SNS COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

Kurumbapalayam (Po), Coimbatore – 641 107

An Autonomous Institution

Accredited by NAAC – UGC with ‘A’ Grade

Approved by AICTE, New Delhi & Affiliated to Anna University, Chennai

DEPARTMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND DATA SCIENCE

COURSE NAME : 23ENT101 ENGLISH FOR ENGINEERS

I YEAR / II SEMESTER

UNIT II: INFORMATION TRANSFER

INFORMATION TRANSFER

Information Transfer is a writing skill. If a Paragraph is given then convert it into Diagrammatical Table or Graphs and if It is given Graph, or pie diagram or any other Forms, then we have to convert it into small paragraph. Generally Information transfer must be short and Simple.

Information Transfer will be asked in **two** ways:

- Text to Diagram
- Diagram to Text

INFORMATION TRANSFER

Information may be in the form of text, pictures, graphs, flow-charts, tables etc. The conversion of information from one form to another is called as Information Transfer.

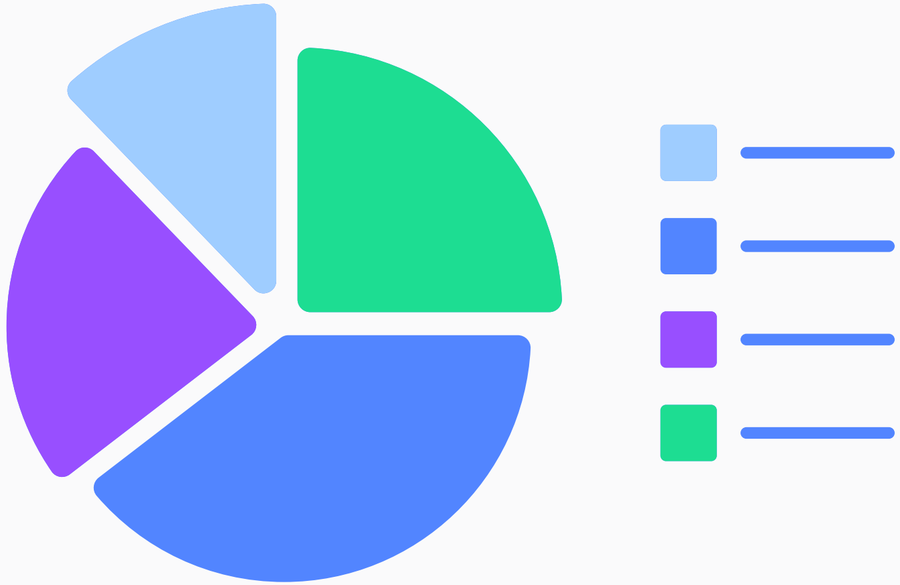
INFORMATION TRANSFER

This includes conversion of information represented in the form of paragraphs into

- Graphs,
- Family-trees,
- Tree- diagrams,
- Pie-charts,
- Bar diagrams or tables.

PIE CHART

A pie chart is a diagram which consists of circle divided into parts and each part represents a specific proportions of the whole.

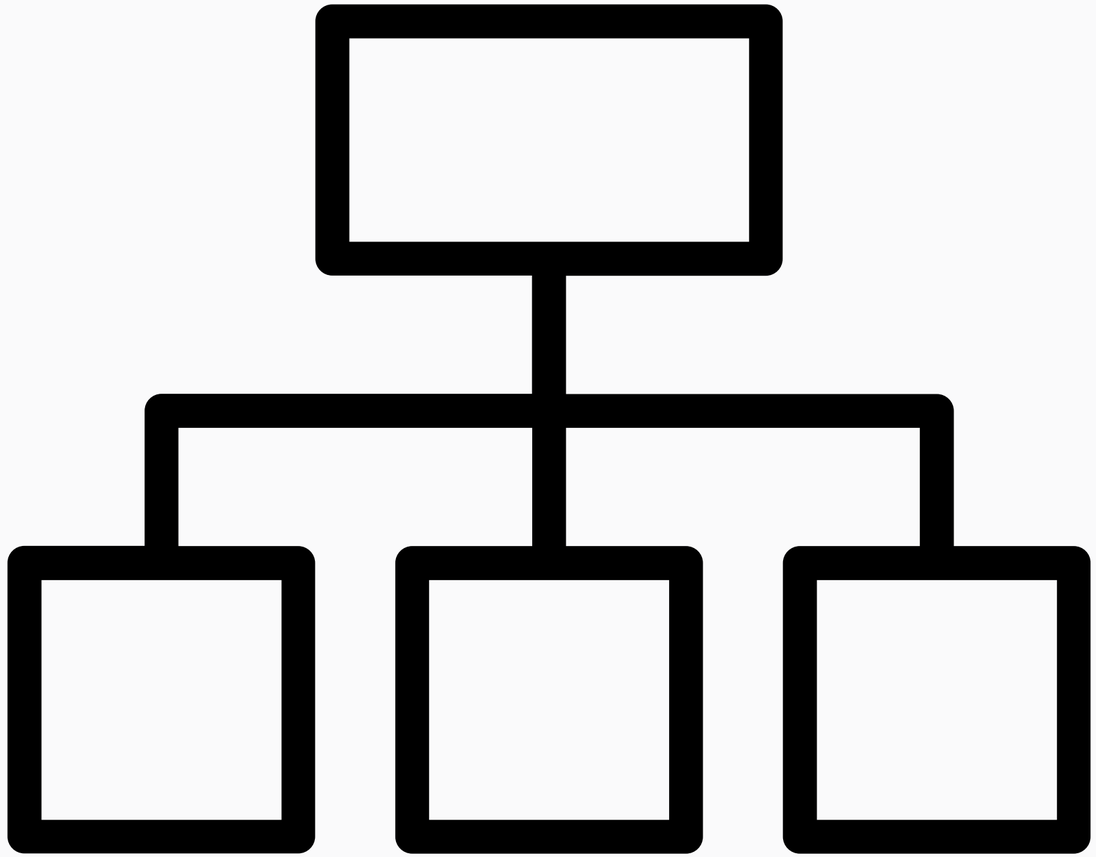


TREE- DIAGRAMS

A tree diagram is a new management planning tool that depicts the hierarchy of tasks and subtasks needed to complete and objective. The tree diagram starts with one item that branches into two or more, each of which branch into two or more, and so on.

The information given in a table form or passage can be branched out into lines or arrows that is into the divisions and subdivisions.

TREE CHART

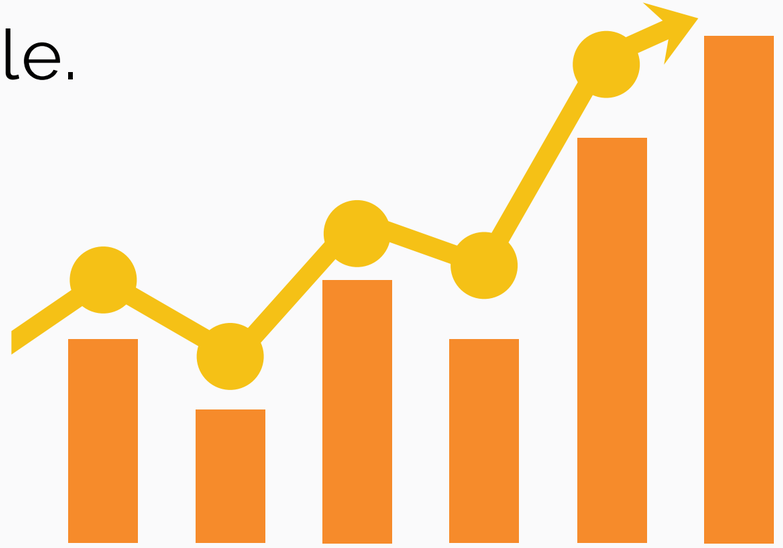


BAR CHART

A bar chart or bar graph is a chart or graph that presents categorical data with rectangular bars with heights or lengths proportional to the values that they represent. The bars can be plotted vertically or horizontally. A vertical bar chart is sometimes called a column chart.

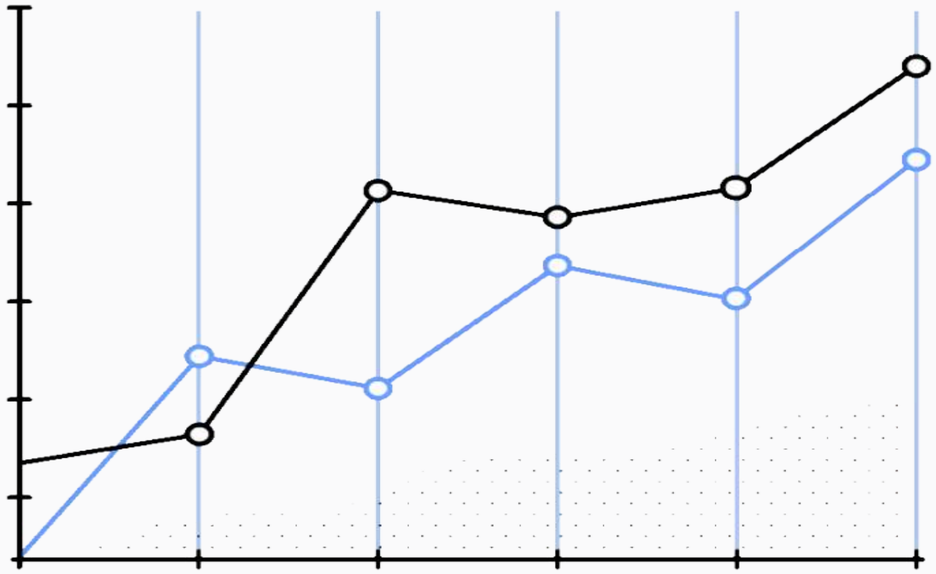
BAR CHART

A bar graph shows comparisons among discrete categories. One axis of the chart shows the specific categories being compared, and the other axis represents a measured value. Some bar graphs present bars clustered in groups of more than one, showing the values of more than one measured variable.



LINE CHART

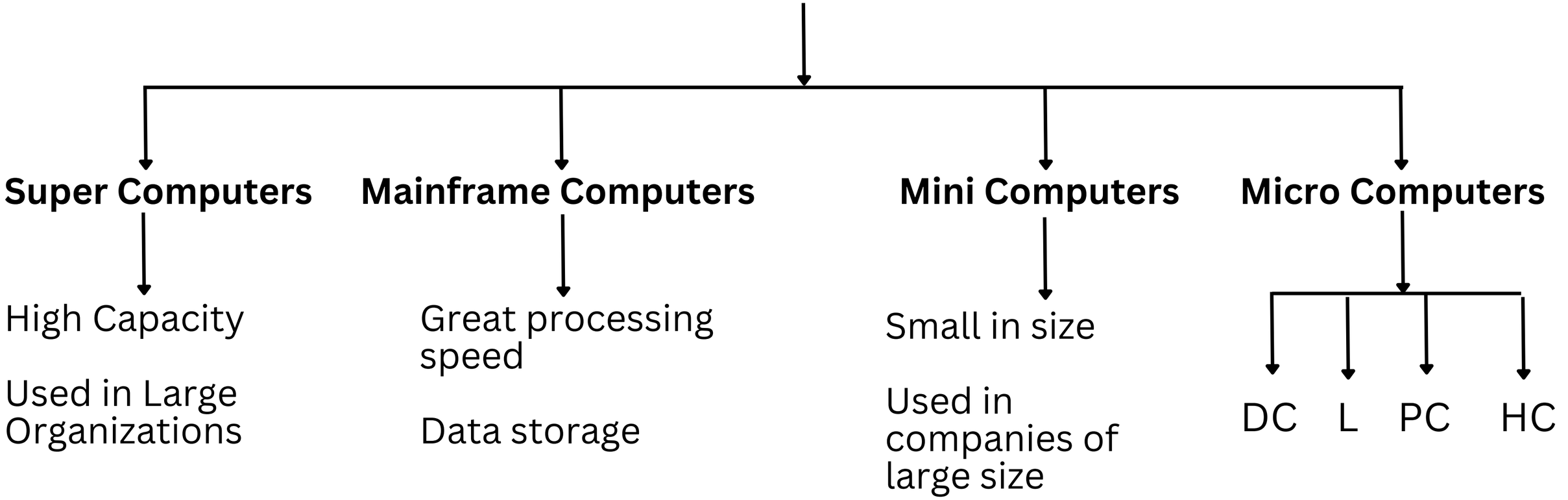
A line chart is a chart that displays data as a series of data points connected by straight lines. Line charts are commonly used to visualize data that changes over time or to compare two data sets.



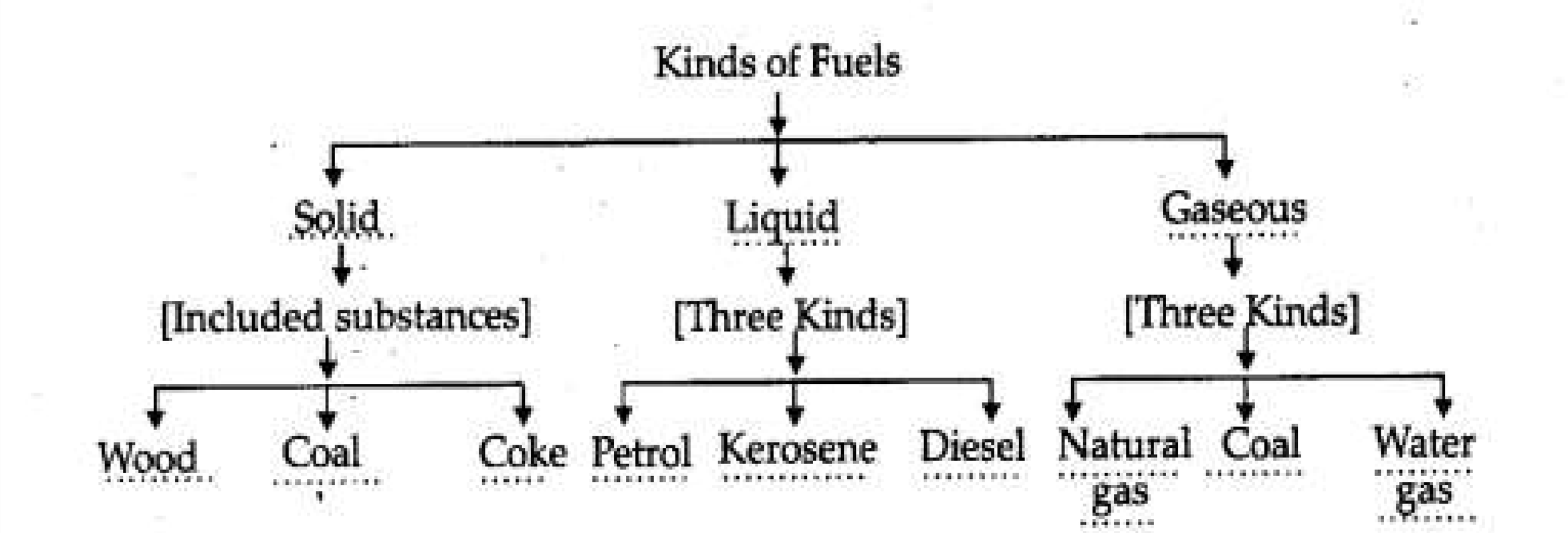
PRACTICE

There are four types of computers: Supercomputers, Mainframe computers, Mini Computers and Micro computers. Supercomputers are special high capacity computers used by very large organizations such as NASA. Mainframe computers are capable of great processing speeds and data storage. For example, insurance companies use them to process information about millions of policy holders. Mini computers, also known as mid range computers, are comparatively small in size. Departments of large companies typically use them for specific purposes. For example, production departments use them to monitor certain manufacturing process and assembly line operations. Microcomputers are least powerful but widely used and are the fastest growing type of computers. There are four types of micro computers: Desktop, Laptop, Tablet PC and Handheld computer.

Types of Computer



EXERCISE


Kinds of Fuels
Solid
Liquid
Gaseous
[Included substances]
[Three Kinds]
[Three Kinds]
Wood
Coal
Coke
Petrol
Kerosene
Diesel
Natural gas
Coal
Water gas

EXERCISE ANSWERS

There are different kinds of fuels. Broadly they can be divided as solid, liquid and gaseous fuels. Soild fuels include substances such as wood, coal and coke. Most liquid fuels are obtained from petroleum which is obtained from oil wells sunk deep into the earth. Petrol, Kerosene and Diesel are all separated from petroleum. The most important gaseous fuels are natural gas, coal and water gas. Natural gas is a fuel that is widely used for cooking and heating.

EXERCISE

With the increase in motor vehicles, traffic on the roads has increased. This has resulted in an increase in the number of road accidents everywhere. Why are there so many disastrous road accidents? As per the survey - analysis, nearly 30% of the accidents are caused by drivers who are, not yet 18 years. They are without a license. In their frenzy, they drive in an irresponsible manner, causing accidents. The second major cause of accidents lies in speeding beyond limits. This recklessness of the drivers causes 25% of the accidents. Very often drivers ignore traffic rules. While this results in 15% of the road accidents, another 15% are caused by drivers who talk on their mobile phones while driving. Wrong parking leads to another 15% of the accidents. Road accidents can be lessened if every driver understands his moral responsibility while he is at the wheel.