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Department Of Computer Science

Ishare

The Hub Of Knowledge

Monthly Magazine

Ishare

Editorial

We would like to wholeheartedly thank our honorable Chairman, Secretary, Executive Director and Principal for t heir continuous encouragement and constant support for bringing out the magazine. We profoundly thank our Head of Department for encouraging and motivating us to lead the magazine a successful one right from the beginning. Ishare serves as a platform for updating and enhancing upcoming technologies in Information and Communication. We are grateful to all the contributors to this magazine so far. The magazine has been sent to almost 60 i nstitutions in and around Tamilnadu. So far we have received feedbacks and appreciations from various institutions.

We would be very pleased to receive your feedbacks. Please send your feed backs to ksrcas.ishare@gmail.com

By,

Editorial Board

Content

HOW TO READ BAR CODES

S.P.Karthik
Department of Commerce CA.

ALWAYS READ THE LABELS ON THE FOODS YOU BUY–NO MATTER WHAT THE FRONT OF THE BOX OR PACKAGE SAYS, TURN IT OVER AND READ THE BACK—CAREFULLY!

With all the food and pet products now coming from China, it is best to make sure you read label at the supermarket and especially when buying food products. Many products no longer show where they were made, only give where the distributor is located. The whole world is concerned about China-made "black-hearted goods". Can you differentiate which one is made in Taiwan or China? The world is also concerned about GMO (Genetically Modified Organism) foods; steroid fed animals (ex: 45 days old broiler chicken). It is important to read the bar code to track its origin. How to read Bar Codes….interesting ! If the first 3 digits of the bar code are 690, 691 or 692, theproduct is MADE IN CHINA. 471is Made in Taiwan .

If the first 3 digits of the barcode are 00-09 then it's made or sourced in USA. This is our right to know, but the government and related departments never educate the public, therefore we have to RESCUE ourselves. Nowadays, Chinese businessmen know that consumers do not prefer products "MADE IN CHINA", so they don't show from which country it is made. However, you may now refer to the barcode – remember if the first 3 digits are:

890……MADE IN INDIA
690, 691, 692 … then it is MADE IN CHINA
00 – 09 … USA and CANADA
30 – 37 … FRANCE
40 – 44 … GERMANY
471 …….. Taiwan
49 ……. JAPAN
50 ……. UK

INTEL PACKAGE

VASANTH.S
FINAL BCOM(CA)-'B'

Service Pack 1 Released

The Intel® Composer XE suites are available in several configurations that combine industry leading C, C++ and Fortran compilers, programming models including Intel® Cilk™ Plus and OpenMP*, performance libraries including Intel® Math Kernel Library (Intel® MKL), Intel® Integrated Performance Primitives (Intel® IPP) and Intel® Threading Building Blocks (Intel® TBB) for leadership application performance on systems using Intel® Core™ and Xeon® processors, Intel® Xeon Phi™ coprocessors and compatible processors

Components (Vary by package, outlined below)

Intel® C++ Compiler	• Industry leading C and C++ application performance • Compatible with leading compilers and development environments
Intel® Fortran Compiler	• Industry leading Fortran application performance • Compatible with leading compilers and development environments • Extensive support for Fortran standards, Open MP* and more • Intel resells the Rogue Wave* IMSL Fortran Numerical Library providing thousands of mathematical functions that have supported parallel architectures since 1990.
Intel® MKL (C, C++, Fortran)	• Vectorized and threaded for improved performance on Intel and compatible processors • De facto standard APIs for simple code integration • Compatible with all C, C++ and Fortran compilers • Royalty-free, per developer licensing for low cost deployment
Intel® IPP (C++)	• Performance: Pre-optimized Building Blocks Perform Faster • Time to Market: Intel Engineering Saves You Development Time • Cross Operating System: Windows, Linux, Mac, & Android • Cross Platform: Phone, Tablet, PC/Ultrabook, & Server
Intel® TBB (C++)	• Widely used C++ template library with rich set of components to efficiently implement higher-level, task-based parallelism • Future-proof applications to tap multicore and many-core power • Compatible with multiple compilers and portable to various operating

	systems
Intel® Cilk™ Plus (C, C++)	• Simplifies adding threading and vectorization to C/C++ applications that take advantage of processors/coprocessors with wide vectors and multiple cores. • 3 simple keywords for most common needs

Intel Core i7 processors

Processor Number	Cache	Clock Speed	# of Cores/ # of Threads	Max TDP/ Power	Memory Types	Graphics
Intel® Core™ i7-4960HQ Processor (6M Cache, up to 3.70 GHz)	6.0 MB	2.60 GHz	4 / 8	47	DDR3L-1333,1600	Intel® Iris™ Pro graphics 5200
Intel® Core™ i7-4600M Processor (4M Cache, up to 3.60 GHz)	4.0 MB	2.90 GHz	2 / 4	37	DDR3L-1333,1600	Intel® HD Graphics 4600
Intel® Core™ i7-4600U Processor (4M Cache, up to 3.30 GHz)	4.0 MB	2.10 GHz	2 / 4	15	DDR3L-1333/1600; LPDDR3-1333/1600	Intel® HD graphics 4400
Intel® Core™ i7-4610Y Processor (4M Cache, up to 2.90 GHz)	4.0 MB	1.70 GHz	2 / 4		DDR3L-1333/1600; LPDDR3-1333/1600	Intel® HD graphics 4200

TOP 10 TIPS TO KEEP YOUR SYSTEM FASTER

Mrs.J.Mary Dallfin Bruxella

Assistant Professor, Dept of CS

KSRCAS

All tips work well in both Windows XP as well as windows vista or win 7 operating systems. Follow these tips and you will definitely have a much faster and more reliable PC.

1. **Wallpapers:**
   They slow your whole system down, so if you are willing to compromise, have a basic plan one instead.

2. **Drivers:**
   Update your hardware drivers as frequently as possible. New drivers tend to increase system speed especially in the case of graphics cards, their drivers are updated by the manufacturer very frequently!

3. **Minimizing:**
   If you want to use several programs at the same time then minimize those you are not using. This helps reduce the overload on RAM.

4. **Boot faster:**
   The 'starting windows 98/XP' message on start-up can delay your booting for a couple of seconds. To get rid of this message, go to C:\ and find the file msdos.sys. Removethe read-only option. Next, open it in notepad or any other text editor. Finally, go to text 'options' within the file and make the following changes*Add bootDelay=o.* To make your booting even faster, set *add Logo=o* to remove the windows logo at startup.

5. **Restart only Windows:**
   When restarting your PC, hold down shiftto only restart windows rather than the whole system which will only take a fraction of time.

6. **Turn Off Animations:**

Go to Display settings from the control panel and switch to the *effects* tab. Now turn off *show windows content while dragging and smooth edges on screen fonts.* This tip is also helpful with Windows XP because of the various fade/Scroll effects.

7. **Resolutions:**

If you are willing to do anything for faster performance from your PC, then try lowering your display resolution. The lower it is, the faster your PC.

8. **Defragment often:**

Windows 98's Defrag tool uses *Application Acceleration* from Intel which means that when you defragment your drive, data is physically arranged on the drive.so that application will run faster.

9. **Refresh the taskbar without refreshing:**

If you in some way change the taskbar, either in *Regedit*or elsewhere, you can refresh the taskbar without restarting. Hold down *CtrlAlt Del, and double click on Explorer*. Say yes to close Explorer, but no to close Windows. This will refresh the taskbar and *system tray.*

10. **Stretching Wallpapers:**

Don't "stretch" your wallpaper in Windows 98 since it actually slows Windows down when you drag icons around on the desktop.

Mobile Television

Venu Gopal Chetty P.V.S

I-B.Sc(C.S)-B

Definition of Mobile TV:

Mobile TV is the wireless transmission and reception of television content - video and voice - to platforms that are either moving or capable of moving. **Mobile TV** allows viewers to enjoy personalized, interactive television with content

specifically adapted to the mobile medium. The features of m obility and personalized consumption distinguish **mobile TV** from traditional television services. The experience of viewing TV over mobile platforms differs in a variety of ways from traditional television viewing, most notably in the size of the viewing screen.

The technologies used to provide **mobile TV** services are digitally based,the terms *unicast* and *multicast* are used in the same way they are used for **IPTV**. That is, unicasting is transmission to a single subscriber, while multicasting sends content to multiple users. These definitions also correspond to those given for s imilar Internet-based applications. For network operators, the challenge has become: 'How can large-scale delivery of hi gh-quality multimedia to wireless devices be implemented profitably?' Although delivery of this type of content is technically feasible over today's existing unicast networks such as 3G, these networks cannot support the volume and type of traffic required for a fully realized multimedia delivery service (many channels delivered on a mass market scale). Offloading multicast (one-to-many) multimedia traffic to a dedicated broadcast network is more efficient and less costly than deploying similar services over 3G networks

Introduction of Mobile TV:

There are currently two main ways of delivering mobile TV. The first is via a two-way cellular network, and the second is through a one-way, dedicated broadcast network. Each approach has its own advantages and disadvantages. Delivery over an existing cellular network has the advantage of us ing an established infrastructure, inherently reducing deployment costs. At the same time, the

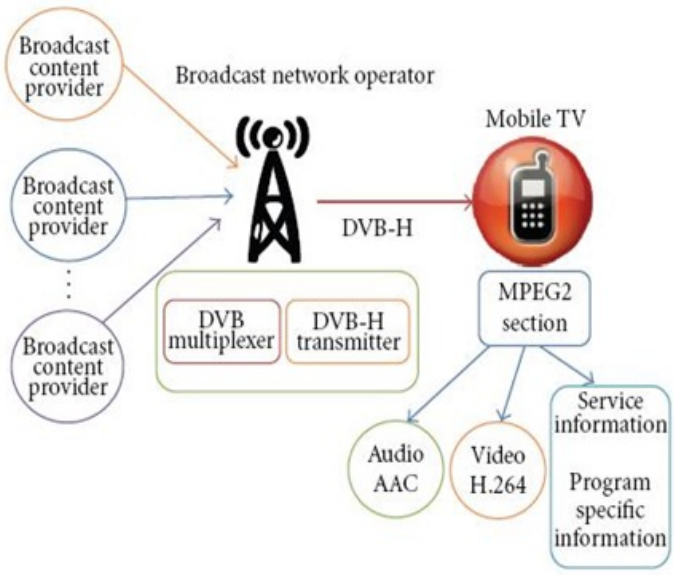


FIGURE 1: DVB-H Mobile TV Workflow.

operator has ready-made market access to current cellular subscribers, who can be induced to add mobile TV to the services they buy.

The main disadvantage of using cellular networks (2G or 3G) is that mobile TV competes with voice and data services for bandwidth, which can decrease the overall quality of the mobile operator's services. The high data rates that mobile TV demands can severely tax an already capacity-limited cellular system. Also, one cannot assume that existing mobile handsets can receive mobile TV applications without major redesign and replacement. Issues such as screen size, received signal strength, battery power, and processing capability may well drive the mobile TV market to design hand-held receivers that provide a higher quality of voice and video than is available on most current cellular handsets.

Many 2G mobile service operators and most 3G mobile service providers are providing VOD or streaming video. These services are mainly unicast, with limited transmission capacity. They are built upon the underlying technologies used in the mobile cellular system itself - GSM, WCDMA, or CDMA2000. An example of a technology designed to work on a 3G network is *Multimedia Broadcast Multicast Service* (MBMS), a multicast distribution system that can operate in a unicast or multicast mode. Mobile TV services over existing GSM and WCDMA cellular networks operates in the 5 MHz WCDMA bandwidth, and it supports six parallel, real-time broadcast streaming services of 128 kbit/s each, per 5 MHz radio channel

MEDIA FLO :

The MediaFLO system is an end-to-end mobile broadcasting technology that can deliver high-quality video to any mobile device.The "FLO" part of the name is an acronym for Forward Link Only. Forward Link is another term for the downlink connection on a mobile phone, meaning that the system only sends data to the mobile devices and does not receive any data back from it.Currently, the only commercially released devices that can receive the MediaFLO signal are mobile phones, but the technology is capable of sending the signal to any device equipped with a MediaFLO receiver. Qualcomm®, an innovator in wireless technologies, has demonstrated the broadcast of a MediaFLO signal on several mobile devices that are NOT tied to any cellular network. In the US, Qualcomm will broadcast its service on what used to be UHF Channel 55, which is roughly the 700MHz frequency band.FLO technology was designed specifically for the efficient and

economical distribution of the same multimedia content to millions of wireless subscribers simultaneously. It actually reduces the cost of delivering such content and enhances the user experience, allowing consumers to "surf" channels of content on the same mobile handsets they use for traditional cellular voice and data services, also works in concert with existing cellular data networks, FLO effectively addresses the issues in delivering multimedia content to a mass consumer audience.

Unencumbered by legacy terrestrial or satellite delivery formats, this technology offers better performance for mobility and spectral efficiency than other mobile broadcast technologies, offering twice the channel capacity. The FLO service is designed to provide the user with a viewing experience similar to a television viewing experience by providing a familiar type of program -guide user interface.

Inspiron 15R Laptop With Optional Touch Screen

R.Selvaraj

II-BCA- "E"

A great performer

Whether you're enjoying movies and games or staying in touch with friends online, you'll appreciate the performance of up to 3rd Gen Intel® Core™ processors.

Take it with you

Enjoy total flexibility with a thin (about 25.4 mm) and lightweight laptop that enables you to go where you want, for work or for play.

Make it yours

Make a statement with a brushed aluminum finish and express your style with a range of bold color options.

More fun with touch

Windows 8 was designed especially for touch — the fluid new interface gives you the look and feel of a tablet, but with the powerful capabilities of a PC. Swipe and

tap through your morning news. Zoom in and out of images using gesture. Anything you do on the Inspiron 15R feels more fun when you add the optional 15.6" touch screen.

Sit back and enjoy the show

Watch your movies, games and videos come to life on the Inspiron 15R's HD Truelife screen. A tray-load optical drive and Waves MaxxAudio® 4.0 complete the package, and you can connect to your HDMI-capable TV or monitor for even more entertainment options.

Essential features

Foster your creative side or enjoy your favorite media. The choice is yours with the Inspiron 15R, featuring a spacious hard drive, 8-in-1 media card, USB 3.0, 10-key number pad and more.

Avoid interruptions thanks to long battery life

Maintain your charge and get more done with long battery life so you can work where you want, when you want.

Complete your Inspiron experience

Your Inspiron laptop is just the start. Look for these great additions when finalizing your purchase.

Software

Your Inspiron laptop comes preloaded with anti-virus and video conference software to help you stay protected and connected.

Accessories

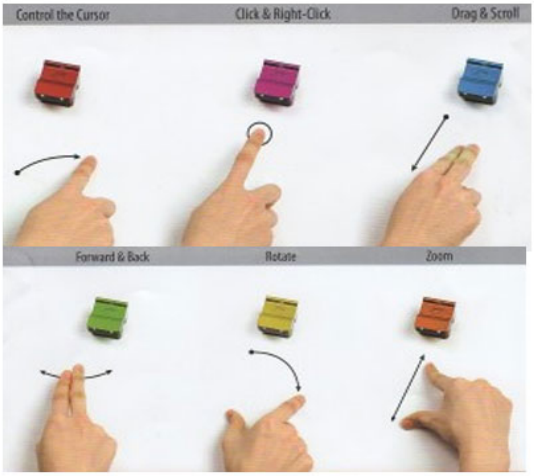
Whether you want accessories for work, travel or play, you'll find what you need at Dell.com. Pick up an ultraslim Dell™ monitor, a wireless mouse or an all-in-one printer at checkout to maximize your laptop's mobile potential.

EVOMOUSE

P.Rajeshkumar
II-BCA- "E"

INTRODUCTION:

EvoMouse pet offers multitouch control , looks like a cute dog. Introducing evoMouse, the latest and probably most cutting-edge version of the mouse today. While the Seoul-based leader in 3D Electronic Perception Technology added this product to its technology lineup, the company has yet to divulge when the evoMouse will be out on the market. In the meantime, a video was released previewing its features.



History of mouse::

History of mouse: In t he 1960's, a relatively unknown inventor Douglas Englebart, wanted to create a way for people to interact with a computer screen.

Types of Mouse

1. Roller ball mouse:

In 1972, Englebart's project partner-English-built the roller ball mouse, it c ould navigate a pointer around the screen with ease, and it was so succesful that despite advances in technology, you can still buy a basic no frills roller ball mouse today.

2. Optical mouse:

An optical computer mouse battery powered, wireless optical mice flash the LED intermittently to save power, and only glow steadily when movement is detected.

3.Laser Mouse:
A laser mouse is a type of computer mousing device that uses a laser beam rather than a ball to track the movement of the user's hand. Laser mice are becoming increasingly common because they are perceived to have better tracking ability. In addition, they are not as subject to gumming up and subsequent distortion of the signal as conventional ball mice. The lack of moving parts also makes them far less subject to damage .

4.Gyroscopic Mouse:
There are a number of computer pointing devices (in effect a mouse) on the market that have gyroscopes in side them allowing you to control the mouse cursor while the device is in the air! They are also wireless so are perfect for presentations when the speaker is moving around the room. The gyroscope inside tracks the movements of your hand and translates them to cursor movements.

So what is the evoMOUSE? :
So what is the evoMOUSE? The evoMouse is the evolution of the computer mouse. Meet evoMouse Pet, a dog-shaped device that turns any surface into a touchpad. Tracking your fingers, it lets you do anything a regular mouse can do, and then some.

3D Electronic perception technology.:
3D Electronic perception technology. The technology is basically made up of two principal components. The first are 3D electronic perception sensor chips, and the second is image processing software. That software further refines the 3D representation of the image before sending it off chip for application-specific processing. The chips do this repeatedly, generating over 50 frames of 3D information per second.

How it works?:
How it works? It’s a mouse that allows you to use your finger as a pointer in place of a physical mouse. It sits right at the position where you would usually place a mouse, and through its two infrared sensors that look like eyes, it allows the usual mouse functions

Principle AND Components:
Principle AND Components: The basic principles of EVO mouse Celluon use the "time of flight" principle to detect the motion of object. Basic components of this technology : IR pulse emitter - you can see the rectangle at the bottom IR TOF

CMOS sensor - on the head of the cute shape between the two LEDs (LEDs here are indicators of system in operation, not for TOF function)

Functions:

Functions: Beyond conventional mouse functions such as cursor control, right- and left-clicking, dragging and double-clicking, the evoMouse offers multi touch capabilities, letting you rotate and zoom on images and scroll text using gestures. The device can even recognize your handwriting if you use either your finger or pen. Click and select, drag and drop, right click, and double-click. It also allows a little more functions similar to touch enabled devices such as rotate, pinch to zoom, and handwriting recognition, which you can do using your finger or a pen.

More interesting…:

More interesting… What's even more interesting is that the evoMOUSE can be connected wirelessly via Bluetooth or can be wired via USB . Yes, you heard it right! The evoMOUSE is a USB peripheral so y ou don't have to worry about charging it all the time. However, if you choose to use it wirelessly, you can have it running for two hours once charged.

Celluon evoMouse Specifications ::

Celluon evoMouse Specifications : Evolution of the computer mouse Finger works as a pointer Works almost on any surface Little space needed (space saver) Using your fingers you can control the cursor, click and select, double-click, right-click and drag with basic hand gestures Multi-touch functionality including scroll, rotate, zoom, forward and back Works with all desktop & laptop PC EvoMouse can even be used for handwriting recognition with your finger or a pen It connects via Bluetooth or a standard USB port

Compatibility:

Compatibility In terms of compatibility, it works with PCs and laptops with Windows XP, Vista or Windows 7 as operating systems. Moreover, it works with your Windows Mobile, Blackberry and Symbian devices.

ADVANCED SHORTCUTS: HOW TO MAKE SYMBOLS USING ALT KEY + NUMBERS

M.Vivek kumar

Department of commerce (CA)

Alt + 0153 ..... ™... trademark symbol
Alt + 0169 .... ©.... copyright symbol
Alt + 0174 ..... ®....registered trademark symbol
Alt + 0176 ...°.....degree symbol

Alt + 0177 ...±....plus-or-minus sign
Alt + 0182 ...¶.....paragraph mark
Alt + 0190 ...¾....fraction, three-fourths
Alt + 0215 ....×.....multiplication sign
Alt + 0162 ...¢....the cent sign
Alt + 0161 .....¡..... .upside down exclamation point
Alt + 0191 .....¿..... upside down question mark
Alt + 1 ..... ☺ .....smiley face
Alt + 2 ..... ☻ .....black smiley face
Alt + 15 .....☼.....sun
Alt + 12 .....♀.....female sign
Alt + 11 .....♂.....male sign
Alt + 6 .....♠.....spade
Alt + 5 .....♣..... Club
Alt + 3 .....♥..... Heart
Alt + 4 .....♦..... Diamond
Alt + 13 .....♪.....eighth note
Alt + 14 .....♫..... beamed eighth note
Alt + 8721 .... ∑.... N-ary summation (auto sum)
Alt + 251 .....√.....square root check mark
Alt + 8236 .....∞..... infinity
Alt + 24 .....↑..... up arrow
Alt + 25 .....↓..... down arrow
Alt + 26 .....→.....right arrow
Alt + 27 .....←.....left arrow
Alt + 18 .....↕.....up/down arrow
Alt + 29 .....↔... left right arrow

HOW DO VIRUSES SPREAD IN E-MAIL?

Keerthi B.S

Department of commerce (CA)

There are all sorts of things you can find in your e-mail box. In the "destructive" and/or "annoying" category go e-mail attachments that contain:

- Trojan horses
- Worms
- Viruses

In many cases, e-mail viruses are not "true" viruses because they cannot replicate without human interaction. Nonetheless, they have been very effective at shutting down major e-mail systems.

A **Trojan horse**, aptly named after the seemingly harmless tool of destruction in Homer's *Iliad*, secretly carries often-damaging software in a "plain wrapper." The plain wrapper is normally an e-mail file attachment from someone you may or may not know. The file attachment name itself can also be very misleading. When you **run the attachment**, it can do all sorts of things, from erasing files to changing your desktop. It then sends itself along to other people in your address book so that it can propagate itself.

Keep your virus software up-to-date with the **latest virus signatures** from the software vendor, since the anti-virus software cannot detect new viruses without an update. If you use Norton AntiVirus software, ensure that Auto-Protect is enabled. Current Norton AntiVirus software automatically alerts you when your virus signature files are over 30 days old. Norton's LiveUpdate can also automate updating.

If you think a virus has infected your PC thanks to an e-mail virus that mails itself to people in your address book, **call** those people and tell them not to open the messages or attachments -- that is the only effective way to stop the spread.

File Formats Terms

R. Nirmala, M.sc, MCA, M.phil.,
Assistant Professor
Department of Computer Science

1. **AIFF**

Stands for "Audio Interchange File Format." AIFF is a file format designed to store audio data. It was developed by A pple Computer, but is based on Electronic Arts' IFF (Interchange File Format), a container format originally used on Amiga systems.

A standard AIFF file contains 2 channels of uncompressed stereo audio with a sample size of 16 bits, recorded at a sampling rate of 44.1 kilohertz. This is also known as "CD-quality audio," since CDs use the same audio specifications. AIFF audio takes up just over 10MB per minute of audio, which means a 4 minute song saved as an AIFF will require just over 40MB of di sk space. This is nearly identical to a .WAV file (which uses the same sample size and sampling rate as an AIFF file. However, it is about ten times the size of a similar MP3 file recorded at 128 kbps, or five times the size of an MP3 file recorded at 256 kbps.

Since compressed and uncompressed audio files sound nearly the same, most digital audio distributed over the Internet is saved in a compressed format, such as an .MP3 or .M4A file. This makes downloading audio from websites or the iTunes Store much faster and more efficient. However, AIFF files are still commonly used for audio recording, since it is important to save the original audio data in an uncompressed format. By working AIFF files, audio engineers can ensure that the sound quality is maintained throughout the mixing and mastering process. Once the final version of a song or other audio project is saved, it can then be exported in a compressed format.

NOTE: While the standard AIFF format does not support compressed audio data, Apple developed a variation of the AIFF format, called AIFF-C, which supports audio compression. This format is also based on the original IFF format,

but includes extra space in the file structure to define the type of the compression. Therefore, the AIFF-C format can store audio generated from multiple compression algorithms.

File extensions: .AIF, .AIFF, .AIFC

2. Batch File

A batch file is a type of script that contains a list of commands. These commands are executed in sequence and can be used to automate processes. For example, some programs may include a batch file that executes a number of commands as the program starts up. A user can also create a custom batch file to automate tedious processes such as copying multiple directories or re naming several files at once.

Batch files are run by the COMMAND.COM program, which is part of DOS and Windows. Therefore, batch files can only be run within the Windows operating system. Macintosh and UNIX have other scripting tools, such as AppleScript and Unix shell commands, that can be used for similar tasks. Because batch files contain executable commands, it is important not to open unknown batch files on your hard disk or in e-mail attachments.

File Extensions: .BAT, .CMD

3. Bitmap

Most images you see on your computer are composed of bitmaps. A bitmap is a map of dots, or bits (hence the name), that looks like a picture as long you are sitting a reasonable distance away from the screen. Common bitmap file types include BMP (the raw bitmap format), JPEG, GIF, PICT, PCX, and TIFF. Because bitmap images are made up of a bunch of dots, if you zoom in on a bitmap, it appears to be very blocky. Vector graphics (created in programs such as Freehand, Illustrator, or CorelDraw) can scale larger without getting blocky.

File extension: .BMP

4. CDFS

Stands for "Compact Disc File System." CDFS is a file system used for storing data on CDs. It is a standard published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and is also known as "ISO 9660." Discs that store data

using the ISO 9660 standard can be recognized by multiple platforms, including Windows, Macintosh, and Linux systems.

CDFS specifies several disc properties, including the volume attributes, file attributes, and file placement. It also specifies the overall data structure of a CD, such as the header size and the data storage area of the disc. While CDFS was originally designed for read-only single-session discs, an extension of the standard allows multiple-session writing to CD-R discs. This means multiple volumes may be stored on a single CD.

The CDFS standard is useful for burning discs that will be shared between multiple computers. Because CDFS is not specific to a single operating system, a disc burned on a Macintosh using the compact disk file system can be read on a Windows or Linux-based computer. Disc images can also be saved using the CDFS standard, which may be used to burn ISO 9660 discs. These files are typically saved with an .ISO file extension.

5. DLL

Stands for "Dynamic Link Library." A DLL (.dll) file contains a library of functions and other information that can be accessed by a Windows program. When a program is launched, links to the necessary .dll files are created. If a static link is created, the .dll files will be in use as long as the program is active. If a dynamic link is created, the .dll files will only be used when needed. Dynamic links help programs use resources, such as memory and hard drive space, more efficiently.

DLL files can also be used by more than one program. In fact, they can even be used by multiple programs at the same time. Some DLLs come with the Windows operating system while others are added when new programs are installed. You typically don't want to open a .dll file directly, since the program that uses it will automatically load it if needed. Though DLL filenames usally end in ".dll," they can also end in .exe, .drv, and .fon, just to make things more confusing.

File extension: .DLL

6. eBook

eBook (or e-book) is short for "electronic book." It is a digital publication that can be read on a computer, e-reader, or other electronic device.

eBooks are available in several different file formats. Some are open formats that can be read on multiple devices, while others are proprietary and can only be viewed on a specific device, such as an iPad or Kindle. Commercially available publications often include some kind of digital rights management (DRM) that prevent the content from being viewed on unauthorized devices. For example, many books available through Amazon's Kindle Store and Apple's iBookstore are copy-protected using DRM protection.

While there are many types of eBook formats, all major ones support text, images, chapters, and page markers. Most formats also support user annotations, such as highlighted text, drawings, and notes. For example, the Sony Reader includes a handwriting feature that allows you to underline specific text on a page. The Amazon Kindle includes a highlighter pen used for highlighting text. Some e-readers allow you to share your annotations with others online and view what text other readers have highlighted or commented on.

NOTE: An eBook may be a novel, magazine, newspaper, or other publication. However, the electronic versions of magazines and newspapers are often called "digital editions" to differentiate them from electronic books. View a comprehensive list of eBook formats.

File extensions: .EPUB, .LIT, .AZW3, .IBOOKS

7. EXIF

Stands for "Exchangeable Image File Format." EXIF is a standard means of tagging image files with metadata, or additional information about the image. It is supported by both the TIFF and JPEG formats, but is most commonly seen in JPEG images captured with digital cameras.

When you take a picture with a digital camera, it automatically saves EXIF data with the photo. This typically includes the exposure time (shutter speed), f-number (aperture), ISO setting, flash (on/off), and the date and time. Some cameras may save additional EXIF data, such as the brightness value, white balance setting, metering mode, and sensing method. Many smartphones and some newer digital cameras also include GPS information, which is used for "geotagging" photos.

When you view a digital photo on your computer, the EXIF data is typically hidden by default. Therefore, you may need to select an option such as "Get Info," "View Properties," or "Show Inspector" from within your photo viewing

application in order to view the EXIF data. In Photoshop, for example, you can select File → File Info…, then click the "Advanced" tab to view the EXIF properties.

NOTE: The PNG and GIF image formats do not support EXIF data.

8. GIF

The letters "GIF" actually stand for "Graphics Interchange Format," but you don't need to remember that. What you should know is that a GIF is a compressed image file format. GIF images use a compression formula originally developed by CompuServe (which is why you see the term "CompuServe GIF" in Photoshop, for those of you that care). GIFs are based on indexed colors, which is a palette of at most 256 colors. This helps greatly reduce their file size. These compressed image files can be quickly transmitted over a network or the Internet, which is why you often see them on Web pages. GIF files are great for small icons and animated images, but they lack the color range to be used for high-quality photos.

File extension: .GIF

9. JPEG

The term actually stands for "Joint Photographic Experts Group," because that is the name of the committee that developed the format. But you don't have to remember that because even computer nerds will think you're weird if you mention what JPEG stands for. Instead, remember that a JPEG is a compressed image file format. JPEG images are not limited to a certain amount of color, like GIF images are. Therefore, the JPEG format is best for compressing photographic images. So if you see a large, colorful image on the Web, it is most likely a JPEG file.

While JPEG images can contain colorful, high-resolution image data, it is a lossy format, which means some quality is lost when the image is compressed. If the image is compressed too much, the graphics become noticeably "blocky" and some of the detail is lost. Like GIFs, JPEGs are crossplatform, meaning the same file will look the same on both a Mac and PC.

File extensions: .JPG, .JPE

10.JSON

Stands for "JavaScript Object Notation" and is pronounced like the name "Jason." JSON is a text-based data interchange format designed for transmitting structured data. It is most commonly used for transferring data between web applications and web servers.

JSON is often viewed as an alternative to XML, another plain text data interchange format. In most cases, the JSON representation of an object is more compact than the XML representation because it does not require tags for each element. Below is an example of an object named "Gaming PC" defined in both JSON and XML.

JSON

```
{
  "computer": {
    "name": "Gaming PC",
    "components": {
      "cpu": "Intel i7 3.4GHz", "ram": "16GB", "storage": "2TB HDD"
    }
  }
}
```

XML

```
<computer>
  <name>Gaming PC</name>
  <components>
    <cpu>Intel i7 3.4GHz</cpu>
    <ram>16GB</ram>
    <storage>2TB HDD</storage>
  </components>
</computer>
```

The object is represented more efficiently in JSON than in XML. JSON's efficiency has helped it become a popular choice for web applications and is it is now often used in place of XML. Even Ajax applications commonly use JSON, though Ajax technically stands for "Asynchronous JavaScript and XML." While the difference between XML and JSON may be negligible for small applications, JSON's low overhead can help reduce bandwidth and other system resources used by high-traffic websites.

File extension: .JSON

11.MP3

Stands for "MPEG-1 Audio Layer-3." MP3 is popular compressed audio file format that helped popularize digital music downloads beginning in the late 1990s. MP3 files are typically about one tenth the size of uncompressed WAVE or AIFF files, but maintain nearly the same CD-quality sound. Because of their small size and good fidelity, MP3 files have become a popular way to store music files on both computers and portable devices like the iPod.

To listen to MP3s on your computer, you'll need an MP3 player like Nullsoft Winamp (for Windows) or Apple iTunes (for Mac and Windows). Most MP3 players also allow you to create MP3 files from CD audio tracks or other from other audio file types. Once you have converted your favorite songs to MP3 files, you can transfer them to a portable music player, like the Apple iPod, Microsoft Zune, or a music-enabled cell phone. You can also burn the MP3 files to a CD, which can be played in MP3-compatible CD players.

File extension: .MP3

12.MPEG

Stands for "Moving Picture Experts Group." The MPEG organization, which works with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), develops standards for digital audio and video compression. The group constantly works to develop more efficient ways to digitally compress and store audio and video files.

The term MPEG also refers to a type of multimedia file, which is denoted by the file extension ".mpg" or ".mpeg." These files are compressed movies that can contain both audio and video. Though they are compressed, MPEG files maintain most of the original quality of the uncompressed movie. This is why many videos on the Web, such as movie trailers and music videos, are available in the MPEG format.

File extensions: .MPG, .MPE, .MPEG

13.PDF

Stands for "Portable Document Format." PDF is a multi-platform file format developed by Adobe Systems. A PDF file captures document text, fonts, images,

and even formatting of documents from a variety of applications. You can e-mail a PDF document to your friend and it will look the same way on his screen as it looks on yours, even if he has a Mac and you have a PC. Since PDFs contain color-accurate information, they should also print the same way they look on y our screen.

To view a PDF file, you ne ed Adobe Reader, a f ree application program distributed by A dobe Systems. Adobe also makes an Acrobat Plug-in for W eb browsers that enables PDF files to be viewed inside a browser window. For more information on PDFs, visit Abobe's PDF Page.

File extension: .PDF

14.PNG

PNG, which can be pronounced "ping" or " P-N-G," is a compressed raster graphic format. It is commonly used on the Web and is also a popular choice for application graphics.

The PNG format was introduced in 1994, after the GIF and JPEG formats had already been around for several years. Therefore, PNG includes many of the benefits of both formats. For example, PNG images use lossless compression like GIF files, so they do not have any blurring or other artifacts that may appear in JPEG images. The PNG format also supports 24-bit color like the JPEG format, so a PNG image may include over 16 million colors. This is a significant difference between GIF and PNG, since GIF images can include a maximum of 256 colors.

Unlike the JPEG and GIF formats, the PNG format supports an alpha channel, or the "RGBA" color space. The alpha channel is added to the three standard color channels (red, green, and blue, or RGB) and provides 256 levels of transparency. JPEG images do not support transparent pixels and GIF images only support completely transparent (not partially opaque) pixels. Therefore, the PNG format allows Web developers and icon designers to fade an image to a transparent background rather than a specific color. A PNG with an alpha channel can be placed on any color background and maintain its original appearance, even around the edges.

While the PNG image format has many benefits, it is not suitable for all purposes. For example, digital photos are still usually saved as JPEGs, since PNGs take up far more disk space. GIFs are still used for animations since PNG images cannot be animated. Additionally, GIFs are still u sed on many websites since

browsers only recently provided full support for the PNG format. However, now that most browsers and image editing programs support PNGs, it has become a popular file format for web developers and graphic artists.

File extension: .PNG

10 Useful Windows Commands

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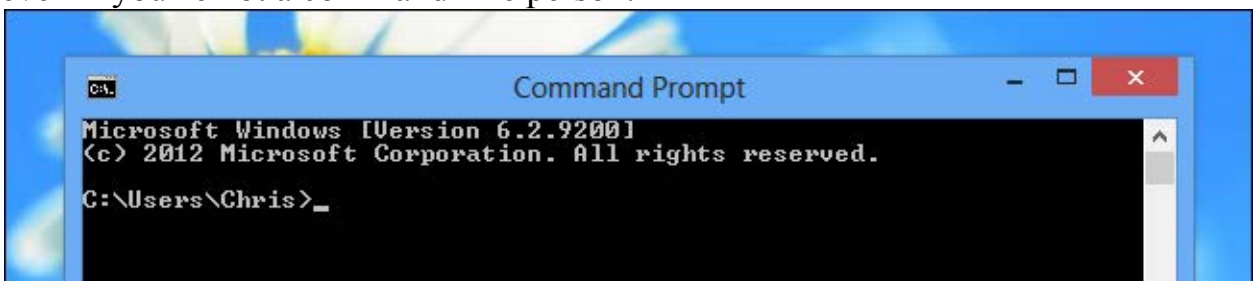
There are some things you can only do from the command line, even on Windows. Some of these tools don't have graphical equivalents, while others are just plain faster to use than their graphical interfaces.

We can't possibly cover all the useful commands you can use in the Command Prompt or PowerShell here. We'll be focusing on commands that should be useful even if you're not a command-line person.



ipconfig – Quickly Find Your IP Address

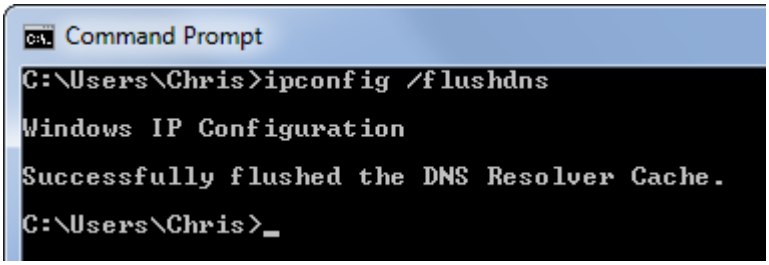
You can find your IP address from the Control Panel, but this takes quite a few clicks. The ipconfig command is a fast way of determining your computer's IP address and other information, such as the address of its default gateway — useful if you want to know the IP address of your router's web interface.

To use the command, just type **ipconfig** into a Command Prompt window. You'll see a list of all the network connections your computer is using. Look under Wireless LAN adapter if you're connected to Wi-Fi or Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection if you're connected to a wired network.

ipconfig /flushdns – Flush Your DNS Resolver Cache

If you change your DNS server, the effects won't necessarily take place immediately. Windows uses a cache that remembers DNS responses it's received, saving time when you access the same addresses again in the future.

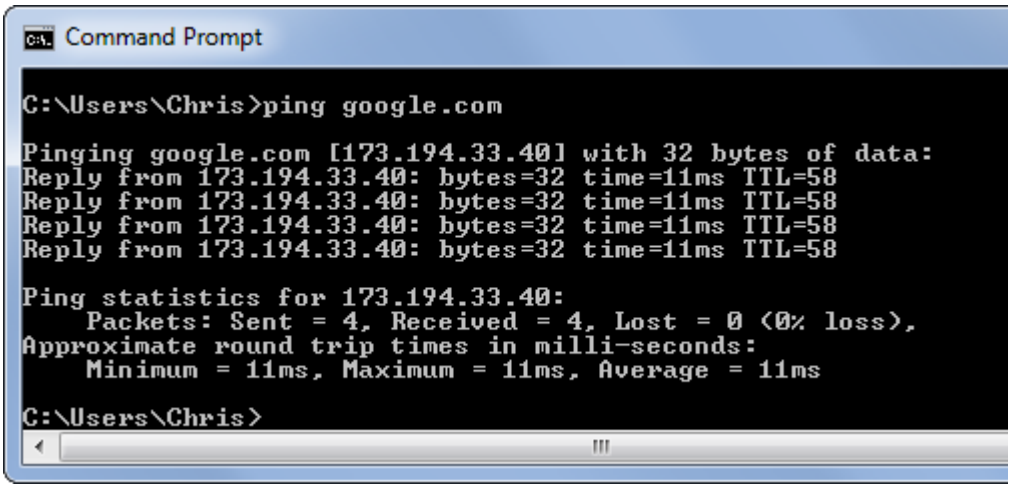
To ensure Windows is getting addresses from the new DNS servers instead of using old, cached entries, run the **ipconfig /flushdns** command after changing your DNS server.



ping, tracert – Troubleshoot Network Connection Issues

If you're experiencing issues connecting to a website or other network connection issues, Windows and other operating systems have some standard tools you can use to identify problems.

First, there's the ping command. Type **ping google.com** and Windows will send packets to Google.com. Google will respond and let you know it's received them. You'll be able to see if any packets didn't make it to Google.com — perhaps you're experiencing packet loss — and how long it took you to hear back — perhaps the network is saturated and packets are taking a while to reach their destinations.



There's also the tracert command, which traces the route it takes for a packet to reach a destination. For example, run **tracert google.com** and you'll see the path your packet takes to reach Google. If you're having issues connecting to a website, tracert can show you where the roblem is occurring.

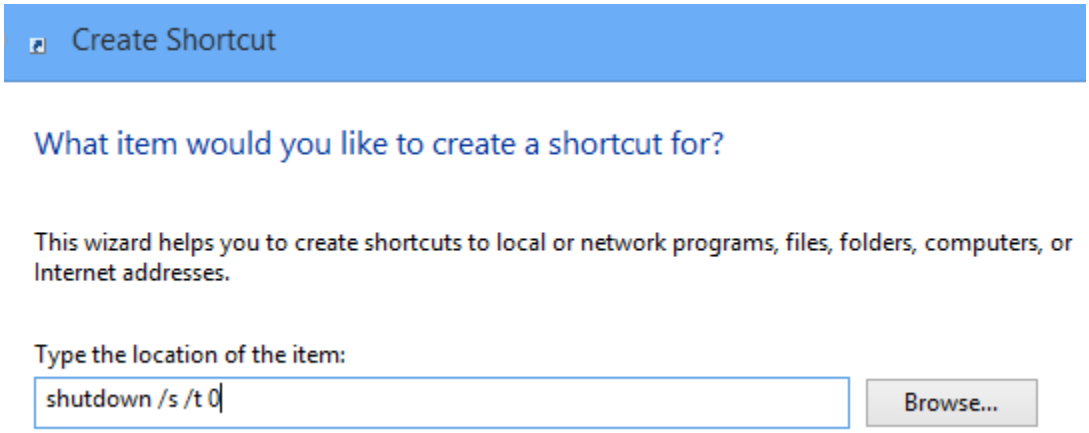
For more information about using these commands, read our introduction to troubleshooting Internet connection problems.

shutdown – Create Shutdown Shortcuts on Windows 8

The shutdown command is particularly useful on Windows 8. You can use it to create your own shortcuts and place them on your Start screen or desktop, allowing you to more easily shut down Windows without digging through the charms bar or logging out first.

This command can also be used to restart your computer. On Windows 8, you can even use a special switch to restart your computer into the advanced startup options menu.

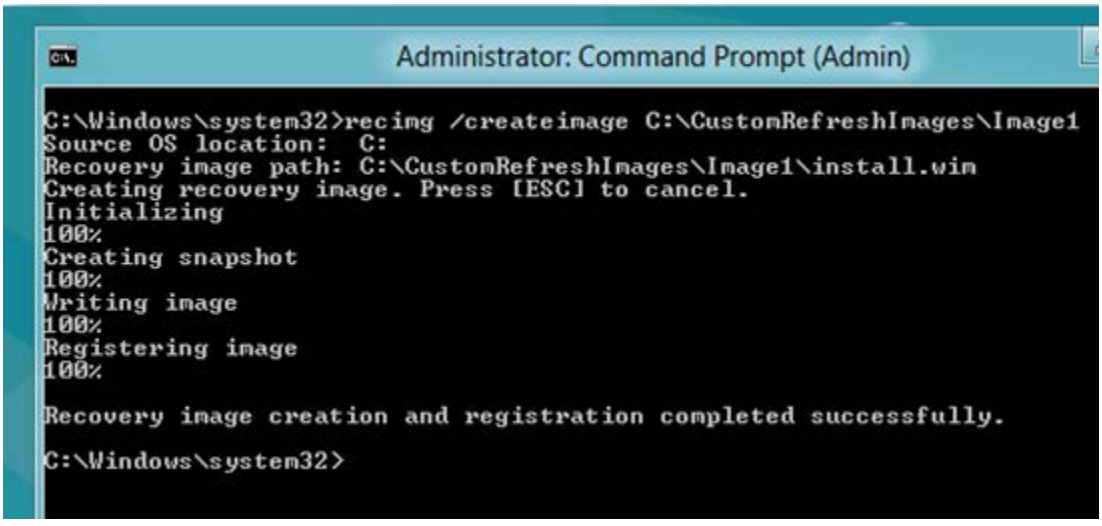
- Shut Down: **shutdown /s /t 0**
- Restart: **shutdown /r /t 0**
- Restart Into Startup Options: **shutdown /r /o**



recimg – Create Custom Recovery Images

The Refresh Your PC feature on Windows 8 allows you to restore your computer's system state to its original state — either from a clean Windows install or as the computer came from its manufacturer. You can create your own custom recovery images, but this feature is hidden — you have to do it with the **recimg** command from a command line. This allows you to remove manufacturer-installed bloatware or add your favorite desktop programs to your recovery image.

For more information about using recimg, read our overview of everything you need to know about creating and using custom recovery images on Windows 8.

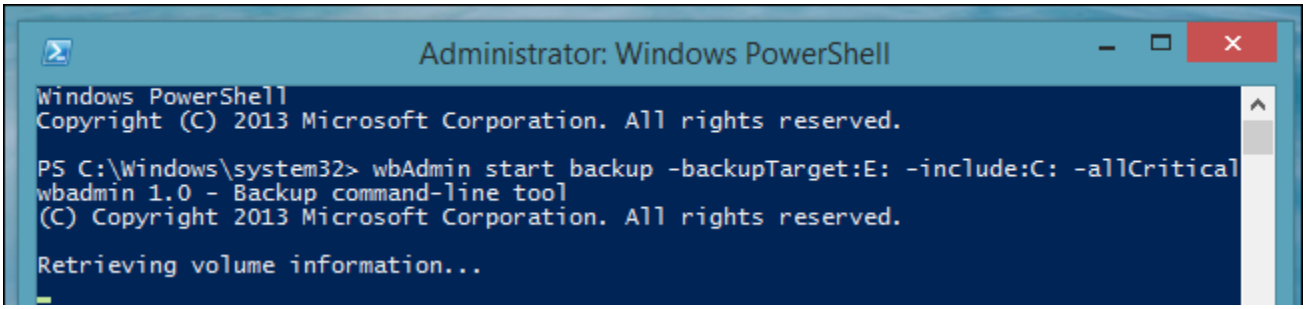


wbadmin start backup – Create System Recovery Images

Windows 8.1 removes the Windows 7 backup interface, which allowed you to create system backup images. These system images contain a complete snapshot of

every single file on the system, so they're different from Windows 8's recovery images.

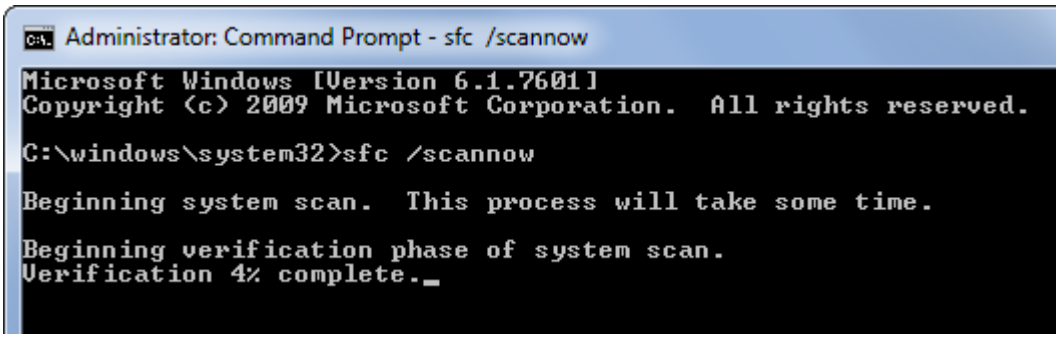
While the graphical interface has been removed, system administrators and geeks can still create system image backups by running the wbadmin start backup cmdlet in a PowerShell window. Unlike all the other commands here, this command-line tool must be run from within PowerShell, not the Command Prompt.



sfc /scannow – Scan System Files for Problems

Windows includes a system file checker tool that scans its system files and looks for problems. If system files are missing or corrupted, the system file checker will repair them. This may fix problems with some Windows systems.

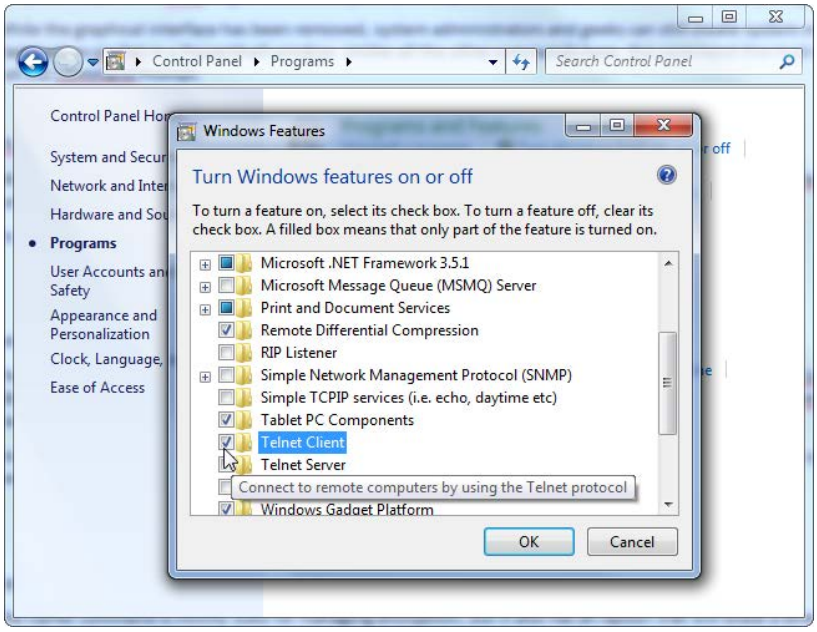
To use this tool, open a Command Prompt window as Administrator and run the **sfc /scannow** command.



telnet – Connect to Telnet Servers

The telnet client isn't installed by default. You'll have to install it from the Control Panel. Once installed, you can use the **telnet** command to connect to telnet servers without installing any third-party software.

You should avoid using telnet if you can help it, but if you're connected directly to a device and it requires that you use telnet to set something up — well, that's what you have to do.



cipher – Permanently Delete and Overwrite a Directory

The cipher command is mostly used for managing encryption, but it also has an option that will write garbage data to a drive, clearing its free space and ensuring no deleted file can be recovered. Deleted files normally stick around on disk unless you're using a solid state drive. The cipher command effectively allows you to "wipe" a drive without installing any third-party tools.

To use the command, specify the drive you want to wipe like so:

ciper /w:C:\

netstat -an – List Network Connections and Ports

The netstat command is particularly useful, displaying all sorts of network statistics when used with its various options. One of the most interesting variants of netstat is **netstat -an**, which will display a list of all open network connections on their computer, along with the port they're using and the foreign IP address they're connected to.

What's the Difference Between Sleep and Hibernate in Windows?

C.GnanaSekaran
II-B.Sc (CS)-"A"

Windows 7 provides several options for conserving power when you are not using your PC. These options include Sleep, Hibernate, and Hybrid Sleep and are very useful if you are using a laptop. Here's the difference between them.

Sleep Mode

Sleep mode is a power-saving state that is similar to pausing a DVD movie. All actions on the computer are stopped and any open documents and applications are put in memory. You can quickly resume normal, full-power operation within a few seconds. Sleep mode is basically the same thing as "Standby" mode.

The Sleep mode is useful if you want to stop working for a short period of time. The computer doesn't use much power in Sleep mode.

Hibernate

The Hibernate mode saves your open documents and running applications to your hard disk and shuts down the computer, which means once your computer, is in Hibernate mode, it uses zero power. Once the computer is powered back on, it will resume everything where you left off.

Use this mode if you won't be using the laptop for an extended period of time, and you don't want to close your documents.

Hybrid Sleep

The Hybrid Sleep mode is a combination of the Sleep and Hibernate modes meant for desktop computers. It puts any open documents and applications both in memory and on your hard disk, and then puts your computer into a low-power state, allowing you to quickly wake the computer and resume your work. The Hybrid Sleep mode is enabled by default in Windows on desktop computers and disabled on laptops. When enabled, it automatically puts your computer into Hybrid Sleep mode when you put it into Sleep mode.

Hybrid Sleep mode is useful for desktop computers in case of a power outage. When power resumes, Windows can restore your work from the hard disk, if the memory is not accessible.

Where are the options?

The Sleep and Hibernate options are accessed using the arrow button next to the Shut down button on the Start menu. If you don't see the Sleep option or the Hibernate option, it may be for one of the following reasons:

- Your video card may not support the Sleep mode. Refer to the documentation for your video card. You can also update the driver.
- If you don't have administrative access on the computer, you may have to refer to the administrator to change the option.
- The power-saving modes in Windows are turned on and off in your computer's BIOS (basic input/output system). To turn on these modes, restart your computer and then enter the BIOS setup program. The key for accessing BIOS differs for each computer manufacturer. Instructions for accessing BIOS generally displays on the screen as the computer boots. For more information, see your computer's documentation or check the website for your computer's manufacturer.
- If you don't see the Hibernate option, the Hybrid Sleep option is mostly likely enabled. We will explain how to enable and disable the Hybrid Sleep mode later in this article.

How Do I Wake Up the Computer?

Most computers can be woken up by pressing the power button. However, every computer is different. You might need to press a key on the keyboard, click a mouse button, or lift the laptop's lid. Refer to your computer's documentation or

the manufacturer's website for information about waking it from a power-saving state.

How to Enable and Disable the Hybrid Sleep Option

To enable or disable the Hybrid Sleep Option, click Control Panel on the Start menu.

Click Power Options in the Control Panel window.

NOTE: If Power Options is not available, select Large icons or Small icons from the View by drop-down list in the upper, right corner of the Control Panel window. In the Category view, you can also click System and Security and then click the Power Options heading. On the Select a power plan screen, click the Change plan settings link next to the currently selected power plan. NOTE: You can change the Hybrid Sleep option for either one or both of the power plans. The steps are the same for both. On the Change settings for the plan screen, click the Change advanced power settings link. On the Power Options dialog box, click the Change settings that are currently unavailable link. Click the plus sign next to Sleep to expand the options, if they are not already expanded. Click the plus sign next to Allow hybrid sleep. Select Off from one or both of the drop-down lists under the Allow hybrid sleep heading.

NOTE: You can also double-click on a heading to expand it.

By default, Windows requires a password to access the computer when you wake it up from a power-saving state. You can use the Power Options dialog box to turn this off. The first heading in the list box is the name of the power plan chosen in the drop-down list above the list box. Click the plus sign to expand the heading and select Off from one or both of the drop-down lists under the heading.

Click OK to save your changes and then click the X button in the upper, right corner of the Control Panel window to close it.

How to Prevent Your Computer from Automatically Sleeping or Hibernating

You can prevent Windows from asking for a password when it wakes up from a power-saving mode. However, if you are using a battery-powered laptop, be careful when turning off the sleep or hibernate mode. If the battery dies when you're in the middle of working on the computer, you can lose data.

You can also change the amount of time before your computer goes into sleep or hibernate mode. Here's how to do this. Access Power Options in the Control Panel, and click the Change plan settings link next to the currently selected power plan on the Select a power plan screen, as we described earlier in this article. On the Change settings for the plan screen, click the Change advanced power settings link. Double-click on the Sleep heading, and then double-click on Sleep after. If you're using a laptop, click On battery or Plugged in to activate the edit box. Click the down arrow until Never is selected.

NOTE: If you're using a desktop computer, click Setting, and click the down arrow until Never is selected. You can do the same for the Hibernate after heading. If you want the display to stay on, double-click on the Display heading and then double-click Turn off display after and change the On battery and Plugged in values as desired. Click OK to save your changes, and close the Control Panel window, as described earlier. Now you can be smart in your choice of power-saving modes. If you're using a laptop computer, the best option is most likely Hibernate, because it saves the most power compared to Sleep and Hybrid Sleep.

How to Password Protect Files and Folders With Encryption

S.V.Vetrivel

III-B.sc(cs)-"C"

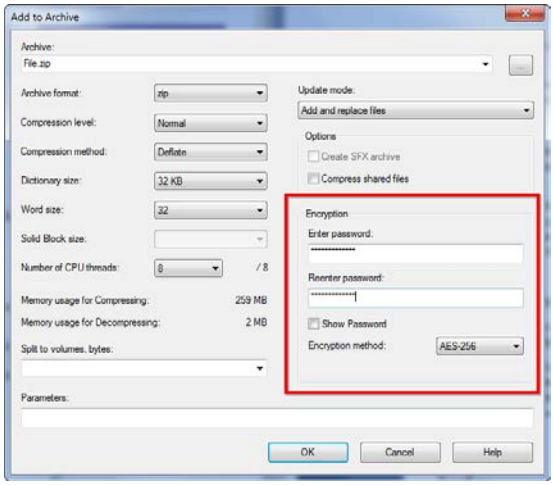
Whether you want to store sensitive data on a USB drive, securely email it, or just add an additional layer of security on your hard drive, there are a variety of ways to protect your files with a password.

When we say we're "password protecting" a file, we generally mean we're encrypting the file so it can't be decrypted and understood without your encryption password. That's the most secure way to password protect files.

Create an Encrypted Archive

Windows XP allowed you to create password-protected ZIP files, but Windows 7 doesn't. That's fine — you can download a free third-party file compression program that will handle this for you. There are many file-compression programs you could use, but we recommend the completely free and open-source 7-Zip.

After installing 7-Zip, use it to create a new archive — either via the 7-Zip option in your Windows Explorer right-click menu or the Add button in the 7-Zip application. You'll be able to specify a password for your archive — be sure you leave AES-256 selected as the encryption type. Any files and folders you add to your .zip file (or whatever other type of archive you choose to create) will be encrypted with your selected password. You'll need to enter your password when you open your archive file in the future.



Encrypt an Office Document

Microsoft Office allows you to apply encryption to documents, securing them with a password. Microsoft switched to AES encryption in Office 2007, so if you're using an earlier version of Office, the encryption will be nowhere near as secure.

To password protect a document in Office 2013 or Office 2010, click the File menu, click the Protect Document button in the Info section, and select Encrypt With Password. You'll be prompted to enter a password, which you'll have to provide each time you open the document in the future. You can also fully decrypt the document in the future, removing the need for a password.

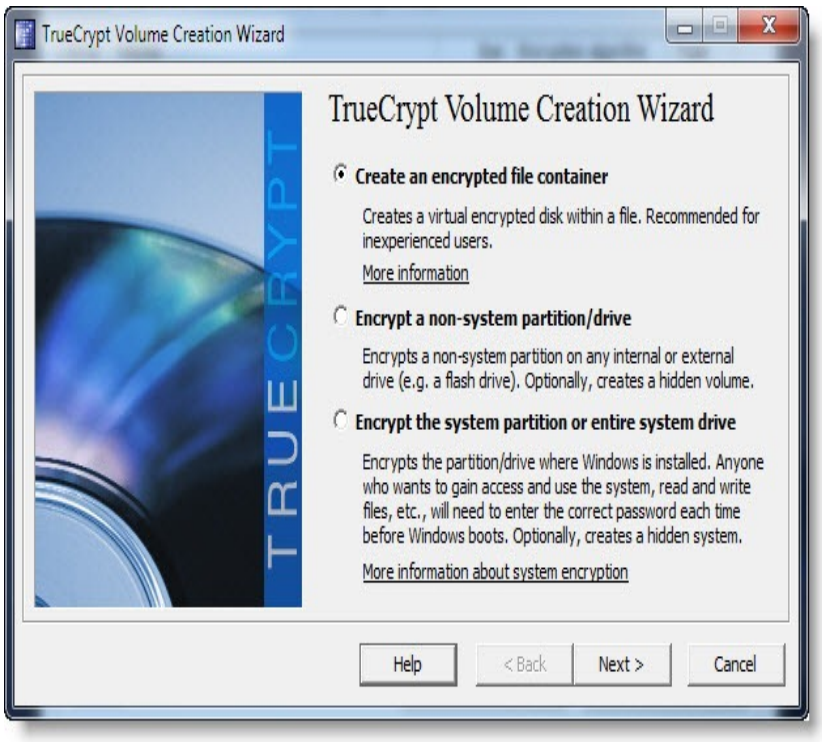
Follow these instructions to encrypt a document if you're still using Office 2007.

Other productivity programs may offer similar features. For example, Adobe Acrobat allows you to create password-protected PDF files. Word 2013 can encrypt PDF files with a password, too.

Create Encrypted Volumes With TrueCrypt

TrueCrypt allows you to create encrypted volumes. TrueCrypt is a very flexible encryption solution, and you can use it in a variety of ways:

- Create a small encrypted container stored in a file on your hard drive. You'll need your encryption password to "mount" this file as a special drive, allowing you to view and manipulate its contents. When you "unmount" the drive, no one can see its contents without providing your encryption passphrase.



  - Use TrueCrypt to create an encrypted volume on a USB flash drive or other removable drive, allowing you to carry sensitive files around with you worrying that they could be viewed if you ever lose the drive. TrueCrypt can be used as a portable application, allowing you to access your encrypted data even on computers that don't have TrueCrypt installed — the TrueCrypt program files can be stored on the external drive itself.
- Encrypt your entire Windows system drive, forcing anyone to enter a password when booting your computer or resuming from hibernate. This ensures that no one can access the contents of your hard drive as long as you leave your computer locked or powered off. (Unless they use the freezer attack, which is uncommon in the real world.)

Use Built-In Windows Encryption Features

If you're using a Professional or Enterprise edition of Windows, you also have access to some special encryption features. Home versions of Windows — and the standard edition of Windows 8, which technically isn't named a "home" version — don't have access to these features. Professional editions of Windows include the following two encryption features:

- BitLocker, which allows you to create encrypted volumes on drives, including external USB flash drives. BitLocker functions in much the same way as TrueCrypt, so you can use a similar feature on the more common editions of Windows.

- Encrypting File System (EFS), which allows you to encrypt individual folders and files. To use this feature, right-click a file or folder, select Properties, and click the Advanced button on the General tab. Enable the Encrypt contents to secure data option — this will be grayed out if you're not using the correct edition of Windows. Files are essentially encrypted with your Windows user account password, so you'll lose them if you forget your Windows password. Bear in mind that these files are only encrypted when stored on your hard drive, so you can't email them securely without encrypting them in a different way.

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Most useful cmd for shortcut remover

Just delete all the files in the removable disk(G)

Go to run>>Cmd

Type as G: and press enter

Then type as attrib /s /d –r –s –h *.* and press enter

Now all the shortcuts on your removable disk is removed

Foldable 1600DPI 2.4G latest computer wireless mouse

1 . Super slim wireless mouse

2 . Plug and play, no software or driver needed.

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