S.B. Arts and KCP Science College
Vijayapur

Seminar Paper

Topic :- Decision Making Statements in Java.

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Class :- B.Sc IIIrd Sem

UUCMS No :- U15KM21S0412

Decision Making Statements In Java

We have a number of situations, where we may have to change the order of execution of statements based on certain conditions, or repeat a group of statements until certain specified conditions are met. This involves a kind of decision making to see whether a particular condition has occured or not & then direct the computer to execute certain statements accordingly.

Types of Decision Making Statements :

There are basically 2 Types of Decision Making statements

1) Decision making with if statement
2) Decision making with switch statement.

In if statement again there are 4 types

1) Simple if statement
2) If-else statement
3) Nested else-if statement
4) Else-if ladder.

I. Decision Making with if statement

The if statement is a powerful decision making statement & is used to control the flow of execution of statements. It is basically a two way decision statement and is used in conjunction with an expression.

1) Simple-if statement :

Syntax :

```
if (test-condition)
{
   //statements ;
}
```

Example :

```
public class IfStatementDemo
{
  public static void main (String args[])
  {
     int i= 6 ;
     if ( i % 2 == 0 )
        System.out.println ("6 is divisible by 2");
  }
}
```

S.B.Arts and K.C.P.Science College Vijayapur (Karnataka)

Seminar Report

Name: Ragini Dwivedi

Class: B.Sc. IVth semester

Subject: Data Normalization (DBMS) CS

UUCMS No.: U15KM21S0506

Submitted to: Prof. L. A. Nuchhi Ma'am.

Date: 31/08/2023

Database Normalization

① Database Normalization :-

Normalization is a database design technique that reduces data redundancy and eliminates undesirable characteristics like Insertion, Updation & Deletion Anomolies.

Normalization rules divides larger tables into smaller tables and links them using relationships. The purpose of Normalization in SQL is to eliminate redundant (repetitive) data and ensure data is stored logically.

* The inventor of the relational model Edger Codd proposed the theory of normalization of data with the introduction of the first Normal Form, & he continued to extend theory with second & Third Normal Form. Later he joined Raymond F. Boyce to develop the theory of Boyce-Codd Normal Form.

The list of Normal Forms in DBMS

- 1 NF (First Normal Form)
- 2 NF (Second Normal Form)
- 3 NF (Third Normal Form)
- BCNF (Boyce-Codd Normal Form)
- 4 NF (Fourth Normal Form)
- 5 NF (Fifth Normal Form)
- 6 NF (Sixth Normal Form)

* The theory of data Normalization in MySQL server is still being developed further.

Ex:-

Data normalization example can be easily understood with the help of a case study. Assume a video library maintains a database of movies rented out. Without any normalization in database, all information is stored in one table as shown below

Full Names	Physical Address	Movies Rented	Salutation
Net Jones	First street Plot No. 4	The Social Network Clash of the Titans	Mr.
Robert Phil	3rd street 34	Hackers, Source Code	Mr.
Robert Phil	5th Avenue	Clash of the titans	Mr.

Here, you see Movies Rented column has multiple values.

1NF (First Normal Form) :-

Rules

- Each table cell should contain a single value.
- Each record needs to be unique.
  (no multiple values of attributes).

Full Names	Physical Address	Movies Rented	Salutation
Net Jones	First street plot No 4	The Social Network	Mr.
Net Jones	First street plot No 4	Clash of the Titans	Mr.
Robert Phil	3rd street 34	Hackers	Mr.
Robert Phil	3rd street 34	Source Code	Mr.
Robert phil	5th Avenue	Source code	Mr.

2 NF (Second Normal form) :-

rules :-

(1). It must be follow the rule of 1st ~~nor~~NF.

(2. No Partial dependency.

(3 Only full dependency will be exist

If the proper subset of candidate key determines non-prime attibute, it is called partial dependency. The normalization of 1st NF relations 2 NF involves the removal of partial dependencies.

Ex:- Consider a table as following below.

STUD-NO	COURSE-NO	COURSE-FEE
1	C_1	1000
2	C_2	1500
1	C_4	2000
4	C_3	1000
4	C_1	1000
2	C_5	2000

SB Arts & K.C.P Science College

Name: Madan. Chandargi

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Class: BSC V sem

Topic: Multiplexing

Submiting date: 12/1/2023.

Faculting Name :- Prof. Smt. L. A. Nuchhi

WEL-COME

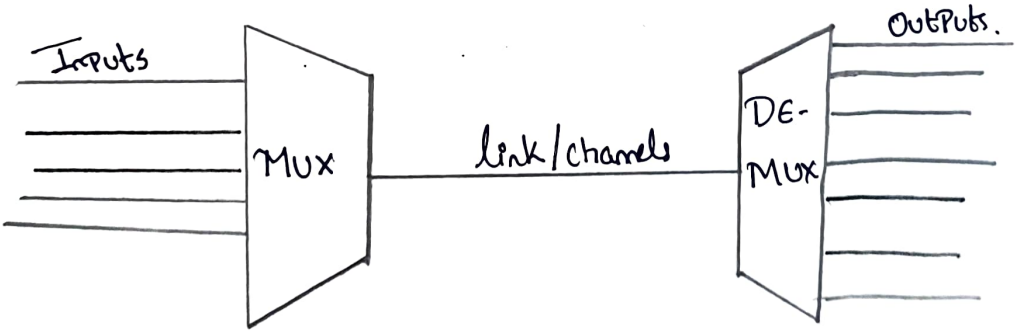
Signature

→ Multiplexing ←

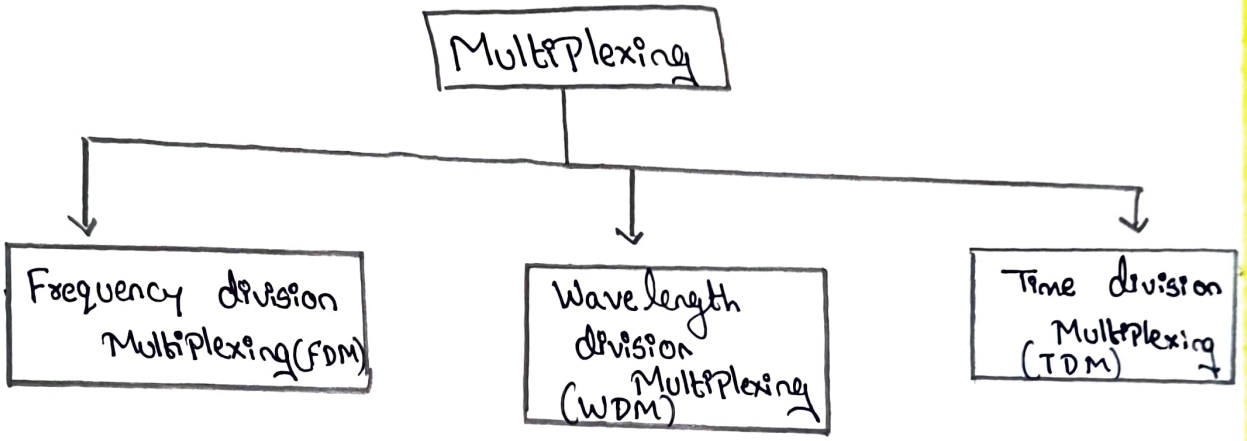
It is a Computer Networking

Multiplexing is a method by which multiple analog or digital signals are combined into one signal over a shared medium.

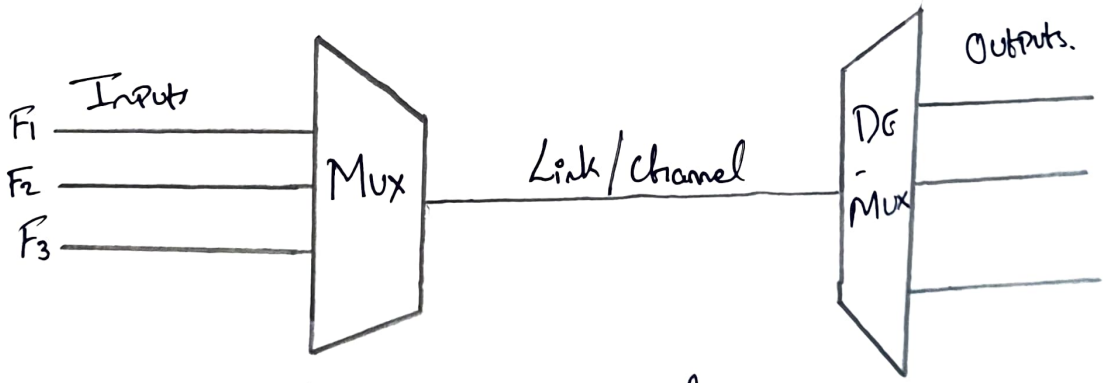
The aim is to share a scare resource - a Physical transmission medium. For Example in Telecommunication several telephone calls may be carried using one wire Multiplexing originated in telegraphy in the 1870s, and now widely applied in Communications.



→ Types of Multiplexing



→ Frequency - division Multiplexing:



It is inherently an analog technology. FDM achieves the combining of several signals into one medium by sending signals in several distinct frequency ranges over a single medium.

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S.B Arts and K.C.P Science College Vijayapur

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Topic Name Directories and Tuples

Guided by Rajeshwari Hatagar

* Directories and Tuples.

Data Structure: In python Data structure are a way of organizing and storing the data.

Types of Data structure.

① Built-in Data Structure.
② User-defined Data Structure.

① Built-in Data structure.

* List
* Tuple
* Dictionary

② User-defined Data Structure.

* Stack
* Linked list.
* Tree etc.

* **List:-** A List is a collection of elements separated by comma (,) and enclosed within a square brackets.

Creating List

To create list, use the square brackets and add elements into it accordingly.

If you do not pass any elements inside the square brackets, you get an empty list as the output.

Ex:

```
List = [ ]
Print (List)
List = [1, 2, 3, 4]
Print (list)
```

output :- [ ]

[1, 2, 3, 4]

Indexing :- There are addresses assigned to every element of list which is called indexing.

① positive index :- The index value starts from 0 and goes on until the last element

② Negative index :- which is starts from -1, to access the elements from the lasto to first.

Example :-

```
List = [1, 2, 3, 4]
print (list[2])
```

output :- 3.

Adding New element to the list.

```
List = [1, 2, 3, 4]
List.append ("5")
Print (list)
```

output :- [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

TLDEA's

S.B ARTS AND KCP SCIENCE COLLEGE VIJAYAPUR.

SEMINAR REPORT

2022/2023

TOPIC: ROLE OF CYBER LAWS IN E-COMMERCE.

NAME: VADIRAJ-B-KULKARNI

CLASS: BSC VI SEM

REG NO: S2028916

SUB: CYBER LAWS.

FACULTY NAME: PROF. SMT. L.A. NUCHHI

Seminar Report

Name: Vadiraj-B-K
Class: BSC VI
Sub: Cyber Laws

Topic - "Role of Cyber laws in E-Commerce".

⇒ E-Commerce:

E-Commerce, short for electronic commerce, refers to the buying & selling of goods & services over the internet or through electronic means. Cyber laws encompass various legal aspects of e-commerce to ensure its proper functioning, consumer protection, data privacy, & security. Here are some key considerations related to e-commerce within the framework of cyber laws.

(i) Legal Recognition:

Cyber laws, such as the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act) in India, provide legal recognition to electronic records & digital signatures. This means that electronic contracts & transaction conducted online have the same legal validity as traditional paper-based contracts.

(ii) Online Contracting:

Cyber laws establish the legal framework for online contracting, including the formation, validity & enforceability of contracts entered into electronically. They address issues

such as offer and acceptance, terms and conditions, methods of communication, and dispute resolution mechanisms for e-commerce transactions.

(iii) Consumer Protection -

Cyber laws typically include provisions to protect the rights and interests of consumers engaging in e-commerce. They cover aspects such as disclosure of information, unfair trade practices, consumer remedies, and dispute resolution mechanisms. These laws aim to ensure transparency, fairness and consumer confidence in online transactions.

(iv) Data Protection & Privacy :-

E-Commerce involves the collection, storage and processing of personal data. Cyber laws often include provisions related to data protection & privacy, outlining the obligations of e-commerce entities in handling personal information. These provisions may include consent requirements, data security measures, and the right of individuals to access and correct their personal data.

(v) Electronic Payments :

Cyber laws govern electronic payment systems & provide legal frameworks for secure online transactions. They may address issues related to digital payment methods, payment gateways, electronic fund transfer, and the liability of parties involved in the payment process.

(vi) Intellectual Property Rights :

E-Commerce often involves the creation, distribution, & sale of digital content, products & services. Cyber laws protect intellectual property rights, including copyrights, trademarks & patents, to ensure that online transactions comply with the relevant intellectual property laws & regulations.

(vii) Cyber Security -

E-commerce platforms & online businesses face various cybersecurity threats, including hacking, data breaches, and unauthorized access. Cyber laws establish legal requirements for data security, breach notification & measures to protect the integrity & confidentiality of online transactions.