



**INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, POONA'S
COLLEGE OF COMPUTER SCIENCES**

e-Magazine

- Created by our Students

BUSSINESS MATHEMATICS (MATRICES)

DEFINITION: An arrangement of its elements in the form of a rectangular block or in two or three columns, known as a matrix or array.

TYPES OF MATRICES

- 1. Row Matrix
- 2. Column Matrix
- 3. Square Matrix
- 4. Diagonal Matrix
- 5. Scalar Matrix
- 6. Identity Matrix
- 7. Zero Matrix
- 8. Rectangular Matrix

ALGEBRA OF MATRICES

PROPERTIES

Matrices

MCCALL'S QUALITY FACTORS

The Factors that affect software quality are categorized into three groups:

1. Factors that can be directly measured and tested.
2. Factors that can be measured only indirectly (For example usability or maintainability).
3. Factors that cannot be measured at all.

These software quality factors shown in the diagram are based on three important aspects of a software product: its operational characteristics, its ability to undergo change and its adaptability to new environments, that is, product operation, modifiability & portability.

McCall's Software Quality Factors

SE-MC Call Quality Factors

What is QUEUE

Queue Implementation

Theoretically, an implementation of a queue is that in which the data is stored sequentially in a linear fashion. The data is added at one end and removed from the other end.

Queue

DS- Queue

PL/SQL

PL/SQL Engine

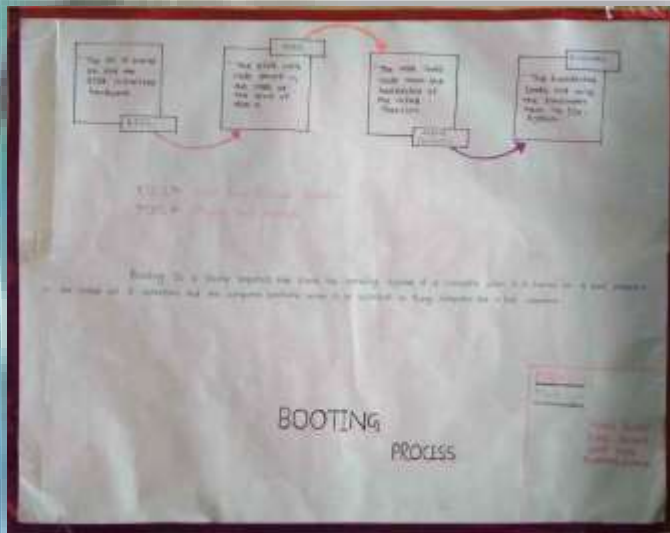
PL/SQL Block's

- DECLARE
- BEGIN
- EXCEPTION
- END

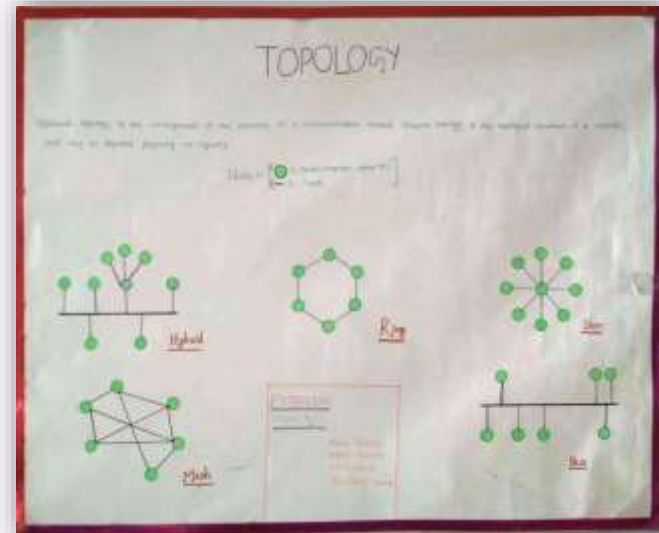
Operators

- Arithmetic Operators
- Comparison Operators
- Logical Operators
- String Operators

PL SQL



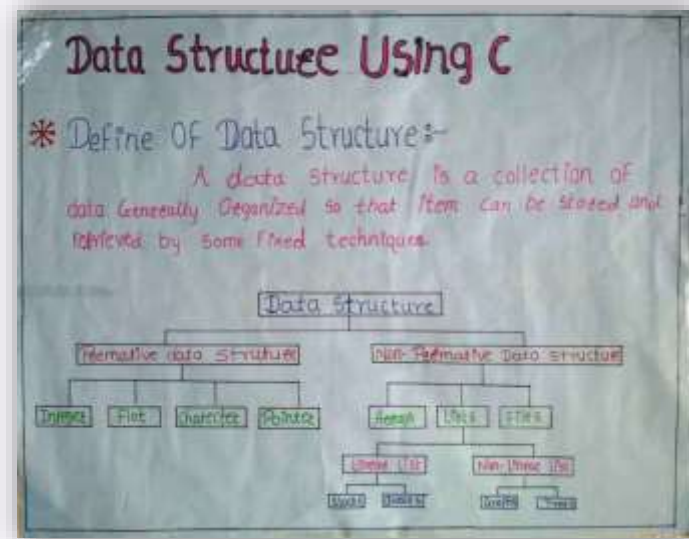
Booting Process



NW Topologies



DBMS Engine



DS-Types

ACCOUNTING CONCEPT

CONCEPT	MEANING
4. Cost concept	It implies that the recording of a business are to be recorded at their cost. The market price, realisable value etc. should not be considered while recording the transactions in the books. This means that the amount recorded should not depend on the wishes of any particular individual. It should be based on objective evidence.
5. Accrual concept	In accrual concept the revenue is recorded to the period during which it was earned & the cost applied for it is period benefiting from the services. In other words the outstanding or prepaid expenses & incomes are considered under this concept.
6. Concept of conservatism	This concept is based on the assumption that the recording is to be done at the expected losses but not for anticipated gains.

Accounting Concepts

Principles of Management

Theory of Management

In other words management is the art of getting things done through other people. It is the most important factor without which none of the other resources, viz. capital, land, the human resources and various raw materials, would be utilisable. Thus, the concept of management is an ever-growing process to attain knowledge about organisational and personal goals.

Definition of Management

- Peter A. Drucker defines "Management is an organisational activity directed and controlled through other people."
- Luth. Peter "Management is what a manager does."
- Henry Fayol "Management is the exercise and the knowledge of all activities of individuals, both in an organisation."

Summary of Management

- It is a well-defined management is concerned with not only as well as achieve as to conduct an efficient business setting the objectives and procedures to reach the higher ones, and the means are also to a certain way.
- Management is an activity, it is an activity that aims to achieve an objective in an efficient way to get maximum returns.
- Important activities - Management always works on the activities of setting, planning, organising, controlling, leading, etc. to achieve the objectives of an organisation. It is a continuous process.
- Management is an exercise by the factor of leadership. The various theories of leadership have evolved and they are still evolving. The evolution of leadership is based on the changes in the social, economic, political, and cultural conditions of the society.
- Management works on the organisational system. Every organisation needs to plan, organise, coordinate, and control the activities of its members. Management is a process of planning, organising, leading, and controlling the activities of an organisation to achieve its objectives and to make the most effective use of its resources.

Principles of Mgt





BODY LANGUAGE

→ **HAND SHAKE**
FRIENDSHIP

EYE MOVEMENT


TONE OF VOICE

HAND RAISED







Body Language


• TYPES - of - Computer •




Micro Computer



Mini-Computer



Personal Computer



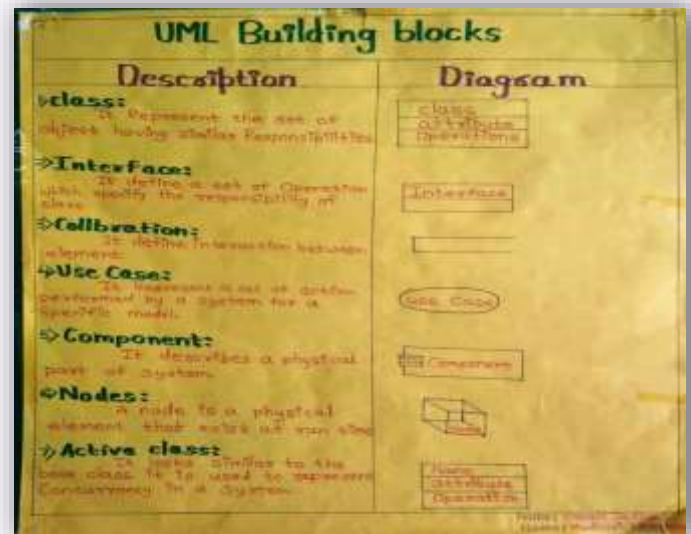
Super-Computer

Micro	Mini	Personal	Super
• A micro computer is with a central processing unit (CPU) and a micro processor. Desktop for individual use. Micro computer is smaller than a minicomputer.	• A mini computer is a type of computer that possesses most of the features and capabilities of a large computer but is smaller in physical size.	• A personal computer is a general purpose computer that is designed to be used by a single end-user. Eg. 999	• A super computer is a type of computer that has architectural resources and components to achieve massive computing power.

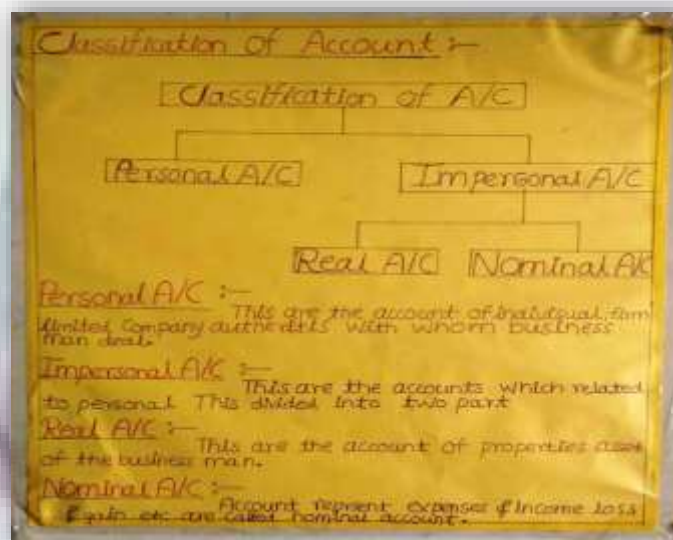
Types of Computer



Body Language & Functions



UML Building Blocks



Classification of Account

2. Materiality Concept	Materiality Concept holds that item of Small Significance need not give strict theoretical correct treatment. In other words the cost of accounting of a transaction should not be more than the amount of transaction. What is material & what is not, has to be decided on the basis of individual judgement & commonsense.
3. Consistency Concept	There are different accounting policies & method. Different business firm follow the different policies of method or certain rules & assumptions. In order to make the result of one year comparable with those of other years, the basis should not be changed.
3. Accounting Period Concept	According to this assumption, the life of an enterprise, is divided into arbitrary period for preparing final accounts. This businessman can wait for knowing the results of his business till its termination.

Accounting

Methods And Uses:

1. $S_2 \times S_1$ to lowercase: Converts the string S_1 to all the lowercase.
2. $S_2 \times S_1$ to uppercase: Converts the string S_1 to all the uppercase.
3. $S_2 \times S_1$ replace ("oc", "y"): replace all appearance of "oc" with "y".
4. $S_2 \times S_1$ trim(): removes the white space at the beginning and end of the string.
5. S_1 equals (S_2): returns true if S_1 equal to S_2 .
6. S_1 equalsIgnoreCase (S_2): returns true if $S_1 \times S_2$ ignoring case or uppercase.
7. S_1 length(): returns the length of S_1 .
8. S_1 charAt(i): gives the character of S_1 .
9. S_1 compare To S_2 : returns if $S_1 < S_2$ negative, positive if $S_1 > S_2$ and zero if $S_1 = S_2$.
10. S_1 concat (S_2): concatenates S_1 and S_2 .
11. S_1 substring (m): gives a substring starting from m th character.
12. S_1 substring (m, n): gives the substring starting from m and ending from n .
13. String value of int: Create a String object of the parameter P (Simple type of object).
14. S_1 toString (P): Create a String representation of the object P .
15. S_1 indexOf ("oc"): gives the position of 1st occurrence of "oc" in the string S_1 .
16. S_1 index ("oc", n): gives the position of 1st occurrence of "oc" in n th position in string S_1 .
17. String value of List: Converts the parameter value to String representation.

Made By: General Student, Mumbai Institute

Methods & Uses

HTML Tag and Description

Tag	Description
<html>	This tag encloses the complete html document.
<doctype>	This tag defines the document type and html version.
<body>	This tag represents the document tag.
<h1>	This tag represents the heading.
<p>	This tag represents the paragraph.
<center>	This tag use to center to put any content.
 	This tag represent has a space between the characters.
<hr>	This tag use to break up section of document.

Name: Rajita Thoyat
: Omkar Sir

HTML Tags

ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ISSUED BY ICAI

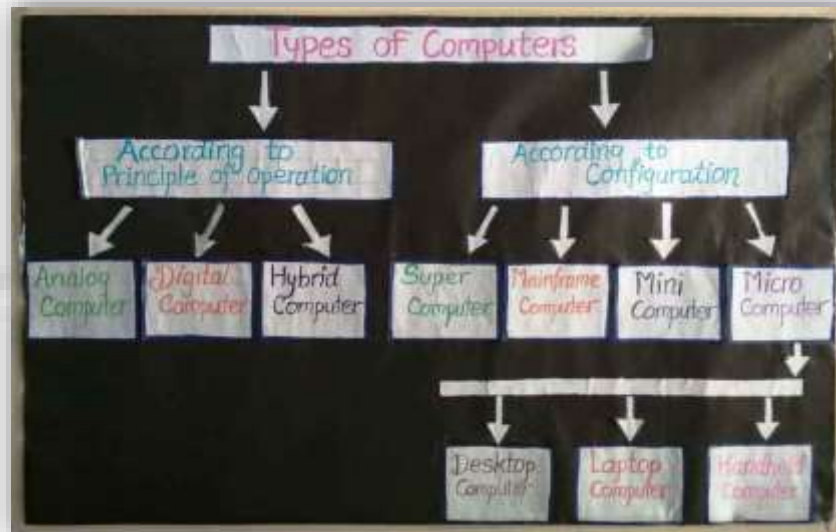
States that the Accounting standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

NUMBER of the Accounting standards	Title of the Accounting Standard
AS 1 (Revised)	Balance Sheet
AS 2 (Revised)	Profit and Loss Statement
AS 3 (Revised)	Cash Flow Statement
AS 4 (Revised)	Related Party Disclosures
AS 5 (Revised)	Revenue Recognition
AS 6 (Revised)	Intangible Assets
AS 7 (Revised)	Construction Contracts
AS 8 (Revised)	Leases
AS 9 (Revised)	Employee Benefits
AS 10 (Revised)	Goodwill
AS 11 (Revised)	Accounting for Government Grants
AS 12 (Revised)	Income Tax
AS 13 (Revised)	Revenue Recognition
AS 14 (Revised)	Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets
AS 15 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Recognition and Measurement
AS 16 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Presentation
AS 17 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Derecognition
AS 18 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Impairment
AS 19 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Hedge Accounting
AS 20 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Disclosures
AS 21 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Fair Value Measurement
AS 22 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement
AS 23 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Disclosures
AS 24 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement
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AS 98 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement
AS 99 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Disclosures
AS 100 (Revised)	Financial Instruments - Classification and Measurement

Accounting Standards



Generation of Computer




Types of Computers

Role of Public Sector and Private Sector in Indian Economy

Public Sector	Private Sector
1. Generation of Income	1. Most Important Sector
2. Capital Formation	2. Employment Generation
3. Employment	3. Helpful for Development
4. Strong Industrial Base	4. Contribution to Agriculture
5. Removal of Regional Disparities	5. Contribution to Industry
6. Infrastructure	6. High Potentiality



Role of Public Sector


INDIAN AGRICULTURE



What is Agriculture?

The process of growing crops and rearing animals for food, fiber, and other products. It is the backbone of the Indian economy and provides a livelihood for a large section of the population.



The traditional method of transport used in rural areas. It is still widely used for carrying heavy loads and is an important part of the rural economy.

Indian Agriculture

NATURE / FEATURES OF COMMUNICATION

Communication is Meaning-based

Communication is Conventional

Communication Leads to Interaction

Communication is Supposed to be Appropriate

Communication is Structured

Nature/ Features of Communication

FUNCTIONS OF MANAGEMENT



The diagram illustrates the three main functions of management:

- PLANNING:** What to do? How to do? When to do? Why to do?
- EVALUATION:** To indicate group efforts to provide reality of action in the pursuit of common objectives of the enterprise.
- CONTROL:** Establishing standards, measuring actual performance, taking corrective action if needed.

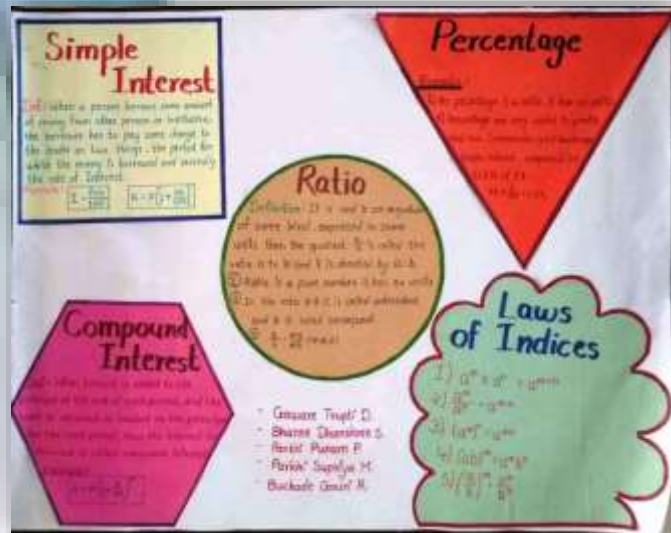
Functions of Management



BCFayol's Principles of Mgt



Types of Transports



Ratio



Types of Mkt

Maths.....

Fun Fact

A Mathematical Wonder : 111,
111, 111 Multiplied by 111,
111, 111 gives the result
12,345,678,987,654,321

The Fibonacci Sequence

$1 + 1 = 2$	$21 + 13 = 34$
$1 + 2 = 3$	$21 + 34 = 55$
$2 + 3 = 5$	$34 + 55 = 89$
$3 + 5 = 8$	$55 + 89 = 144$
$5 + 8 = 13$	$89 + 144 = 233$
$8 + 13 = 21$	$144 + 233 = 377$

Power and Square Roots

$1^2 = 1$	$8^2 = 64$	$15^2 = 225$	$1^3 = 1$	$1^4 = 1$	$1^5 = 1$	$1^6 = 1$	$1^7 = 1$
$2^2 = 4$	$9^2 = 81$	$16^2 = 256$	$2^3 = 8$	$2^4 = 16$	$2^5 = 32$	$2^6 = 64$	
$3^2 = 9$	$10^2 = 100$	$17^2 = 289$	$3^3 = 27$	$3^4 = 81$	$3^5 = 243$	$3^6 = 729$	
$4^2 = 16$	$11^2 = 121$	$18^2 = 324$	$4^3 = 64$	$4^4 = 256$	$4^5 = 1024$		
$5^2 = 25$	$12^2 = 144$	$19^2 = 361$	$5^3 = 125$	$5^4 = 625$			
$6^2 = 36$	$13^2 = 169$		$6^3 = 216$				
$7^2 = 49$	$14^2 = 196$						

$\sqrt{1} = 1$	$\sqrt{36} = 6$	$\sqrt{121} = 11$	$\sqrt{256} = 16$
$\sqrt{4} = 2$	$\sqrt{49} = 7$	$\sqrt{144} = 12$	$\sqrt{289} = 17$
$\sqrt{9} = 3$	$\sqrt{64} = 8$	$\sqrt{169} = 13$	$\sqrt{324} = 18$
$\sqrt{16} = 4$	$\sqrt{81} = 9$	$\sqrt{196} = 14$	$\sqrt{361} = 19$
$\sqrt{25} = 5$	$\sqrt{100} = 10$	$\sqrt{225} = 15$	

The word 'Mathematics'
Comes from the Greek
Mathema which means
learning, study, Science.

Created by :- Rutuja, Pratiksh, Prachya