Solved Assignment for unit 2nd

Class 7th

Computer
Unit 2nd
Chapter no : 02
Number System

1. **Tick [✓] the correct answer.**

   a. iii.   b. i.   c. ii.   d. ii.   e. ii.

   f. ii.   g. iii.   h. ii.   i. iii

2. **Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.**

   a. F   b. T   c. T   d. F   e. F   f. T

3. **Fill in the blanks.**

   a. Positional   b. 10   c. Binary

   d. Octal   e. Hexadecimal   f. 0 to 9, A to F

   g. digits   h. electronic pulse   i. odd

4. **Answer in 1-2 sentences.**

   a. The binary system is a number system that has just two unique digits, 0 and 1, called bits. A bit (short for binary digit) is the smallest unit of data, the computer can represent.

   b. As computer can only understand binary numbers, so every character in computer like alphabets (A - Z or a - z), numbers (0 - 9), symbols (*, !, @, $, %) etc., has an assigned numeric code. This code varies from 0 – 256. This code is known as ASCII code. It helps the computer understand instructions and perform the tasks.

   c. There are different positional number systems. These are Decimal number system, Binary number system, Octal number system and Hexadecimal number system.

   d. i. Bit: The smallest unit in computer processing is called Bit. It is a unit of data that can be either of the two conditions, 0 or 1.

      ii. Byte: A group of 8 bits is called a Byte.

      iii. Nibble: Half a byte is called Nibble. A nibble is a collection of bits on a 4-bit boundary.

5. **Answer Briefly.**

   a. Number System is a way to represent numbers in a computer system. Every value that we are giving to/getting from computer memory has a defined number system. There are two types of Number Systems.

i. Non-positional Number System

ii. Positional Number System

b. Positional system: The positional system depends on where the numbers are placed in the sequence of numbers.

Non-positional system: The non-positional system does not depend on the position of the number, and symbols are used to represent the number.

c. Octal number system: In an octal number system, the base is 8. Hence, there are only eight symbols or digits: 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (8 and 9 do not exist in this system). The largest single digit is 7 (one less than the base 8). Each position in an octal number represents a power of the base (8).

Hexadecimal number system: The hexadecimal number system uses 16 digits including 6 letters of alphabet (hex means six). These include the symbols 0 to 9 and A to F.

d. Decimal number system: The decimal number system is a base 10 number system (deci means ten). The base of a number system indicates how many symbols it uses. The decimal number system uses 10 symbols: 0 to 9. Each of the symbols in the number system has a value associated with it.

Binary number system: Binary is a base 2 number system (bi means two), and the symbols it uses are 0 and 1. In binary, the place values, moving from right to left, are successive powers of two (2^0, 2^1, 2^2, 2^3 or 1, 2, 4, 8).

6. **Convert the following.**

This question is deleted..

Chapter no 06(Charts In Ms-Excel)

EXERCISES

1. **Tick [✓] the correct answer.**

   a. ii.   b. i.   c. iii.   d. iii.   e. ii.

2. **Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False statements.**

   a. T   b. F   c. F   d. F   e. T

   f. T   g. F

3. **Fill in the blanks.**

   a. objects   b. changes over a period of time   c. Pie

   d. Legend   e. Sparklines   f. Topographic

   g. Design   h. shift

4. **Define the following components of a chart.**

   a. **Data Label:** This is a text or label that provides additional information on data points.

   b. **Data Series:** It is a group of data from which a chart is derived.

   c. **Chart Title:** The text at the top of the chart that helps to understand what the chart represents.

   d. **Y-axis:** The Y-axis is vertical axis of the chart, and it is also known as value axis.

   e. **X-axis:** The x-axis is horizontal axis of the chart, and it is also known as category axis.

   f. **Legend:** A Legend is to the right of the plot area, and it identifies each data series.

   g. **Plot Area:** The area of the chart where the actual chart is plotted.

5. **Answer in 1-2 sentences.**

   a. There are various components of a chart. These are X-axis, Y-axis, Data Series, Chart Area, Plot Area, Chart title, Axis title, Gridlines, Legend, and Data Label.

   b. MS-Excel provides 10 different kinds of charts. These are Column chart, Bar chart, Line chart, Area chart, Pie chart, Doughnut chart, Scatter chart, Radar chart, 3d Surface chart and Stock chart.

   c. A SmartArt graphic can be added to track the hierarchy of an organization or method or a workflow process, list, or cycle.

   c.

d. In Excel, Sparklines are tiny, word-sized charts that can appear in a cell. It is very easy to create Sparklines.

6. **Answer Briefly.**

   a. Charts are pictorial representations of the data. Charts help us to make instant decisions based on the comparison of numbers. They help us to analyze and evaluate the worksheet conveniently.

   b. Some advantages of using chart in Excel are as follows:

      i. It is much easier to understand.

      ii. With the help of a chart, data and information can be presented in an attractive manner.

      iii. As compared to a simple data statement, a chart is more impressive and informative.

   c. Many chart styles use a 3-D effect to give a feeling of depth and perspective to their elements. If you have inserted a 3-D chart style, you have several tools that you can use to finetune the 3-D elements.

   d. i. Column: This chart displays the data which changes over a period of time and compares various items.

      ii. Pie: It displays the contribution of each value to a total value represented by overall pie.

      iii. Area: It displays the magnitude of change over time.

      iv. Stock: It is ideal for tracking the stock market activity.