**LAB ACTIVITY**

**Question 01**

Create a new document Write the following paragraph along with its equations. You will find the equation and symbols in INSERT tab.

**3.1 Performance measures**

**Let {*Q*1*,…,Q*} be the set of query images. For the *i*-th**

**query *Qi,*  let *I*I(*i*),…,*I*(*i)*  are correct answers and**

***rank* (*Ij(i)*) is the rank of *Ij(i)* in the result. We use**

**three performance measures [7]:**

1. ***Avg-r* = *rank* (.**
2. ***Avg-r = .***
3. ***Recall vs***. **Scope:** For query ***Q*** and scope ***S(S*0):**

**recall r = | { *S*} | / .**

**Question 02:**

***Challenges:***

***Physical:*** Saena primarily faces the physical challenges;

as a travelling merchant’s daughter, she has learned to

fight: she faces Dark Fae but suffer weakness in her

mental defences against their magic; Aerim learns to

fight from Saena and helps her learn to defend herself

mentally.

***Magical:*** Aerim is surprisingly resilient to magic and

discovers his growing powers as he and Saena venture

into the Forest to investigate their foe and find the root

to the decay of the land; he must ultimately confront the

truth that his mother was a Dark fae and was responsible

for introducing a sickness to the human race.

a) Font color for every noun should be blue and for verb it should be green.

b) Text in bold should be made italic also.

c) First paragraph should be in times new roman (10) and second should be in Arial

(10).

d) Nouns Saena and Aerim should be in “Blackadder ITC” font size 36.

Note: There should be no green blue or red lines under the text.

**Question 06:**

Create the document on any topic of your choice, add the picture and wrap the text.

Burj Khalifa, Khalifa also spelled Khalīfah, mixed-use skyscraper in Dubai, U.A.E., that is the world’s tallest building, according to all three of the main criteria by which such buildings are judged (see Researcher’s Note: Heights of Buildings). Burj Khalifa (“Khalifa Tower”), known during construction as Burj Dubai, was officially named to honour the president of the neighbouring emirate of Abū Ẓaby, Sheikh Khalīfah ibn Zāyid Āl Nahyān. Although the tower was formally opened on Jan. 4, 2010, the entirety of the interior was not complete at that time. Built to house a variety of commercial, residential, and hospitality ventures, the tower—whose intended height remained a closely guarded secret throughout its construction—reached completion at 162 floors and a height of 2,717 feet (828 metres). It was designed by the Chicago-based architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. Adrian Smith served as architect, and William F. Baker served as structural engineer. The building, modular in plan, is laid out on a three-lobed footprint that is an abstract rendering of the local Hymenocallis flower. The Y-shaped plan plays a central role in the reduction of wind forces on the tower. A hexagonal central core is buttressed by a series of wings, each with its own concrete core and perimeter columns. As the tower increases in height, the wings step back in a spiral configuration, changing the building’s shape at each tier and so reducing the effect of the wind on the building. The central core emerges at the tower’s top and is finished with a spire, which reaches more than 700 feet (200 metres). The spire was constructed inside the tower and hoisted to its final position using a hydraulic pump. At the foundational level, the tower is supported by a reinforced concrete mat nearly 13 feet (4 metres) thick, itself supported by concrete piles 5 feet (1.5 metres) in diameter. A three-story podium anchors the tower in place; the podium and two-story basement alone measure some 2,000,000 square feet (186,000 square metres) in their own right. The tower’s exterior cladding is made up of aluminum and stainless-steel panels, vertical stainless-steel tubular fins, and more than 28,000 hand-cut glass panels. A public observation deck, called “At the Top,” is located on the 124th floor.Upon its inauguration in January 2010, Burj Khalifa easily surpassed the Taipei 101 (Taipei Financial Center) building in Taipei, Taiwan, which measured 1,667 feet (508 metres), as the world’s tallest building. At the same time, Burj Khalifa broke numerous other records, including the world’s tallest freestanding structure, the world’s highest occupied floor, and the world’s highest outdoor observation deck.

**Question 04:**

Create a scales Table.

**Scales Table**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Region** | **District** | **Store**  **Name** | **Employee**  **Name** | **Customer**  **Count** | **Cost** | Sale |
| **± Ali** | **Total** |  |  | **153** | **9724** | **13149** |
|  | **± Ahmed** | **Total** |  | **153** | **9724** | **13149** |
|  | **± Imtiaz** |  |  |  |  |
|  | **Ayaz** | **53** | **611** | **830** |
| **Wajahat** | **40** | **731** | **1429** |
| **Maaz** | **60** | **8382** | **10890** |
| **Total** |  |  |  | **153** | **9724** | **13149** |

**Question 03:**

Write an Article using sample template

a) Insert a 5 lines drop cap at a distance of 0.3cm from text

b) Insert header with your name and page no

c) Set margins Mirrored

d) Landscape orientated, size Tabloid, justified.

e) Insert citation, Bibliography and footnotes where necessary

f) Insert related picture or table with caption

g) Proof read your document and add comments

A

bdul Qadeer Khan born 1 April 1936 known as A. Q. Khan, is a Pakistani nuclear physicist and metallurgist who is colloquially known as the "father of uranium enrichment project" for his nation's clandestine atomic bomb program. An émigré from India who migrated to Pakistan in 1951, Khan was educated in Western Europe's technical universities in metallurgical engineering where he pioneered studies in phase transitions of metallic alloys, uranium metallurgy, and isotope separation based on gas centrifuges. After learning of India's 'Smiling Buddha' nuclear test in 1974, Khan joined his nation's clandestine efforts to develop atomic weapons when he founded the Khan Research Laboratories (KRL) in 1976, and was both its chief scientist and director for many **Qadeer** years. In January 2004, debriefing by the Musharraf administration over the evidence of nuclear proliferation handed over by the Bush administration of the United States. Khan admitted his role in running the proliferation network only to retract his statements in later years when he leveled accusations at the former administration of Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto in 1990, and also directed allegations at the President Musharraf over the controversy in 2008. After years of house arrest, Khan successfully filed a lawsuit against the Federal Government of Pakistan at the Islamabad High Court whose verdict declared his debriefing unconstitutional and freed him on 6 February 2009. The United States reacted negatively over the verdict, rendered by Chief Justice Muhammad Aslam, when the Obama administration issued an official statement warning that Khan still remained a serious proliferation risk. (Orwell, 2018)

**Abdul QadeerKhan**

# Bibliography

Orwell, G. (2018). AQ Khan. *Daily NEWS*, 34-35.