

# INDEX

NAME : Sarvottam Kumar Singh.....

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## EXPERIMENT No > 1

### DISMANTLING THE CPU (Part-I)

#### AIM.

To deassemble and assemble the components of CPU.

#### COMPONENT OF CPU

##### 1) MOTHERBOARD

The motherboard serves to connect all of the parts of a computer together. The CPU, memory, hard drives, optical drives, video card, sound card and other ports and expansion cards all connect to the motherboard directly or via cables. It also allocates power to the CPU, RAM, and all other computer hardware components. Most importantly, the motherboard allows hardware components to communicate with one another.

##### MOTHERBOARD COMPONENTS

##### • HEAT SINK

It is a device that is attached to a microprocessor chip to keep it from overheating by absorbing its heat and dissipating it into the air.

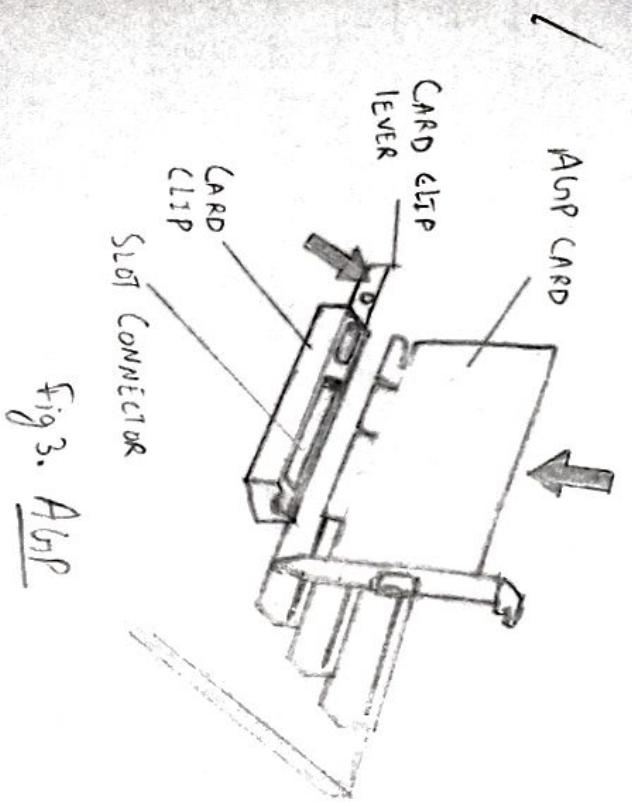


fig. 3. APU

fig. 2. ATA CABLE

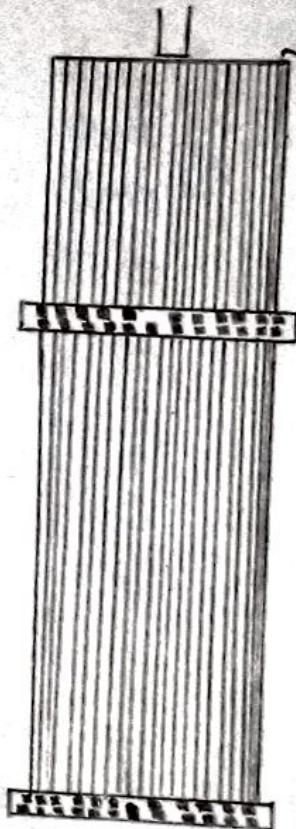
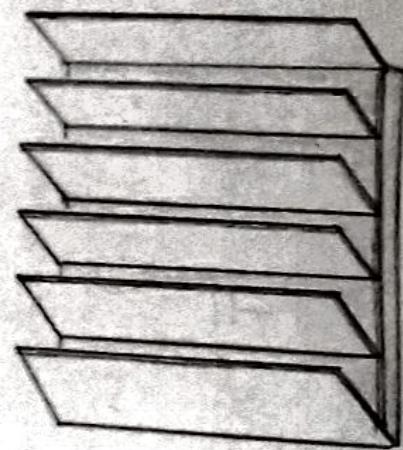


fig. 1. HEAT SINK



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#### • CMOS BATTERY

It is an on-board, battery powered semiconductor chip inside computer that stores information along with system time and date in system hardware settings for computer.

#### • PCI SLOTS

Most widely used hardware interface for connecting peripheral devices. It is used for older expansion cards such as sound cards, video cards, network cards etc.

#### • ATA CABLE

#### • ATA CABLE

It is an interface that connects hard drives, CD-ROM drives, and other drives. It basically for the connection of storage devices such hard disk drives, floppy disk drives and optical disc drives in computers.

#### • AGP

It is a high-speed point-to-point channel for attaching a video card to a computer system primarily to assist in the acceleration of 3D computer graphics.

Primary purpose of an AGP is to accelerate 3D graphics output for high definition video.

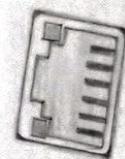


fig4. RJ45

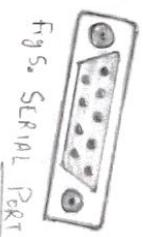


fig5. SERIAL PORT

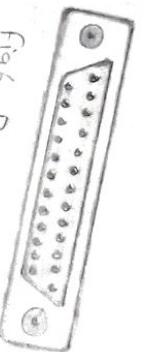


fig6. PARALLEL PORT

## 2) PORTS

Port is a hole or connection found on the front or back of a computer that allows computers to access external devices such as printers.

- USB Port

It can connect all kinds of external USB devices such as external hard disk, printer, scanner, mouse, keyboard, etc.

- SERIAL PORT

It is an interface through which peripherals can be connected using a serial protocol which involves the transmission of data one bit at a time over a single communication line.  
It is a 9 pin port (5 + 4 pin).

- Parallel Port

It is a connector for a device that sends or receives several bits of data simultaneously by using more than one wire.  
It is a 25-pin port consisting 13 + 12 pin.

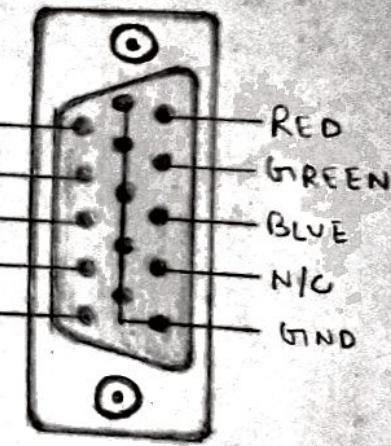
- RJ45 Connector

Registered Jack (RJ) is a standardized physical network interface for connecting telecommunications or data equipment.  
It is a 8-pin plug or jack used to connect computers onto Ethernet-based LAN.

fig 8. PS/2 PORT



fig 7. VGA PORT



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- VGA Port  
Video Graphics Array (VGA) is a 15 pin connector consisting of 5 + 5 + 5. It is provided on many video cards, computer monitors, laptop computers, projectors, and high definition television sets.

- HDMI Port  
It is a proprietary audio/video interface for transferring uncompressed video data and compressed or uncompressed digital audio data from an HDMI-compliant source device, such as a display controller, to a compatible computer monitor, video projector, digital television, or digital audio device.

- PS/2 Port  
It is a 6-pin port connector used for connecting some keyboards and mice to a PC compatible computer system.

### ⇒ RESULT.

CPU consist of so many parts that includes motherboard, ports etc. Motherboard is the most crucial part of CPU for the functioning of computer.

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## EXPERIMENT No. → 2

### DISMANTLING THE PC (Part-2)

AIM. Study Input and Output Devices.

#### Input Devices

It is a device used to provide data and control signals to an information processing system.

##### • MOUSE

- two buttons (left and right) and a scroll wheel.
- moving mouse along a flat surface can move the on-screen cursor to different items on the screen.
- Items can be moved or selected by pressing mouse buttons.
- right button used to open menus
- scrolling can be done to move words or pictures up or down on the screen.

##### • KEYBOARD

- looks like electric typewriter with additional keys.
- allows to input letters, numbers, and other symbols into a computer
- Major key includes control keys, function keys, arrow keys etc.
- User presses a key which transfers information to a computer.

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- SCANNER

- captures images from photographic prints, posters, magazine pages etc.
- Also transfer images or text into a computer.
- converts the document image into digital form.

- WEBCAMS

- video camera that feeds or streams its image in real time to or through a computer to computer network.
- video stream may be saved, viewed or sent on to other networks via systems such as ~~internet, email~~.
- Used for security surveillance, video broadcasting etc

- CARD READER

- reads data from card-shaped storage medium.
- Used for communication with a smart card or a memory card.
- So many card reader like smart card reader, memory card reader, Banking card reader, Access control card reader.

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## 2) Output Devices

- It is used to send data from a computer to another device or user.

### • PRINTER

- allows a user to print items on paper, such as letters and pictures.
- types of printers
  - Inkjet printer
  - Plotter
  - Laser printer
  - dot Matrix printer
- It is programmed using a programming language.

### • MONITOR

- Shows pictures for computers.
- looks similar to televisions.
- high display resolution than television
- displays the video and graphic information generated by the computer through the video card.
- two types of Monitor
  - CRT
  - LCD

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- SPEAKER

- Contains amplifiers which vibrate to produce the sound.
- Some speakers are already attached to a computer,
- Some speakers are already attached to a computer,
- Some are wireless and some work by bluetooth.
- It range widely in quality and in price.
- Speaker system's ability to accurately reproduce sound frequencies is a good indicator of how clear the audio will be.

- HEADPHONES

- Pair of small listening devices designed to be worn over or around the head over a user's ears.
- It convert an electrical signal to a corresponding sound in the user's ear.
- allow a single user to listen to an audio source privately
- directly connect to a signal source such as audio amplifier, radio, CD player, mobile phone.

- PROJECTOR

- Optical device that projects an image onto a surface, commonly a projection screen.
- common type of projector used today is a video projector
- Movie theatre use a type of projector called movie projector.

⇒ RESULT. Devices are categorised into two groups i.e. Input Device and output devices. So devices are so many and have different functions.

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## EXPERIMENT No. → 3

### INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL COMMANDS OF DOS

AIM. To study internal and external commands of DOS.

#### ► INTERNAL COMMANDS

Commands which are stored in command.com or cmd.exe. It is stored in the system memory. The illustration shows how commands contained within command.com are part of the command.com file.

#### • Dir (Directory)

It is used for listing files and directories present in the current disk.

Syntax: c:\>DIR [switch]

Example: c:\>DIR /P

#### • CLS (Clear the screen)

It is used to clear the screen or wipe out everything written on the screen.

Syntax: c:\>CLS and press Enter

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- VER (version) Version numbers indicates that which edition of DOS we are working on.

Syntax : C:\>VER  
Output :  
C:\>VER

Windows 98 [Version 4.10.2222]

- DATE Display the current Date.

Syntax : C:\>DATE  
C:\>DATE

Current date is mon 29-08-2016.

Enter new date (mm-dd-yy)

- CD

It stands for change directory. This command used to switch directories in MS-DOS and the Windows command line.

(5)

Syntax : To access any directory

```
C:\>CD <Directory name>
C:\>CD REPORT
C:\>CD \REPORT>
```

- RD (remove directory)

This command is used when we want to remove any unusable directory from our disk.

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Syntax : C:\>RD <Directory name>

e.g. C:\>RD REPORT

### • DEL

This command is used for erasing any file from the disk.

Syntax : C:\>DEL <filename>

e.g. C:\>DEL LOTUS.TXT

### • COPY

COPY command is used for copy any file to another location or to copy the files to another directory.

Syntax : C:\>COPY <source filename>

<Target file name>

e.g. C:\>COPY ROSE.TXT ROSE.MSII

1 file(s) copied

### • Time

It display the current time and change it if you want.

Syntax : C:\>TIME

Current time 8:38

### • COPY CON

This command gives the facility to create a new text file.

Syntax : C:\>COPY CON <file name>

e.g. C:\>COPY CON ROSE.TXT

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## 2) EXTERNAL COMMAND

also known as disk residence commands because they can be stored with DOS directory or any disk which is used for getting these commands. These command help to perform some specific task.

- ATTRIB

Set the various type of attribute to a file like

Read only, Archive, Hidden and System attribute.

Syntax : C:\> ATTRIB [+R][+H][+S] <file name>

here, + - read only

a - archive

h - hidden

s - hidden attribute.

e.g: C:\> ATTRIB +a lab.txt

This command will change the attribute of file lab.txt to read only mode.

## 3) • SYS

This command is used for copy system files to any disk. The disk having system files are known as Bootable Disk which are used for booting the computer.

Syntax: C:\> SYS [Drive name]

e.g C:\> SYS A:

System files transferred.

This command will transfer the those main system files command.com, 104.sys, msdos.sys to floppy disk.

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- XCOPY

When we need to copy a directory instant of a file from one location to another then we uses XCOPY command. This command is much faster than COPY command.

Syntax: C:\> XCOPY < Source directory>

<Target directory>

C:\> XCOPY T C TURBOC

- MEM

This command displays tree and used amount of memory in the computer.

Syntax: C:\> MEM

The computer will display the amount of memory.

- MOVE

This command is used for moving one file or multiple files from one location to another location or from one disk to another disk.

Syntax: C:\> MOVE <file name> <path name>

C:\> SONUS>MOVE \*.MP3 C:\SONUS\OLD SONUS\

- FC (file compare)

This command is capable for comparing two set of files and displaying differences between two files.

Syntax: C:\> FC < first set of file> < second set of file>

C:\> FC Rose.txt Wulf.txt

### FIND

FIND command is used to search a file for a text string.

Syntax: C:\> FIND "string to search" <file name>

C:\> TEST > find "office" gulab.txt

### DISK COPY

It copies the contents of a floppy disk to another.

Syntax: C:\> DISKCOPY <Drive1><Drive2>

C:\> DISKCOPY A: B:

### LABEL

If you are not happy with the volume label of hard disk, you can change it.

Syntax : C:\> LABEL

C:\> LABEL

Volume in drive C is TA\

Volume Serial Number is 3E42-1607

Volume Label (11 characters, ENTER for none)? INFOWORLD

### FORMAT

This command creates new Track & Sectors in a disk.

Syntax: C:\> FORMAT [drive name] [/S]

C:\> FORMAT A:

This command will create new track & sectors.

C:\> FORMAT A: /S

This command will transfer system files after formatting the disk.

Ques

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## EXPERIMENT No → 4

### SYSTEM UTILITIES OF WINDOWS INCLUDING REAGEDIT

#### AIM.

To Study Windows tool & Registry.

#### WINDOW TOOLS

##### • ~~CALCULATOR~~ PAINT

- It is a simple graphics painting program.
- It has included with all versions of Microsoft windows.
- Often referred to as MS Paint or Microsoft Paint.
- Program open and save files as Windows bitmap (24-bit, 256 color, 16 color and monochrome), BMP, SPIN, WIF.
- Paintbrush supports bit without animation.
- Program can be in color mode or two color black & white, but there is no grayscale mode.

##### • CHARACTER MAP

- It is a utility included with Microsoft windows OS.
- It is used to view the characters in any installed font, to check what keyboard input(Alt code) is used to enter those characters, and to copy characters to the clipboard in lieu of typing them.

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- Usually useful for entering special characters.
- It can be opened via the command line or Run command dialog using the 'charmap' command.

- NOTEPAD

- It is a common text-only (plain text) editor.
- Resulting files - typically saved with the .txt extension
- It has no format tags or styles, making the program suitable for editing system files that are to be used in a DOS environment.
- It supports both left-to-right and right-to-left based languages, and one can alternate between these viewing formats by using the right or left ~~ctrl+shift key~~ to go to right-to-left format or left-to-right format, respectively.

- CALCULATOR

- It is a calculating application included in all versions of windows.
- Used to perform simple calculation, scientific calculation and programming calculation.
- to start Calculator application
  - Choose Start > Programs > Accessories > Calculator
  - It can open through Run dialog box,  
Start >> Run >> type calc >> hit enter.
  - On the right of the main Calculator, one can add a panel with Date Calculation, Unit conversion and Worksheets.

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## 2) REGISTRY

- enables to change, display, update, and otherwise manipulate the Registry from the prompt.
- hierarchical database that stores configuration settings and options on Microsoft Windows operating systems.
- contain settings for low-level OS components and for applications running on the platform that have opted to use the Registry.
- It has a hierarchical tree structure which consists of sections, subsections and the keys.

### • HKCR

#### HKEY\_CLASSES\_ROOT

- Stores windows shortcut (cmd, note, etc.)
- enables Drag 'n' Drop function
- contains graphic aspects like maximize, minimize, close.

### • HKCU

#### HKEY\_CURRENT\_USER

- contains the user profile for the user who is currently logged on to the computer.
- User profile includes personal program groups, desktop settings, network connections, printers.

- new HKCU subtree is created each time a user logs on.

- HKU

HKEY\_USERS

- contains user-specific configuration information for all currently active users on the computer.
- each registry key located under the HKU hive corresponds to a user on the system and is named with that user's security identifier, or SID.

- HKLM

HKEY\_LOCAL\_MACHINE

- contains information about the local computer system hardware and operating system data.
- Including hardware and operating system data.
- ~~information that shared with all users.~~

- HKCC

HKEY\_CURRENT\_CONFIG

- keep information about the hardware profile currently being used by user.
- It is a shortcut to HKLM
- It send information to HKLM if new hardware is installed.

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- HKDD

#### HKEY - DYN - DATA

- save data of all devices like Pointer, mouse etc.
- stores all Plug and Play information.
- Used in older system.

- RESULT

Tools are used for various functions in the computer like for calculation we used calculator tools. and also other window tools to perform tasks. Registry is used to store information about the computer configuration.

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## • CONTROL PANEL

- It is a part of the Microsoft windows graphical user interface.
- allows users to view and manipulate basic system settings and controls via applets.
- Used for adding hardware, adding and removing software, controlling user accounts, and changing accessibility options.
- Recent versions of windows has two views in control panel
  - Classic view - consisting of shortcuts to the various control panel applets, without any descriptions.
  - Category view - consisting categories which when clicked on display the control panel applets related to the category.
- It is possible to switch between these view through an option that appears on either the left side or top of the window.

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Aim. Creating user and group (through LI)

- For Adding User

for adding user, we use command 'useradd'.

Syntax: useradd [username]

e.g. useradd Sarju

Now, give a specific password to the user by using command 'passwd'.

Syntax: passwd <sup>username</sup> ^Any name

e.g. passwd bomerang

Here, It is to be noted that while typing password, alphabets is not visible on screen to us. It is added without visible on the screen.

- for Adding Group

After creating user, we must put this user into a group.

for creating a group, we use 'groupadd' command.

Syntax: groupadd [groupname]

e.g. groupadd ATN

Now, after creating group user must be part of the group.  
So, to add user into that group, we use command  
as follows:

Syntax:

usermod -a -G [username] [groupname]

where a and G are switches

a - append

G - Group Modification

e.g. usermod -a -G scott A7N

RESULT.

Group & User is created and User is successfully added  
to the group.

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AIM. Understanding of file system of linux.

### THEORY.

In Linux, there is not any drive c:, :D ...  
 "/" is the root directory which contain all directories.  
 There is only one "/" in file system.

"/" consist of the following which are as follows:-

#### 1) Boot.

- It is a Linux kernel.
- It holds boot loader configuration.

#### 2) Bin.

- It is a user program.
- It need for system startup.
- It contains basic command for file management, Navigating filesystem. e.g

#### 3) /sbin.

- System configuration programs like format HD.
- Command that used by root user (shutdown, reboot)

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### 4) /var.

- Stores log (Print, e-mail, system)
- All dynamic files.

### 5) /tmp.

- temporary directory
- temp files created by programs
  - upgrade (OS)
  - update (software)

### 6) /mnt.

- means mount for mounting

### 7) /proc.

- It is a skeletal system.
- kernel configuration.

### 8) /media.

- storing data of internal device.
- /media/fdo means floppy disk -> f
- /media/sdo means sd-card - s d

### 9) /dev.

- device related files are here.
- direct interaction with device driver to perform action.

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10) /etc.

- configuration file
- password changed that stored (not passed)

11) /home.

- home directory of user
- all files of user
- Each user has directory  
eg- /home/mohit  
/home/xyz

12) /lib.

- print (to print box open)
- save (to open save box)
- ld or lib
- all essential libraries are here.

13) /opt.

- customise now or later

14) /usr.

- user programs
- not essential for system startup.

15) /srv.

- Only for server.

## EXPERIMENT No. → 8

AIM. To study various commands used in linux file system.

There are various commands in linux file system, some of them are discussed below. There all commands are executed in the terminal.

### 1) Adduser

This command is used to add new user into linux.

### 2) Arch.

It tells the architecture of machine i.e. whether it is a 64 bit or 32 bit operating system.

### 3) Cale.

It stands for calendar.

### 4) Cat.

It stands for concatenation.

This command is used for viewing the files.

### 5) Cd.

This command is used for changing the directory.

6) Chmod.

This command is used for changing file permission i.e. either it can be readable or we can write/edit or did execution or not.

7) Clear.

This command is used to clear the terminal screen.

8) Cp.

This command is used for copying the files.

9) Date and Time.

It shows the system date and time.

10) df.

It tells about the amount of free space available in the disk.

11) Dir.

This command is used to list the content of directory.

12) Echo.

It is used to print message on the screen.

13) Eject.

This command is used to eject CD-ROM or any other external device.

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14) Free.

It is used to free the memory usage i.e. from RAM and swap.

15) Expr.

This is used for simple calculation.

16) Grep.

It is used to find a string (a word/character) in a file.

17) Groups.

This is used to print the group names.

18) Hostname.

This is used to print the system name.

19) Id.

This is used to print User id or group id.

20) Kill.

It is used to stop a process.

21) Login name.

It is used to print the current login name.

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22) ls.  
It list the structure name or dir in dos.

23) man(manual).  
This command is used to have information about any one of the command. It will display full description of that command.

24) Mkdir.  
It is used for making directory.

25) Mv.  
It is used for cut or move file.

26) Pwd.  
It form a user id pswd to make a new user.

27) Ps.  
It will tell us the process status.

28) Pwd.  
It print the current working directory.

29) Rm.  
This command is used to remove the file.

30) Rmdir.  
This command is used to remove directory.

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- 31) Rpm.  
It stands for remove package manager.  
This command is used for installing a software in Red hat enterprise based OS.
- 32) Shutdown.  
It shut down the system.
- 33) Su.  
This command is used to substitute the user identity. It is helpful when we need a user in the system along with the root user.
- 34) Tar.  
It stands for Tape Archiver
- 35) Touch.  
It is used for making file but editing can't be done.
- 36) Tat.  
It tells the real time process status.  
'q' on ctrl+c is used to come out.
- 37) Traceroute.  
It is used to trace the root but it needs internet connection i.e. used in network administration.

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38) Unmount.

It is used for unmounting the device.

39) Mount.

This command is used to mount the device.

40) Uname.

It is used to know system information.

41) Usermod.

This command is used to add user into group.

42) Users.

It displays the list of users currently logged in.

43) Whereis.

It is a locating command i.e. used to find that where is a particular command running.

44) Whoami.

It prints the current username and userid.

45) Yes.

It is just for time pass. By typing Yes and some text it will print the text in various routes.

"Ctrl + C" or q is used to break the process.

→ To install the software in RPM &  
DEBIAN Based OS

### (i) In RPM - (RHEL)

Suppose we have to install "Imageeditor".

Syntax:

`rpm -i iuvh Imageeditor.rpm`

- ↳ optional

i = for installing

u = update

v = verbose

h = are the progress bar in linux.

### (ii) In DEB - (UBUNTU)

~~Syntax~~

Syntax:

`dpkg -i uvh Imageeditor.deb`

### RESULT.

So, We learnt about all commands and how it works.  
And also installed software in rpm & debian based OS.

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## EXPERIMENT No. → 9

AIM: Understanding and working knowledge of open office.

### LIBRE OFFICE:

Libre office is a free & open source suite designed for document foundation. It was found from open office in 2010, which was an open sourced version of the earlier open office. The libre office suite comprises programs for word processing, the creation and editing of spreadsheets, slideshows, diagrams & working with databases and imposing mathematical formulae.

Libre office uses the International ISO/IEC standard open document file format as the native format to save documents for all of the applications. The open document format is now also supported by all major competing office suite applications. Libre office is also compatible with other major office suite, including Microsoft Office, through a variety of import/export filter.

Libre office is available in 110 language and for a variety of computer platform including Microsoft Windows, OS and Linux. It is default office suite of most popular Linux distribution.

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## 1 INCLUDED APPLICATIONS:

- MATH.

An Application designed for creating and editing mathematical formulae. The application was a variant of XML for creating formulas designed in the open document specification.

- BASE.

A database management programme is similar to microsoft access. Libre office allows the creation of database, preparation of form & reports that provide end user easy access to data like access. It can be used to create small embedded databases that are stored with the document file.

- WRITER.

A word processor with similar functionality and file support to microsoft or word perfect. It has an exclusive word processing capabilities but can also be used as a basic text editor.

- DRAW.

A vector graphics editor and diagramming tool similar to microsoft visio and comparable in features to early versions to draw.

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## EXPERIMENT No. → 10

Aim.

Understanding and working knowledge of libre/open office calc.

⇒ To create letters or send e-mails to many recipients, start mail merge wizard.

Step 1. Choose Tools → mail merge wizard

Step 2. Select Start from template & click the browse button.

Step 3. Select personal in the left list & then address in the right list click OK to exit the template dialog and NEXT in wizard.

Step 4. Select LETTER & click NEXT.

Step 5. Then, click the select address list button to check that address list is correct, click Next.

Step 6. To create a salutation, select the INSERT PERSONALISED-BOX under GENERAL SALUTATION.

Step 7. If we want to place mail merge fields anywhere else in the document select the corresponding column in your address data source & then drag & drop the column header into the document.

Step 8. Click NEXT and finally FINISH to create mail merge.

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### Creating Slides & Adding Animation

1. Prepare a slide with different objects.
2. Select the NORMAL VIEW & add the objects you want to animate.
3. For animations select 'Slideshow' → 'Custom animation'. Choose the animation effect and select add.
4. To preview the animation, click the play button.

### Editing Motion Paths

A motion path can be selected by adding or clicking on the path. A selected path will support handles, it can be moved and resized like any shape. The edit mode can be started by pressing F8.

### To Remove an Animation

Select the object, on which the animation is to be removed.  
Choose 'Slideshow' → 'Custom animation'.  
Click Remove.

### Creating database & working with tables

1. To create database, choose FILE → NEW → DATABASE
2. The database Wizard helps you to create a database file.
3. Open database file and create a new table.
4. Click TABLES icon, on the left pane of database.

5. Click on USE WIZARD TO CREATE TABLE.

### Working with queries

1. Open database file where we create the new query.
2. Click QUERIES, on left side of database.
3. Click USE WIZARD TO CREATE QUERIES.

→ Following Option will appear:

1. field selection: specifies table to create query.
2. Sorting order: specifies sorting order.
3. Search condition: specifies search conditions to filter query.
4. Summary: specifies whether to display all queries.
5. Grouping: specifies whether to group query.
6. Alias: assign alias file names.
7. Overview: specify whether you want to display or modify query.

Click NEXT → FINISH.