Lyan Khaled Bakrman 232310045

Exercise1:

The Wonders of Space Exploration

The Beginning of Space Travel

The space age began on October 4, 1957, when the Soviet Union launched **Sputnik 1**, the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth. This historic event marked the beginning of humanity's journey beyond our planet. The United States responded with the creation of *NASA* in 1958, and the space race was officially underway. These early achievements laid the foundation for all future space exploration efforts.

The Moon Landing

Perhaps the most iconic moment in space exploration history was the Apollo 11 mission. On July 20, 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to set foot on the lunar surface. Armstrong's famous words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," continue to inspire generations. The Apollo program continued until 1972, with a total of 12 astronauts walking on the Moon.

The Space Shuttle Era

From 1981 to 2011, NASA's Space Shuttle program revolutionized space travel. These reusable spacecraft conducted ¹³⁵ missions, deploying satellites, conducting scientific research, and helping to build the International Space Station. The program faced tragedy with the loss of *Challenger* in 1986 and *Columbia* in 2003, reminding us of the dangers inherent in space exploration. Despite these setbacks, the Space Shuttle program significantly advanced our understanding of living and working in space.

Modern Space Exploration

Today, space exploration has entered a new era with both government agencies and private companies pushing the boundaries. SpaceX, Blue Origin, and Virgin Galactic are making space more accessible than ever before. Meanwhile, rovers like **Perseverance** explore Mars, and probes like **Voyager 1** and **Voyager 2** continue their journey into interstellar space. The JWST now provides unprecedented views of distant galaxies, and plans for returning to the Moon and eventually traveling to Mars are well underway. The future of space exploration looks brighter than ever, with possibilities that were once confined to science fiction becoming reality.

The space age began on October 4, 1957, when the Soviet Union launched **Sputnik 1**, the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth. This historic event marked the beginning of humanity's journey beyond our planet. The United States responded with the creation of *NASA* in 1958, and the space race was officially underway. These early achievements laid the foundation for all future space exploration efforts.

The Moon Landing

Perhaps the most iconic moment in space exploration history was the Apollo 11 mission. On July 20, 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to set foot on the lunar surface. Armstrong's famous words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," continue to inspire generations. The Apollo program continued until 1972, with a total of 12 astronauts walking on the Moon.

The Space Shuttle Era

From 1981 to 2011, NASA's Space Shuttle program revolutionized space travel. These reusable spacecraft conducted ¹³⁵ missions, deploying satellites, conducting scientific research, and helping to build the International Space Station. The program faced tragedy with the loss of *Challenger* in 1986 and *Columbia* in 2003, reminding us of the dangers inherent in space exploration. Despite these setbacks, the Space Shuttle program significantly advanced our understanding of living and working in space.

Modern Space Exploration

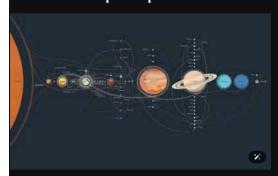
Today, space exploration has entered a new era with both government agencies and private companies pushing the boundaries. SpaceX, Blue Origin, and Virgin Galactic are making space more accessible than ever before. Meanwhile, rovers like **Perseverance** explore Mars, and probes like **Voyager 1** and **Voyager 2** continue their journey into interstellar space. The JWST now provides unprecedented views of distant galaxies, and plans for returning to the Moon and eventually traveling to Mars are well underway. The future of space exploration looks brighter than ever, with possibilities that were once confined to science fiction becoming reality.

The Benefits of Space Exploration

Space exploration has led to countless technological advancements that benefit our daily lives. From satellite communications to weather forecasting, from GPS navigation to medical imaging technologies, the useless invaluable spinoff technologies from space programs have transformed modern society. Beyond technology, space exploration inspires us to look beyond our differences and recognize our shared humanity on this pale blue dot we call home.

Exercise2:

The Wonders of Space Exploration



The Beginning of Space Travel

The space age began on October 4, 1957, when the Soviet Union launched **Sputnik 1**, the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth. This historic event marked the beginning of humanity's journey beyond our planet. The United States responded with the creation of *NASA* in 1958, and the space race was officially underway. These early achievements laid the foundation for all future space exploration efforts.

The Moon Landing

Perhaps the most iconic moment in space exploration history was the Apollo 11 mission. On July 20, 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to set foo

The Moon Landing

Perhaps the most iconic moment in space exploration history was the Apollo 11 mission. On July 20, 1969, astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin became the first humans to set foot on the lunar surface. Armstrong's famous words, "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind," continue to inspire generations. The Apollo program continued until 1972, with a total of 12 astronauts walking on the Moon.



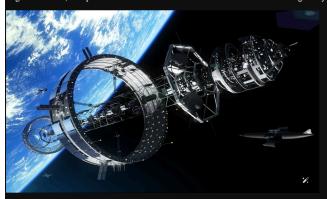
The Space Shuttle Era

From 1981 to 2011, NASA's Space Shuttle program revolutionized space travel. These reusable spacecraft conducted ¹³⁵ missions, deploying satellites, conducting scientific research, and helping to build the International Space Station. The program faced tragedy with the loss of *Challenger* in 1986 and *Columbia* in 2003, reminding us of the dangers inherent in space exploration. Despite these setbacks, the Space Shuttle program significantly advanced our understanding of living and working in space.

Modern Space Exploration

Today, space exploration has entered a new era with both government agencies and private companies pushing the boundaries. SpaceX, Blue Origin, and Virgin Galactic are making space

Today, space exploration has entered a new era with both government agencies and private companies pushing the boundaries. SpaceX, Blue Origin, and Virgin Galactic are making space more accessible than ever before. Meanwhile, rovers like **Perseverance** explore Mars, and probes like **Voyager 1** and **Voyager 2** continue their journey into interstellar space. The <u>JWST</u> now provides unprecedented views of distant galaxies, and plans for returning to the Moon and eventually traveling to Mars are well underway. The future of space exploration looks brighter than ever, with possibilities that were once confined to science fiction becoming reality.



The Benefits of Space Exploration

Space exploration has led to countless technological advancements that benefit our daily lives. From satellite communications to weather forecasting, from GPS navigation to medical imaging technologies, the useless invaluable spinoff technologies from space programs have transformed modern society. Beyond technology, space exploration inspires us to look beyond our differences and recognize our shared humanity on this pale blue dot we call home.

Exercise3:

Physical Properties of Oxygen

Property	Value
Symbol	O
Atomic number	8
Atomic mass	15.999 u
Melting point	-218.79°C (-361.82°F)
Boiling point	-182.96°C (-297.33°F)
Density (at STP)	1.429 g/L
Phase at room temperature	Gas
Color	Colorless (gas), pale blue (liquid)
Odor	Odorless
Magnetic ordering	Paramagnetic
Electronegativity	3.44 (Pauling scale)
Crystal structure	Cubic

Exercise4:

The 10 Most Popular Programming Languages to Learn in 2022

1. Python - Average annual salary: \$120,000

2. JavaScript - Average annual salary: \$118,000

3. Java - Average annual salary: \$104,000

4. C# - Average annual salary: \$97,000

5. C - Average annual salary: \$97,000

6. C++ - Average annual salary: \$97,000

7. Go - Average annual salary: \$93,000

8. R - Average annual salary: \$93,000

9. Swift - Average annual salary: \$93,000 10. PHP - Average annual salary: \$81,000

Other Programming Languages to Consider

- Web-based startups prefer Python and JavaScript.
 Large companies develop internal applications using C# or Java.
 Web applications often use PHP.
- Data analytics programs use R and MATLAB.
 Embedded systems often use C, C++, or Rust.
 Cloud applications are written in Go or Scala.

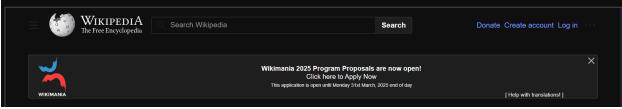
- Mobile applications are often written in Swift or Kotlin.

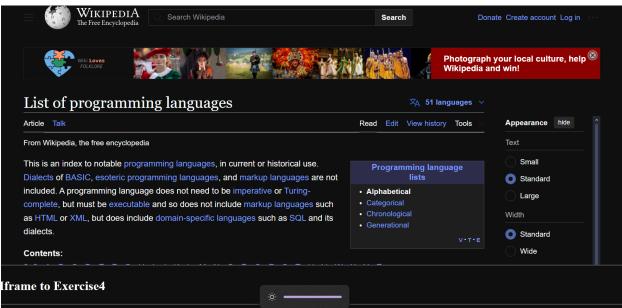
Exercise5:

Programming Language Base on Career Front-end Web Development Back-end Web Development Mobile Development JavaScript JavaScript JavaScript Elm Scala Java Objective C TypeScript Go Swift Ruby Python

Top 10 Programming Languages in 2022

List of programming languages from Wikipedia





The 10 Most Popular Programming Languages to Learn in 2022 1. Python - Average annual salary: \$120,000 2. JavaScript - Average annual salary: \$118,000 3. Java - Average annual salary: \$918,000 4. C.# - Average annual salary: \$97,000 5. C - Average annual salary: \$97,000 6. C.+ - Average annual salary: \$97,000 7. Go - Average annual salary: \$93,000 9. S. wif - Average annual salary: \$93,000 9. S. wif - Average annual salary: \$93,000 10. PHP - Average annual salary: \$93,000 Other Programming Languages to Consider • Web-based startups prefer Python and JavaScript. • Large companies develop internal applications using C# or Java. • Web applications often use PHP. • Data analytics programs use R and MATLAB.

Exercise6:

Top 10 Programming Languages
Table of contents:
Python Python is
JavaScript JavaScript is
Go is
R R is
Swift Swift is
PHP PHP is
Link Exercise
Go to Exercise-4 Go to Exercise-5 Go to URL

Exercise7:

Registration Form
NPM:
Full Name:
Email:
Password:
Place of Birth:
Birthdate: mm/dd/yyyy 🗂
Gender: • Male • Female
Address:
Save Clear

Exercise8:

About Me | Projects | Contact

About Me

Hi! I'm a web developer passionate about building user-friendly websites.



Projects

Project 1: Website Design
Project 2: JavaScript Game
Project 3: E-commerce App

Contact Me

Email: click

© 2025 Layan