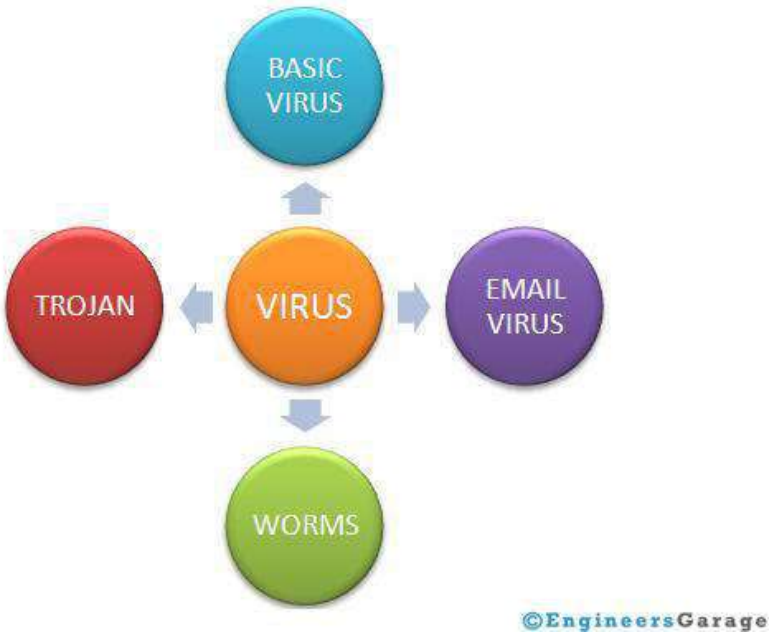


INTERNET

- Interconnection of Networks.

VIRUS

- Vital Information Resource Under Siege



Most Dangerous Virus

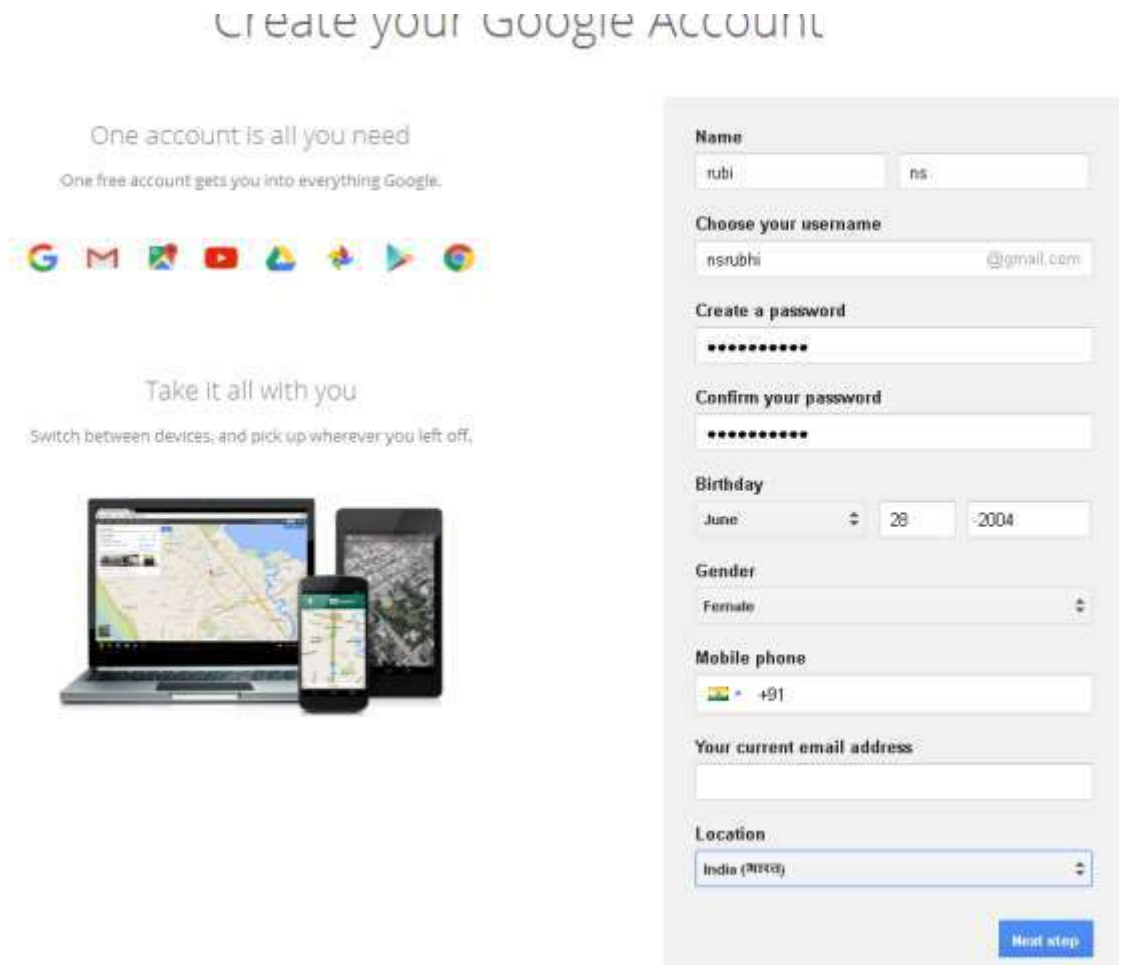
1. **ILOVEYOU** - The virus transmitted via email. Infecting almost 10% of the world's PC
2. **MELISSA** -spread in the form of an email attachment by the name "list.doc."
3. **MY DOOM** -It transmitted itself via email by an error message that read "Mail Transaction Failed."

Most Dangerous Virus

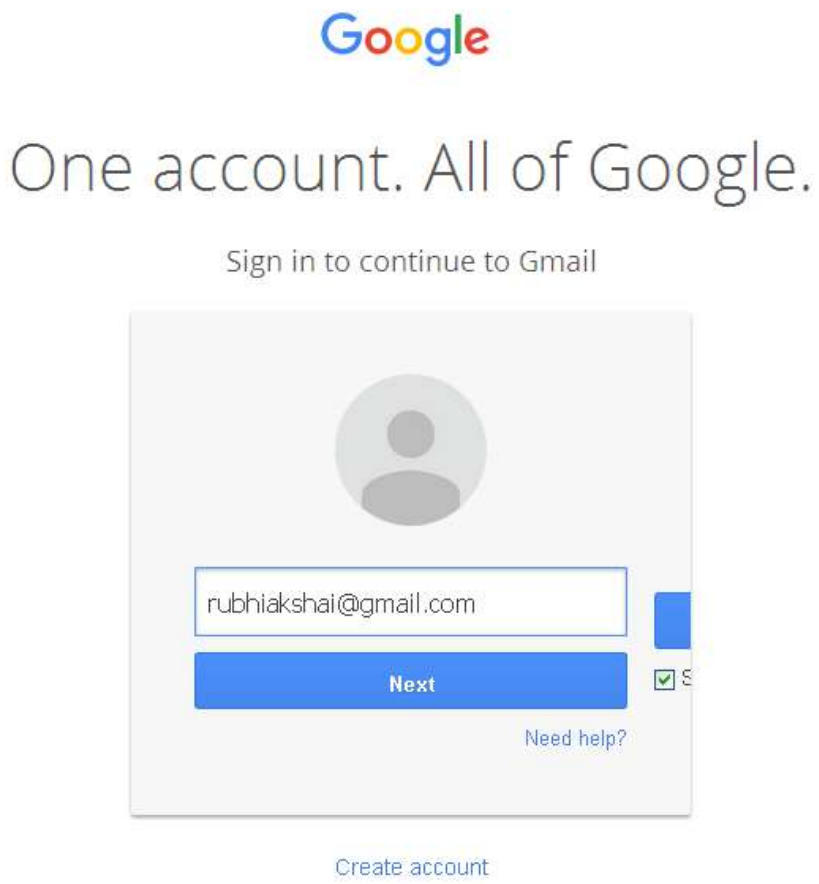
4. **CODE RED** - It didn't need you to open an email attachment or execute a file; it just required an active Internet connection.

5. **SASSER** -It would slow down and crash the PC.

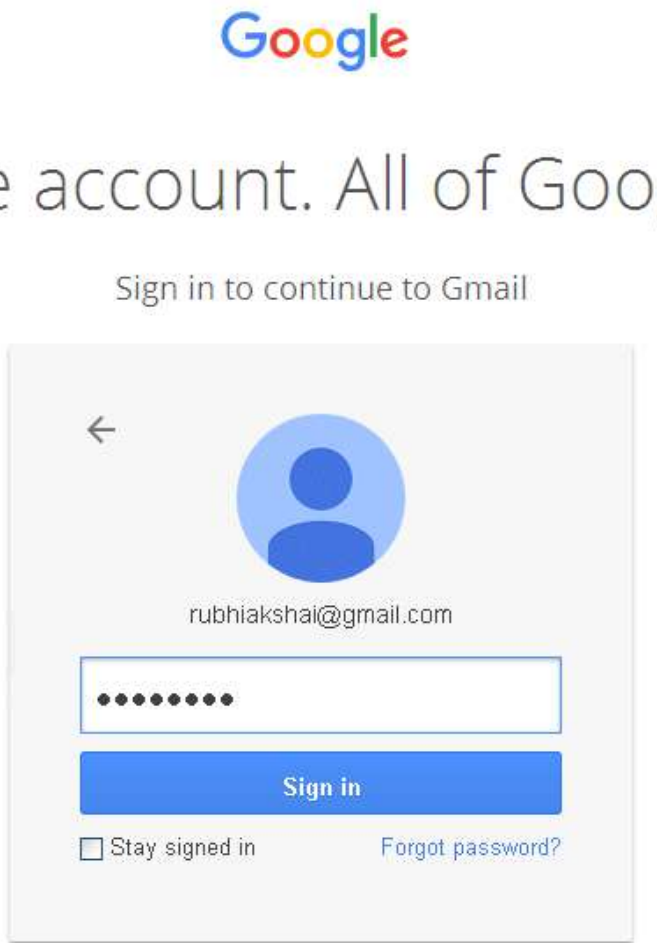
CREATING A MAIL



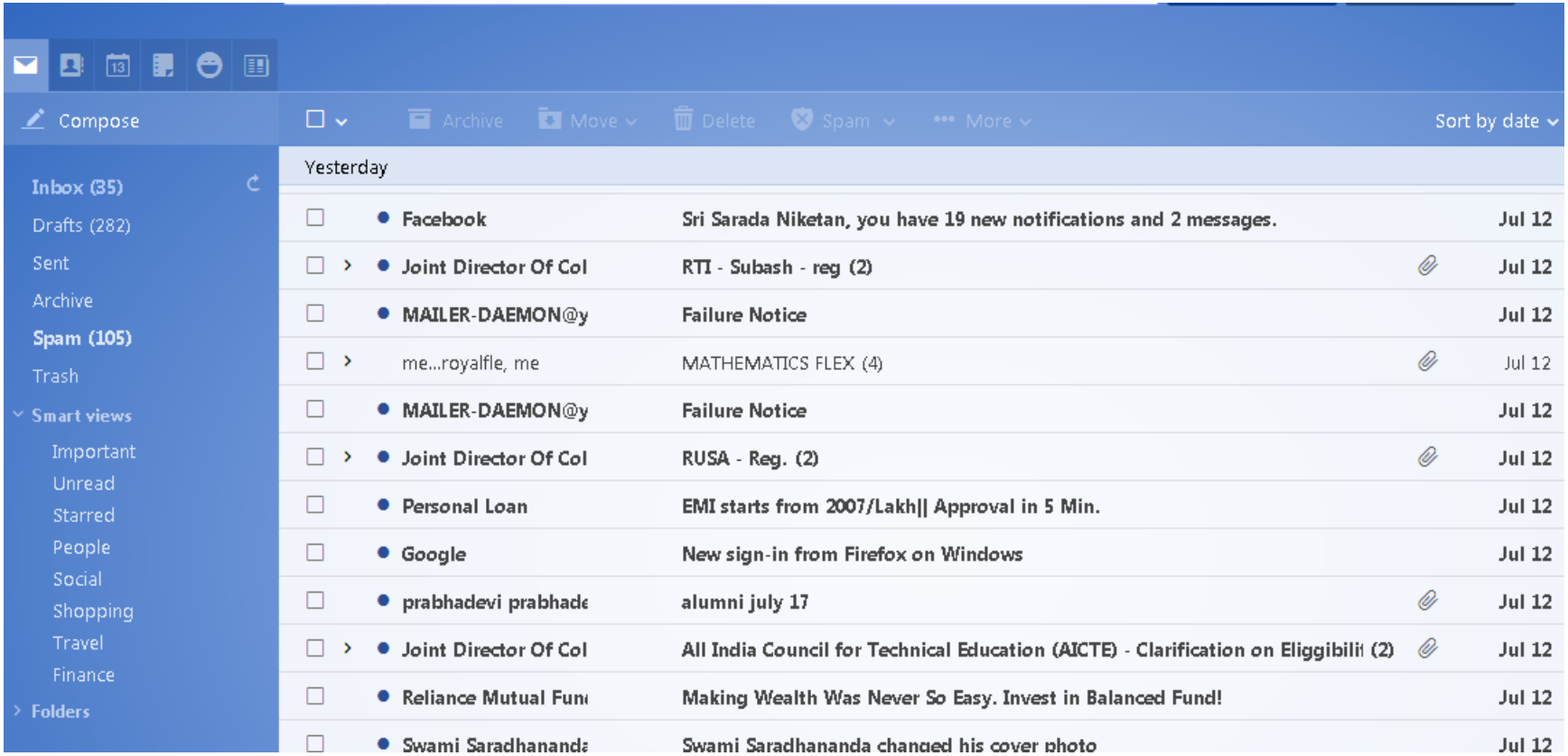
SIGN IN


Google
One account. All of Google.
Sign in to continue to Gmail
rubhiakshai@gmail.com
Next
Need help?
Create account

SIGN IN


Google
One account. All of Google.
Sign in to continue to Gmail
rubhiakshai@gmail.com
Sign in
Stay signed in
Forgot password?

INBOX


Compose
Archive
Move
Delete
Spam
More
Sort by date
Inbox (35)
Drafts (282)
Sent
Archive
Spam (105)
Trash
Smart views
Important
Unread
Starred
People
Social
Shopping
Travel
Finance
Folders
Yesterday
Facebook
Sri Sarada Niketan, you have 19 new notifications and 2 messages.
Jul 12
Joint Director Of Col
RTI - Subash - reg (2)
Jul 12
MAILER-DAEMON@y
Failure Notice
Jul 12
me...royalfle, me
MATHEMATICS FLEX (4)
Jul 12
MAILER-DAEMON@y
Failure Notice
Jul 12
Joint Director Of Col
RUSA - Reg. (2)
Jul 12
Personal Loan
EMI starts from 2007/Lakh|| Approval in 5 Min.
Jul 12
Google
New sign-in from Firefox on Windows
Jul 12
prabhadevi prabhade
alumni july 17
Jul 12
Joint Director Of Col
All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) - Clarification on Eliggibilit (2)
Jul 12
Reliance Mutual Fun
Making Wealth Was Never So Easy. Invest in Balanced Fund!
Jul 12
Swami Saradhananda
Swami Saradhananda changed his cover photo
Jul 12

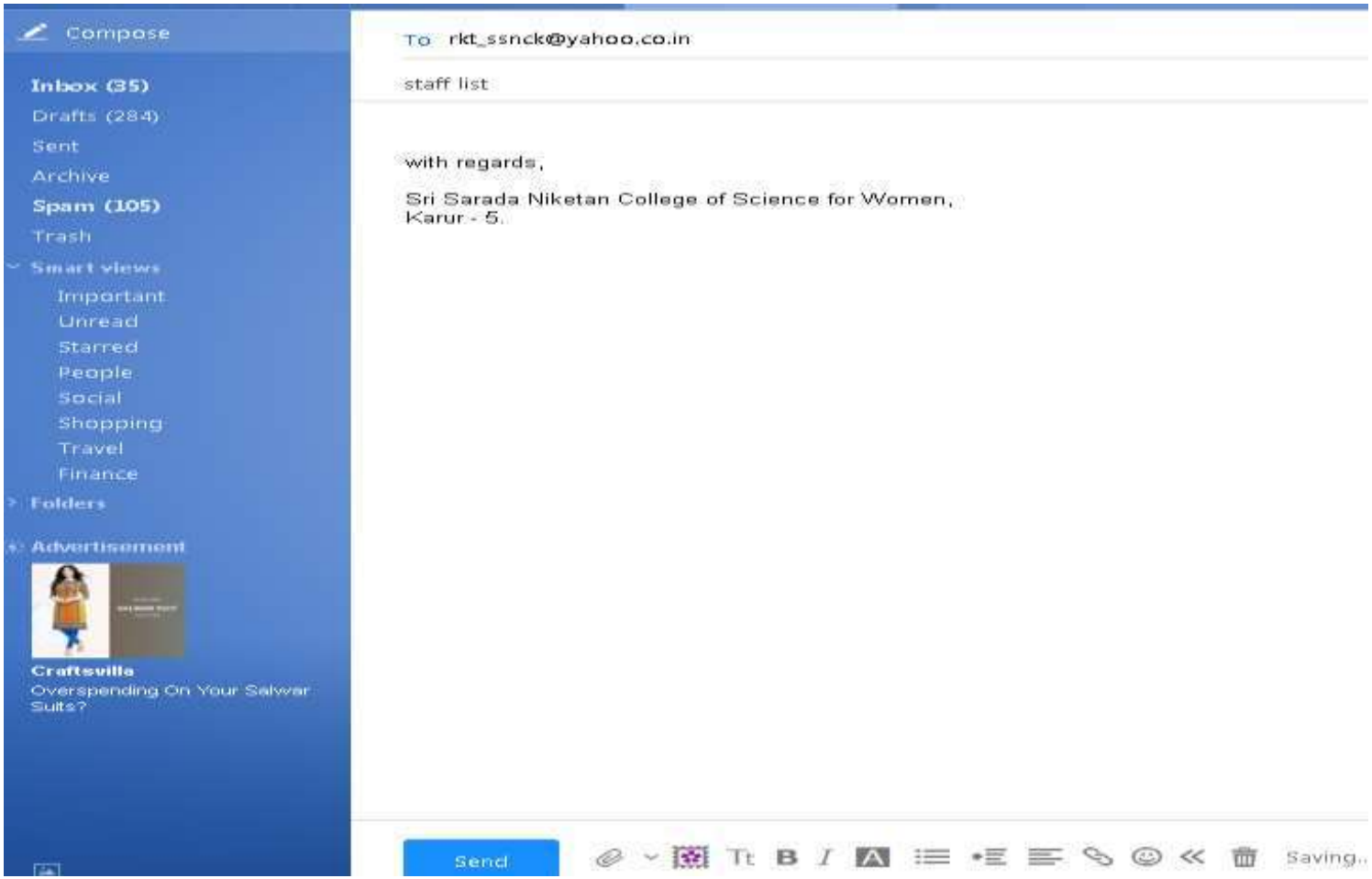
AVAILABLE TABS

- Inbox -Incoming messages are stored in Inbox
- Draft -If you are sending an email to someone and you don't have all the information available to finish the email off then you can save it to Drafts.
- Sent -Sent items are stored here.
- Spam- Deleted mails are stored here.
- Archive-You can remove messages from your Gmail inbox but keep them in *archiving*.

AVAILABLE TABS

- unread -Messages which are not read.
- Starred- *Use stars* to easily mark certain messages as *important* or to indicate that you need to reply to them later
- Shopping-Using this option we can shop online.
- Travel- Using this option we can book tickets online.
- Finance- Using this option we can know the account details.
- Compose-To send a particular documents or folder.

HOW TO SEND A MAIL



HOW TO SEND A MAIL

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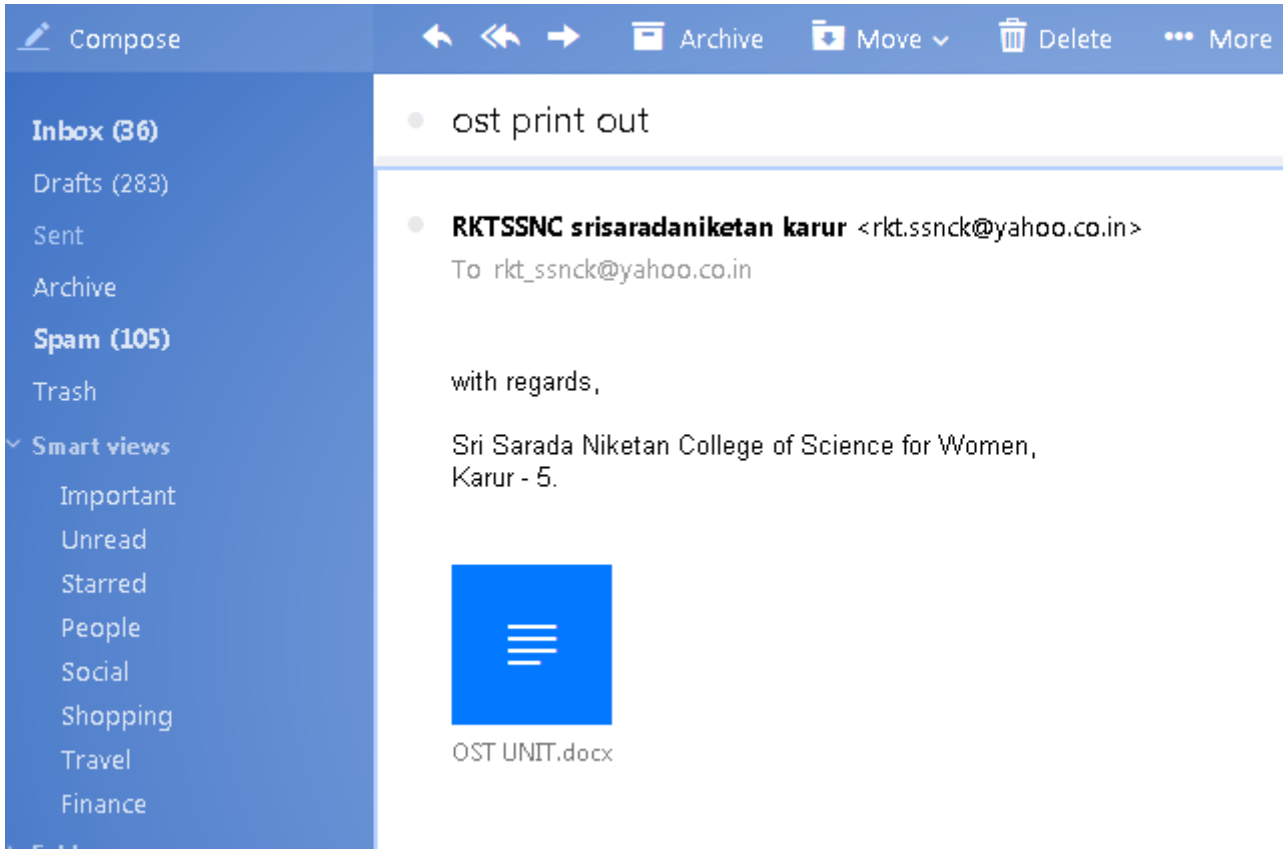
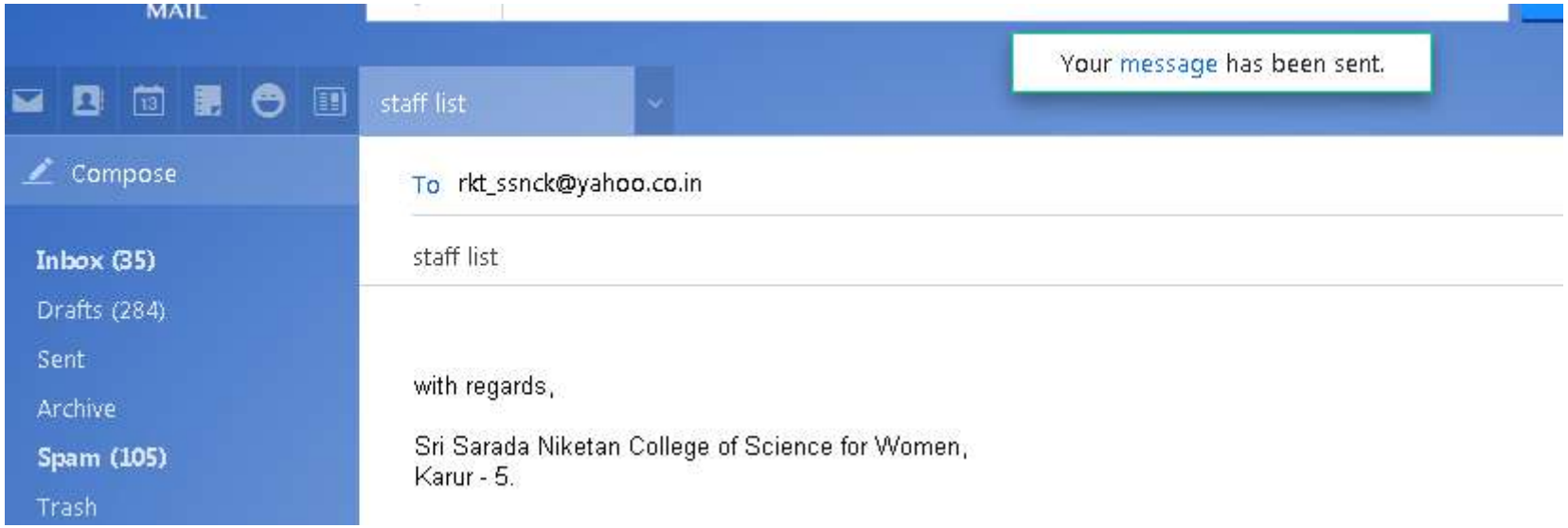


HOW TO SEND A MAIL




Thank You

FUNDAMENTALS OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

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SRI SARADA NIKETAN COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR WOMEN,
KARUR

INTRODUCTION

- Computers were first invented to process text data and execute certain large numerical calculations with greater accuracy. But later on, the depth of usage of computers increased and man found that computers could play a vital role in everyday life. Internet is now the heartbeat of may a people today.

COMPUTERS – WHAT ARE THEY?

- Computers are large electronic machines that can manipulate data in the desired way by executing a detailed set of instructions called as programs.
- A computer can be defined to be a fast and accurate electronic system that is designed to accept, process and output data by means of instructions.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A COMPUTER

- Speed
- Memory
- Diligence
- Versatility
- Accuracy
- Storage
- Automation
- Reliability
- Convenience
- Flexibility
- Efficiency
- Lack of decision making

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPUTERS

Classification based on Purpose

Special purpose

General purpose

Classification based on operating principles

Digital computers

Analog computers

Hybrid computers

CLASSIFICATION OF COMPUTERS

Classification based on storage and capability

- Micro computers
- Mini computers
- Mainframe computers
- Super computers
- Laptop computers

DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Database Management System is a system for operating the database.

DBMS is a set of rules and methods, allows for the definition, creation, updation, reusing, maintenance and protection of the database.

The DBMS interprets user commands so that the computer system through the host operating system can perform the task required.

BENEFTS OF DBMS

- Helps in decision – making
- Quick information
- Effective business transaction
- Information from outside
- Adhoc inquiry
- Rapid sorting or indexing
- Creation of screens for input and output

CLASSIFICATION OF DBMS

- Hierarchical Database Model
- Network Database Model
- Relational Database Model

DATA BASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

- Creation of a Database
- Opening a Database
- Closing a Database
- Entering data into Records
- Retrieving Database Records
- Listing the contents of Database file
- Entering the values using Append command

DIFFERENTIAL CALCULUS AND TRIGNOMETRY

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HYPERBOLIC FUNCTION

DEFINITION:

The hyperbolic function are defined by

Sin hx = $\frac{e^{x} - e^{-x}}{2}$

Cos hx = $\frac{e^{x} + e^{-x}}{2}$

Tan hx = $\frac{\sin hx}{\cos hx}$

Cosec hx = $\frac{1}{\sin hx}$

Sec hx = $\frac{1}{\cos hx}$

Cot hx = $\frac{\cos hx}{\sin hx}$

RELATION BETWEEN HYPERBOLIC FUNCTIONS AND CIRCULAR FUNCTION

i) $\sin(ix) = i \sin hx$

ii) $\cos(ix) = \cos hx$

iii) $\tan(ix) = i \tan hx$

INVERSE HYPERBOLIC FUNCTION

DEFINITION:

Consider the function y = Sin hx. This is a 1 – 1 into map from R → R given any y ∈ R, there exists unique x such that,

$$\text{Sin hx} = y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \sin h^{-1}(y)$$

Similarly, if

$$\cos hx = y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \cos h^{-1}(y)$$

And if

$$\text{Tan hx} = y$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \tan h^{-1}(y)$$

PROBLEM: 1

IF X + IY = SIN (A + IB) PROVE THAT $\frac{x^2}{sin^2 A} - \frac{y^2}{cos^2 A} = 1$.

SOLUTION:

Given that

$$x + iy = \sin (A + iB)$$

$$x + iy = \sin A \cos (iB) + \cos A \sin (iB)$$

$$x + iy = \sin A \cos (hB) + i \cos A \sin hB$$

Equating the real and imaginary terms on both sides.

$$x = \sin A \cos hB$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{x}{\sin A} = \cos hB \qquad \ldots\ldots\ldots 1$$

$$y = \cos A \sin hB$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{\cos A} = \sin hB \qquad \ldots\ldots 2$$

Squaring and subtracting

$$\frac{x^2}{sin^2 A} = \cos h^2 B,$$

$$\frac{y^2}{cos^2 A} = \sin h^2 B$$

$$\frac{x^2}{sin^2 A} - \frac{y^2}{cos^2 A} = \cos h^2 B - \sin h^2 B$$

$$\frac{x^2}{sin^2 A} - \frac{y^2}{cos^2 A} = 1$$

Hence the solution.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Isomerism in coordination chemistry

by

T.M. Saranya

ISOMERISM IN COMPLEXES

Molecules or ions having the same chemical composition but different structures are called isomers and the phenomenon is known as isomerism co-ordination compounds exhibit different types of isomerism as follows;

TYPES OF ISOMERISM

- Structural isomerism
- Stereo isomerism

STRUCTURAL ISOMERISM IN 4 AND 6 CO-ORDINATE COMPLEXES:

- Ionization isomerism
- Hydration isomerism
- Co-ordination isomerism
- Linkage isomerism
- Polymerization isomerism
- Legend isomerism

IONIZATION ISOMERISM:

- Compounds which have the same composition but yield different ions in solution are called ionization isomers.
- This types of isomerism is due to the exchange of groups between the complex ion and the ions outside it.

POLYMERIZATION ISOMERISM

- Polymerization isomerism is exhibited by exhibited by compounds which have the same stoichiometric composition but whose molecular compositions are multiples of the simple stoichiometric arrangement.

STEREOISOMERISMS

- The phenomenon is called stereoisomerism.

- Molecules of ions having same molecular formula same structural formula but different configurations are called stereoisomer.

Types of Stereoisomerism

- Geometrical isomerism
- Optical isomerism

Thank you