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🡺 Where does Visual Studio store your helloWorld.c source file? Find the file and paste it's Full Path in the box:

C:\Users\amirs\source\repos\CP4P\_W1\CP4P\_W1\CP4P\_W1\helloWorld.c

*(Hints at using File Explorer to find your Visual Studio project's files are in the VS demo document.)*

🡺 What is the content within the helloWorld.c file? Your source code, of course.  
*Copy the text of your customized source statements from the Visual Studio editor and paste in the box below using the Paste Option to either Merge Formatting (M) or Keep Text Only (T).*

/\* Thanks to Brian Kernighan, 'Hello World' is the traditional first C program.

It became legendary with the publication of "The C Programming Language" by Kernighan and Ritchie (1978).

Now, Hello World is the canonical test of any programming language. \*/

#include <stdio.h> // C language module providing Input/Output facilities

int main(void) // main() is always called to start a C program

{

printf("Hello, World!\n"); // output greeting

printf("Amir is here\n"); // output your name

return 0; // return to operating system

}

*N.B. there is no need to submit the VS project or the .c source file itself with this week's activity…just your C code above.*

🡺 Describe what happens and what you see when the file is dropped into Firefox (preferred) or any other browser. It will not be as expected from the file extension.

lunamoth.html 🡪 A full list of Chinese (or Japanese or Korean, you name it) characters show up

lunamoth.jpg 🡪 A small white square thumbnail shows up if I’m not wrong

lunamoth.txt 🡪 A bunch of unreadable strange characters will show up

lunamoth.bmp 🡪 Same thing with lunamoth.jpg happens to .bmp

🡺 What are the new names of the files?

lunamoth.html.*??? .bmp*

lunamoth.jpg.*??? .html*

lunamoth.txt.*??? .jpg*

lunamoth.bmp.*??? .txt*

🡺 What does this experience tell you about the importance of file names and their extensions? Did the renaming of these files have an effect on the data contained within the files?

The file extensions will make decompressing the contents of the files much easier for programs. Data is still the same if you save a jpeg file with the .txt extension and you can still open that .txt file as an image if you right-click on the file and choose Paint or Photos in Open With... section; but the question is: why to make it hard for ourselves? ;)

🡺 What happens to the files (not their content) when you select the lunamoth files in your original folder, then drag and drop them in the new folder on your **USB drive or the D: drive, i.e. when the target drive is *different* from the source drive**…  
are the files MOVED or COPIED?

When you drag and drop those files to a different source drive like D: drive or a USB drive, it moves them from the original source to the new source.

🡺 What happens to the files (not their content) when you select the lunamoth files in your original folder, then drag and drop them in the new folder on the **C: drive, i.e. when dragging to a different folder within the *same* drive**…  
are the files MOVED or COPIED?

When you are dragging and dropping a file/folder in the same source drive but to another folder, it just copies them.

🡺 What happens when you drop a file while holding the Ctrl key and releasing the Left mouse button?

It forces the computer to just copy the file, even if it’s in another source drive or even if is in the same directory and folder of the file you are dragging.

Programmers almost always click, drag, and drop using the **right** mouse button.   
🡺 What happens when you drag and drop a file using **right** mouse button?

It opens a tab once you drop the file, asking you whether you want to copy, move, create a shortcut, or archive the file.

🡺 After deleting a file from the PC's internal drive, can you restore it? If so, how?

When you delete something from the PC’s internal drive, it doesn’t erase it permanently. It stores it in Recycle Bin and you can restore that file/folder by going into recycle bin, right-clicking on that file/folder, and choosing restore. Recycle Bin is just another directory like any other directory you might have in your computer; the difference is when a file or folder moves to Recycle Bin, it hides that file/folder so that you are not able anymore to see it, but it’s still there

🡺 How do you delete a file from a PC permanently so it cannot be recovered?

People might say that by holding Shift and pressing Delete button it will erase the file for good. The thing is you can still recover the deleted files, although it’s so hard, by using some tools and software. If we want to permanently get rid of those nasty videos and pictures we have in our computer, we have to use a free command line utility that Microsoft offers called SDelete.

🡺 After deleting a file from your USB drive, i.e. an external drive, can you restore it? If so, how?

The common belief is that you cannot recover files deleted in SSDs because of the TRIM. But the thing is that this just applies for internal drives and there’s no TRIM for external drives; so, you CAN recover deleted files from external drives, whether HDD or SSD. There are a lot of free and premium tools out there like SysTools Pen Drive Recovery which can recover your files for you.

🡺 Can you edit a text, source code, and/or MS Office file stored…

* + directly on your USB drive?
    - If so, how? If not, what must you do to edit a file stored there?

Yes and No. When you plug in your USB drive, that drive will act like if it’s an internal drive like C: drive. The editor, like MS Office or visual studio, feels no different whether the file is in an internal drive or in a USB drive. It also depends on the software you’re using. In MS Office, for example, default setting is that when you open a file, it will create a temporary file in the same directory as the original file (you can edit your files directly from USB drive in this case). Settings can be modified as the temp file would be saved in another directory in an internal drive.

* + directly in the Blackboard Content System?
    - If so, how? If not, what must you do to edit a file stored there?

No. It downloads the file to your system if you click on it in Content System

* + directly on Office 365's OneDrive?
    - If so, how? If not, what must you do to edit a file stored there?

Yes. It will open the suitable online tool for that specific file like Online MS Office, and you can edit your file from there, online.

🡺 It takes effort to copy files and directories from a USB drive or the Content System or OneDrive to the local drive, work with and save them locally, and then transfer the local files back. Is it worth the effort? Why or Why not? What are the benefits and risks in having the same file on your local system and on a removeable drive or remote system?

I don’t really like it when I have to download a file from the cloud, edit it, and then again upload it. It just takes so much time and you may even forget to upload it again. I like to have a copy of the files I upload to cloud in my local drive as you just never know what may happen; There can be a lot of times that I don’t have an internet connection and therefore can’t access the cloud but I’m in urgent need to access my files immediately. I do not like it, on the other hand, when I have two copies of the same file in two different locations in my local drives and/or an external drive. It’s just confusing cause when you edit the file in one location, edits won’t apply to the other copy and it will just stay intact. I totally agree that it’s better to have a backup of the file in a cloud or removable drive as I have awful memories of losing crucial data because I just had one copy of it in my PC and it got erased by mistake or when I had them in my USB drive and I lost it ☹

🡺 What are the two locations of your backup?

My laptop and my Google Drive account