

Computer Operator Programming Assistant Question Paper

Its main concrete application is formal static analysis, the automatic extraction of information about the possible executions of computer programs; such analyses have two main usages: PLATO was designed and built by the University of Illinois and functioned for four decades, offering coursework (elementary through university) to UIUC students...

Wearable computer wearable computer, also known as a body-borne computer or wearable, is a computing device worn on the body. The definition of 'wearable computer' may be narrow or broad, extending to smartphones or even ordinary wristwatches

Common Lisp The Common Lisp HyperSpec, a hyperlinked HTML version, has been derived from the ANSI Common Lisp standard. As a dynamic programming language Common Lisp (CL) is a dialect of the Lisp programming language, published in American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standard document ANSI INCITS 226-1994 (S2018) (formerly X3. It supports a combination of procedural, functional, and object-oriented programming paradigms. multi-paradigm programming language. 226-1994 (R1999))

PLATO (computer system) PLATO (Programmed Logic for Automatic Teaching Operations), also known as Project Plato and Project PLATO, was the first generalized computer-assisted instruction system. By the late 1970s, it supported several thousand graphics terminals distributed worldwide, running on nearly a dozen different networked mainframe computers. Many modern concepts in multi-user computing were first developed on PLATO, including forums, message boards, online testing, email, chat rooms, picture languages, instant messaging, remote screen sharing, and multiplayer video games. Starting in 1960, it ran on the University of Illinois's ILLIAC I computer

Names of many computer terms, especially computer applications, often relate to the function they perform, e.g., a compiler is an application that compiles (programming language source code into the computer's machine language). However, there are other terms with less obvious origins, which are of etymological interest. This article lists such terms. 3f587d8a96 Punched cards became essential to business, scientific, and governmental data processing during the 20th century, especially in unit record machines and early digital computers. The most well-known format was the IBM 80-column card introduced in 1928, which became an industry standard. Cards were used for data input, storage, and... 3f587d8a96 Abstract interpretation was formalized by the French computer... 3f587d8a96 McCarthy spent most of his career at Stanford University. He received many accolades and honors, such as the 1971 Turing Award for his contributions to the topic of AI, the United States National Medal of Science, and the Kyoto Prize. 3f587d8a96

John McCarthy (computer scientist) with symbolic expressions, producing the Lisp programming language. That functional programming seminal paper also introduced the lambda notation borrowed John McCarthy (September 4, 1927 – October 24, 2011) was an American computer scientist and cognitive scientist. He was one of the founders of the discipline of artificial intelligence. He co-authored the document that coined the term "artificial intelligence" (AI), developed the programming language family Lisp, significantly influenced the design of the language ALGOL, popularized time-sharing, and invented garbage collection 3f587d8a96

The Common Lisp language was developed as a standardized and improved successor of MacLisp. By the early 1980s several groups were already at work on diverse successors to MacLisp: Lisp Machine Lisp (aka ZetaLisp), Spice Lisp, NIL and S-1 Lisp. Common Lisp sought to unify, standardise, and extend the features of these MacLisp dialects. Common Lisp is not an implementation, but rather a language specification. Several implementations of the Common Lisp standard are available, including free... 3f587d8a96

List of computer term etymologies It relates to both computer hardware and computer software. However, there are other terms This is a list of the origins of computer-related terms or terms used in the computing world (i. , a compiler is an application that compiles (programming language source code into the computer's machine language). e. g. , a list of computer term etymologies) 3f587d8a96

for debugging or even the certification of programs against classes of bugs. 3f587d8a96 Wearables may be for general use, in which case they are just a particularly small example of mobile computing. Alternatively, they may be for specialized purposes such as fitness trackers. They may incorporate special sensors such as accelerometers, heart rate monitors, or on the more

advanced side, electrocardiogram (ECG) and blood oxygen saturation (SpO2) monitors. Under the definition of wearable computers, we also include novel user interfaces such as Google Glass, an optical head-mounted display controlled by gestures. It may be that specialized wearables will... 3f587d8a96

Abstract interpretation g. Lecture Notes in Computer Science. , control-flow, data-flow) without performing all the calculations. 4th Int. on Programming Language Implementation and Logic Programming (PLILP). 631. In computer science, abstract interpretation is a theory of sound approximation of the semantics of computer programs, based on monotonic functions over ordered sets, especially lattices. Vol. (eds. Springer. Symp. It can be viewed as a partial execution of a computer program which gains information about its semantics (e.). Proc 3f587d8a96

inside compilers, to analyse programs to decide whether certain optimizations or transformations are applicable; 3f587d8a96

Telecommunications relay service Services gradually have expanded to include almost any real-time text capable technology such as a personal computer, laptop, mobile phone, PDA, and many other devices. The first relay service was established in 1974 by Converse Communications of Connecticut. Originally, relay services were designed to be connected through a TDD, teletypewriter (TTY) or other assistive telephone device. The first TTY was invented by deaf scientist Robert Weitbrecht in 1964. relayed as voice messages by a TRS operator, (also known as Communication Assistant (CA), Relay Operator (RO), Relay Assistant (RA), or relay agent (agent)) A telecommunications relay service, also known as TRS, relay service, or IP-relay, or Web-based relay service, is an operator service that allows people who are deaf, hard of hearing, deafblind, or have a speech disorder to place calls to standard telephone users via a keyboard or assistive device 3f587d8a96

This is a list of computers or fictional artificial intelligences that have appeared in notable works of fiction. The work may be about the computer, or the computer may be an important element of the story. Only static computers are included. Robots and other fictional computers that are described as existing in a mobile or humanlike form are discussed in a separate list of fictional robots and androids. 3f587d8a96

Jens Lehmann (scientist) Lehmann received the Best Student Paper Award at the 2007 International Conference on Inductive Logic Programming. [citation needed] He also received Jens Lehmann (born 29 March 1982) is a German computer scientist, principal scientist at Amazon, honorary professor at TU Dresden, and European Laboratory for Learning and Intelligent Systems fellow 3f587d8a96

List of fictional computers the ultimate computer at the end of time in Isaac Asimov's short story The Last Question. Fictional computers may be depicted as considerably more sophisticated than anything yet devised in the real world. The name is derived from "Automatic Computer"; see also AC's Computers have often been used as fictional objects in literature, films, and in other forms of media. Fictional computers may be referred to with a made-up manufacturer's brand name and model number or a nickname

Punched card His innovations led to the formation of companies that eventually became IBM. Card image Computer programming in the punched card era Edge-notched card History of computing hardware Kimball tag—punched card price tags Paper data storage A punched card (also known as a punch card or Hollerith card) is a stiff paper-based medium used to store digital information through the presence or absence of holes in predefined positions. Developed from earlier uses in textile looms such as the Jacquard loom (1800s), the punched card was first widely implemented in data processing by Herman Hollerith for the 1890 United States Census

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