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Ishare

The Hub Of Knowledge

Monthly Magazine

Ishare

Editorial

We would like to wholeheartedly thank our honorable Chairman, Secretary, Executive Director and Principal for their 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 institutions 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

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Haptics in Rehabilitation

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While the majority of today's haptic interfaces and applications are targeted at the able-bodied user, a rapidly growing field of science studies the use of this technology in physical rehabilitation. There are many reasons the reader may wish to take a closer look at this application domain. One reason concerns societal impact, as there are about 70 million people with disabilities in the European Union [Buhler 97]. Such therapy is needed by various patient populations ranging from post-stroke survivors, to those with traumatic brain injury, cerebral palsy, spinal cord injuries, musculo-skeletal deficits, and others. The United States alone spends about$30 billion every year on physical rehabilitation [Patton et al. 06]. Of the above-mentioned costs, the majority represent labor costs (therapist time), and economic pressures tend to make rehabilitation interventions shorter than in prior years.

Rehabilitation science, in contrast to current rehabilitation practice, has recently shown that intense and longer physical therapy will benefit even chronic patients through the phenomenon of "brain plasticity." By repeating meaningful limb movements, similar to those done in activities of daily living (ADL), dormant neurons are recruited into new neural paths, and patients regain some of their lost function. Here robots are ideal, since they can train patients for the required long duration without tiring (unlike human therapists), and may eventually lead to a reduction in labor costs. Robotic systems coupled with virtual reality simulations bring additional improvements to today's conventional physical therapy methods, since they introduce objective measures of performance. Data on total exercise time, speed and smoothness of movement, peak and average

velocities, mechanical work, and endurance are among the variables that can be stored transparently and used to objectively gauge a patient's progress.

This is a clear departure from the subjective therapist's evaluation of a patient, which is prevalent today when robotics is coupled with virtual reality; the resultant rehabilitation becomes fun, since patients can practice in the form of a video game play. They can also be challenged according to their specific abilities and can be given auditory or graphics rewards for their performance. The flexibility of virtual reality also means that a number of different simulations and haptic effects can be produced by the same hardware, thus creating variety and progression of therapeutic games difficulty to challenge each patient. It is intuitive that any therapy that motivates the patient will produce better outcomes, compared to approaches where the patient is disinterested, bored, and otherwise mentally detached from the task she/he is asked to perform.

A more subtle reason to look at haptic applications in physical therapy is the dual use of the same technology for able-bodied individuals. Such users will benefit from techniques presented in this chapter by augmenting their capabilities and thus improving their task performance in virtual reality ortelerobotics applications. After all, disability is a question of degree, and we are all disabled to some extent. This chapter starts with a review of robotic systems used in physical rehabilitation, followed by a discussion of the specifics of haptics targeted at the disabled. Safety issues are clearly important in systems, such as those described in this chapter, where user in close proximity to the haptic interface or robot. Safety issues for the disabled, are even more important, since patients often have degraded hand-eye coordination or cognitive or reflex capabilities, and thus are at higher risk compared to able-bodied users.

Firefox OS

R.Bhuvaneswaran

III- BCA-D

Firefox OS (project name: *Boot to Gecko*, also known as *B2G*) is a Linux-based open-source operating system for smartphones and tablet computers. It is being developed by Mozilla, the non-profit organization best known for the Firefox web browser.

Firefox OS is designed to provide a "complete" community-based alternative system for mobile devices, using open standards and approaches such as HTML5 applications, JavaScript, a robust privilege model, open web APIs to communicate directly with cell phone hardware, and application marketplace. As such, it competes with proprietary systems such as Apple's iOS and Microsoft's Windows Phone, as well as other open source systems such as Android, Jolla's Sailfish OS and Ubuntu Touch.

Firefox OS was publicly demonstrated in February 2012, on Android-compatible smartphones, and again in 2013 running on Raspberry Pi. In January 2013, at CES 2013, ZTE confirmed they would be shipping a smartphone with Firefox OS, and on July 2, 2013, Telephonic launched the first commercial Firefox OS based phone, ZTE Open, in Spain which was quickly followed by Geeks Phone’s Peak+.

Project inception and roll-out

Commencement of project

On July 25, 2011, Dr. Andreas Gal, Director of Research at Mozilla Corporation, announced the "Boot to Gecko" Project (B2G) on the mozilla.dev. platform mailing list. The project proposal was to "pursue the goal of building a complete, standalone operating system for the open web" in order to "find the gaps that keep web developers from being able to build apps that are – in every way – the equals of

native apps built for the iPhone [iOS], Android, and WP7 [Windows Phone 7]." The announcement identified these work areas: new web APIs to expose device and OS capabilities such as telephone and camera, a privilege model to safely expose these to web pages, applications to prove these capabilities, and low-level code to boot on an Android-compatible device.

This led to much blog coverage. According to Ars Technical, "Mozilla says that B2G is motivated by a desire to demonstrate that the standards-based open Web has the potential to be a competitive alternative to the existing single-vendor application development stacks offered by the dominant mobile operating systems."

In 2012, Mozilla's Director of Research Andreas Gal expanded on Mozilla's aims. He characterized the current set of mobile OS systems as "walled gardens" and presented Firefox OS as more accessible: "We use completely open standards and there's no proprietary software or technology involved." Gal also said that because the software stack is entirely HTML5, there are already a large number of established developers. This assumption is employed in Mozilla's WebAPI. These are intended W3C standards that attempt to bridge the capability gap that currently exists between native frameworks and web applications. The goal of these efforts is to enable developers to build applications using WebAPI which would then run in any standards compliant browser without the need to rewrite their application for each platform.

- **Development history**

In July 2012, Boot to Gecko was rebranded as 'Firefox OS', after Mozilla's well-known desktop browser, Firefox, and screenshots began appearing in August 2012.

In September 2012, analysts Strategy Analysts forecast that Firefox OS would account for 1% of the global smartphone market in 2013 – its first year of commercial availability.

In February 2013, Mozilla announced plans for global commercial roll-out of Firefox OS. Mozilla announced at a press conference

before the start of Mobile World Congress in Barcelona that the first wave of Firefox OS devices will be available to consumers in Brazil, Colombia, Hungary, Mexico, Montenegro, Poland, Serbia, Spain and Venezuela. Firefox have also announced that LG Electronics, ZTE, Huawei and TCL Corporation have committed to making Firefox OS devices.

- **Demonstrations**

At Mobile World Congress 2012, Mozilla and Telephonic announced that the Spanish telecommunications provider intended to deliver "open Web devices" in 2012 based on HTML5 and these APIs. Mozilla also announced support for the project from Adobe and Qualcomm, and that Deutsche Telekom's Innovation Labs will join the project. Mozilla demonstrated a "sneak preview" of the software and apps running on Samsung Galaxy S II phones (replacing their usual Android operating system). In August 2012, a Nokia employee demonstrated the OS running on a Raspberry Pi.

Firefox OS is compatible with a number of devices, including Otoro, PandaBoard, Emulator (ARM and x86), Desktop, Nexus S, Nexus S 4G, Samsung Galaxy S II, and Galaxy Nexus.

In December 2012, Mozilla rolled out another update and released Firefox OS Simulator 1.0, which can be downloaded as an add-on for Firefox. The latest version of Firefox OS Simulator, version 4.0, was released on July 3, 2013 and announced on July 11, 2013.

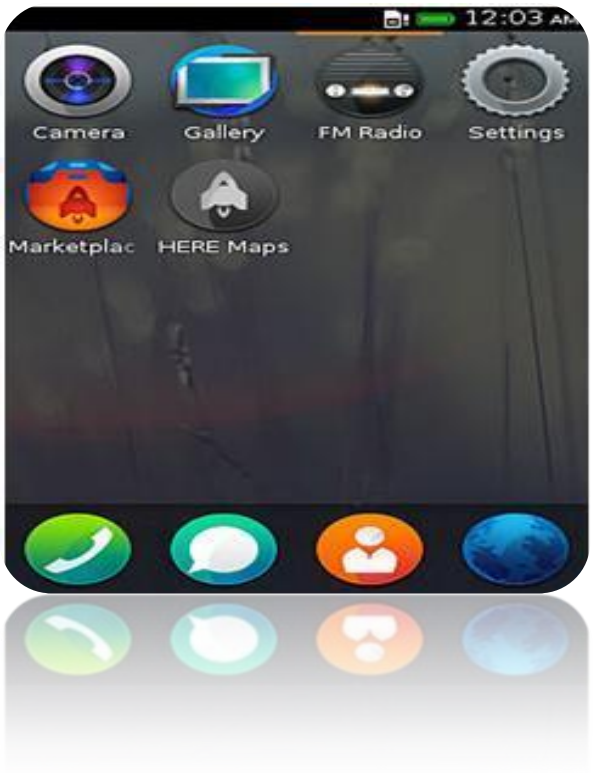
Core technologies

The initial development work involves three major software layers:

- ***Gonk*** – the underlying Linux-based kernel and hardware abstraction layer;
- ***Gecko*** – a layout engine and application run-time services layer; and
- ***Gaia*** – an HTML5 layer and user-interface system.

- **Gonk**

Gonk consists of a Linux kernel and user-space hardware abstraction layer (HAL). The kernel and several user-space libraries are common open-source projects: Linux, libusb, BlueZ, etc. Some other parts of the HAL are shared with the Android project: GPS, camera, among others. Gonk is basically an extremely simple Linux distribution and is therefore from Gecko's perspective, simply a porting target of Gecko; there is a port of Gecko to Gonk, just like there is a port of Gecko to OS X, and a port of Gecko to Android. However, since the development team have full control over Gonk, the developers can fully expose all the features and interfaces required for comprehensive mobile platforms such as Gecko, but which aren't currently possible to access on other mobile OSes. For example, using Gonk, Gecko can obtain direct access to the full telephony stack and display framebuffer, but doesn't have this access on any other OS.



- **Gecko**

Gecko is the application runtime of Firefox OS. Gecko implements open standards for HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. Gecko includes a networking stack, graphics stack, layout engine, virtual machine (for JavaScript), and porting layers.

- **Gaia**

Gaia is the user interface of Firefox OS and controls everything drawn to screen. Gaia includes by default implementations of a lock screen, home screen, telephone dialer and contacts application, text-messaging application, camera application and a gallery support, plus the classic phone apps: mail, calendar,

calculator and marketplace. Gaia is written entirely in HTML, CSS, and JavaScript. It interfaces with the operating system through Open Web APIs, which are implemented by Gecko. Because it uses only standard web APIs, it can work on other OSes and other web-browsers.

Release history

Version	Feature Complete (FC) date	Release date	Code name	Gecko version	Included security fixes
1.0		February 21, 2013	TEF	Gecko 18	Gecko 18
1.0.1		September 6, 2013	Shira	Gecko 18	Gecko 20
1.1.0		October 9, 2013	Leo	Gecko 18+ (new APIs)	Gecko 23
1.1.1		TBD	HD	Same as 1.1.0 with WVGA	Gecko 23
1.2.0	September 15, 2013	TBD	Koi	Gecko 26	TBD
1.3.0	December 9, 2013	TBD	TBD	Nightly builds	TBD

Criticisms

Chris Ziegler of the technology blog *The Verge* wrote that it will take app distribution to pre-iPhone era, requiring application developers to deal with multiple carriers and their app stores. But at the Mobile World Congress, Gary Kovacs, the CEO of Mozilla, said that the devices matter less than what they're able to run; apps make or break a mobile platform these days, not hardware, and the advantage is that users don't have to install an app to use it. Mozilla is making the most of this with the search functionality built into Firefox OS, a core feature of the platform.

Janne Lindqvist, a mobile security researcher at the Rutgers University Winlab, expressed concerns related to the discovery mechanism of a web-based platform, but a Mozilla spokesperson has

stated that they are "requiring developers to package downloadable apps in a zip file that has been cryptographically signed by the store from which it originated, assuring that it has been reviewed." In addition, "apps coming back from search are given only limited access to device programming interfaces and applications, unless the user grants permission for further access."

Competition

Besides entry-level Android handsets, the main competition for Firefox OS is Nokia's Asha platform, Jolla's Sailfish OS and Jolla, Canonical's Ubuntu Touch, and the Samsung-backed Tizen.

Fingerprint recognition :The future of mobile security

Manikandaprabhu

II-BCA-B

Apple's latest iPhone, the 5s, has received mixed reviews with some critics disappointed that it seems to have moved on only slightly from the previous model. However, one aspect that has excited wide interest is the use of fingerprint recognition to unlock the phone.

Biometric technology such as fingerprint or retina scanning has been around for some years but has yet to become widely used in consumer technology, largely because of a less-than-perfect record for accuracy.

Apple's fingerprint recognition system seems to have a pretty good chance of getting round some of these problems because of the way in which it is deployed. It only has to match a fingerprint against a single record stored in its memory, rather than identifying it in a database of millions, as would be the case if biometrics were used on cash machines, for example. This should significantly reduce the potential for errors.

None the less, there could still be problems. If it turns out that the technology has difficulty in recognising a stored fingerprint, locking owners out of their phones, public opinion would turn against the system. There are concerns too about privacy and security. Already a number of people are offering rewards, including one of $10,000, “to the first person who can reliably and repeatedly break into an iPhone 5s by lifting prints”.

Others have expressed concerns about the way in which fingerprints are stored. If a hacker manages to steal someone's fingerprint, could he then impersonate that person online?

Businesses and consumers are desperate for a safe and reliable security technology to replace the porous and cumbersome password system. Apple's experiment is being watched closely to see if it can overcome initial concerns and bring biometrics into the mainstream

Prints in the cloud:

Some observers have wondered aloud on Twitter and elsewhere whether Apple, armed with a potential database of millions of thumbprints, might turn over some customers' prints to the National Security Agency (NSA) if ordered to by the government. After all, Apple was reported to have been a partner in the NSA's PRISM surveillance program and has acknowledged it hands over user data when mandated by the government.

But Apple has said users' fingerprint information will be encrypted and stored securely inside the phone's new A7 processor chip instead of on Apple's servers or backed up to iCloud, the company's Web-based storage service. Apple also has said it's not allowing third-party applications to access the scanner -- at least not yet.

That's good news for users' privacy, experts say -- even amid news reports that the NSA can spy on smartphones.

"Your iPhone knows who you call. It knows where you are. And in the newest versions, it will know your thumbprint. Given revelations about how the NSA can access Apple devices, should you be worried about it having that biometric data? No.
"Your fingerprint ... isn't traveling anywhere. Is it possible that the NSA could ask Apple to upload a user's fingerprint from the phone so that it can be transmitted to the agency? Sure. But that likely wouldn't be a request that comes through PRISM; it would probably require a separate warrant. Not impossible, but, given the burden of demonstrating need for a warrant, not as easy as a few keystrokes."

Top 5 Sources of Computer Virus Attack

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The most potent and vulnerable threat of computer users is virus attacks. Virus attacks hampers important work involved with data and documents. It is imperative for every computer user to be aware about the software and programs that can help to protect the personal computers from attacks. One must take every possible measure in order to keep the computer systems free from virus attacks. The top sources of virus attacks are highlighted below:

- Downloadable Programs
- Cracked Software
- Email Attachments
- Internet
- Booting From CD

Downloadable Programs

One of the possible sources of virus attacks is downloadable programs from the web. Unreliable sources and internet newsgroups are one of the main sources of computer virus attacks. Downloadable files are one of the best possible sources of virus. Any type of executable

program including games, freeware, screen savers as well as executable files are one of the major sources of computer virus attacks. Executable files having an extension of ".com", ".exe" and "coolgame.exe" contain virus sources too. If in the case you want to download programs from the internet then it is necessary to scan every program before downloading them.

Cracked Software

Cracked Software proves to be yet another source of virus attacks. Most people who download cracked and illegal versions of software online are unaware about the reality that they may contain virus sources as well. Such cracked forms of illegal files contain viruses and bugs that are difficult to detect as well as to remove. Hence, it is always a preferable option to download software from the appropriate source.

Email Attachments

Email attachments are one of the other popular sources of computer virus attacks. Hence, you must handle email attachments with extreme care, especially if the email comes from an unknown sender. Installation of a good antivirus assumes prime necessity if one desires to eliminate the possibility of virus attacks. It is necessary to scan the email even if it comes from a friend. There exists a possibility that the friend may have unknowingly forwarded virus along with the email attachment.

Internet-Best Possible Source of Viruses

There can be no denying the fact that internet is one of the common sources of virus infection. This fact is not a real surprise and there is no point to stop accessing internet henceforth. Majority of all computer users are unaware as when viruses attack computer systems. Almost every computer user click/download everything that comes their way and hence unknowingly invites the possibility of virus attacks.

Booting from Unknown CD

One of the other sources of virus attacks is perhaps through an unknown CD. Most computer users believe that one of the most common ways of virus infection is through Data CD. It is a good practice to remove the CD when the computer system is not working. If you do not remove the CD after switching off the computer system then it is every possibility that the computer system may start to boot automatically from the disc.

This may enhance the possibility to install as well as launch files/programs on a specific computer system. Apart from the above-mentioned sources, file sharing network like Bearshare, Kazaa and Limewire are possible sources of virus attacks too. Hence, it is necessary to delete the downloaded files from the above-mentioned file sharing networks to eliminate possibility of virus infection.

Transfer all Installed Software from one PC to Another without Reinstalling

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If you have migrated from one computer to another or just know how troublesome it feels to install all the **programs** that are already installed in your old computer, then am sure you would not want to miss this article. So whether you have reinstalled the same OS, or upgraded to another OS or just bought a new PC, you know the big task is to make a list of all the programs that were there in your old machine and install them back on the new one
Well this is not easy as there might be some tools that were licensed, and you will then have to get the key back so that you can install on the new one too. So whatever be the situation, here is a simple yet free tool called as **PickMeApp** that will do everything for you.

How PickMeApp works:

PickMeApp is a simple to use tool that can help you in transferring the same already **installed programs** in your old computer to a new one without the need of installing them back. It is a portable tool that doesn't need any installation, and you just have to double click it to run it.

When you see the PickMeApp window, just select all the tools that you wish to migrate to the new computer and put them in a package. Next when you start the **Capture** process, PickMeApp will capture all the necessary files from the software and put them in the same package.

Now for easier installation in the new system, you can create the exe files of this package, so that when you double click the exe file, it will automatically put all the tools which were put in the package back to the machine in one go.

Note: Please note couple of things, before you start with the transfer process. PickMeApp will not transfer any program from newer OS to older OS like Windows 7 to Windows XP and also will not work when migrating from 64 bit OS to 32 bit OS for the obvious compatibility issues. Moreover be aware of the adware that might install while using this tool.

Solution to remove Write Protection from USB Pen Drive

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This seems to be the problem of most of us these days and some of our readers who wanted to know the methods how they can remove the **Write Protected** error from their **USB drives** like **Pen Drives** and **memory cards**.

What is Write Protected error and why it happens?

In the Write Protected error, we can't write or copy any data in our flash drives and even can't **format** the drive.

There are many reasons that cause this problem, let's see solutions of them.

Solutions:

- First of all try to locate a small **switch** (if any, that you may have not noticed) at some place on the drive or memory card reader. This is the prime reason for this error. If there is one, switch it to the other side to turn the protection off.
- Yes I know this problem is also occurring these days without this switch but not to worry. Just download this helpful software from here and run it to execute a "**low-level format**" on the drive. This software is quite handy and may take few attempts to actually remove the error.

If that low level format tool does not work, try another one Link.

- The problem can also be caused by some **virus** activity so just get it scanned by some updated good anti virus which may solve your problem.
- But if none of the methods listed above solves your problem then your pen drive might have gone corrupted, so just get it replaced.

Hope any of the methods listed above solves your problem.

Solution to Svchost.exe not found Problem

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If a system got **infected** with a virus but **Anti Virus** cleaned it successfully. But what was strange is that during the next startup system showed an error message "**C:\recycled\SVCHOST.exe not found**".

I came to know that this problem is mostly caused when scanned with either **McAfee** or **AVG**Anti Virus. The problem is caused when either the virus or the Anti Virus does some changes in the registry.

Well the solution is not at all difficult:

- Open **registry editor** (typing regedit in the Run box).
- Navigate to both of the following keys:

HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run
HKCU\Software\Microsoft\Windows NT\CurrentVersion\WinLogon

- Now if you will see a shell Explorer.exe with the value "**C:\recycled\SVCHOST.exe**" in any one of them, just delete the whole key of **explorer.exe**

Rebooting will solve the problem.

How to Kill a Process when Task Manager is unable to Terminate

S.V.Vetrivel

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

If you have been using a Windows system then you must have come across this situation some or the other time, that you have non-responsive **process** that needs to be terminated. Recently I had this program which wasn't responding so I was required to **terminate** this process.

To terminate a process I opened the **Task Manager** but to my surprise I found that my Windows Task Manager was unable to terminate the process and showed this error message "**Unable to terminate Process: the operation could not be completed**"

I have always used the Task Manager to kill a process but why this happened today and what should I do to kill the process now? Well, this can happen as a process can have more priority and can overcome

task manager but if you need to terminate a process without task manager then you can use task manager alternatives or known as **task manager replacement** tools.
So you can use some tool like **Process Explorer** and use it to kill the process when your Task Manager is not working and in case Process Explorer is also unable to terminate it, then restart it by right clicking on it and selecting as "**Run as Admin**" as sometimes Admin rights are required to terminate a process.

Wireless Charging

Venu Gopal Chetty P.V.S

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

Wireless charging is one of many new features appearing in the latest smartphones, from Google's Nexus 4 and Samsung's Galaxy S4 to Nokia's Lumia 920. There are even cases that add wireless charging capabilities to Apple's iPhone 5.

Wireless chargers use magnetic induction. They offer the promise of being able to place a device on a surface and have it charge automatically — no fiddling with cables required.

How Wireless Charging Works

Wireless charging is immediately appealing because it allows you to charge your smartphone without fiddling with USB plugs. Just place the smartphone on a wireless charger and it will start charging. Of course, the wireless charger itself must still be plugged into the wall. The requirement for a separate device that must be plugged into the wall has led Apple's Phil Schiller to argue that wireless charging "is actually, for most situations, more complicated" — which is why the iPhone hasn't adopted wireless charging.

Wireless charging is more accurately described as “inductive charging” because it uses magnetic induction. The short explanation is that it uses magnetism to transmit energy. The current coming from the wall power outlet moves through the wire in the wireless charger, creating a magnetic field. The magnetic field creates a current in the coil inside the device. This coil is connected to the battery and the current charges the battery. Devices must have the appropriate hardware in them to support wireless charging — a device without the appropriate coil can’t charge wirelessly.

We’re focusing on smartphones here, but you may already use a device with wireless charging. If you have an electric toothbrush, there’s a good chance it uses wireless charging technology — otherwise there would be a risk of electrical shock considering how wet the toothbrush and its charger could be.

Competing Standards

Wireless charging is becoming more and more common. You can buy phones with wireless charging coils inside them, purchase wireless charging mats from tech stores, and businesses like Starbucks are beginning to roll out wireless chargers, so you can put your smartphone down on the tablet and recharge it while you drink a coffee.

There’s one problem: The companies involved haven’t settled on a single standard for wireless charging.

> “The great thing about standards is that there are so many of them to choose from.” – Grace Murray Hopper

The standards are designed to ensure that devices and wireless chargers from different companies can work together. There are three standards: Qi, PMA (Power Matter Alliance) Powermat, and A4WP (Alliance for Wireless Power). Things are very much in flux at the moment. For example, Google currently backs Powermat’s PMA technology. However, Google’s own Nexus 4 and its wireless charger use the Qi standard because it’s manufactured by LG. However, LG has also now joined the PMA.

While current devices overwhelmingly use the Qi standard, it looks like the PMA standard may be the most popular one in the future — which means that current devices may be incompatible with most wireless chargers in the future. It's also possible that another standard may take over.

How You Can Use Wireless Charging Today

To use wireless charging with a smartphone, you'll need a smartphone that supports wireless charging and a wireless charging mat to place the device on.

Popular smartphones that support wireless charging include:

- Google Nexus 4
- Samsung Galaxy S4: You'll need an official "wireless charging cover" that replaces the Galaxy S4′s back panel.
- HTC Droid DNA: Other HTC phones, like the new HTC One, do not have wireless charging support.
- Nokia Lumia 920 and Lumia 820
- Apple iPhone 5: Wireless charging is not included in the iPhone 5, but you can buy a Powermat case that adds wireless charging capability to your iPhone.

All of the above smartphones use the Qi standard, except from the Apple iPhone 5 case made by Powermat, which uses Powermat's own standard.

Be careful when purchasing a wireless charger mat to ensure it works with your smartphone. While wireless chargers are supposed to work with all certified smartphones supporting the standard — a Nexus 4, which uses the Qi standard, is supposed to work with all Qi chargers — some users have been dismayed to find that their Nexus 4 doesn't work with certain Qi chargers. These are early days for the

smartphone wireless charging, and it appears the standards still have some kinks to work out.

Disappearing folder using command

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Suppose if you want to disappear a folder named eagle in your E drive.

- Then open the Command Prompt. [Goto Run and type cmd] .

  open e drive by typing "e:" in cmd.
- Type, attrib +s +h eagle(folder name).
  - And If you want to make that folder appear, type, attrib -s -h eagle.

    TRY AND AMAZE

Airtel music program using "ANSI C"

A.Gokulraj
II – B.C.A - A

```
//My Share For iShare..
#include<dos.h>
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
float main(void)
{
float A,Bb,D,G,F;
A = 440;
G = 780;
Bb = 461;
```

```
D = 586;
F = 687;
int i,j;
for(i=0;i<=2;i++)
{
sound(G);delay(500);nosound();
sound(G);delay(250);nosound();
sound(G);delay(250);nosound();
sound(G);delay(500);nosound();
sound(2*D);delay(500);nosound();
sound(2*A);delay(250);nosound();
sound(2*Bb);delay(250);nosound();
sound(2*A);delay(250);nosound();
sound(G);delay(250);nosound();
sound(F);delay(500);nosound();
sound(2*A);delay(500);nosound();
sound(G);delay(250);nosound();
sound(2*A);delay(250);nosound();
sound(G);delay(250);nosound();
sound(F);delay(250);
sound(G);delay(250);
sound(2*A);delay(250);
sound(2*Bb);delay(500);
sound(2*A);delay(500);
sound(G);delay(250);
sound(F);delay(250);
sound(D);delay(500);nosound();
}
for(j=0;j<=2;j++)
{
sound(2*A);delay(250);nosound();
sound(G);delay(250);nosound();
sound(F);delay(250);
sound(G);delay(250);
sound(2*A);delay(250);
sound(2*Bb);delay(500);
sound(2*A);delay(500);
```

```
sound(G);delay(250);
sound(F);delay(250);
sound(D);delay(500);nosound();
}
getch();
return 0;
}
```

Just copy the above source code and paste it on “notepad or notepad++” Save it as any name dot c (ie. *.c) open the source file from “Turbo C” or any other C/C++ compiler, After that compile and run it..

“ANSI C” Program without using main function…!

```
#include<stdio.h>
#include<conio.h>
#define decode(s,t,u,m,p,e,d) m##s##u##t
#define begin decode(a,n,i,m,a,t,e)
int begin()
{
clrscr();
printf("hello..friends");
getch();
}
```

How..?

we are using preprocessor directive #define with arguments.The ‘##’ operator is called the token pasting or token merging operator.That is we can merge two or more characters with it.

NOTE:

A Preprocessor is program which processes the source code before compilation.

Look at the second line of program-

```
#define decode(s,t,u,m,p,e,d) m##s##u##t
```

What is the preprocessor doing here…? The macro decode(s,t,u,m,p,e,d) is being

expanded as “msut” (The ## operator merges m,s,u & t into msut).The logic is when you pass (s,t,u,m,p,e,d) as argument it merges the 4th,1st,3rd & the 2nd characters(tokens).
Now look at the third line of the program-
#define begin decode(a,n,i,m,a,t,e)
Here the preprocessor replaces the macro “begin” with the expansion decode(a,n,i,m,a,t,e).According to the macro definition in the previous line the argument must be expanded so that the 4th,1st,3rd & the Second characters must be merged .In the argument (a,n,i,m,a,t,e) 4th,1st,3rd & the second characters are ‘m’,'a’,'i’ & ‘n’. So the third line “int begin ()” is replaced by “int main()” by the preprocessor before the program is passed on for the compiler. That’s it…The bottom line is there can never exist a C program without a main () function we are using the processor directive to intelligently replace the word begin” by “main”.

INCREASE SPEED OF HARD DISK

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Assistant Professor

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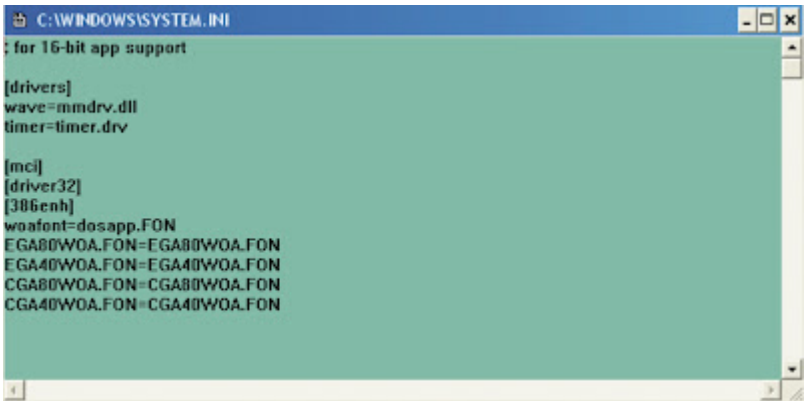
It is common observation that sometimes our computer slows down due to low performance of hard drive. This problem happens due to the slow performance or poor speed of hard drive. When we say about poor performance, actually we mean poor speed of reading/writing of hard drive. This problem can be solved by increasing the hard drive speed. Follow these steps to solve your problem.



Click Start menu and select run.
Now type (sysedit.exe) in run and press enter.
System configuration editor will appear.
Here you can see some multiple windows but you will select (system.ini).
This window contains a line (386enh)
Now after this line type (irq14=4096)
Now close this window and save it.
Reboot your computer now.
You will surely feel better performance of your computer.
Enjoy.

Top 10 unknown Google tricks

P.ANANTHAKUMAR

FINAL-BCA”B”

Below is a list of our top ten Google tricks many people who use Google don't know about.

Definitions

Pull up the definition of the word by typing define followed by the word you want the definition for. For example, typing: **define bravura** would display the definition of that word.

Local search

Visit Google Local enter the area you want to search and the keyword of the place you want to find. For example, typing: **restaurant** at the above link would display local restaurants.

Phone number lookup

Enter a full phone number with area code to display the name and address associated with that phone number.

Find weather and movies

Type "weather" or "movies" followed by a zip code or city and state to display current weather conditions or movie theaters in your area. For example, typing **weather 84101** gives you the current weather conditions for Salt Lake City, UT and the next four days. Typing **movies 84101** would give you a link for show times for movies in that area.

Track airline flight and packages

Enter the airline and flight number to display the status of an airline flight and it's arrival time. For example, type: **delta 123** to display this flight information if available.

Google can also give a direct link to package tracking information if you enter a UPS, FedEx or USPS tracking number.

Translate

Translate text, a full web page, or search by using the **Google Language Tools**.

Pages linked to you

See what other web pages are linking to your website or blog by typing link: followed by your URL. For example, typing

link:http://www.computerhope.com displays all pages linking to Computer Hope.

Find PDF results only

Add fileType: to your search to display results that only match a certain file type. For example, if you wanted to display PDF results only type: **"dell xps" fileType:pdf** -- this is a great way to find online manuals.

Calculator

Use the Google Search engine as a calculator by typing a math problem in the search. For example, typing: **100 + 200** would display results as 300.

Stocks

Quickly get to a stock quote price, chart, and related links by typing the stock symbol in Google. For example, typing: **msft** will display the stock information for Microsoft.

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