Open this the PDF for the Activity instructions: CP4P_Week1_Activity_Instructions.pdf <== double click icon
The full feature set of Office 365 apps, needed to open the embedded file above, is available only when installed on your own personal laptop and/or desktop. See Software available to Senecans for that and more.

Delete this line and all above before submitting.

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Special Notes to Instructor (Click or tap here to enter text.)

Part 1 of 4: Visual Studio Community introduction (25%)

1. What platform are your working on: Windows, macOS, Linux?
    What code editor / IDE did you use to create the demonstration `helloWorld.c` source file?

```
OS platform: Windows (10)
code editor/IDE: NeoVIM
```

2. Where is your helloWorld.c source file? Find the file and paste its Full Path in the box:

```
/cygdrive/c/NotYourProperty/College/Computer Principles for
Programmers (CPR)/Week 1/CP4P_W1/hello.c
```

3. 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
```

```c
int main(void) // main() is automatically called to start a C
program
{
        printf("Hello, World!\n"); // output greeting
        printf("This is Fardeen Panjwani.\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.*

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

lunamoth.bmp → Throws an error: Invalid file format

lunamoth.html → Tries to render the webpage in a browser: filled with gibberish characters

lunamoth.jpg → Throws an error: Invalid file format

lunamoth.txt → Opens my text editor, displaying gibberish characters

5. What are the proper extensions for those files, and how did you know?

lunamoth.bmp to lunamoth.txt **How did you know to use that extension?** When opening the file in a code editor, the content displayed matched that of a text file.
lunamoth.html to lunamoth.jpg **How did you know to use that extension?** After correctly recognising the html and txt files, I tried both `.bmp` and `.jpg` extensions and .jpg worked.
lunamoth.jpg to lunamoth.html **How did you know to use that extension?** By recognising the html code that came up when I opened the file in a text editor
lunamoth.txt to lunamoth.bmp **How did you know to use that extension?** Since the `.jpg` extension was already assigned to another file, I switched the extension of this file to `.bmp` and it worked.

6. Now that you know what the file extensions should be, what are the logical steps to rename the lunamoth file extensions in your file system?

```
Rename lunamoth  from .bmp    to .tmp.txt
                 from .html  to .bmp
                 from .jpg    to .html
                 from .txt    to .jpg
                 from .tmp.txt   to .txt
The `.tmp.txt` extension is used to prevent duplication.
```

7. 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?

Lack of file extensions or using the wrong ones will result in the computer not recognising the specific file and therefore won't know what to do with it or which software to use for that particular file. This response by the system can be witnessed by opening a file with the wrong extension: either the system throws an error or the output is incoherent.

Part 3: Working with a removable USB drive and a local drive while doing common file/directory operations (25%)

8. What happens when you select the lunamoth files in your original folder, then drag and drop them to 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?

COPIED

9. What happens 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?

MOVED

10. Drag a file anywhere within the same drive, and while continuing to hold the left mouse button, press the Ctrl key, then release the Ctrl key, then press the Ctrl key. How does the message displayed near the mouse pointer change?

Pressing the Ctrl key Switches the drag operation to COPY instead of MOVE and from COPY to MOVE when it's let go.

11. What happens when you drag and drop a file using right mouse button?

> MOVES the file being dragged and once the file(s) is moved, a menu of options is displayed on the screen

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

> If the file is permanently deleted from the internal drive, it's really difficult to get it back and requires expensive services and software. Otherwise, it can be restored from the Trash folder (true for MacOS, Windows and Linux)

13. How can a file on the PC's internal drive be deleted permanently?

> In Windows and Linux, this can be achieved by selecting the file(s) to be deleted and then pressing the Delete key while pressing the Shift key. In MacOS, the file must first be moved to the Trash directory and then needs to be further deleted from that directory in order to permanently delete the file (this is also true for Windows and Linux)

14. Is your USB drive the Removable or External type?
    After deleting a USB file, can you restore it? If so, how?

> USB devices come under the External type of storage devices. Files deleted from USB devices are permanently lost and cannot be restored unless they are backed up earlier.

==Part 4: Backing up your files== (25%)

15. Can you edit a text, source code, and/or MS Office file stored…
    - directly on your USB drive? (If you don't have one, why?)
        - If so, how? If not, what must you do to edit a file stored there?

> As long as the files in question are not read-only, they can be edited regardless of their location by simply opening them in the appropriate software and then saving them once the changes have been made.

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

> Files stored in the Office 365's OneDrive cannot be directly edited and in order to edit these files, the local storage first needs to be synced with the drive and after making the changes, these changes need to be synced back with the Drive.

16. It takes effort to copy files and directories from a USB drive 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 both your local system and also on a removeable drive or a remote system?

<div style="border:1px solid black; padding:8px; color:green">
Having multiple copies of the same file is a great way of backing up that file, minimizing the risk of losing its content. Although it takes some effort to perform/maintain this process, it'll prove extremely useful in the long run
</div>

17. What are the two locations of your backup and how frequently do you do a backup?

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For my programming projects, I use GitHub and update it frequently and for any non-programming files, I either use Google Drive or Mega. The latter, I don't update that frequently
</div>

There are three frogs on a lily pad. One decides to jump in the water.
How many frogs are now on the lily pad?