COMPUTER

BRAHMASTRA

SUCCESS E-BOOK

Language : English)

- ➤ Computer Notes For Exam
- ➤ Previous Year Asked Questions
- ➤ 1000 One Liner Questions
- ➤ Most Repeated 500+ Questions

UPDATED TILL 2022

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Important Invention, Discoveries & Founder

- First Modern Computer in the World - **ENIAC**
- Father of Computer – **Charles Babbage**
- Inventor of Punch Cards in Computer – **Hollerith**
- Computer Graphics was developed by – **William Fetter**
- ARPANET was developed by – **DARPA**
- Compiler was developed by – **Dr. Grace Murray Hopper**
- Father of Computer Animations- **John Whitney**
- Keyboard was invented by - **Christopher Latham Sholes**
- Laptop Computer was invented by – **Adam Osborne**
- First GUI Computer Game was invented by - **A.S. Douglas**
- Computer BIOS was invented by – **Gary Kildall**
- Inventors of Computer Chip – **Jack Kilby & Robert Noyce**
- Father of Computer Hard Disk - **Reynold Johnson**
- Inventor of First Data Base – **Dr. Edgar Frank Codd**
- Inventor of Computer Scanner – **Ray Kurzweil**
- Inventor of Computer Speakers - **Abinawan Puracchidas**
- Inventor of MS-DOS Operating Systems - **Microsoft**
- Founder of Apple Computers – **Steve Jobs**
- Founder of Artificial Intelligence – **John McCarthy**
- Founder of Bluetooth – **Ericsson**
- Father of C Language – **Dennis Ritchie**
- Father of C++ language – **Bjarne Stroustrup**
- Founder of Email – **Shiva Ayyadurai**
- Founder of Google – **Larry Page and Sergey Brin**
- Founder of Internet – **Vint Cerf**
- Father of Java - **James Gosling**
- Founder of Linux – **Linus Torvalds**
- Founder of Microsoft – **Bill Gates and Paul Allen**
- Founder of Mobile Phones – **Martin Cooper**
- Founder of Mouse – **Douglas Engelbart**
- Founder of Php – **Rasmus Lerdorf**
- Founder of USB – **Ajay V.Bhatt**
- Founder of WWW – **Tim Berners-Lee**
- Founder of Yahoo – **Jurry Yang and David Filo**
- First Commercial Computer – **UNIVAC**
- ENIAC and UNIVAC was developed by – **John Mauchly and J. Presper Eckert**

What is a computer?

Computer is an advanced electronic device that takes raw data as an input from the user and processes it under the control of a set of instructions (called program), produces a result (output), and saves it for future use. This tutorial explains the foundational concepts of computer hardware, software, operating systems, peripherals, etc. along with how to get the most value and impact from computer technology.

Functionalities of a Computer

There are three basic functionalities of a Computer System and they are :
1. Input
2. Process
3. Output

But if we look at it in a very broad sense, any digital computer carries out the following five functions:
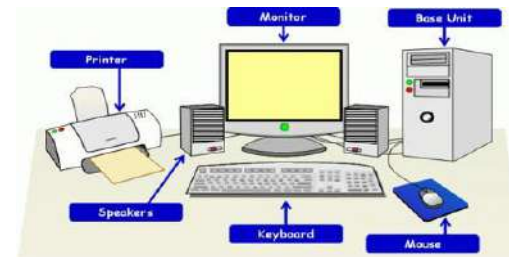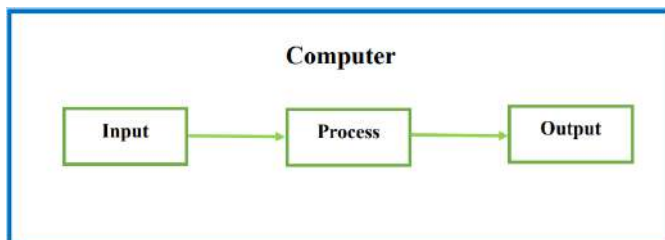Step 1 - Takes data as input.
Step 2 - Stores the data/instructions in its memory and uses them as required.
Step 3 - Processes the data and converts it into useful information.
Step 4 - Generates the output.
Step 5 - Controls all the above four steps.

Advantages of Computers :
1. High Speed
2. Accuracy
3. Storage Capability
4. Diligence
5. Versatility
6. Reliability
7. Automation

Characteristics of Computers :

- ➢ **Speed:** The speed of computation is very high as the signals pass at the speed of light. Thus, millions of calculations can be done in a second.
- ➢ **Accuracy:** As computers work on inbuilt software programs, there is no scope for human errors and are hence, highly accurate.
- ➢ **Information and Storage:** A computer can store a large amount of data or instructions in its memory which can be retrieved at point of time.
- ➢ **Other characteristics include:** Consistency, Automatic Operation, and Flexibility.

Generations of Computers

8 Mechanical Calculators Before the Invention of the Modern Computer.

- ➢ **Abacus (ca. 2700 BC)**
- ➢ **Pascal's Calculator (1652)**
- ➢ **Stepped Reckoner (1694)**
- ➢ **Arithmometer (1820)**
- ➢ **Comptometer (1887) and Comptograph (1889)**
- ➢ **The Difference Engine (1822)**
- ➢ **Analytical Engine (1834)**
- ➢ **The Millionaire (1893)**

There are five computer generations known to date.

- ➢ **First Generation Computers (1940-1956)**
- ➢ **Second Generation Computers (1956-1963)**
- ➢ **Third Generation Computers (1964-1971)**
- ➢ **Fourth Generation Computers (1971-Present)**
- ➢ **Fifth Generation Computers (Present and Beyond)**

First Generation of Computers (1940-1956)

- ➢ **First generation of computers based on vacuum tubes.**
- ➢ **The period of the first-generation Computer is 1940-1956.**

Examples of first-generation computers are_
- ➢ **ENIAC**
- ➢ **EDVAC**
- ➢ **UNIVAC**
- ➢ **UNIVAC-1 (Universal Automatic Computer)**

Main features of the First Generation Computer
- Based on Vacuum tube technology
- Used machine language only
- Very costly
- Produced a lot of heat
- Consumed Huge size
- Need AC for cooling
- Consumes a lot of electricity
- Unreliable
- Non-portable (Large size)
- Slow Input / Output process

2nd Generation of Computer (1956-1963)

- Computers of this generation used transistors.
- It supported assembly language as well as high-level programming languages like FORTRAN, and COBOL.

Examples of second-generation computers are:
- IBM 1400 series
- IBM 1620
- IBM 7094 series
- CDC 1604
- CDC 3600
- UNIVAC 1107

The main features of the second generation are:
- Transistors-based computer
- It Supported machine and assembly languages.
- Generates less heat as compared to first-generation computers
- Smaller size as compared to first-generation computers
- Consumed less electricity as compared to first-generation computers
- Faster than first-generation computers
- Reliable compares to the first generation computers.
- Still very costly
- AC required for cooling

3rd Generation of Computer (1964-1971)

- Third-generation computers are based on Integrated Circuits (ICs).
- It supported remote time-sharing, processing, and multi-programming operating system.
- Large magnetic core, magnetic tape/disk type memory used in this generation of computers.

List of High-level languages used in this generation

- ✓ **FORTRAN-II**
- ✓ **COBOL**
- ✓ **PASCAL PL/1**
- ✓ **BASIC**
- ✓ **ALGOL-68**

Examples of third-generation computer

- ▪ **UNIVAC 1108**
- ▪ **UNIVAC AC 9000**
- ▪ **IBM-370/168**
- ▪ **IBM-360 series**
- ▪ **Honeywell-6000 series**
- ▪ **PDP (Personal Data Processor)**
- ▪ **TDC-316**

The main features of the third generation are:

- ✓ **Based on Integrated Circuits (ICs).**
- ✓ **More reliable than 1st and 2nd generations.**
- ✓ **More Smaller size**
- ✓ **Produced less heat compared to previous generations.**
- ✓ **Faster than vacuum tubes and Transistor-based computers.**
- ✓ **Lesser maintenance**
- ✓ **Costly**
- ✓ **AC required**
- ✓ **Consumed lesser electricity**
- ✓ **Supported high-level language**

Fourth generation computers were built between 1971-1980 / Present

- ➢ **It uses semiconductor memory such as RAM (Random Access Memory) and ROM (Read Only Memory) etc.**

Examples of Fourth generation computers

- ✓ **Apple Macintosh**
- ✓ **IBM PC**
- ✓ **DEC 10**
- ✓ **STAR 1000**
- ✓ **PDP 11**
- ✓ **CRAY-1 (Super Computer)**
- ✓ **CRAY-X-MP (Super Computer)**

The main features of fourth-generation computers

- ▪ **Based on VLSI technology**
- ▪ **Very cheap**
- ▪ **Use of Personal Computers**
- ▪ **Very small size**
- ▪ **Semiconductor memory (ROM, RAM)**
- ▪ **Pipeline processing**
- ▪ **Portable and reliable**

- No AC required
- Concept of the internet was introduced

5th Generation of Computer (1980 to till date)

- Fifth-generation computers are based on Ultra Large Scale Integration (ULSI) technology.
- This generation supports Parallel processing hardware and AI (Artificial Intelligence) software.
- All the high-level languages like C and C++, Java, .Net, etc., are used in this generation.
- Since it supports AI technology, it can understand natural language or human language.

Examples of fifth-generation computers
- ✓ Desktop
- ✓ Laptop
- ✓ Notebook
- ✓ Ultrabook
- ✓ Chromebook

The main features and Characteristics of fifth-generation computers
- Based on ULSI (Ultra Large Scale Integration) technology
- True artificial intelligence
- Multimedia features
- Development of Natural language processing
- More user-friendly interface
- Advancement in Parallel Processing
- Advancement in Superconductor technology
- Faster Solid State Drive (SSD) memory, It is faster than Hard Disk Drives (HDD).
- Availability of very powerful and compact computers at cheaper rates.

Generation of Computer	Main Electronic Component	Programming Language	Main Memory	Example
1st Generation	Vacuum tube	Machine Language	Magnetic tapes and magnetic drums	IBM 750, IBM 701, ENIAC, UNIVAC
2nd Generation	Transistor	Machine language and assembly language	Magnetic core and magnetic tape/disk	IBM 1400 series, IBM 7090 and 7094, UNIVAC 1107, CDC 3600
3rd Generation	Integrated circuits (ICs)	High-level language	Large magnetic core, magnetic tape/disk	IBM 360, IBM 370, PDP, B6500, UNIVAC 1108, UNIVAC AC 9000
4th Generation	Very large-scale integration (VLSI)	semiconductor memory (such as RAM, ROM, etc.)	High-level language	IBM PC, STAR 1000, Apple Macintosh, Alter 8800
5th Generation	Ultra Large-Scale Integration (ULSI), Aartificial intelligence (AI)	Faster Solid State Drive (SSD) memory	Understand natural language or human language	Notebook, Desktops, laptops, tablets, smartphones

Types of Computers

On the basis of size, there are five types of computers:

1. Supercomputer
2. Mainframe computer
3. Minicomputer
4. Workstation
5. PC (Personal Computer)

And on the basis of data handling capabilities, there are three types of computer:

1. Analogue Computer
2. Digital Computer
3. Hybrid Computer

1. Supercomputer:

When we talk about speed, then the first name that comes to mind when thinking of computers is supercomputers. They are the biggest and fastest computers(in terms of speed of processing data). Supercomputers are designed such that they can process a huge amount of data, like processing trillions of instructions or data just in a second. This is because of the thousands of interconnected processors in supercomputers. It is basically used in scientific and engineering applications such as weather forecasting, scientific simulations, and nuclear energy research. It was first developed by Roger Cray in 1976.

Characteristics of supercomputers:

✓ Supercomputers are the computers which are the fastest and they are also very expensive.
✓ It can calculate up to ten trillion individual calculations per second, this is also the reason which makes it even more faster.
✓ It is used in the stock market or big organizations for managing the online currency world such as bitcoin etc.
✓ It is used in scientific research areas for analyzing data obtained from exploring the solar system, satellites, etc.

2. Mainframe computer:

Mainframe computers are designed in such a way that it can support hundreds or thousands of users at the same time. It also supports multiple programs simultaneously. So, they can execute different processes simultaneously. All these features make the mainframe computer ideal for big organizations like banking, telecom sectors, etc., which process a high volume of data in general.

Characteristics of mainframe computers:

- ✓ It is also an expensive or costly computer.
- ✓ It has high storage capacity and great performance.
- ✓ It can process a huge amount of data (like data involved in the banking sector) very quickly.
- ✓ It runs smoothly for a long time and has a long life.

3. Minicomputer:

Minicomputer is a medium size multiprocessing computer. In this type of computer, there are two or more processors, and it supports 4 to 200 users at one time. Minicomputers are used in places like institutes or departments for different work like billing, accounting, inventory management etc. It is smaller than a mainframe computer but larger in comparison to the microcomputer.

Characteristics of minicomputer:

- ✓ Its weight is low.
- ✓ Because of its low weight, it is easy to carry anywhere.
- ✓ less expensive than a mainframe computer.
- ✓ It is fast.

4. Workstation:

Workstation is designed for technical or scientific applications. It consists of a fast microprocessor, with a large amount of RAM and high speed graphic adapter. It is a single-user computer. It generally used to perform a specific task with great accuracy.

Characteristics of Workstation:

- ✓ It is expensive or high in cost.
- ✓ They are exclusively made for complex work purposes.
- ✓ It provides large storage capacity, with better graphics, and a more powerful CPU when compared to a PC.
- ✓ It is also used to handle animation, data analysis, CAD, audio and video creation, and editing.

5. PC (Personal Computer):

It is also known as a microcomputer. It is basically a general-purpose computer and designed for individual use. It consists a microprocessor as a central processing unit(CPU), memory, input unit, and output unit. This kind of computer is suitable for personal work such as making an assignment, watching a movie, or at office for office work, etc. For example, Laptops and desktop computers.

Characteristics of PC (Personal Computer):

- ✓ In this limited number of software can be used.
- ✓ It is smallest in size.
- ✓ It is designed for personal use.
- ✓ It is easy to use.

6. Analogue Computer:

It is particularly designed to process analogue data. Continuous data that changes continuously and cannot have discrete values is called analogue data. So, an analogue computer is used where we don't need exact values or need approximate values such as speed, temperature, pressure etc. It can directly accept the data from the measuring device without first converting it into numbers and codes. It measures the continuous changes in physical quantity. It gives output as a reading on a dial or scale. For example speedometer, mercury thermometer, etc.

7. Digital Computer:

Digital computers are designed in such a way that it can easily perform calculations and logical operations at high speed. It takes raw data as an input and processes it with programs stored in its memory to produce the final output. It only understands the binary input 0 and 1, so the raw input data is converted to 0 and 1 by the computer and then it is processed by the computer to produce the result or final output. All modern computers, like laptops, desktops including smartphones are digital computers.

8. Hybrid Computer:

As the name suggests hybrid, which means made by combining two different things. Similarly, the hybrid computer is a combination of both analog and digital computers. Hybrid computers are fast like an analog computer and have memory, and accuracy like a digital computer. So, it has the ability to process both continuous and discrete data. For working when it accepts analog signals as input then it converts them into digital form before processing the input data. So, it is widely used in specialized applications where both analog and digital data is required to be processed. A processor which is used in petrol pumps that converts the measurements of fuel flow into quantity and price is an example of a hybrid computer.

SOME Fact about Super computer-:
- ✓ Start from -: December 1962
- ✓ Company -:CDC,UK
- ✓ Father of Super Computer-:Seymour Cray
- ✓ First Super Computer-:CDC-6600

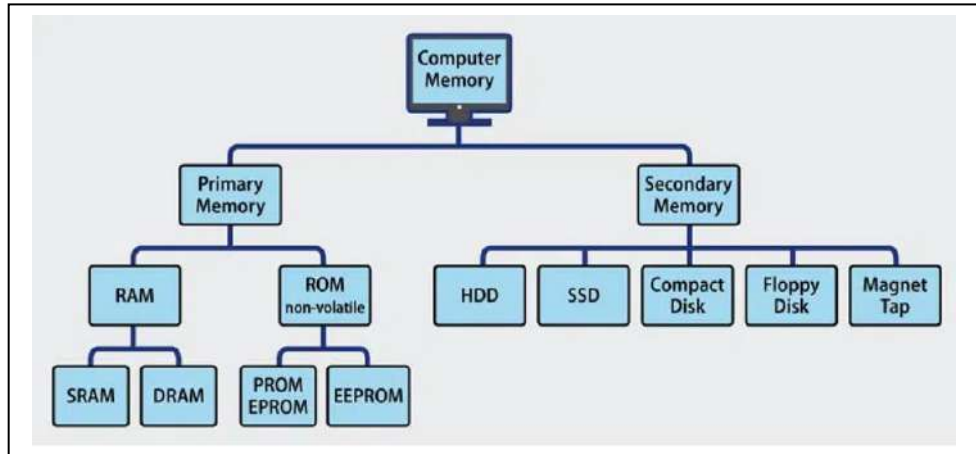### In India-:
- ✓ Start from -:December 1990
- ✓ Company -C-DAC,Pune
- ✓ First Super Computer-PARAM-8000

Types of Computer Memory

Computer memory is the storage space in computer where data is to be processed and instructions required for processing are stored

Primary Memory (Main Memory) Types:

1. **RAM, or** random access memory
2. **ROM, or** read-only memory

RAM (Random Access Memory) : is the internal memory of the CPU for storing data, program, and program result. It is a read/write memory which stores data until the machine is working. As soon as the machine is switched off, data is erased. RAM is volatile, i.e. data stored in it is lost when we switch off the computer or if there is a power failure. Hence, a backup Uninterruptible Power System (UPS) is often used with computers.

RAM is of two types-:

➢ **Static RAM (SRAM) :** The word static indicates that the memory retains its contents as long as power is being supplied. However, data is lost when the power gets down due to volatile nature. SRAM chips use a matrix of 6-transistors and no capacitors. Transistors do not require power to prevent leakage, so SRAM need not be refreshed on a regular basis. There is extra space in the matrix, hence SRAM uses more chips than DRAM for the same amount of storage space, making the manufacturing costs higher. SRAM is thus used as cache memory and has very fast access.

➢ **Dynamic RAM (DRAM) :** DRAM, unlike SRAM, must be continually refreshed in order to maintain the data. This is done by placing the memory on a refresh circuit that rewrites the data several hundred times per second. DRAM is used for most system memory as it is cheap and small. All DRAMs are made up of memory cells, which are composed of one capacitor and one transistor.

➢ **Cache Memory :** Cache memory is a very high speed semiconductor memory which can speed up the CPU. It acts as a buffer between the CPU and the main memory. It is used to hold those parts of data and program which are most frequently used by the CPU. The parts of data and programs are transferred from the disk to cache memory by the operating system, from where the CPU can access them.

ROM (Read Only Memory): ROM stands for Read Only Memory. The memory from which we can only read but cannot write on it. This type of memory is non-volatile. The information is stored permanently in such memories during manufacture. A ROM stores such instructions that are required to start a computer. This operation is referred to as bootstrap. ROM chips are not only used in the computer but also in other electronic items like washing machine and microwave oven.

Types of ROM :

➢ **PROM (Programmable Read Only Memory) :** PROM is read-only memory that can be modified only once by a user.

➢ **EPROM (Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory) :** EPROM can be erased by exposing it to ultra-violet light for a duration of up to 40 minutes.

➢ **EEPROM (Electrically Erasable and Programmable Read Only Memory):** EEPROM is programmed and erased electrically. It can be erased and reprogrammed about ten thousand times. Both erasing and programming take about 4 to 10 ms (millisecond).

Secondary Memory Types

Secondary memory comprises many different storage media which can be directly attached to a computer system. These include:

➢ **Hard disk drives**
➢ **Solid state drives (SSDs)**
➢ **Optical (CD or DVD) drives**
➢ **Tape drives**

Differences between RAM and ROM

RAM	ROM
• **Volatile**	• **Non-volatile**
• **Fast to read and write**	• **Fast to read**
• **Used as system memory to store data (including program code) that the CPU needs to process imminently**	• **Usually used in small quantities**
	• **Cannot be written to quickly**
	• **Used to store boot instructions or firmware**
• **Relatively cheap per megabyte stored compared to ROM, but relatively expensive compared to secondary memory**	• **Relatively expensive per megabyte stored compared to RAM**

Units of Computer Memory

Bit (Binary Digit)	0,1
1 Nibble	4 Bits
1 Byte or Character	8 Bits
1 KB (Kilo Byte)	1024 Bytes
1 MB (Mega Byte)	1024 KB
1 GB (Giga Byte)	1024 MB
1 TB (Tera Byte)	1024 GB
1 PB (Peta Byte)	1024 TB
1EB (Exa Byte)	1024 PB
1ZB (Zetta Byte)	1024 EB
1YB (Yotta Byte)	1024 ZB

Operating System

An Operating System, or OS, is a software program that enables the computer hardware to communicate and operate with the computer software. Without a computer Operating System, a computer would be useless.

Basic functions of an operating system-

➢ **Operating system** controls and coordinates the use of the hardware among the various applications programs for various uses.
➢ **Operating system** acts as resource allocator and manager. Since there are many possibly conflicting requests for resources the operating system must decide which requests are allocated resources to operating the computer system efficiently and fairly?
➢ **Operating system** is control program which controls the user programs to prevent errors and improper use of the computer. It is especially concerned with the operation and control of I/O devices.
➢ **Multiprogramming –** In multiprogramming more than one program reside in the main memory. When one job is unable to execute because of I/O operation to complete, it switches to other program and allow that program to run the main motive of multiprogramming is to utilize the CPU efficiently.
➢ **Multitasking-**In multitasking operating system more than one program is assigned to the CPU or switches between the programs occurs so fast that it seems like more than one program is running. The main motive of multitasking is to utilize the CPU efficiently and reduce the response time.
➢ **Multiprocessing -** In multiprocessing operating system a task is divided between more than one processor (CPU) so that parallelism can be achieved.
➢ **Multithreading -** Sometime a program need to do multiple task at the same time. It is an extension of multiprogramming. In multithreading the program is divided into multiple task.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OPERATING SYSTEM

- **Memory Management** : keeps tracks of primary and allocates the memory when a process requests.
- **Processor Management:** allocates and de-allocates the processor(CPU) to a process
- **Device Management:** keeps track of all devices. This is called I/O controller and decides which process gets the device, when, and for how long.
- **File Management:** allocates and de-allocates the resources
- **Security:** prevents unauthorized access to programs and data by means of passwords etc.
- **Job Accounting:** keeps track of time and resources used by various users.
- **Controls system performance:** records delays between request for a service and from the system.
- **Interaction with operators**
- **Error-detecting aids:** Production of dumps, traces, error messages and other debugging and other error-detecting methods.
- **Coordination between other software and users:** Coordinates and assigns compilers, interpreters, assemblers and other software to the various users of the computer systems.

TYPES OF OPERATING SYSTEMS

- **Batch Operating System:** The users of batch operating system do not interact with the computer directly. Each user prepares his job on an off-line device like punch cards and submits it to the computer operator.
- **Timesharing / Multitasking:** Time sharing is a technique which enables many people, located at various terminals, to use a computer system at the same time.Time-sharing or multitasking is a logical extension of multiprogramming.
- **Single User Operating System:** It is a type of operating system (OS) that is developed and intended for use on a computer or similar machine that will only have a single user at any given time.
- **Multiuser Operating System:** It is a computer operating system (OS) that allows multiple users on different computers or terminals to access a single system with one OS on it.
- **Real Time Operating System:** It is dened as a data processing system in which the time interval required to process and respond to inputs is so small that it controls the environment. It is always on line whereas on line system need not be real time.

SOME IMPORTANT TERMS:

Boot: When computer starts, the operating system is ·rst loaded (as it is essential for running all other programs), this process is known as booting.
Cold Boot: When you turn the computer ON from an OFF position.
Warm Boot: When you reset the computer that is already ON.
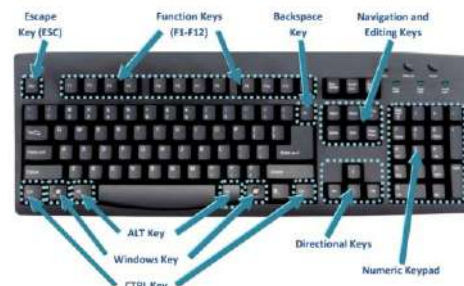
Windows

- **In 1983 Bill Gates announces Microsoft Window November 10, 1983,**
- **Microsoft Windows 1.01 is introduced in November 20,1985 and initially sold for $100.00**
- **Microsoft Windows 1.03 is introduced in August 1986.**
- **Microsoft Windows NT(New Technology) is introduced in 27 July 1993.**
- **Microsoft Windows ME(Millennium) is introduced in 2000.**
- **Microsoft Windows XP (eXPerience) is introduced in 25 October 2001.**

COMPUTER LANGUAGES: A language is the main medium of communicating between the Computer systems and the most common are the programming languages. As we know a Computer only understands binary numbers that is 0 and 1 to perform various operations but the languages are developed for different types of work on a Computer. A language consists of all the instructions to make a request to the system for processing a task.

Low Level Language:
Low level languages are the machine codes in which the instructions are given in machine language in the form of 0 and 1 toa Computer system. It is mainly designed to operate and handle all the hardware and instructions set architecture of a Computer. Low level language is also divided into two parts are Machine language and Assembly language.

High Level Language:
The high level languages are the most used and also more considered programming languages that helps a programmer to read, write and maintain. It is also the third generation language that is used and also running till now by many programmers. They are less independent to a particular type of Computer and also require a translator that can convert the high level language to machine language. The translator may be an interpreter and Compiler that helps to convert into binary code for a Computer to understand.

Machine language: it is also a type of low level language these can be develop in binary language (0 and 1) .

Assembly language: it is also a type of low level language and using the human readable instruction of the CPU. It is written as 'MOVA.'

C language: it is a middle level programming language and also known as procedural language C++ is high level language that uses the OOPS concept.

Fortran: it is known as formula translation. It is used for scientific application

COBOL (Common Business Oriented Language): used for record keeping and data management in business organizations.

GENERATION LANGUAGES:
- **1st - Machine and Assembly language**
- **2nd - Assembly language and high level languages (FORTRAN , COBOL)**
- **3rd - High level languages (FORTRAN II - IV , COBOL , PASCAL , BASIC, ALGOL68)**
- **4th - High level languages(FORTAN 77 , PASCAL , COBOL)**
- **5th - High level languages(C , C++ ,JAVA , .NET)**

Computer PERIPHERALS

Input Devices of Computer

Tthe input devices allow the users to send signals to the computer to perform a certain task. The receiver at this end is the Central Processing Unit (CPU) which then sends the signal to the output devices.

INPUT DEVICE	OUTPUT DEVICE
1. Keyboard	1. Monitors
2. Mouse	2. Printers
3. Joystick	3. Speakers
4. Light Pen	4. Projector
5. Track Ball	5. Plotter
6. Scanner	6. Braille Reader
7. Digitizer	7. Television
8. Microphone	8. Video Card
9. Magnetic Ink Card Reader (MICR)	9. Global Positioning System
10. Optical Character Reader (OCR)	10. Headphones
11. Bar Code Readers	
12. Optical Mark Reader (OMR)	

Both Input and Output Devices of Computer

There are many devices that have characteristics of both input and output devices. They can receive data as well as give out a result becoming useful for both purposes.

Some of them are –

1. USB Drive – It is a detachable device which can receive data from any computer as well as send out data to other devices.

2. Modems – It is responsible for transmitting data from one device to another using telephonic lines.

3. CD and DVD Drives – Saves data from the computer in the given format and can also send out data to other devices with disk space.

4. Headset – It has a speaker which is an output device and a microphone which is an input device.

5. Facsimile – This is a fax machine with scanner being an input device and printer being the output device.

Some important keys in a keyboard are:

1.Toggle Keys- These toggle the input from a group of keys on a keyboard between two different input modes.
Keys: Caps Lock, Num Lock, Scroll Lock.

2.Insert Modier Keys - It is a special key (or a key combination) that temporarily modies the normal action of another key when pressed together.
Keys: Shift, Alt, Ctrl, Fn.

3.Function Keys- A key on a computer keyboard, distinct from the main alphanumeric keys, to which software can assign a function.
Keys: F1 through F12 keys are known as function keys and each key performs a different function.

Networking

A **computer network** is a system in which multiple computers are connected to each other to share information and resources.

Characteristics of a Network:

A network is a group of systems that are connected to allow sharing of resources—such as files or printers—or sharing of services-such as an Internet connection .There are two aspects of setting up a network: the hardware used to connect the systems together and the software installed on the computers to allow them to communicate.

Basic Communication Model :

Communication model is used to exchange data between two parties. For example communication between a computer, server and telephone (through modem).

| SOURCE | → | TRANSMITTER | → | TRANSMISSION SYSTEM | → | RECIEVER | → | DESTINATION |

- ❖ **Source-** Data to be transmitted is generated by this device, example: telephones, personal computers etc.
- ❖ **Transmitter-** The data generated by the source system are not directly transmitted in the form they are generated. The transmitter transforms and encodes the information in such a form to produce electromagnetic waves or signals.
- ❖ **Transmission System-** A transmission system can be a single transmission line or a complex network connecting source and destination.
- ❖ **Receiver-** Receiver accepts the signal from the transmission system and converts it to a form which is easily managed by the destination device.
- ❖ **Destination-**Destination receives the incoming data from the receiver.

Network Topology:

Topology is the geometric arrangement of a computer system. Each computer system in a topology is known as a node. Network topology is determined only by the configuration of connections between nodes.

- ❖ **Bus Topology:** A bus topology is such that there is a single line to which all nodes are connected and the nodes connect only to this bus.

- ❖ **Mesh Topology:** This type of network topology contains at least two nodes with two or more paths between them.

- ❖ **Ring Topology:** In this network topology, every node has exactly two branches connected to it. The ring is broken and cannot work if one of the nodes on the ring fails.

- ❖ **Star Topology:** In this network topology, the peripheral nodes are connected to a central node, which rebroadcasts all transmissions received from any peripheral node to all peripheral nodes on the network, including the originating node.

- ❖ **Tree Topology:** This is a network topology in which nodes' are arranged as a tree. The function of the central node in this topology may be distributed.

SSC Crackers ☑
160K subscribers

Hardware and Software

Hardware

The term hardware refers to mechanical device that makes up computer. Computer hardware consists of interconnected electronic devices that we can use to control computer's operation, input and output. Examples of hardware are CPU, keyboard, mouse, hard disk, etc.

Hardware Components

Computer hardware is a collection of several components working together. Some parts are essential and others are added advantages. Computer hardware is made up of CPU and peripherals as shown in image below.
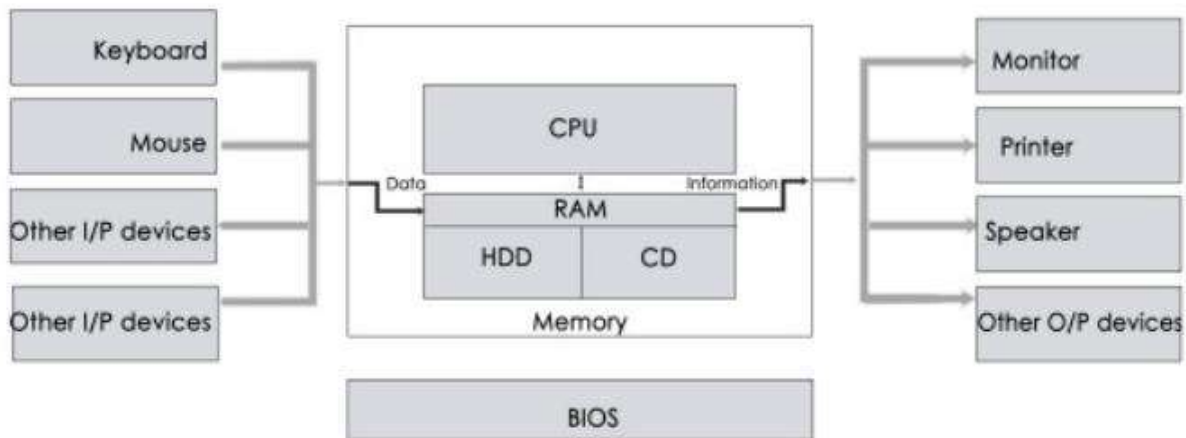
Software

A set of instructions that drives computer to do stipulated tasks is called a program. Software instructions are programmed in a computer language, translated into machine language, and executed by computer. Software can be categorized into two types –

> ➢ System software
> ➢ Application software

System Software

System software operates directly on hardware devices of computer. It provides a platform to run an application. It provides and supports user functionality. Examples of system software include operating systems such as Windows, Linux, Unix, etc.

Application Software

An application software is designed for benefit of users to perform one or more tasks. Examples of application software include Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Oracle, etc.

Differences between Software and Hardware are sorted out below –

Sr.No.	Software	Hardware
1	It is a collection of programs to bring computer hardware system into operation.	It includes physical components of computer system.
2	It includes numbers, alphabets, alphanumeric symbols, identifiers, keywords, etc.	It consists of electronic components like ICs, diodes, registers, crystals, boards, insulators, etc.
3	Software products evolve by adding new features to existing programs to support hardware.	Hardware design is based on architectural decisions to make it work over a range of environmental conditions and time.
4	It will vary as per computer and its built-in functions and programming language.	It is mostly constructed for all types of computer systems.
5	It is designed and developed by experienced programmers in high-level language.	The hardware can understand only low-level language or machine language.
6	It is represented in any high-level language such as BASIC, COBOL, C, C++, JAVA, etc.	The hardware works only on binary codes 1's and 0's.
7	The software is categorized as operating system, utilities, language processor, application software, etc.	The hardware consists of input devices, output devices, memory, etc.

M.S.Word/Excel Shortcuts

M.S. Word/ Excel Shortcuts with CTRL from A-Z Alphabetically-:

CTRL + **A** = Select text

CTRL + **B**= Bold text

CTRL + **C** = Copy text

CTRL + **D** = Open font formatting window

CTRL + **E** = Centre text

CTRL + **F** = Find a phrase

CTRL + **G** = Go To a specific page or bookmark

CTRL + **H** = Replace text with another text

CTRL + **I** = Italic text

CTRL + **J** = Justify text

CTRL + **K** = Open Insert Hyperlink window

CTRL + **L** = Left align text

CTRL + **M** = Indent a paragraph from the left

CTRL + **N** = Open new Word document

CTRL + **O** = Open an existing Word document

CTRL + **P** = Print Word document

CTRL + **Q** = Remove paragraph formatting

CTRL + **R** = Right align text

CTRL + **S** = Save Word document

CTRL + **T** = Create a hanging indent

CTRL + **U** = Underline text

CTRL + **V** = Paste text

CTRL + **W** = Close Word document

CTRL + **X** = Cut text

CTRL + **Y** = Redo an action previously undone

CTRL + **Z** = Undo a previous action

KEYBOARD SHORTCUTS

Computer

Shortcut keys	Description
Alt + F	File menu options in current program
Alt + E	Edit options in current program
FI	Universal help (for all programs)
Ctrl +A	Select all text
Ctrl + F	Find
Ctrl +X	Cut selected item
Shift + Del	Cut selected item
Ctrl + C	Copy selected item
Ctrl + Insert	Copy selected item
Ctrl + V	Paste
Shift + Insert	Paste
Home	Go to beginning of current line
Ctrl + Home	Go to beginning of document
End	Go to end of current line
Ctrl + End	Go to end of document
Shift + Home	Highlight from current position to beginning of line
Shift + End	Highlight from current position to end of line
Ctrl + <--	Move one word to the left at a time
Ctrl +-->	Move one word to the right at a time

File Extensions

File Types	Extension
Notepad	*.txt
Database	*.mdb
Executable	*.exe
Word Document	*.doc / *.docx
Spreadsheet	*.xls
Powerpoint	*.ppt
Image	*.png/ *.jpg/ *.jpeg

MS Office

What you want to do	What you press
Bold	[Ctrl] [B]
Change case	[Shift] [F3]
Center Align	[Ctrl] [E]
Copy	[Ctrl] [C]
Cut	[Ctrl] [X]
Delete a word	[Ctrl] [Backspace]
Find and replace	[Ctrl] [F]
Go to page, section, line, etc.	[Ctrl] [G]
Go to the beginning of the document	[Ctrl] [Home]
Go to the end of the document	[Ctrl] [End]
Insert a hyperlink	[Ctrl] [k]
Italicize	[Ctrl] [I]
Left Align	[Ctrl] [L]
New Document	[Ctrl] (N)
Open	[Ctrl] [O]
Open the thesaurus	[Shift] [F7]
Paste	[Ctrl] [V]
Print	[Ctrl] [P]
Repeat your last action	[F4] or [Ctrl] [Y]
Save	[Ctrl] [S]
Select all	[Ctrl] [A]
Select to the beginning of the document	[Ctrl] [Shift] [Home]
Select to the end of the document	[Ctrl] [Shift] [End]
Spell check	[F7]
Undo	[Ctrl] [Z]

Computer Networks
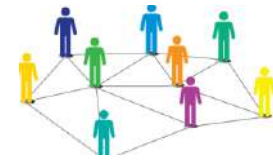
INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER NETWORKS

We are living in a connected world. Information is being produced, exchanged, and traced across the globe in real time. It's possible as almost everyone and everything in the digital world is interconnected through one way or the other.

A group of two or more similar things or people interconnected with each other is called network. Some of the examples of network in our everyday life includes:

➢ Social network
➢ Mobile network
➢ Network of computers
➢ Airlines, railway, banks, hospitals networks

A computer network is an interconnection among two or more computers or computing devices. Such interconnection allows computers to share data and resources among each other. A basic network may connect a few computers placed in a room. The network size may vary from small to large depending on the number of computers it connects. A computer network can include different types of hosts (also called nodes) like server, desktop, laptop, cellular phones.

TYPES OF NETWORKS

There are various types of computer networks ranging from network of handheld devices (like mobile phones or tablets) connected through Wi-Fi or Bluetooth within a single room to the millions of computers spread across the globe. Some are connected wireless while others are connected through wires. Based on the geographical area covered and data transfer rate, computer networks are broadly categorized as:

➢ PAN (Personal Area Network)
➢ LAN (Local Area Network)
➢ MAN (Metropolitan Area Network)
➢ WAN (Wide Area Network)

1. Personal Area Network (PAN)

➢ It is a network formed by connecting a few personal devices like computers, laptops, mobile phones, smart phones, printers etc. All these devices lie within an approximate range of 10 metres. A personal area network may be wired or wireless. For example, a mobile phone connected to the laptop through USB forms a wired PAN while two smartphones communicating with each other through Bluetooth technology form a wireless PAN or WPAN.

2. Local Area Network (LAN) :

➢ It is a network that connects computers, mobile phones, tablet, mouse, printer, etc., placed at a limited distance. The geographical area covered by a LAN can range from a single room, a floor, an office having one or more buildings in the same premise, laboratory, a school, college, or university campus. The connectivity is done by means of wires, Ethernet cables, fibre optics, or Wi-Fi.

3.   Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) :

> Metropolitan Area Network (MAN) is an extended form of LAN which covers a larger geographical area like a city or a town. Data transfer rate in MAN also ranges in Mbps, but it is considerably less as compared to LAN. Cable TV network or cable based broadband internet services are examples of MAN. This kind of network can be extended up to 30-40 km. Sometimes, many LANs are connected together to form MAN.

4.   Wide Area Network (WAN):

> Wide Area Network connects computers and other LANs and MANs, which are spread across different geographical locations of a country or in different countries or continents. A WAN could be formed by connecting a LAN to other LANs via wired/wireless media. Large business, educational and government organisations connect their different branches in different locations across the world through WAN. The Internet is the largest WAN that connects billions of computers, smartphones and millions of LANs from different continents.

NETWORK DEVICES

> To communicate data through different transmission media and to configure networks with different functionality, we require different devices like Modem, Hub, Switch, Repeater, Router, Gateway, etc.

Modem

> Modem stands for 'MOdulator DEModulator'. It refers to a device used for conversion between analog signals and digital bits. We know computers store and process data in terms of 0s and 1s. However, to transmit data from a sender to a receiver, or while browsing the internet, digital data are converted to an analog signal and the medium (be it free-space or a physical media) carries the signal to the receiver. There are modems connected to both the source and destination nodes. The modem at the sender's end acts as a modulator that converts the digital data into analog signals. The modem at the receiver's end acts as a demodulator that converts the analog signals into digital data for the destination node to understand.
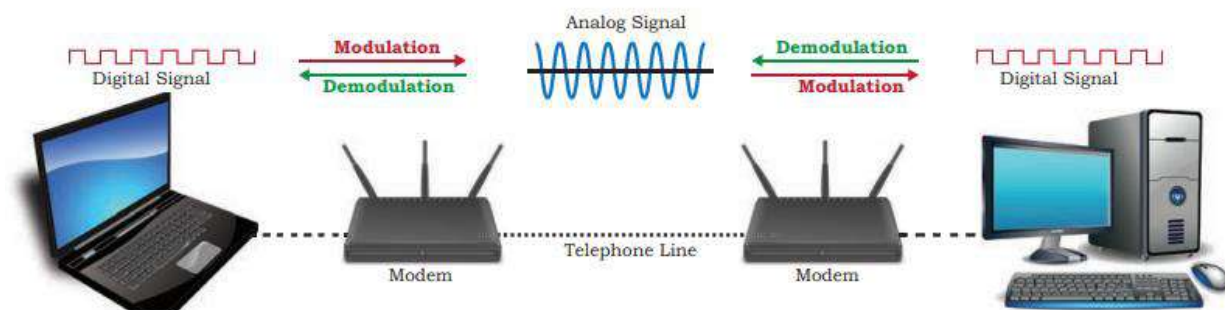
Ethernet Card

Ethernet card, also known as Network Interface Card (NIC card in short) is a network adapter used to set up a wired network. It acts as an interface between computer and the network. It is a circuit board mounted on the motherboard of a computer. The Ethernet cable connects the computer to the network through NIC. Ethernet cards can support data transfer between 10 Mbps and 1 Gbps (1000 Mbps). Each NIC has a MAC address, which helps in uniquely identifying the computer on the network.

NETWORKING TOPOLOGIES

> The arrangement of computers and other peripherals in a network is called its topology. Common network topologies are Mesh, Ring, Bus, Star and Tree.

Mesh Topology

> In this networking topology, each communicating device is connected with every other device in the network. Such a network can handle large amounts of traffic since multiple nodes can transmit data simultaneously. Also, such networks are more reliable in the sense that even if a node gets down, it does not cause any break in the transmission of data between other nodes. This topology is also more secure as compared to other topologies because each cable between two nodes carries different data. However, wiring is complex and cabling cost is high in creating such networks and there are many redundant or unutilised connections.
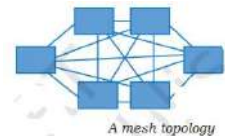
Ring Topology

> In ring topology each node is connected to two other devices, one each on either side. The nodes connected with each other thus forms a ring. The link in a ring topology is unidirectional. Thus, data can be transmitted in onedirection only (clockwise or counterclockwise).
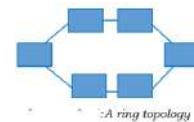
Bus Topology

> In bus topology each communicating device connects to a transmission medium, known as bus. Data sent from a node are passed on to the bus and hence are transmitted to the length of the bus in both directions. That means, data can be received by any of the nodes connected to the bus. In this topology, a single backbone wire called bus is shared among the nodes, which makes it cheaper and easier to maintain. Both ring and bus topologies are considered to be less secure and less reliable.
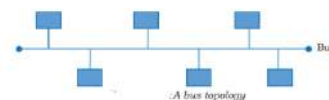
Star Topology

In star topology each communicating device is connected to a central node, which is a networking device like a hub or a switch, as shown in Star topology is considered very effective, efficient   and fast as each device is directly connected with the central device. Although disturbance in one device will not affect the rest of the network, any failure in a central networking device may lead to the failure of complete network.

OSI Model

OSI (Open Systems Interconnection) is reference model for how messages should be transmitted between any two points in a telecommunication network. A reference model is a framework for understanding relationships. The purpose of the OSI reference model is to guide vendors and developers so that the digital communication products and software programs they create will interoperate. The OSI reference model defines seven layers of functions that take place at each end of a communication.

Layers of OSI –

UPPER LAYERS	7	**Application Layer** ✓ Message format, Human-Machine Interfaces
	6	**Presentation Layer** ✓ Coding into 1s and 0s; encryption, compression
	5	**Session Layer** ✓ Authentication, permissions, session restoration
TRANSPORT SERVICE	4	**Transport Layer** ✓ End-to-end error control
	3	**Network Layer** ✓ Network addressing; routing or switching
	2	**Data Link Layer** ✓ Error detection, flow control on physical link
	1	**Physical Layer** ✓ Bit stream: physical medium, method of representing bits

COMPUTER VIRUSES

- ➤ **Cluster Viruses:** This type of virus creates the illusion that the virus has infected every program on the disk.
- ➤ **Worms:** Its purpose is to duplicate itself in the host.
- ➤ **Bombs:** It hides in the user's disk and is triggered by a specic event.
- ➤ **Trojan Horses:** It is a malicious program that appears harmless. These do not duplicate themselves on the host disk.
- ➤ **Stealth Viruses:** These viruses reside in the computer's memory and are hard to detect.
- ➤ **Macro Viruses:** It is designed to infect a specic File type.

Important Abbreviations

- ❖ **ANSI**—American National Standards Institute
- ❖ **ARPANET**—Advanced Research Projects Agency Network
- ❖ **ASCII**—American Standard Code for Information Interchange
- ❖ **ISCII**— Indian Standard Code for Information Interchange
- ❖ **ASP**—Active Server Pages
- ❖ **BASIC**—Beginner's All-Purpose Symbolic Instruction Code
- ❖ **CDMA**—Code Division Multiple Access
- ❖ **CD-R**—CD-Recordable
- ❖ **CD-RW**—CD-Rewritable
- ❖ **COBOL**—Common Business-Oriented Language
- ❖ **DBMS**—Database Management System
- ❖ **DVD**—Digital Versatile Disc or Digital Video Disc
- ❖ **ENIAC**—Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer
- ❖ **EDSAC**—Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Calculator
- ❖ **EDVAC**—Electronic Discrete Variable Automatic Computer
- ❖ **EEPROM**—Electronically Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
- ❖ **EPROM**—Erasable Programmable Read-Only Memory
- ❖ **FDD**—Floppy Disk Drive
- ❖ **GUI**—Graphical User Interface
- ❖ **HDD**—Hard Disk Drive
- ❖ **HTML**—Hypertext Markup Language
- ❖ **HTTP**—Hypertext Transfer Protocol
- ❖ **HTTPs**—Secure Hypertext Transport Protocol
- ❖ **ISO**—International Organization for Standardization
- ❖ **ISP**—Internet Service Provider
- ❖ **Kb**—Kilobit
- ❖ **KB**—Kilobyte
- ❖ **LCD**—Liquid Crystal Display
- ❖ **LIFO**—Last In First Out
- ❖ **MAC**—Media Access Control

- ❖ **PAN**—Personal Area Network
- ❖ **PERL**—Practical Extraction and Reporting Language
- ❖ **USB**—Universal Serial Bus
- ❖ **VLAN**—Virtual Local Area
- ❖ **RDBMS**–Relational Database Management System
- ❖ **XML**–Extensible Markup Language
- ❖ **ASP**–Active Server Pages
- ❖ **API**–Application Programming Interfaces
- ❖ **CSS**–Cascading Style Sheets
- ❖ **ASCII**–American Standard Code For Information Interchange
- ❖ **XSL**- Extensible Style Sheet Language
- ❖ **AVI** – Audio Video Interleaved
- ❖ **CDA** – Compact Disk Audio
- ❖ **DLL** – Dynamik Link Library
- ❖ **JPEG** – Joint Photographic Expert Group
- ❖ **VHF** – Very High Frequency.
- ❖ **UHF** – Ultra High Frequency.
- ❖ **ALU**- Arithmetic Logic Unit
- ❖ **URL** – Uniform Resource Locator.
- ❖ **AMD** – Advance Micro Device
- ❖ **ASPI** – Advacne Scsi Programming Interface
- ❖ **ASIC** – Application Specific Integrated Circuit
- ❖ **USB** – Universal Serial Bus.
- ❖ **VIRUS** – Vital Information Resource Under Seized.
- ❖ **MIME**–Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions
- ❖ **JAD** – Java Application Development
- ❖ **MIDI** – Musical Instrument Digital Interface
- ❖ **MPEG** – Motion Picture Experts Group
- ❖ **PDF** – Portable Document Format
- ❖ **SQL**—Structured Query Language
- ❖ **SRAM**—Static Random Access Memory
- ❖ **TTL**—Transistor-Transistor Logic
- ❖ **UML**—Unified Modeling Language
- ❖ **RAID**—Redundant Array of Independent Disks
- ❖ **RDBMS**—Relational Database Management System
- ❖ **RISC**—Reduced Instruction Set Computer
- ❖ **GIF** – Graphics Interchange Format

- ❖ **MAPI**—Messaging Application Programming Interface
- ❖ **MTA**—Mail Transfer Agent
- ❖ **OSS**—Open-Source Software
- ❖ **TCP -** Transmission Control Protocol
- ❖ **FTP -** File Transfer Protocol
- ❖ **TFTP –** Trivial File Transfer Protocol
- ❖ **SFTP -** Secure File Transfer Protocol
- ❖ **SMTP**- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
- ❖ **TFT**- Thin Film Transistor
- ❖ **HTTP**- Hyper Text Transfer Protocol
- ❖ **CRT** - Cathode Ray Tube
- ❖ **HTTPS** - Hyper Text Transfer Protocol Secure
- ❖ **MIDI** - Musical Instrument Digital Interface
- ❖ **UDP** - User Datagram Protocol
- ❖ **CAN** - Campus Area Network
- ❖ **PCB** - Printer Circuit Board
- ❖ **PAN** - Personal Area Network
- ❖ **SRAM** - Static RAM
- ❖ **SAN** - Storage Area Network
- ❖ **DRAM** - Dynamic RAM
- ❖ **CNM** - Circulatory Network Mode

- ❖ **LED -** Light Emitting Diode
- ❖ **PROM** - Programmable ROM
- ❖ **EPROM** - Electrically PROM
- ❖ **EEPROM** - Electrically Erasable PROM
- ❖ **DBMS** - Data Base Management System
- ❖ **HDD** - Hard Disc Drive
- ❖ **MODEM** - Modulator Demodulator
- ❖ **FDD** - Floppy Disc Drive
- ❖ **RAM** - Random Access Memory
- ❖ **CD** - Compact Disc
- ❖ **ROM** - Read Only Memory
- ❖ **DVD** - Digital Video/Versatile Disc
- ❖ **SMPS** - Switch Mode Power Supply
- ❖ **BRD** - Blu Ray Disc
- ❖ **OMR** - Optical Mark Reader
- ❖ **HVD** - Holographic Versatile Disc
- ❖ **MIPS** - Million Instruction PerSecond
- ❖ **BIPS** - Billion Instruction PerSecond
- ❖ **TIPS** - Trillion Instruction PerSecond
- ❖ **DPI** - Dots Per Inch

To do this	Press
Copy selected text, object, or slide.	Ctrl+C
Paste cut or copied text, object, or slide.	Ctrl+V
Undo the last action.	Ctrl+Z
Save the presentation.	Ctrl+S
Insert a picture.	Alt+N, P
Insert a shape.	Alt+H, S, and then H
Select a theme.	Alt+G, H
Select a slide layout.	Alt+H, L
Go to the next slide.	Page Down
Go to the previous slide.	Page Up
Go to the Home tab.	Alt+H
Move to the Insert tab.	Alt+N
Start the slide show.	Alt+S,B
End the slide show.	Esc
Close PowerPoint.	Alt+F, X

PowerPoint

XML file type	Extension
Presentation	.pptx
Macro-enabled presentation	.pptm
Template	.potx
Macro-enabled template	.potm
Macro-enabled add-in	.ppam
Show	.ppsx
Macro-enabled show	.ppsm
Slide	.sldx
Macro-enabled slide	.sldm
Office theme	.thmx

Excel

XML file type	Extension
Workbook	.xlsx
Macro-enabled workbook	.xlsm
Template	.xltx
Macro-enabled template	.xltm
Non-XML binary workbook	.xlsb
Macro-enabled add-in	.xlam

GLOSSARY

- ❖ **Access time** - The amount of time it takes for requested information to be delivered from disks and memory.
- ❖ **Antivirus software** - A program designed to look for and destroy viruses that may infect the memory of a computer or files stored on a computer.
- ❖ **Artificial intelligence (AI)** - Computer systems that attempt to imitate human processes for analyzing and solving problems.
- ❖ **Accumulator** -A local storage area called a Register, in which the result of an arithmetic or logic operation is formed.
- ❖ **BIT** -It is basic unit of computers.It has two values 1 & 0 only.
- ❖ **BYTE** - Combination of 8 Bits.
- ❖ **Basic Input Output System (BIOS)** - Also known as ROM BIOS. It provides an abstraction layer for the hardware, i.e., a consistent way for application programs and operating system to interact with input/output devices.
- ❖ **Bug** - A software bug is an error, flaw, failure, or fault in a computer program or system produces an incorrect or unexpected result.
- ❖ **Bus** - A pathway along which electronic signals travel between the components of a computer system. **Cookie** - A packet of information that travels between a browser and the web server.
- ❖ **Crash** - Your computer or application no longer works correctly and so you "loose" all the work you've done since the last time you saved.
- ❖ **Command** - An instruction that causes a program or computer to perform a function.
- ❖ **Cache** - It is a memory storage area that keeps frequent use data readily available to the computer so that the computer does not retrieve them from slow storage devices.
- ❖ **Clock Speed** - The speed of computer is measured in Clock speed. High clock speed is synonymous with high processing capability. It is measured in Megahertz (MHz).
- ❖ **Column** - A vertical block of cells in a table or spreadsheet.
- ❖ **Delete** - To remove an item of data from a file or to remove a file from the disk.
- ❖ **Debugging** - Locating and eliminating defects in a program.
- ❖ **Desktop** - The electronic work area on a display screen.
- ❖ **Dots Per Inch(DPI)** –It is defined as the measure of the resolution of a printer and scanner, or monitor.
- ❖ **Domain Name** - A unique name that identifies a particular website and represents the name of the server where the web pages reside.
- ❖ **Edit**- To make certain changes in existing data.
- ❖ **Ethernet Card** - A network adapter that enables a computer to connect to an Ethernet.
- ❖ **Fax** –A shortened form of the word facsimile. A copy of a document transmitted electronically from one machine to another.
- ❖ **File transfer protocol (FTP)** - A set of guidelines or standards that establish the format in which files can be transmitted from one computer to another.
- ❖ **Firewall** - A security system usually consisting of hardware and software that prevents unauthorized persons from accessing certain parts of a program, database, or network.
- ❖ **Flash Memory** - It is a type of non-volatile computer storage chip that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed.It was developed by EEPROM.
- ❖ **Gateway** - A machine that links two networks using different protocols.

- ❖ **Gigabyte** - A measurement of the storage capacity of a device. One gigabyte represents 1024 megabytes.
- ❖ **Google** – search engine on the web.
- ❖ **Gopher** - A protocol used for locating and transferring information on the internet. It is an internet search tool that allows users to access textual information.
- ❖ **GUI** - Graphical User Interface uses icons and menus to carry out commands such as opening files, delete files, move files etc..
- ❖ **Graphic Interchange Format (GIF)** - A simple file format for pictures and photographs that are compressed so that they can be sent quickly.
- ❖ **Hard copy** - Text or graphics printed on paper; also called a printout.
- ❖ **Hard disk** - A rigid type of magnetic medium that can store large amounts of information.
- ❖ **Hyperlink** - An image or portion of text on a webpage which is linked to another webpage.
- ❖ **Hub** – A network device that connects multiple computers on a LAN so that they can communicate with another network and the internet.
- ❖ **Header** - Repetitive information that appears at the top (the head) of every page of document.
- ❖ **Hypertext transfer protocol (HTTP)** - The protocol used on the World Wide Web that permits Web clients (Web browsers) to communicate with Web servers.
- ❖ **Icons**-In a graphical user interface (GUI), a small, pictorial, on screen representation of an object, such as a document, program, folder or disk drive.
- ❖ **Instant messaging (IM)** - A chat program that lets people communicate over the Internet in real time.
- ❖ **Internet protocol (IP) address** - A unique set of numbers that identifies a computer over a network.
- ❖ **Internet service provider (ISP)** - An organization that provides access to the Internet for a fee.
- ❖ **Intranet** - A private network established by an organization for the exclusive use of its employees. Firewalls prevent outsiders from gaining access to an organization's intranet
- ❖ **JPEG** - Joint Photographic Experts Group. A format for storing complex graphics in compressed form.
- ❖ **Justification** - Aligning lines of text at the left margin, the right margin, both margins, and the centre. Text aligned at both margins is considered fully justified.
- ❖ **Keyboard** - The device used to enter information into a computer.
- ❖ **Kilobyte** - A measurement of the storage capacity of a device. One kilobyte represents 1024 bytes.
- ❖ **LAN** –A local area network (LAN)is a computer network that interconnects computers within a limited area such as a home, school, computer laboratory, or office building, using network media.
- ❖ **Laptop computer** - A portable computer. Also known as a notebook computer.
- ❖ **Landscape Orientation** – The positioning of the page so that the information is printed across the long dimension of the page.
- ❖ **Live ware** - It is a term to describe the human system, opposed to hardware or software in a computer.
- ❖ **Macro virus** - A type of virus that attaches itself to documents or word processing templates.
- ❖ **Malware** - Software that disrupts normal computer functions or sends a user's personal data without the user's authorization.
- ❖ **Memory** - The part of a computer that stores information.
- ❖ **Memory Cell** - A circuit in memory that represents a single bit of information.

- ❖ **Mass Storage** - Storage systems that provide access to hundreds of billions of bytes of stored data. They are often referred to as Archival Storage because of the very large volumes of historical or backup data they can store.
- ❖ **MIPS**-An acronym derived from millions of instructions per second. Used to measure the speed of a processor.
- ❖ **Morphing** - The transformation of one image into another image.
- ❖ **Mobile Commerce (m-Commerce)** - A form of e-commerce that has the ability to conduct monetary transactions via a mobile device such as a cell phone.
- ❖ **Mozilla** - a web browser and successor to Netscape Communicator.
- ❖ **Multitasking** - The ability of a computer to execute more than one program at a time.
- ❖ **NIBBLE** –Combination of four bits.
- ❖ **Network** - A system of inter connected computers. They are of three types i. e. LAN, MAN, WAN.
- ❖ **Network Interface Card (NIC)** - This is a part of the computer that allows it to talk to other computers via a network protocol like TCP/IP.
- ❖ **Node** - A computer which is attached to the network. Each node has its own address on the network so that it can be uniquely identified and can communicate with other nodes on the same or different network.
- ❖ **Offline** - Refers to the state in which a computer is temporarily or permanently unable to communicate with another computer.
- ❖ **Online** - Refers to the state in which a computer is ready to communicate with other computers.
- ❖ **Open source software** - Software that makes the underlying source code available to all users at no charge.
- ❖ **Operating system (OS)** - Software that manages the internal functions and controls the operations of a computer.
- ❖ **Printer :** A mechanical device for printing a computer's output on paper.
  There are three major types of printer:
- ❖ **Dot matrix** - creates individual letters, made up of a series of tiny ink dots, by punching a ribbon with the ends of tiny wires. (This type of printer is most often used in industrial settings, such as direct mail for labelling.)
- ❖ **Ink jet** - sprays tiny droplets of ink particles onto paper.
- ❖ **Laser** - uses a beam of light to reproduce the image of each page using a magnetic charge that attracts dry toner that is transferred to paper and sealed with heat.
- ❖ **Palmtop computer** - A portable computer smaller than a notebook (or laptop) computer that fits on the palm of your hand. Also called a handheld computer.
- ❖ **Password** –A user's secret identification code, required to access stored material. A procedure intended to prevent information from being accessed by unauthorized persons.
- ❖ **Piracy** - The illegal copying of software or other creative works.
- ❖ **Peripherals**-A connectable device that has an auxiliary function outside the permanent system configuration such as plotters, printers and graphic displays.
- ❖ **Phishing** - A type of computer fraud that tries to trick users into revealing their passwords and other confidential information.
- ❖ **Pixel**-A smallest picture element of a digital image. The smaller the pixels, the higher the resolution.

- ❖ **Port** - **An electrical connection on the computer into which a cable can be plugged so that the computer can communicate with other devices such as printer or modem.**
- ❖ **Protocol** - **A set of rules and regulations that coordinates the exchange of information over the network.**
- ❖ **Portrait orientation** - **Positioning paper so that information is printed across the short dimension of the paper.**
- ❖ **Shut down** - **To quit all applications and turn off the computer.**
- ❖ **Spam** - **unwanted repetitious messages, such as unsolicited bulk e-mail.**
- ❖ **Scanner** - **An input device that can copy a printed page into a computer's memory, thus doing away with the need to type the copy.**
- ❖ **Screen saver** - **A program that changes the screen display while the user is away from the computer.**
- ❖ **Server** - **A computer that manages a shared resource and provides a set of shared user services to the clients.**
- ❖ **Search Engine** - **Software that searches, gathers and identifies information from a database based on an index, keywords or titles.**
- ❖ **Soft copy** -**Information shown on the display screen.**
- ❖ **Sort** - **To arrange fields, records, or files in a predetermined sequence.**
- ❖ **Surfing the Net** - **Browsing through various Web sites on the Internet in search of interesting things.**
- ❖ **Query** - **An alternate pipe form of operating system, which handles data in the form of messages rather than bytes.**
- ❖ **Qwerty** - **It is one of the standard computer keyboard, with the character Q, W, E, R, T, Y on the top row of letters on the keyboard.**
- ❖ **Response time**-**The time a computer takes to execute a command.**
- ❖ **Retrieve** - **To call up information from memory or storage so that it can be processed in some way.**
- ❖ **Record**-**A collection of all the information pertaining to a particular subject.**
- ❖ **Row** - **A horizontal block of cells in a table or Spreadsheet.**
- ❖ **Resolution**-**Measurement of the degree of sharpness of a displayed image. It is defined as number of pixels per square inch on a computer generated display.**
- ❖ **Register** - **A temporary storage unit for quick, direct accessibility of a small amount of data for processing.**
- ❖ **Save As** – **Give the file a name and/or store the file in a certain place.**
- ❖ **Save** - **Tell the computer to create a file on disk that has the information you've put into the document.**
- ❖ **Scroll bar** - **Allows you to move around through your document.**
- ❖ **Trash** - **Place where you put files and folders that you want to delete or get rid of.**
- ❖ **Topology** - **The structure of the network, including physical connections such as wiring schemes and logical interactions between network devices.**
- ❖ **Track** - **A ring on a disk where data can be written.**
- ❖ **Telnet** - **A protocol for remote computing on the internet that allows a computer to act as a remote terminal on another machine, any where on the internet.**
- ❖ **Touchpad** - **The device on a laptop computer that takes the place of a mouse.**
- ❖ **Touch screen technology** - **The technology that permits a user to perform a function simply by touching the screen on an appropriate spot**

- ❖ **Uninterrupted Power Supply (UPS)** - A Battery powered backup system that provides enough electricity to a computer during a power outage so that a user can save files before shutting down the computer.
- ❖ **Universal Serial Bus (USB)** - A common standard for connecting multiple peripherals to a computer as needed.
- ❖ **Upload**-To transfer information from a client computer to a host computer.
- ❖ **Virus** - A piece of computer code designed as a prank or malicious act to spread from one computer to another by attaching itself to other programs.
- ❖ **WAP** - Wireless Application Protocol is a specification for a set of communication protocol used to allow wireless devices to access the internet and other utilities.
- ❖ **Web browser** -Software that permits a user with a click of a mouse to locate, display, and download text, video, audio, and graphics stored in a host computer on the Web. The most common Web browsers now in use are Internet Explorer, Google Chrome and Mozilla Firefox.
- ❖ **Web site** - One or more related pages created by an individual or an organization and posted on the World Wide Web.
- ❖ **Wi-Fi (Wireless fidelity)** - A process that permits highspeed wireless transmission of data.
- ❖ **Word processing** - The electronic process of creating, formatting, editing, proofreading, and printing documents.
- ❖ **Workstation** - A desktop computer that runs applications and serves as an access point in a local area network.
- ❖ **Zombie** - A computer that has been hijacked by a cracker without the owner's knowledge and used to perform malicious tasks on the Internet.

Computer Shortcuts & Special Characters

BASIC SHORTCUT KEYS

Key	Function
Alt + F	File menu options in current program
Alt + E	Edit options in current program
F1	Universal help (for all programs)
Ctrl + A	Select all text
Ctrl + X	Cut selected item
Shift + Del	Cut selected item
Ctrl + C	Copy selected item
Ctrl + Ins	Copy selected item
Ctrl + V	Paste
Shift + Ins	Paste
Home	Go to beginning of current line
Ctrl + Home	Go to beginning of document
End	Go to end of current line
Ctrl + End	Go to end of document
Shift + Home	Highlight from current position to beginning of line
Shift + End	Highlight from current position to end of line
Ctrl + ←	Move one word to the left at a time
Ctrl + →	Move one word to the right at a time

MICROSOFT® WINDOWS® SHORTCUT KEYS

Key	Function
Alt + Tab	Switch between open applications
Alt + Shift + Tab	Switch backwards between open applications
Alt + Print Screen	Create screen shot for current program
Ctrl + Alt + Del	Reboot/Windows® task manager
Ctrl + Esc	Bring up start menu
Alt + Esc	Switch between applications on taskbar

WORD® SHORTCUT KEYS

Key	Function
Ctrl + A	Select all contents of the page
Ctrl + B	Bold highlighted selection
Ctrl + C	Copy selected text
Ctrl + X	Cut selected text
Ctrl + N	Open new/blank document
Ctrl + O	Open options
Ctrl + P	Open the print window
Ctrl + F	Open find box
Ctrl + I	Italicize highlighted selection
Ctrl + K	Insert link
Ctrl + U	Underline highlighted selection
Ctrl + V	Paste
Ctrl + Y	Redo the last action performed
Ctrl + Z	Undo last action
Ctrl + G	Find and replace options
Ctrl + H	Find and replace options
Ctrl + J	Justify paragraph alignment
Ctrl + L	Align selected text or line to the left
Ctrl + Q	Align selected paragraph to the left
Ctrl + E	Align selected text or line to the center
Ctrl + R	Align selected text or line to the right
Ctrl + M	Indent the paragraph
Ctrl + T	Hanging indent
Ctrl + D	Font options
Ctrl + Shift + F	Change the font
Ctrl + Shift + >	Increase selected font +1
Ctrl +]	Increase selected font +1

EXCEL® SHORTCUT KEYS

Key	Function
F2	Edit the selected cell
F5	Go to a specific cell
F7	Spell check selected text and/or document
F11	Create chart
Ctrl + Shift + ;	Enter the current time
Ctrl + ;	Enter the current date
Alt + Shift + F1	Insert new worksheet
Shift + F3	Open the Excel® formula window
Shift + F5	Bring up search box
Ctrl + A	Select all contents of worksheet
Ctrl + B	Bold highlighted selection
Ctrl + I	Italicize highlighted selection
Ctrl + C	Copy selected text
Ctrl + V	Paste
Ctrl + D	Fill
Ctrl + K	Insert link
Ctrl + F	Open find and replace options
Ctrl + G	Open go-to options
Ctrl + H	Open find and replace options
Ctrl + U	Underline highlighted selection
Ctrl + Y	Underline selected text
Ctrl + 5	Strikethrough highlighted selection
Ctrl + O	Open options
Ctrl + N	Open new document
Ctrl + P	Open print dialog box
Ctrl + S	Save
Ctrl + Z	Undo last action
Ctrl + F9	Minimize current window
Ctrl + F10	Maximize currently selected window
Ctrl + F6	Switch between open workbooks/windows

Previous Year Asked Questions

1997 - 2022

1. What is the size of Floppy Diskette which is used normally ?
(1) 3½" (2) 5"
(3) 4"   (4) 3"

2. A compact disc (CD) is a data storage system of the type :
(1) Magnetic   (2) Optical
(3) Electrical   (4) Electromechanical

3. Where is the National Institute of Excellence in the field of Information Technology and Allied Sciences proposed to be set up?
(1) Bangalore (2) Hyderabad
(3) Pune   (4) Allahabad

4. Which of the following circuit is used as 'Memory device' in computers ?
(1) Rectifier   (2) Flip-Flop
(3) Comparator (4) Attenuator

5. Which of the following is not a role assigned to Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Parks ?
(1) Training   (2) Testing and Calibration
(3) Technology development (4) Raising funds for entre-preneurs

6. Which of the following is not reckoned as a 'value added' telecommunication service?
(1) Electronic Mail   (2) STD
(3) FAX   (4) Radio-Paging Service

7. The basic application of an 'AND' gate in computers is for:
(1) addition   (2) subtraction
(3) multiplication   (4) division

8. Who developed the concept of email ?
(1) Bill Gates   (2) Arthur C. Clark
(3) Ray Tomlinson   (4) Sabir Bhatia

9. What is an organisation's introductory web page called?
(1) Portal (2) Vortal
(3) Homepage (4) Web site

1. (1)	2. (2)	3. (4)
4. (2)	5. (4)	6. (3)
7. (3)	8. (3)	9. (4)

10. The first computer language developed was
(1) COBOL   (2) BASIC
(3) FORTRAN   (4) PASCAL

11. Who among the following developed World Wide Web (WWW), which gave a new type of information exhibition ?
(1) Bob Cohen   (2) Tim Berners-Lee
(3) Robert Morris Jr.   (4) Michel Derstuses

12. Which among the following is a distinctive feature by which a CD ROM drive is classified in a personal computer ?
(1) Software bundle (2) Data transfer rate
(3) Memory capacity (4) Storage period

13. What is 'Teletext' ?
(1) Flashing of telephone conversation on TV screen.
(2) Printing the text of the message on the telex machine.
(3) Connecting the local telephone with outstation telephones without STD codes.
(4) Flashing of the text of news and information on the TV screen.

14. Processing of a data file to reduce its size for storage on disk is termed :
(1) Amplification (2) Reduction
(3) Compression (4) Rarefaction

15. Which of the following mobile telephone network is not based on GSM technology ?
(1) Idea   (2) BPL Mobile
(3) Airtel   (4) Reliance Infocomm

16. A compact disc (CD) is a data storage system of the type
(1) magnetic   (2) optical
(3) electrical   (4) electro-mechanical

17. Who developed the concept 'World Wide Web' ?
(1) Tim Berners-Lee   (2) Microsoft
(3) Arthur Clarke   (4) AT & T Bell Lab

18. 'IC' in computers stands for
(1) Integrated Charge (2) Integrated Current
(3) Integrated Circuits (4) Internal Circuits

19. WLL stands for
(1) Walking Land Line   (2) Walking Loop Line
(3) Wireless Land Line   (4) Wireless in Local Loop

10. (3)	**11. (2)**	**12. (2)**
13. (4)	**14. (3)**	**15. (4)**
16. (2)	**17. (2)**	**18. (3)**
19. (4)		

20. A computer virus is
(1) a chemical that attacks silicon.   (2) a micro-organism that destroys integrated circuits.
(3) data that the computer fails to handle.   (4) a special kind of computer programme.

21. Which one of the following companies announced sometime back the launch of India's first personal computer with one terabyte hard drive capacity?
(1) Infosys Technologies   (2) Wipro
(3) HCL Infosystems   (4) IBM

22. Nano technology deals with objects with dimensions in the range of
(1) 10–3 m   (2) 10–6 m
(3) 10–9 m   (4) 10–12 m

23. An Intelligent terminal
(1) has a microprocessor, but cannot be programmed by the user
(2) can process small data processing jobs, with the use of a large CPU
(3) interacts with the user in English
(4) cannot take data from the user

Hardware Components of Computer
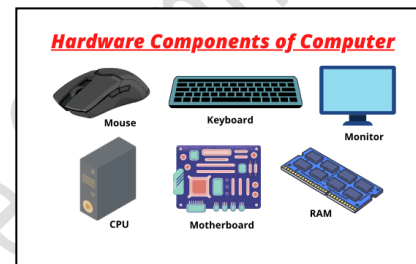
24. Processor's speed of a computer is measured in
(1) BPS   (2) MIPS
(3) Baud   (4) Hertz

25. 'C' language is a
(1) Low level language   (2) High level language
(3) Machine level language (4) Assembly level language

26. Window 7, the latest operating system from Microsoft Corporation has   --- Indian languages fonts.
(1) 14   (2) 26
(3) 37   (4) 49

27. In a 14" TV or computer monitor, the dimension of 14" stands for
(1) the length of the screen   (2) the breadth of the screen
(3) the diagonal of the screen (4) the maximum length of the screen

28. Who is called the Father of Computer ?
(1) Charles Babbage   (2) Stephen Hawking
(3) W.G. Grace   (4) John Lennon

29. What is click jacking ?
(1) Malicious technique of tricking Web usear into revealing confidential information
(2) A device that sends and receives data in a bit second
(3) A form of Computer Engineering
(4) A digital process that is used to display an image on monitor

20. (4) 21. (3) 22. (3)
23. (2) 24. (2) 25. (2)
26. (4) 27. (3) 28. (1)
29. (1)

30. As announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget speech on 28th February, 2011, with a view to assist States in modernising their stamp and registration administration, E-stamping is expected to be rolled out in all the districts of different States in a period of
(1) one year   (2) two years
(3) three years   (4) five years

31. Where was India's first computer installed ?
(1) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi   (2) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
(3) Indian Iron'& Steel Co. Ltd. Burnpur   (4) Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta

32. What is the commonly used unit for measuring the speed of data transmission ?
(1) Mega Hertz   (2) Characters per second
(3) Bits per second   (4) Nano seconds

33. In which of the following areas, a spreadsheet software is more useful ?
(1) Psychology   (2) Publishing
(3) Statistics   (4) Message sending

34. A Group Ware is a
(1) Hardware   (2) Network
(3) Software   (4) Firmware

35. A communication network which is used by large organizations over regional, national or global area is called
(1) LAN   (2) WAN
(3) MAN   (4) VAN

36. Microsoft Office's personal information manager is
(1) Outlook   (2) Internet Explorer
(3) Organizer   (4) Access

37. WIKILEAKS, a whistleblowers website is an international organisation based in
(1) U.S.A.   (2) U.K.
(3) Sweden   (4) Norway

38. A parallel port is most often used by a –
(1) Printer   (2) Monitor
(3) Mouse   (4) External storage device

39. The symbols used in an assembly language are
(1) Codes   (2) Mnemonics
(3) Assembler (4) Machine codes

40. The 'NOSHADE' attribute in HTML
(1) defines the thickness of the line (2) displays the line in red
(3) displays the line in dark grey   (4) displays the example in red

| 30. (3) 31. (4) 32. (3) 33. (3) |
| 34. (3) 35. (2) 36. (1) 37. (1) |
| 38. (1) 39. (2) 40. (2) |

41. Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available?
(1) Processing Unit   (2) Output
(3) Storage   (4) Input

42. In HTML, <B> and </B> tags display the enclosed text in
(1) black colour   (2) background
(3) bold   (4) bright

43. Which of the following is not a Hardware ?
(1) Processor chip   (2) Printer
(3) Mouse   (4) Java

44. Which one of the following is a system software ?
(1) Database programs (2) Word processors
(3) Spreadsheets   (4) Compilers

45. Who introduced "MMX" technology?
(1) IBM   (2) Apple
(3) Microsoft (4) Intel

46. Where is the proposed Microsoft Software Development Centre in India to come up?
(1) Bangalore   (2) New Delhi
(3) Hyderabad   (4) Pune

47. 'IC-Chips' for computer are usually made of
(1) Silicon   (2) Lead
(3) Chromium (4) Gold

48. To read a CD-ROM disc, you need a
(1) laser beam   (2) magnetic needle
(3) sound card   (4) graphics card

49. If you undergo a CAT scan then you have been subjected to
(1) a computer aided test   (2) a computerised axial topography
(3) a computer aided tomography (4) a computerised axial tomography

50. Microsoft Power Point is a software designed to create
(1) Internet browsers   (2) Data bases
(3) Text documents   (4) Multimedia presentations

51. Information Technology is the combination of
(1) computing, business and communications (2) business, internet and software
(3) microelectronics, computing and communications
(4) data base management, communications and internet

| 41. (3) 42. (3) 43. (4) |
| 44. (4) 45. (4) 46. (3) |
| 47. (1) 48. (1) 49. (4) |
| 50. (4) 51. (4) |

52. An electronic device that produces sounds from instructions in a mini file is a
(1) synthesizer   (2) scanner
(3) speaker   (4) sampler

53. A technique for producing animation in which one image changes into another is called
(1) Embedding   (2) Linking
(3) Morphing   (4) Scanning

54. The device that converts digital signals to analog signals at the start of long distance transmissions is
(1) peripheral   (2) modem
(3) telephone   (4) antenna

55. Information in a combination of graphics, text, sound, video and animation is called
(1) Multiprogram (2) Multifacet
(3) Multimedia   (4) Multiprocess

56. Optic fibres are used in place of wire cables because
(1) they generate strong magnetic fields (2) they do not generate magnetic fields
(3) they do not require boosting (4) they are more economical

57. The name "modem" is derived from
(1) modern demarkator   (2) modulator demand
(3) modern demodulator (4) modulator demodulator

58. How much data does a standard floppy disk hold?
(1) 512KB   (2) 1.44MB
(3) 20 MB   (4) 1GB

59. Consider the following statements:
A. Adam Osborne produced the first portable computer.
B. Ian Wilmut created the cloned sheep.
Which of the statements given above is (are) correct ?
(1) A only   (2) B only
(3) Both A and B   (4) Neither (A) nor (B)

60. In a computer, what does RAM stand for ?
(1) Ready to Access Memory (2) Read At-a-time Memory
(3) Random Access Memory (4) Readily Available Memory

52. (1) 53. (3) 54. (2) 55. (3) 56. (2) 57. (4) 58. (2) 59. (3) 60. (3) 61. (3)

61. The period of the Second Generation Computers was
(1) 1946 – 1958   (2) 1940 – 1960
(3) 1959 – 1964   (4) 1965 – 1975

62. LAN stands for
(1) Land Area Network   (2) Local Area Network
(3) Local Access Network (4) Local Area Netware

63. Correct expansion of the term 'http' in Internet address is
(1) higher text transfer protocol   (2) higher transfer text protocol
(3) hybrid text transfer protocol   (4) hypertext transfer protocol

64. The term PC means
(1) Private Computer   (2) Personal Computer
(3) Professional Computer   (4) Personal Calculator

65. 1024 bytes equals :
(1) 1 TB   (2) 1 GB
(3) 1 MB   (4) 1 KB

66. The term 'PC - XT' refers to _____.
(1) Personal Computer External Technology   (2) Personal Computer Extended Technology
(3) Personal Computer Expanded Technology (4) Personal Computer Embedded Technology

67. ENIAC was
(1) an electronic calculator (2) an electronic computer
(3) an memory device   (4) an engine

68. One byte consists of
(1) one bit   (2) four bits
(3) eight bits   (4) ten bits

69. The first operational electronic digital computer is
(1) ENIAC   (2) EDVAC
(3) EDSAC   (4) UNIVAC

70. DTP stands for
(1) Daily Text Printing   (2) Desk Top Publishing
(3) Desk Top Printing   (4) Daily Text Publishing

62. (2)	63. (4)	64. (2)
65. (4)	66. (2)	67. (2)
68. (3)	69. (1)	70. (2)
71. (3)	72. (2)	

71. Which of the following is not a computer network?
(1) Wide area network (2) Local area network
(3) Personal network   (4) Metropolitan area network

72. When a group of computers is connected together in a small area without the help of telephone lines, it is called :
(1) Remote Communication Network (RCN)   (2) Local Area Network (LAN)
(3) Wide Area Network (WAN)   (4) Value Added Network (VAN)

73. Fifth generation computers do not have :
(1) Speech recognition (2) Artificial intelligence
(3) Very large scale integration (4) Vacuum tubes

74. Where does a computer add, compare and shuffle data ?
(1) Memory chip (2) CPU chip
(3) Floppy disk (4) Hard disk

75. The letter 'G' used in '2G Spectrum' stands for
(1) Governance (2) Global
(3) Generation (4) Google

76. Double is a _____ data type.
(1) primitive   (2) user defined
(3) system defined   (4) local

77. Most of the computers available today are :
(1) 3rd generation computers (2) 4th generation computers
(3) 5th generation computers (4) 6th generation computers

78. A _____ is a high-speed network that connect local networks in a city or town.
(1) LAN   (2) MAN
(3) WAN   (4) TAN

79. PDA stands for
(1) Personal Digital Assistant (2) Personal Development Agency
(3) Personal Data Authority (4) Personal Data Array

80. The device that converts computer output for transmission over telephone lines is called
(1) interface (2) interpreter
(3) modem   (4) I/O port

81. A 'bug' in a programme is a
(1) Statement (2) Error
(3) Signature (4) both (2) and (3)

82. DOS is a
(1) Direct Operating System   (2) Dual Operating System
(3) Disk Operating System   (4) Dial-up Operating System

83. One Byte is equal to
(1) 8 bits   (2) 12 bits
(3) 16 bits   (4) 20 bits

73. (4)	74. (2)	75. (3)	76. (1)
77. (2)	78. (2)	79. (1)	80. (3)
81. (2)	82. (3)	83. (1)	

84. Small and cheap computers built into several home appliances are of which type?
(1) Mainframes   (2) Mini computers
(3) Micro computers (4) None of the above

85. What is the process of defining tables called ?
(1) Data definition   (2) Data Normalisation
(3) Index definition (4) Data administration

86. Which of the following is an example of a database manager?
(1) Organizer   (2) Paradox
(3) Quattro Pro (4) Corel Draw

87. What are the signals that inform the operating system that some activity has taken place, called ?
(1) Informers (2) Interrupts
(3) Events   (4) Handlers

88. Small and cheap computers built into several home appliances are of which type ?
(1) Mainframes   (2) Mini computers
(3) Micro computers   (4) None of these

89. What is the process of defining tables called ?
(1) Data definition (2) Data Normalisation
(3) Index definition (4) Data administration

90. Virus in a computer is a
(1) Chemical that attacks silicon   (2) Micro-organism that disturbs integrated circuits
(3) Programme that damages the computer software   (4) None of the above

91. Alta Vista is a
(1) Programme (2) Software
(3) Browser   (4) Search Engine

92. ATM is the abbreviation for
(1) Automatic Teller Machine (2) Automated Teller Machine
(3) Authentic Teller Machine (4) Authorised Teller Machine

93. A 'Bit' refers to
(1) Binary informatics (2) Bilingual information
(3) Binary terminator (4) Binary digit

94. _____ allows users to access accounts and pay bills
(1) Distance Learning (2) Online Banking
(3) E-Commerce (4) Multimedia

84. (3)	85. (3)	86. (1)	87. (4)
88. (3)	89. (3)	90. (3)	91. (4)
92. (2)	93. (4)	94. (3)	

95. The act of writing new data into register
(1) is possible only when the register is an accumulator
(2) is possible only when the register is an accumulator or instruction register
(3) erases the previous contents of the register
(4) is non-destructive to existing contents

96. Which one of the following is an optical disk ?
(1) Jaz disk   (2) Super disk
(3) Worm disk (4) Zip disk

97. The term API refers to
(1) Application Program Interface (2) Application Program Interaction
(3) Applied Program Interaction   (4) Application Process Interface

98. A Floppy Disc can store _____ data.
(1) 1.44 bytes (2) 1.44 MB
(3) 1.44 KB   (4) 1.44 GB

99. Pick the odd one out :
(1) Java clients (2) Worms
(3) Trojan Horse (4) Virus

100. The rate at which scanning is repeated in a CRT is called :
(1) refresh rate (2) resolution
(3) pitch   (4) bandwidth

101. Telnet is a :
(1) browser (2) protocol
(3) gateway (4) search engine

102. The term ODBC stands tor:
(1) Object Database Communication. (2) Open Database Communication.
(3) Open Database Connectivity. (4) Object Database Connectivity.

103. Both the ALU and Control Section have special purpose storage locations called :
(1) Registers (2) Accumulators
(3) Bus   (4) Address

104. A translator for the assembly language to machine language is
(1) assembler   (2) compiler
(3) interpreter   (4) linker

105. Where is India's super computer 'PARAM' located ?
(1) Chennai   (2) Pune
(3) Bengaluru (4) Kolkata

95. (2) 96. (2) 97. (1) 98. (2)
99. (3) 100. (1) 101. (2) 102.
(3) 103. (1) 104.(1) 105. (2)

106. Expansion of RDBMS is
(1) Repairable Database Management System (2) Relational Database Management System
(3) Relational Database Memory System   (4) Recurring Database Memory System

107. _____ is a program that places programs into memory and prepares them for execution.
(1) Assembler (2) Compiler
(3) Loader (4) Macro processor

108. Programs stored in a ROM are called
(1) Software (2) Freeware
(3) Firmware (4) None of these

109. A bug in a programme is a/an
(1) Statement (2) Error
(3) Syntax (4) Both (2) and (3)

110. Icons are _____commands.
(1) typed (2) verbal
(3) picture (4) imaginary

111. Which one of the following is an MS-DOS external command ?
(1) DIR (2) COPY
(3) FORMAT (4) PROMPT

112. An address consists of ____.
(1) an offset (2) a base register
(3) an index register (4) All of the above

113. A ____ is an input device, which is used for converting pictures, maps and drawings into digital form for storage in computers.
(1) OCR (2) OMR
(3) MICR (4) digitizer

114. In C language, the formatting character should be preceded by the symbol:
(1) + (2) /
(3) % (4) –

115. A 'bug' in a program is
(1) Statement (2) Error
(3) Syntax (4) Both (2) and (3)

106. (2)	107. (3)	108. (3)
109. (2)	110. (3)	111. (3)
112. (4)	113. (4)	114. (3)
115. (2)	116. (3)	

116. Which one of the following allows computers to transfer data using a telephone line ?
(1) Keyboard (2) CPU
(3) Modem (4) Printer

117. The process of writing on an optical disc is called
(1) Ripping (2) Fetching
(3) Scanning (4) Burning

118. A place through which, data can enter or leave a computer is called
(1) bus   (2) dock
(3) mouse (4) port

119. Which of the following is not a secondary storage unit?
(1) RAM   (2) DVD
(3) Floppy (4) Magnetic tape

120. "Booting the System" means
(1) loading the operating system (2) dismissing the computer
(3) running an application program called "Booting". (4) physically kicking the computer

121. An attribute that uniquely identifies the rows of a table is known as the .... key.
(1) primary (2) candidate
(3) composite (4) foreign

122. In Windows, Icons such as Add/ Remove programs, Add New Hardware, Modems etc.; are found in :
(1) Task Bar (2) Control Panel
(3) Network Neighbourhood (4) My Computer

123. DVD is :
(1) Dynamic Video Disk (2) Digital Video Disk
(3) Dynamic Versatile Disk (4) Digilal Versatile Disk

124. Find the odd man out :
(1) Internet Explorer (2) Netscape
(3) Mozilla (4) Excel

125. In MS-Excel, _____ provide a visual representation of the values in a worksheet.
(1) Charts   (2) Formulae
(3) Templates (4) Views

126. Speed of processor chip is measured in
(1) Mbps   (2) MHz
(3) Bits/second (4) Bytes/second

127. Which command is not used to switch off the computer ?
(1) Turn off   (2) Log off
(3) Shut Down (4) Hibernate

117. (4)	118. (4)	119. (1)
120. (1)	121. (1)	122. (2)
123. (4)	124. (4)	125. (1)
126. (2)	127. (4)	

128. Synonym of Internet is
(1) Gopher   (2) Intranet
(3) Cyber Space (4) World Wide Web (WWW)

129. The most crucial portion of any computer is the _____.
(1) I/O Unit   (2) Hard Disk
(3) CPU   (4) Memory

130. In MS-Word, multiple words, lines or paragraphs can be selected by using _____ key.
(1) Shift (2) Function F5
(3) Alt (4) Ctrl

131. Pick the odd one out.
(1) Floppy Disk (2) ROM
(3) DVD (4) Hard Disk

132. Majority of the errors blamed on computers are actually due to
(1) programming errors (2) hardware failure
(3) defects in media   (4) data entry errors

133. The alignment of beginning and the end of lines is referred to as
(1) Indentation (2) Justification
(3) Superscript (4) Font

134. Which of the following is not a logical operator ?
(1) ADD (2) AND
(3) NOT (4) OR

135. Arithmetic and Logic Unit
I. Perform Arithmetic operations
II. Store Data
III. Perform comparisons
IV. Communicate with input devices Which of the following is true ?
(1) I only (2) III only
(3) I and II (4) I and III

136. In Word Processing, moving lexi from one place to another within a document is called as _____.
(1) Clip Art
(2) Search and Replace
(3) Cut and Paste
(4) Block Operation

137. What MS-DOS command is used to create a subdirectory ?
(1) DIR/MK   (2) MKDIR
(3) CHDIR   (4) RMDIR

128. (3)	129. (3)	130. (4)
131. (2)	132. (4)	133. (2)
134. (1)	135. (4)	136. (3)
137. (2)		

138. Which was the first super computer purchased by India for medium range weather forecasting?
(1) CrayXMP-14   (2) Medha - 930
(3) CDC Cyber 930-11   (4) Param

139. Which was the first electronic computer constructed at the Moore School of Engineering '?
(1) EOVAC   (2) ONIVAC
(3) ENIAC   (4) EDSAC

140. Which among the following standard protocols is the most widely used by the Internet ?
(1) HTTP (2) TCP/IP
(3) SMTP (4) SLIP

141. What type of information system would be recognised by digital circuits ?
(1) Binary system (2) Both hexadecimal and binary system
(3) Only Roman system (4) Hexadecimal system

142. Which of the following is an impact printer ?
(1) Ink-jet printer   (2) Bubble-jet printer
(3) Laser printer   (4) Daisy wheel printer

143. Identify the odd term amongst the following group :
(1) Optical fibre (2) Twisted pair wire
(3) Microwaves (4) Coaxial cable

144. The first computer mouse was built by
(1) Douglas Engelbart   (2) William English
(3) Oaniel Coogher   (4) Robert Zawacki

145. A collection of HTML pages makes up the_____.
(1) Hyperlinks (2) Hypertext
(3) World Wide Web (4) Hypermedia

146. The technology that is used to establish wireless networking is
(1) TCP/IP (2) J2ME
(3) MATLAB (4) Bluetooth

147. What is USB ?
(1) Ultimate Service Bit (2) Universal Sent-Bit
(3) Universal Serial Bus (4) Urgent Sent Bit

148. Sun Lab's Java Car uses .... technology to keep your car networked with the world outside.
(1) embedded (2) spam
(3) smart Screen (4) access Point

138. (1)	**139. (3)**	**140. (2)**
141. (1)	**142. (4)**	**143. (3)**
144. (1)	**145. (3)**	**146. (4)**
147. (3)	**148. (1)**	

149. Identify the LIFO (Last In First Out) structure among the following:
(1) Stack (2) Queue
(3) De-queue (4) Array

150. Who is the founder of "Facebook" which is currently the No.1 social networking website in India?
(1) Bill Gates (2) Martin Cooper
(3) Orkut Buyukkokten (4) Mark Zuckerberg

151. In programming, repeating some statements is usually called
(1) Compiling (2) Structure
(3) Looping (4) Control structure

152. Which of the following is not an operating system ?
(1) Multi user-Single tasking (2) Single user- Single tasking
(3) Single user-Multitasking (4) Multi user-Multitasking

153. The telephone line is connected through the _____ on the computer.
(1) USB (2) Modem
(3) Ethernet (4) PS2

154. In the nuclear reactors, moderators are used to :
(1) Accelerate neutrons (2) Absorb the neutrons
(3) Slow down the neutrons (4) Generate neutrons

155. In HTML, tags consists of keywords enclosed within
(1) angular brackets < > (2) parentheses ( )
(3) square brackets [ ]   (4) flower brackets { }

156. _____printer cannot print more than one character at a time.
(1) Daisy-wheel (2) Laser
(3) Dot-matrix   (4) Line

149. (1) 150. (4) 151. (3)	
152. (1) 153. (2) 154. (3)	
155. (1) 156. (1) 157. (4)	
158. (4) 159. (4)	

157. The waste generated by end life personal computers is known as
(1) PC-waste (2) Physical waste
(3) Computer waste (4) E-waste

158. Which of the following is an Disk Operating System (DOS) command ?
(1) LIST (2) CHANGE
(3) DUPLICATE (4) FORMAT

159. A type of internet account, in which the computer is not connected directly to the net.
(1) Shell Account (2) Kernel Account
(3) Server Account (4) TCP/IP Account

160. A computer programming language often used by children is
(1) LOGO (2) PILOT
(3) BASIC (4) JAVA

161. A portable, personal computer small enough to fit on your lap is called a
(1) Note-book computer (2) PDA
(3) Mainframe computer (4) Workstation

162. Assembler is a program that translates the program from
(1) high-level to assembly (2) assembly to machine
(3) machine to low-level (4) low-level to high-level

163. Identify the DBMS among the following.
(1) MS-Access (2) MS-Power Point
(3) PL/SQL (4) MS-Excel

164. The database in which records are organised in a tree-like structure is
(1) Network database (2) Hierarchical database
(3) Relational database (4) Object-oriented database

165. A collection of pictures that can be inserted into documents is called :
(1) Photo Shop (2) Auto Shapes
(3) Word Art (4) Clip Art

166. What did the first electronic digital computer contain ?
(1) Transistors (2) Valves
(3) Core memory (4) Semiconductor memory

167. The term PC means :
(1) Private Computer (2) Personal Calculator
(3) Professional Calculator (4) Personal Computer

168. By default, to run an application through mouse, which one of the following has to be done ?
(1) Right click (2) Left click
(3) Single click (4) Double dick

| 160. (1) 161. (1) 162. (2) |
| 163. (3) 164. (2) 165. (4) |
| 166. (2) 167. (2) 168. (4) |
| 169. (3) 170. (4) |

169. One kilobit is equal to_____ bits
(1) 512   (2) 1000
(3) 1024 (4) 1042

170. To find and load a file that has been saved on a computer, which of the given options is used ?
(1) Select the close command (2) Select the new command
(3) Select the save command (4) Select the open command

171. Dot Matrix Printers, when compared to Laser Printers are
(1) Quieter   (2) Faster
(3) Less expensive (4) More expensive

172. CRM in the context of software applications means.
(1) Customer's Relatives Meet (2) Channel Route Market
(3) Customer Relationship Management (4) Customer Retention Manager

173. A Supercomputer would be used for which one of the following applications ?
(1) Business Computing (2) Desktop Publishing
(3) Weather Forecasting (4) Computer Aided Designing

174. How many types of recipients are there in an e-mail system?
(1) Three (2) Four
(3) One   (4) Two

175. Which one of the following is used as secondary storage system in computer ?
(1) RAM   (2) Floppy
(3) EPROM (4) ROM

176. The UNIX operating system is suitable for :
(1) Multi user (2) Real-Time Processing
(3) Distributed Processing (4) Single user

177. The 'IBM-DOS' is a
(1) Single user operating system (2) Multiuser operating system
(3) Batch operating system (4) Time-sharing operating system

178. The new technology which is emerging in the field of computer is
(1) IC-technology (2) Parallel processing system
(3) Semiconductor technology (4) Transistor technology

179. Which is not an extension of a picture file on a computer ?
(1) .jpeg (2) .png
(3) .gif (4) .mdb

180. Which measure of memory is the largest ?
(1) MB Megabyte (2) GB Gigabyte
(3) TB Terabyte (4) KB Kilobyte

181. The term used to describe a person who spends plenty of time online exploring the Internet is
(1) Netaddict (2) Netguru
(3) Cybernaut (4) Cyberphile

171. (3)	172. (3)	173. (3)
174. (1)	175. (2)	176.(1)
177. (1)	178. (4)	179. (4)
180. (3)	181. (1)	

182. The secondmost used language on the world wide web is
(1) German (2) Franch
(3) Chinese (4) English

183. Different computers are connected to a LAN by a cable and a
(1) modem (2) interface card
(3) special wires (4) telephone lines

184. Which one of the following was the top exporter company of software in 2001 in India ?
(1) Infosys (2) TCS
(3) Sun (4) Wipro

185. Which one of the following converts assembly language into machine language ?
(1) Algorithm (2) Interpreter
(3) Compiler (4) Assembler

186. How many bytes are equal to one kilobyte ?
(1) 1050 (2) 1000
(3) 976 (4) 1024

187. Which application in Microsoft Office is feasible for preparing presentations ?
(1) Microsoft Excel (2) Microsoft Word
(3) Microsoft Power Point (4) Microsoft Publishers

188. The language which was used to build Internet Pages in the beginning of Internet Technology is
(1) XML   (2) HTML
(3) DHTML (4) ASP

189. The most advanced form Of Read Only Memory (ROM) is
(1) PROM (2) RAM
(3) Cache Memory (4) EEPROM

190. A computer program that translates one program instruction one at a time into machine language is called a/an
(1) Interpreter (2) Compiler
(3) Simulator (4) Commander

191. An aspect of Input/Output controller of data logic is called
(1) General Buffering (2) Zero Buffering
(3) Buffering (4) Data Bufferin

192. What does BIOS stand for ?
(1) Basic Internal Output System
(2) Basic Intra Operating System
(3) Basic Internal Organ System
(4) Basic Input Outpur System

182. (3)	**183. (2)**	**184. (2)**
185. (4)	**186. (4)**	**187. (3)**
188. (2)	**189. (4)**	**190. (1)**
191. (3)	**192. (4)**	

193. The process of combining strings is known as
(1) compiling (2) Combining
(3) Attaching (4) Concatenation

194. Which component is mainly responsible for doing calculation in computer ?
(1) Random access memory (2) Control unit
(3) Arithmetic logic unit (4) Hard disk

195. Hard copies can be obtained from
(1) Scanner (2) Speaker
(3) Printer (4) Recorder

196. Telnet stands for
(1) Telephone Network (2) Television Network
(3) Teletype Network (4) Telefax Network

197. What is the full form of ALU ?
(1) Alternative Logic Unit (2) Arithmetic Logic Unit
(3) Arithmetic Least Unit (4) Arithmetic Local Unit

198. The popular search engine "Google" derives its name from the word "Googol". What does the word mean ?
(1) To search (2) To index
(3) To crawl   (4) The numeral one followed by a hundred zeros

199. The time between program input and output is called
(1) Turn around time (2) Waiting time
(3) Execution time (4) Delay time

200. Which of the following devices is generally used to check multiple choice questions ?
(1) OCR (2) OMR
(3) MICR (4) Bar Code Reader

201. The section of the CPU that selects, interprects and monitors the execution of program instructions is
(1) Memory   (2) Register
(3) Control unit (4) ALU

202. Who among the following introduced the world's first laptop computer in the market ?
(1) Hewlett - Packard (2) Epson
(3) Laplink travelling software Inc (4) Microsoft

203. Fifth Generation Computers are
(1) Data Processors (2) Knowledge Processors
(3) Sound waves   (4) Ultrasonic waves

193. (4) 194. (3) 195. (3) 196. (1)	
197. (2) 198. (4) 199. (1) 200. (2)	
201. (3) 202. (2) 203. (2)	

204. The Indian Supercomputer built by CRL, Pune which ranked fourth fastest in the world and most powerful in Asia is called
(1) Virgo (2) Param
(3) EKA (4) SAGA

205. In the field of internet, www stands for
(1) world wide wrestling (2) world wide web
(3) world wide wordstar (4) world without wrestling

206. Which application is used for accessing the information on internet ?
(1) operating system (2) web browzer
(3) microsoft word (4) system software

207. In a computer system, which device is functionally opposite of a Key-board ?
(1) Trackball (2) Joystick
(3) Mouse (4) Printer

208. RAM is used as a short memory in a computer because it:
(1) Is volatile (2) Is programmable
(3) Has less capacity (4) Is very expensive

209. DTP stands for
(1) Digital Transmission Protocol (2) Desktop Publishing
(3) Data Type Programming (4) Document Type Processing

210. Which of the following is used as a primary memory of computer ?
(1) Optical storge device (2) Magnetic storage device
(3) RAM (4) Magneto-Optical storage device

211. What is used to identify whether a data word has an odd or even number of 1's ?
(1) Carry bit (2) Sign bit
(3) Zero bit (4) Parity bit

212. Rearranging and allocating space
in memory to provide for multiple computing tasks is called
(1) Networking (2) Multiprogramming
(3) Multitasking (4) Memory Management

213. The father of computer is
(1) Oliver Twist (2) Charles Dickens
(3) Charles Babbage (4) Love Lice

214. PSW stands for
(1) Program status word (2) Processor status word
(3) Process status word (4) Primitive status word

204. (3)	205. (2)	206. (2)	207. (4)
208. (1)	209. (2)	210. (3)	211. (4)
212. (4)	213. (3)	214. (1)	

215. The technology used in the electronic printer is called
(1) Micro array (2) Micro millimetric
(3) Micro technology (4) Micro encapsulation

216. Which of the following is in the ascending order of Data hierarchy?
(1) Byte–Bit–File–Record–Database–Field
(2) Field–Byte–Bit–Record–File–Database
(3) Bit–Byte–Record–Field–Database–File
(4) Bit–Byte–Field–Record–File– Database

217. A computer executes programs in the sequence of :
(1) Execute, Fetch, Decode (2) Store, Fetch, Execute
(3) Fetch, Decode, Execute (4) Decode, Fetch, Execute

218. The two specific heats of gases are related by :
(1) $C_p + C_v = RJ$ (2) $C_p - C_v = R/J$
(3) $C_p - C_v = RJ$ (4) $C_p / C_v = R$

219. In a Database Managemnt System (DBMS), the content and the location of the data is defined by the ____.
(1) Multi Dimensional data (2) Sequence data
(3) Meta data (4) Sub data

220. What is the speciality of WINDOWS–NT?
(1) supports real–time processing
(2) supports LAN and WAN
(3) supports Batch processing
(4) supports multi–processing

221. After 'PROM' is programmed, we can only _____ the information.
(1) read   (2) write
(3) read and write   (4) remove

222. ROM stands for
(1) Real Office Manager (2) Read Only Memory
(3) Read Only Memorandum (4) Role On Memory

215. (4) 216. (4) 217. (3) 218. (2) 219. (3) 220. (4) 221. (1) 222. (2) 223. (1) 224. (2)

223. The term 'URL' used in Internet technology stands for :
(1) Uniform Resource Locater (2) Unique Resource Locater
(3) Uniform Remote Locater   (4) Unique Remote Locater

224. Which of the following memories must be refreshed many times per second?
(1) ROM   (2) Dyanamic RAM
(3) EPROM (4) Static RAM

225. Which one of the following is odd?
(1) IMAP (2) POP
(3) SNMP (4) SMTP

226. USB is _____ type of storage device.
(1) Auxillary (2) Primary
(3) Secondary (4) Tertiary

227. The fastest, costlier and relatively small form of storage managed by computer system hardware is :
(1) Disk (2) Flash Memory
(3) Main memory (4) Cache

228. All forms of ROM are also known as _____.
(1) Freeware (2) Middleware
(3) Firmware (4) Shareware

229. The Simplest CPU – scheduling algorithm is _____.
(1) SJF scheduling algorithm (2) Round robin scheduling algorith
(3) Multilevel scheduling algorithm (4) FCFS scheduling algorithm

230. Which type of switching is used in Internet?
(1) Circuit (2) Telephone
(3) Packet (4) Telex

231. Breaking physical memory into fixed-sized bloclcs called as:
(1) Packets (2) Page
(3) Frames (4) Segments

232. Network of a series of vertical and horizontal lines constructed perpendicular to each other is known as:
(1) Grid system (2) Latitudes
(3) Geographic coordinates (4) Longitude

233. In operationg system, Round Robin Scheduling means :
(1) A kind of scheduling (2) Repetition policy
(3) A memory allocation policy (4) A process allocation policy

234. FORTRAN is called :
(1) Formula Translator (2) Format Translator
(3) File Translator (4) Floppy Translator

235. The process of arranging data in logical sequence is called
(1) Classifying (2) Reproducing
(3) Summarizing (4) Sorting

225. (3)	**226. (3)**	**227. (4)**
228. (3)	**229. (4)**	**230. (3)**
231. (3)	**232. (1)**	**233. (1)**
234. (1)	**235. (4)**	

236. The term GIGO is related to
(1) Flexibility (2) Versatility
(3) Automatic (4) Accuracy

237. Which of the following computer memories is non-volatile ?
(1) DRAM (2) SRAM
(3) ROM (4) RAM

238. In present day computing, which code is used and is accepted worldwide?
(1) ASCII (2) Hollerith Code
(3) EBCDIC (4) ISCII

239. Which of the following is not an operating system ?
(1) Android (2) Vista
(3) iOS (4) Opera

240. Which of the following is used to protect objects in computer system, in the absence of more complete protection schemes?
(1) digital certificate (2) digital signature
(3) passwords   (4) tokens

241. What is the full form of PDA?
(1) Personal Digital Assistant (2) Personal Data Addition
(3) Personal Digital Addition (4) Peripheral Digital Assistant

242. Communication satellites are used to:
(1) To transmit communication signals (2) To receive and redirect communication signals
(3) To only receive communication signal (4) To provide information of national sources only

243. What is MS DOS?
(1) Multipurpose System Digital Offline Sign (2) Microsoft Disk Operating System
(3) Multi System Disk Operating System (4) Microchip Sign Digital System

244. Which of the following is used for very high speed searching applications ?
(1) Flash Memory (2) Content-addressable Memory
(3) Dynamic Random Access Memory (4) Static Random Access Memory

245. Which of the following commands is called as three-finger salute in computers ?
(1) Ctrl + Alt + Delete (2) Ctrl + Shift + Escape
(3) Ctrl + Shift + Enter   (4) Ctrl + Alt + Arrow key

246. Data in database at a particular point of time is called as:
(1) Intension (2) Extension
(3) Back up (4) Application

236. (4) 237. (3) 238. (1) 239. (4)
240. (3) 241. (1) 242. (2) 243. (2)
244. (2) 245. (1) 246. (2)

247. In computer science, data hazard occurs when
(1) pipeline changes the order of read/write access to operands   (2) performance loss
(3) machine size is limited   (4) some functional unit is not fully pipelined

248. Cancellation of thread occurs only when it reaches a :
(1) Cancellation point (2) Error point
(3) Virtual point   (4) Target point

249. A _____ is a computer, appliance, or router that sits between the trusted and untrusted systems.
(1) bridge (2) switch
(3) firewall (4) hub

250. What is the brain of the computer called?
(1) CPU   (2) Motherboard
(3) HDD (4) Hardware

251. How many bits are equal to one byte?
(1) 8 (2) 10
(3) 12 (4) 14

252. Processors contain a control unit and a/an:
(1) Expansion slot (2) Port
(3) Arithmetic logic unit (ALU) (4) CD drive

253. Which of the following was used as circuitry for first generation of computers?
(1) Vacuum tube (2) Transistors
(3) Integrated circuits (4) Microprocessors

254.Which among the following is the name given to the cursor for the computer language 'LOGO'?
(1) Robot (2) Frog
(3) Spider (4) Turtle

255. Which of the following are valid phases of a computer virus?
(1) Only Triggering, Executing (2) Only Propagation, Executing
(3) Only Dormant, Propagation, Triggering, Executing (4) Only Dormant, Propagation, Triggering

256. In IT, means that the data available in the database is both accurate and consistent.
(1) Data Security (2) Data Availability
(3) Data Binding (4) Data Integrity

257. The first computer made available for commercial use was
(1) MANIAC (2) ENIAC
(3) UNIVAC (4) EDSAC

247. (1) 248. (1) 249. (3)
250. (1) 251. (1) 252. (3)
253. (1) 254. (4) 255. (3)
256. (4) 257. (3)

258. What is the name of a memory buffer used to accommodate a speed differential ?
(1) Cache (2) Stack Pointer
(3) Accumulator (4) Disc

259. Which is not an external storage device ?
(1) CD - ROM (2) DVD-ROM
(3) Pen Drive (4) RAM

260. In Networks, WEP stands for
(1) Wireless Equivalent Privacy (2) Wired Extra Privacy
(3) Wired Equivalent Privacy (4) Wireless Embedded Privacy

261. In IT terminology failure in the kernel is called as
(1) Crash (2) Crash dump
(3) Dump (4) Kernel error

262. A _____ is an agreement between the communicating parties on how communication is to proceed.
(1) Path (2) SLA
(3) Bond (4) Protocol

263. The complete form of 'IC' in electronics is
(1) Internal circuit (2) Independent circuit
(3) Integrated circuit (4) Inbuilt circuit

264. In computer processing, _____ selects processes from the pool and loads them into memory for execution.
(1) Job Scheduler (2) Resource Scheduler
(3) CPU Scheduler (4) Process Scheduler

265. The UNIX operating system is suitable for
(1) Multi user (2) Real-Time Processing
(3) Distributed Processing (4) Single user

266. In IT networking, which of the following device is used in physical layer?
(1) Repeater (2) Router
(3) Transport Gateway (4) Bridge

267. In IT, associative memory is called as
(1) Virtual memory (2) Cache memory
(3) Content addressable memory (4) Main memory

258. (1) 259. (4) 260. (3) 261. (1)	
262. (4) 263. (3) 264. (1) 265. (1)	
266. (1) 267. (3) 268. (1)	

268. In networks, a small message used to pass between one station to another is known as
(1) Token (2) Byte
(3) Word (4) Ring

269. In the following list of devices which device is used in network layer?
(1) Repeaters (2) Router
(3) Application Gateway (4) Switch

270. Which of the following is not a weighted code?
(1) Excess 3-Code (2) Binary Number System
(3) Decimal Number System (4) BCD Number System

271. Related to computers, what is 'Wetware' ?
(1) Computer programs (2) Circuitory
(3) Human brain (4) Chemical storage devices

272. In IT, the method for updating the main memory as soon as aword is removed from the cache is called
(1) Write – through (2) Write – back
(3) Protected – write (4) Cache – write

273. The Network is overloaded with enormous data sent by manycomputers within the network. The inability of the network todeliver the data is termed as _____ .
(1) Access control (2) Congestion
(3) Error propagation (4) Deadlock

274. What is 'net neutrality'?
(1) Internet Service Providers and governments should treat all data on the internet equally
(2) Piracy in internet must be curbed
(3) Internet users must give out balanced opinions in social media sites
(4) Internet should be kept freefrom malware and virus

275. In which mode can the computers that are associated send frames directly to each other?
(1) Adhoc mode (2) Infrastructure mode
(3) Structured mode   (4) Anonymous mode

276. _____changes each time it is installed to avoid detection by antivirus software.
(1) Polymorphic virus (2) worm
(3) logic bomb (4) trojan horse

277. In the following list of devices, which device is used in datalink layer?
(1) Repeaters (2) Routers
(3) Application gateway (4) Bridge

278. Which algorithm is used to decide the path to transfer the packets from source to destination?
(1) Routing (2) Pathing
(3) Selecting (4) Directing

| 269. (2) 270. (1) 271. (3) 272. (2) |
| 273. (2) 274. (1) 275. (1) 276. (1) |
| 277. (4) 278. (1) |

279. Which mechanism is used by the computer virus 'worm' to duplicate itself?
(1) Swap (2) Increment
(3) Spawn (4) Swarm

280. Which of the following uses the spawn mechanism to duplicate itself ?
(1) Trojan horse (2) Worm
(3) Keystroke logger (4) Logic bomb

281. Find the "odd one out".
(1) Linux (2) Windows 98
(3) C++ (4) Windows 7

282. Which scheduling service is used to handle traffic with different priorities?
(1) Traffic management (2) QoS traffic scheduling
(3) QoS Scheduler (4) Qos Manager

283. Which country has the largest internet users?
(1) USA (2) China
(3) India (4) Russia

284. _____ involves traversing the entire file system, marking everything that can be accessed.
(1) Index pointer (2) Garbage collection
(3) File system (4) Stack pointer

285. Programs that duplicate the functionality of one system on another system is known as
(1) Emulators (2) Simulators
(3) Evaluators (4) PCB

286. Money transfer through mobile is called _____.
(1) IFSC (2) ATM
(3) IMPS (4) IFS

287. Cache memory works on the principle of _____ .
(1) Locality of data (2) Locality of reference
(3) Locality of Memory (4) Locality of Memory & reference

288. Which circuit is used to store one bit of data ?
(1) Register (2) Flip Flop
(3) Vector (4) Encoder

289. C. P. U. consists of
(1) Arithmetic and Logical unit and Register
(2) Arithmetic and Logical unit, Register and Control unit
(3) System unit and Memory
(4) Hard disk and Control unit

279. (3) 280. (2) 281. (3) 282. (2)	
283. (2) 284. (2) 285. (1) 286. (3)	
287. (2) 288. (2) 289. (2)	

290. Constantly running system program processes are known as
(1) Daemons (2) Processes
(3) Process Block (4) Process Control Block

291. In IT, the technique of delaying outgoing acknowledgements temporarily is known as
(1) AR Acknowledgement (2) AR request
(3) Piggybacking (4) Piggyframing

292. UDP is a
(1) connection oriented protocol (2) connectionless protocol
(3) userdefined protocol (4) security protocol

293. Which of the following is the operation executed on data stored in registers?
(1) Bitoperation (2) Macrooperation
(3) Microoperation (4) Byteoperation

294. CPU Scheduler is also known as _____ .
(1) Job Scheduler (2) Resource Scheduler
(3) Short-term Scheduler (4) Process Scheduler

295. Which of the following statement is true?
(1) A Primary key is also a candidate key (2) Each relation has at least one foreign key
(3) Foreign keys can't have null values (4) A Primary key is also an alternate key

296. In IT the technique that is used to increase the bandwidth is
(1) Memory Management (2) Memory Interleaving
(3) Memory Intraleaving (4) Memory Leaving

297. When does a Page fault occur?
(1) There is an error in a specific page
(2) A program accesses a page not currently in main memory
(3) A program accesses a page of main memory
(4) A program accesses a page belonging to another program

298. Cache memory acts between
(1) CPU and RAM (2) CPU and ROM
(3) RAM and ROM (4) CPU and Hard disk

299. _____ is a type of computing that performs computation, storage and even applications as a service across a network.
(1) Cloud Computing (2) Distributed Computing
(3) Parallel Computing (4) Virtual Computing

290. (1) 291. (2) 292. (2) 293. (3)
294. (3) 295. (3) 296. (2) 297. (2)
298. (1) 299. (1)

300. WIMAX stands for
(1) Wireless Interoperability for Microwave Access
(2) Wired Interoperability for Microwave Access
(3) Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access
(4) Worldwide Infrastructure for Microwave Access

301. One of the common forms of representing remote sensing data as information is in the form of
(1) Thematic Maps (2) Political Maps
(3) Distribution Maps (4) Land use Maps

302. The unit of measurement of a word length is
(1) Metre (2) Byte
(3) Bit (4) Millimetre

303. Who invented E-Mail?
(1) Tim Berners-Lee (2) James Gosling
(3) Vinton Cerf   (4) VA Shiva Ayyadurai

304. Which of the following errors are identified by the compiler?
(1) Logical Errors   (2) Hardware Errors
(3) Syntax Errors (4) Image Errors

305. Direct access of file is also known as
(1) random access (2) relative access
(3) file access (4) sequential access

306. _____ is required to boot a computer.
(1) Loader   (2) Operating system
(3) Assembler (4) Compiler

307. _____ is the part of the Central Processing Unit (CPU).
(1) Monitor (2) Arithmetic and Logic Unit
(3) Keyboard (4) Printer

308. Which of the following manages the computer resources ?
(1) Boot (2) Programmes
(3) Texts (4) Exit

309. AIX is the operating system of which company?
(a) Apple   (b) Unisys
(c) IBM   (d) Microsoft

310. In which year was Google incorporated as a private company?
(a) 2000 (b) 2005
(c) 2002 (d) 1998
Ans: d

300. (3)	301. (1)	302. (3)
303. (1)	304. (3)	305. (1)
306. (2)	307. (2)	308. (2)
309. (3)		

311.A region of computer memory where frequently accessed data can be stored for rapid access is called:
(a) Cookie   (b) Plug-in
(c) Token   (d) Cache
Ans: D

312. In computer terminology, what is the full form of RAM?
ANS: Random Access Memory

313. In the world of Computers, what is 'Ubuntu'?
ANS: Open Source Linux Operating System.

314. 'Pivot Table' is a feature of which of the following softwares?
(a) Microsoft Excel   (b) Microsoft Word
(c) Microsoft Access (d) Microsoft Powerpoint
ANS: A

315. Which of the following is NOT one of the tools of Robotics Process Automation?
(a) Blue Prism   (b) Ui Path
(c) Automation Anywhere (d) Power Center
ANS: D

316. A database used by Microsoft Windows for storing configuration information is known as:
(a) Registry (b) Record
(c) Cookie (d) Cache
ANS : A

317. Who among the following invented the Computer language, COBOL?
(a) Grace Murray Hopper (b) John McCarthy
(c) Guido van Rossum (d) Brendan Eich
ANS: A

318. Second Generation computers can be characterized largely by their use of :
(a) Integrated Circuits   (b) Vacuum Tubes
(c) Microprocessors   (d) Transistors
ANS: D

319.Who among the following pioneered Binary Logic and Arithmetic in Computers Programming?
(a) Noam Chomsky (b) Leslie Lamport
(c) John Backus (d) Claude Shannon
Ans: Claude Shannon

320.Desktop Computers, Laptop Computers, tablets and smartphones are different types of _____.
(a) Supercomputers (b) Mainframe Computers
(c) Microcomputers (d) Minicomputers
Ans: c

321._____ is the smallest unit of data in a computer.
(a) Gigabyte   (b) Bit
(c) Byte   (d) Terabyte
Ans: b

322. In computing, _____ is a network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules
(a) cookie   (b) spyware
(c) spam   (d) firewall
ANS: D

323. Who among the following invented the World Wide Web (www) in 1989?
ANS: Tim Berners-Lee

324. Which of the following is NOT an anti-virus software?
(a) Avast   (b) Linux
(c) Norton   (d) Kaspersky
Ans: b

325.Which of the following is a supercomputer developed by India?
(a) Param Yuva 2   (b) Onshape
(c) Venngage   (d) Pixir
Ans: Param Yuva 2

326.In the field of information and communication technology, what is the full form of FDD?
ANS: Floppy Disk Drive

327.In the context of digital computer, which of the following pairs of digits is referred to as binary code?
(a) 3 and 4 (b) 0 and 1
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1 and 2
ANS: B

328.Which shortcut key is used for previewing the page before printing?
ANS: CTRL + F2

329.Who designed the first analog computer in India?
ANS: Samarendra Kumar Mitra

330.The first barcode system was developed by:
ANS: Norman Joseph Woodland

331.'Nibble' in computer terminology is also called _____.
ANS: Half byte

332.Which company manufactured the first microprocessor 4004?
ANS: INTEL Corporation

333.Python is a _____.
ANS:) high level language

334.Linux is _____.
ANS: an operating system

335.In the context of memory size in computer data storage, one gigabyte is equal to how manymegabytes?
ANS: 1024 MB

336.A hard disk is an example of which type of data storage device?
ANS: Secondary Storage

337.The speed of the Central Processing Unit (CPU) is measured in_____, which represents a CPU cycle.
ANS: Hertz (Hz)

338.Which unit of the computer is considered as the brain of the computer?
ANS: CPU

339. Which technology do third generation computers use?
ANS: Integrated circuits

340. In the field of computing, what does VRML stand for?
ANS: Virtual Reality MarkUp Language

341. Which function key is used for opening help?
ANS: F1

342. In the field of computing, what does VGA stand for?
ANS: Video Graphics Array

343. What is the full form of PROM?
ANS: Programmable read-only memory

344. In which year did the JavaScript Programming language come into existence?
ANS: 1995

345. A computer on the Internet that uses HTTP protocol is known as:
ANS: Web Server

346. Word processing, spreadsheet, and photo-editing are examples of which type of software?
(a) Application software   (b) System software
(c) Operating system software   (d) Platform software

347. Which are specially designed computer chips that reside inside other devices, such as your car or your electronic thermostat?
(a) Servers   (b) Embedded computers
(c) Robotic computers (d) Mainframes

348. If you wished to limit what you would see on an Excel worksheet, what data function would you use?
(a) Sort   (b) Filter
(c) Conditional format   (d) Data analysis

349. Which of the following number system has base-16?
(a) Unary number system (b) Binary number system
(c) Octal number system   (d) Hexadecimal Number System

350. What is the full form of SMPS?
(a) Secure Make Potential Supply (b) Standard Made Power Supply
(c) Switched-Mode Power Supply (d) Simplex Mode Power Supply

346. a	351. c
347. b	352. c
348. b	353. c
349. d	354. a
350. c	355. c

351. Which of the following Program are often delivered to a PC through an email attachment and are often designed to do harm?
(a) Spam (b) Portals
(c) Viruses (d) Ransomware

352. Which type of memory holds only that program and data that CPU is presently processing?
(a) ASCII (b) CMOS
(c) RAM   (d) ROM

353. Softcopy is the intangible output, so then what is hardcopy?
(a) The physical parts of the computer (b) The printed parts of the computer
(c) The printed output   (d) The physical output devices

354. One nibble is equal to how many bits?
(a) 4   (b) 8
(c) 2   (d) 16

355. What is a Firewall in Computer Network?
(a) The physical boundary of Network
(b) An operating System of Computer Network
(c) A system designed to prevent unauthorized access
(d) A web browsing Software

356. What is the main function of the ALU?
(a) Store data and information for future use (b) Monitor all computer activities
(c) Perform arithmetic and logical operations (d) Control computer output, such as printing

357. Which one of the following is internet Standard Protocol?
(a) TML   (b) COBOL
(c) JAVA   (d) TCP/IP

358. Bridge work at which layer of OSI Model?
(a) Network layer   (b) Data link layer
 (c) Physical layer   (d) Application layer

359. A _____ is used to direct and dispatch data packets between different networks.
(a) Connection (b) Bridge
(c) Gateway (d) Router

360. Who is the creator of PASCAL language?
(a) Dennis Ritchie (b) Brendan Eich
(c) James Gosling (d) Niklaus Wirth

361. Which of the following is the shortcut key for hides the selected rows?
(a) Ctrl+D (b) Ctrl+H
(c) Ctrl+9 (d) Ctrl+10

362. What does the .org domain represents?
(a) Organization domain (b) Network domain
(c) Government domain (d) Education domain

356. c	361. c
357. d	362. a
358. b	363. c
359. d	364. d
360. d	365. a

363. Which of the following is a Web browser?
(a) Paint (b) PowerPoint
(c) Edge (d) Word

364. Whihc of the following is used in Second-generation of computers?
(a) Vacuum tube based (b) Integrated circuit based
(c) VLSI (d) Transistor

365. Integrated Circuit (IC) chips used in computers are made with _____.
(a) Silicon (b) Copper
(c) Aluminium (d) Gold

366. If you wished to limit what you would see on an Excel worksheet, what data function would you use?
(a) Data analysis (b) Sort
(c) Filter (d) Conditional format
Ans: c

367. Which of the memories has the shortest access time?
(a) Cache memory   (b) Magnetic bubble memory
(c) Magnetic core memory   (d) RAM

368. While browsing the internet, which of the following key is used for full screen view?
(a) F3   (b) F5
(c) F11   (d) F9

369. What is the base of hexadecimal number system?
(a) 2   (b) 8
(c) 16   (d) 10

370. What is the full form of SIM?
(a) Subscriber Idol Mechanism   (b) Semi Idol Module
(c) Substitute Identity Module   (d) Subscriber Identity Module

371. Harmful programs used to disrupt computer operation, gather sensitive information, or gain access to private computer systems are commonly referred to as:
(a) Adware   (b) Malware
(c) Computer viruses   (d) Spyware

372. A repair for a known software bug, usually available at no charge on the internet, is called a(n)
(a) Version   (b) Patch
(c) Tutorial   (d) FAQ

373. A _____ typically connects personal computers within a very limited geographical area, usually within a single building.
(a) LAN   (b) FAN
(c) TAN (d) WAN

374. Which of the following memories not needs refresh?
(a) SRAM   (b) DRAM
(c) ROM   (d) All of above

375. What database key uniquely identifies a record within a table?
(a) Primary key   (b) Foreign key
(c) Secondary key   (d) Relational key

376. A_____ is a built in mathematical formula included in excel.
(a) Function   (b) Cell
(c) Formula   (d) Range

377. Which of the following Excel features allows you to select/highlight all cells that are formulas?
(a) Find (b) Replace
(c) Go To (d) Go To Special

367. a	373. a
368. c	374. a
369. c	375. a
370. d	376. a
371. b	377. d
372. b	

378. What is the maximum Zoom Percent allowed in Microsoft PowerPoint 2007?
(a) 100% (b) 200%
(c) 300% (d) 400%

379. In MS Word 2010 the feature for Word Count is available in Proofing under which of the following tab?
(a) Home (b) Review
(c) Insert (d) View

380. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have the_____.
(a) Compiler (b) Loader
(c) Operating system (d) Assembler

381. ISDN stands for_____.
(a) Integrated Services Digital Network (b) Integrated Services Data Network
(c) Integrated Security Digital Network (d) Integrated Security Data Network

382. What type of resource is most likely to be a shared common resource in a computer network?
(a)Keyboards (b) Speakers
(c) Floppy disk drives (d) Printers

383. The most widely used type of database management system is the:
(a) Flat database (b) Network database
(c) Relational database (d) Hierarchical database

384. Managers use sophisticated tool to combat cyberslacking, especially involving the internet. Such tools include _____
(a) Web filters (b) Surveillance Software
(c) Proxy Server (d) Packet sniffer
(e) All of the above

385. The altering of data so that it is not usable unless the changes are undone is _____.
(a) Biometrics (b) Compression
(c) Encryption (d) Ergonomics

386. Which of the following is used for closing a tab on a browser?
(a) Ctrl + T (b) Ctrl + W
(c) Ctrl + A (d) Ctrl + Y

378. d	**383. c**
379. b	**384. e**
380. c	**385. c**
381. a	**386. b**
382. d	

387. Which of the following operating system developed by Apple?
(a) Windows 10 (b) Android
(c) Windows Vista (d) macOS
ANS: D

388. What is the full form of DBMS?
(a) Database Maintain System (b) Desktop Marketing System
(c) Database Management System (d) Durable Management System

389. What is the base of Octal Number system?
(a) 8 (b) 16
(c) 10 (d) 2

390. Which of the following is used in first generation computer?
(a) Integrated Circuit (b) Vacuum Tube
(c) Transistor (d) VLSI circuits

391. PROM Stands for_____.
(a) Programmable random-on memory (b) Picture random memory
(c) Process read-only memory (d) Programmable read-only memory

392. COBOL is used for which of the following purpose?
(a) Scientific calculation (b) Business and Finance
(c) Application development (d) Network Security

393. Which key is used to delete characters to the left of the cursor?
(a) Tab (b) Page Down
(c) Delete (d) Backspace

394. How many MB is equal to 1 GB?
(a) 10MB (b) 100000MB
(c) 20000 MB (d) 1024 MB

395. Convert Binary number (111001)2 to decimal number_____.
(a) (38)10   (b) (57)10
(c) (55)10 (d) (47)10

396. ENIAC belongs to which computer generation?
(a) Second (b) First
(c) Third (d) Fourth

397. MS Access is a _____?
(a) System Software   (b) Browser
(c) Database   (d) Pointing Device

398. Which of the following is the most common tool used to restrict access to a computer system?
(a) User logins (b) Computer keys
(c) Access-control Software (d) Passwords

388. C	395. B
389. A	396. B
390. B	397. C
391. D	398. D
392. B	
393. D	
394. D	

399. Photo-editing, spreadsheet and word processing were the examples of?
(a) Application software. (b) System software.
(c) Operating system software. (d) Platform software.
ANS: A

400. Which of the following shortcut key is used to close document in MS Word?
(a)Ctrl+C (b)Alt+W
(c) Shift+C (d) Ctrl+W
ANS: D

401. What is the base of Hexadecimal number system?
(a) 2 (b) 16
(c) 8 (d) 10
ANS: B

402. In second generation, which type of memory was used to store data?
(a) Paper tapes (b) Magnetic drum
(c) Magnetic core (d) Magnetic tape
ANS: C

403. Which among the following key can be used as a shortcut to rename a folder in Microsoft Windows 8 and higher versions?
(a) F2 (b) F4
(c) F6 (d) F9
ANS: A

404. In order to move from one worksheet to another in MS-Excel workbook. One should click _____.
(a) active cell (b) scroll bar
(c) sheet tab (d) tab button
ANS: C

405. Which shortcut key is used to check spelling and grammar in MS-Word?
(a) F1 (b) F2
(c) F7 (d) F9
ANS: C

406. Which is not a storage device?
(a) Printer (b) CD
(c) Hard disk (d) Floppy Disk
ANS: A

407. An image editing software in which we can draw and edit images is?
(a) PageMaker (b) MS-Paint
(c) Coral Draw (d) Photo Image
ANS: C

408. Which of the following can be used to select the entire document?
(a) Ctrl+A (b) Alt+F5
(c) Shift+A (d) Ctrl+K
ANS: A

409. Which of the following shortcut key is used to minimize all open windows and display the desktop?
(a) Windows logo+D (b) Alt+Shift+C
(c) Ctrl+fn   (d) Tab+Shift+C
ANS: A

410. Which of the following kind of devices allows the user to add components and capabilities to a computer system?
(a) System boards (b) Storage devices
(c) Input devices (d) Expansion slots
ANS: D

411. Transformation of input into output is performed by:
(a) Peripherals (b) Memory
(c) Storage   (d) CPU
ANS: D

412. Which of the following device enabling data transfer between two different networks?
(a) Plotter (b) Joystick
(c) Gateway (d) Path
ANS: C

413. Among the following which is the popular DOS based spreadsheet package?
(a) Multiplan (b) Word
(c) Smart cell (d) Lotus 1-2-3
ANS: D

414. Which of the following is a windows utility program that locates and eliminates unnecessary fragments and rearranges filed and unused disk space to optimize operations?
(a) Backup (b) Disk cleanup
(c) Disk defragmenter (d) Restore
ANS: C

415. Which among the following key combination can be used to search in Windows Explorer?
(a) Ctrl+F (b) Ctrl+S
(c) Ctrl+G (d) Alt+S
ANS: A
416. What is the technology used to read pencil or pen marks on a multiple-choice answer sheet ?
(a) OMR (b) MICR
(c) OCR (d) CPU
ANS: A

TOP 100 Question of Computer in one liner -For SSC, Railway, RRB, and Govt exam

1. Who is the father of Computer science? **Charles Babbage**
2. In a computer, most processing takes place in__? **CPU**
3. In which type of computer, data are represented as discrete signals? **Digital Computer**
4. Scientific Name of Computer? **Sillico sapiens**
5. What is the name of the display feature that highlights are of the screen which requires operator attention? **Reverse Video**
6. Computers, combine both measuring and counting, are called__? **Hybrid Computer**
7. What is FORTRAN? **Formula Translation**
8. What translates and executes program at run time line by line? **Interpreter**
9. What converts an entire program into machine language ? **Compiler**
10. Who is the father of personal computer? **Edward Robert**
11. EEPROM stands for__? **Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory**
12. Who developed the first electronic computer? **J.V. Atansoff**
13. Which programming languages are classified as low level languages? **Assembly Language**
14. The first web browser is__? **Mosaic**
15. First page of Website is termed as__? **Homepage**
16. IBM stands for__? **International Business Machines**
17. Office LANS, which are scattered geographically on large scale, can be connected by the use of corporate ? **WAN (wide area network)**
18. To move a copy of file from one computer to another over a communication channel is called? **File Transfer**
19. Large transaction processing systems in automated organisations use__? **Batch Processing**
20. MICR stands for__? **'Magnetic Ink Character Recognition**
21. Name of 1st electronic computer? **ENIAC**
22. No. of different characters in ASCII coding system? **1024**
23. MSIC stands for _? **Medium Scale Integrated Circuits**
24. The scrambling of code is known as__? **Encryption**
25. The first computers were programmed using__? **Machine Language**
26. A fault in a computer program which prevents it from working correctly is known as__? **Bug**
27. Which button makes alphabets/letters in uppercase and lowercase and numbers to symbols? **Shift**
28. When a computer is switched on, the booting process performs__? **Power on self test**
29. What is the software frequently utilized by end users called (like Word, PowerPoint)? **Application Software**
30. Unit of measurement of the output quality of a printer? **Dot per sq. inch**
31. Switching device of fifth generation computer is__? **VLSI**
32. The unit KIPS is used to measure the speed of __? **Processor**
33. DOS stands for__? **Disk Operating System**
34. What is a joy stick primarily in computers used for? **Computer Gaming**
35. In 1999, the Melissa virus was a widely publicised__? **E-mail virus**
36. Which of the following commands is given to reboot the computer? **Ctrl+Alt+Del**

37. What is correcting errors in a program called ? **Debugging**

38. BCD is __? **Binary Coded Decimal**

39. What type of virus uses computer hosts to reproduce itself? **Worm**

40. SMTP, FTP and DNS are applications of the _____ layer? **Application**

41. Which command is used to select the whole document? **Ctrl+A**

42. COBOL is an acronym for__? **Common Business Oriented Language**

43. The ability of an OS to run more than one application at a time is called? **Multitasking**

44. What is the functional key to display save-as box? **F12**

45. Full form of NOS ? **Network Operating system**

46. Something which has easily understood instructions is said to be……….? **Analog Data**

47. A modem is connected to a__? **Telephone Line**

48. Refresh Rate of monitor is measured in? **Hertz**

49. What was the chief component of first generation computer? **Vacuum tube &Valves**

50. Name the Father of Computer Mouse? **Douglas Engelbart**

51. A program that performs a useful task while simultaneously allowing destructive acts is ? **Trojan Horse**

52. The geometric arrangement of devices on the network is called……….? **Topology**

53. The basic goal of computer process is to convert data into ___? **Information**

54. Where are the CPU and memory located? **Motherboard**

55. Who is known as the founder of IBM Company? **Thomas J. Watson**

56. An image on a computer screen is made up of__? **Pixels**

57. Full form of MAN ? **Metropolitan Area Network**

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65. What do we use to change the appearance and positioning of text document in MSWord? **Formatting**

66. A _____ is approximately a million bytes? **Megabyte**

67. Daisy wheel, Drum, chain etc are the__? **Printers**

68. XML stands for __? **Extensible Markup Language**

69. What kind of scheme is the HTTP protocol? **Request/Response**

70. Magnetic disk is an example of__? **Secondary Memory**

71. What is the meaning of OSI, in terms of computers ? **Open system Interconnection**

72. Which type of storage device is a BIOS ? **Primary**

73. What is the extension type of the excel 2007 files? **.xlsx**

74. Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual is known as the crime of__? **Identity theft**

75. The amount of vertical space between lines of text in a document is called__? **Line Spacing**

76. A computer cannot 'boot' if it does not have the__? **Operating system**

77. What is the other name for programmed chip? **LSIC**

78. A normal CD- ROM usually can store up to _____data? 680 MB

79. What does DMA stand for? Direct Memory Access

80. Full form of LAN ? Local Area Network

81. ASCII stands for__? American Standard Code for Information Interchange

82. Second Generation computers were developed during__? 1956-65

83. When did arch rivals IBM and Apple Computers Inc. decide to join hands? 1991

84. What kind of memory is both static and non -volatile? ROM

**85. An error in software or hardware is called a bug. What is the alternative computer jargon for it?
Glitch**

86. Unwanted repetitious messages, such as unsolicited bulk e-mail is known as__? Spam

87. The common name for the crime of stealing passwords is__? Spoofing

88. BIOS stands for __? Basic Input Output System

89. Who is regarded as Father of "C' programming language? Dennis Ritchie

90. RAM can be treated as the ……… for the computer's processor. Waiting Room

91. Computers manipulate data in many ways, and this manipulation is called__? Processing

92. Joshy, Perfumes are examples of __? Viuses

**93. The ability to recover and read deleted or damaged files from a criminal's computer is an example
of a law enforcement speciality called__? Computer Forensics**

94. Where does most data go first with in a computer memory hierarchy? RAM

95. Help Menu is available at which button? Start

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Master File**

97. A DVD is an example of an__? Optical Disc

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**99. The technology that stores only essential instructions on a microprocessor chip and thus enhances
its speed is referred as__? RISC**

**100. What is the name of an application program that gathers user information and sends it to
someone through the Internet? Spybot**

400+ Most Repeated / Expected One Liner

1. The first programming language was – FORTRAN

2. Which stores data permanently in a computer – ROM

3. Which is a main system board a computer – Mother Board

4. What is a bug in a computer terminology – an error in program

5. An electronic path, that sends signals from one part of computer to another is – Bus

6. USB is which type of storage device – Tertiary

7. Who is known as father of Artificial Intelligence - John Mc Carthy

8. Which term is related to database – Oracle

9. Computer resolution measures – Number of Pixels

10. One nibble is equal to how many bits – 4 Bits

11. What can be considered as basic building blocks of a digital circuit – Logic Gates

12. What is full form of RAM – Random Access Memory

13. Which among following is secondary storage device – **Hard Disc**

14. What is responsible for specifying address of a memory location - **Address Bus**

15. ULSI microprocessor is used in which generation of computers – **Fifth Generation**

16. Where is cache memory is located – **CPU**

17. Which function key is used to check spellings – **F7**

18. Which type of software is an operating system - **System Software**

19. If a computer has more than one processor then it is known as – **Multiprocessor**

20. Which program is run by BIOS to check hardware components are working properly while computer is turned ON – **Post**

21. What is responsible for finding and loading operating system into RAM - **Bootstrap Loader**

22. Full form of URL is – **Uniform Resource Locator**

23. Which type of storage device is a BIOS- **Primary**

24. Which is most common language used in web designing – **HTML**

25. BIOS is used for – **Loading Operating System**

26. Who was the father of Internet – **Vin Cerf**

27. In banking, railways etc which computers are used – **Main Frames**

28. Intersection of columns and rows is called a- **Cell**

29. 1 Mega Byte is equal to - **1024 Kilo Bytes**

30. What is full form of EXIF- **Exchangeable Image File Format**

31. Which operations are performed by RAM - **Read and Write**

32. WWW stands for- **World Wide Web**

33. Documents, Movies, Images and Photographs etc are stored at a – **File Server**

34. Where are saved files stored in computer - **Hard disk**

43. Which is responsible for communication between Memory and ALU – **Control Unit**

44. In computer what converts AC to DC – **SMPS**

45. Who invented keyboard - **Christoper Latham Sholes**

46. Which operating system is developed by Apple- **Mac OS**

47. From which year 5th generation of computers is considered – **1980**

48. What is full form of HTTP - **Hyper Text Transfer Protocol**

49. Which are the main parts of central processing unit - **Control unit and Arithmetic Logic Unit**

50. Microsoft office is type of - **Application software**

51. If CPU executes multiple programs simultaneously, it will be known as – **Multitasking**

52. Which device among following is used for sending digital data over a phone line –**Modern**

53. What is used to make computer chips – **Silicon**

54. In which of the following form, data is stored in computer- **Binary form**

55. Where is RAM located – **Mother Board**

56. A wireless technology built in electronic gadgets used for exchanging data over short distances is – **Bluetooth**

57. By pressing which key we can move to beginning of a page – **Home**

58. Who invented Java - **James Gosling**

59. Which of following is used in RAM – **Semi Conductors**

60. An Assembler is used to translate a program written in – **Assembly Language**

61. What is meaning of OMR - **Optical Mark Reader**

62. Technology used to provide internet by transmitting data over wires of telephone network is- **DSL**

63. Verification is process of- **Authentication**

64. Which language was used as first generation language – **Machine Language**

65. Which level language is Assembly Language - **low-level programming language**

66. What is the name of first super computer of India- **Param 8000**

67. What is LINUX - **Operating System**

68. A 32-bit word computer can access bytes at a time – **4**

69. The first microprocessor built by the Intel Corporation was called – **4004**

70. The computer that process both analog and digital is called – **Hybrid Computer**

71. In 1999, the Melissa virus was a widely publicised__? **E-mail virus**

72. Which of the following commands is given to reboot the computer? **Ctrl+Alt+Del**

73. What is correcting errors in a program called ? **Debugging**

74. BCD is __? **Binary Coded Decimal**

75. What type of virus uses computer hosts to reproduce itself? **Worm**

76. SMTP, FTP and DNS are applications of the _____ layer? **Application**

77. Which command is used to select the whole document? **Ctrl+A**

78. COBOL is an acronym for__? **Common Business Oriented Language**

79. The ability of an OS to run more than one application at a time is called? **Multitasking**

80. What is the functional key to display save-as box? **F12**

81. Full form of NOS ? **Network Operating system**

82. Something which has easily understood instructions is said to be..........? **Analog Data**

83. A modem is connected to a__? **Telephone Line**

84. Refresh Rate of monitor is measured in? **Hertz**

85. What was the chief component of first generation computer? **Vacuum tube &Valves**

86. Name the Father of Computer Mouse? **Douglas Engel bart**

87. A program that performs a useful task while simultaneously allowing destructiveacts is __? **Trojan Horse**

88. The geometric arrangement of devices on the network is called...........? **Topology**

89. The basic goal of computer process is to convert data into ___? **Information**

90. Where are the CPU and memory located? **Motherboard**

91. Where BIOS is stored - **Flash Memory Chip**

92. IP address version 4 is in which format – **32 bit**

93. Who was the Founder of Bluetooth – **Ericson**

94. What kind of operations can a computer carry out? – **Arithmetic and Logical**

95. Modern computers follow a generalised set of instructions to perform any function. What are these instructions better known as? – **Programs**

96. When were the first digital electronic calculating machines developed? – **during world war II**

97. Which of the following is the processing unit of the computer? – **CPU**

98. Which part of the computer carries out the arithmetic and logical operations – **Processing Element**

99. Which of the following are part of the Logical Operations of the computer – **Greater Than**

100. Which of the following comprise the input devices – **Keyboard and Mouse**

101. Which of the following devices comprise the output unit? – **Visual Display Unit**

102. Which of the following lies within the CPU? – **Primary Memory**

103. Which of the following comprise the software components of a computer? – **Programs**

104. In a book of which author was the word computer first mentioned – **Richard Braithwait**

105. Which of the following is seen as the earliest mechanical analog computer – **Tally Stick**

106. Which of the following devices incorporated a mechanical calendar computer – **Astrolabe**

107. Who gave the first successful demonstration of use of a simplified analytical engine in computing tables in 1888? – **Henry Babbage**

108. Which of the following is the first example of an electromechanical relay computer – **Z2**

109. Which of the following was considered as the world's first fully automatic digital computer – **Z3**

110. Which was the world's first electronic digital programmable computer – **Colossus**

111. Who had proposed the principle of modern computer in his 1936 paper – **Alan Turing**

112. In laser printer which type of laser is used – **Semiconductor laser**

113. In Microsoft word, ...provides information about the current document – **Status bar**

114. Virus stands for – **Vital Information Resource Under Siege**

115. What is the address given to a computer connected to a network called – **IP address**

116. A method of bypassing normal authentication procedures to a computer system is known as unauthorized access – **Backdoor**

117. Which is a volatile memory - **RAM**

118. Which programming language is developed by James A Gosling – Java
119. Commonly used abbreviation ISP in computer science stands for – Internet Service Provider
120. Which is used to enter data and instruction into a computer – Input Device
121. ......changes each time it is installed to avoid detection by antivirus software – Polymorphic Virus
122. Systems running more than one processes concurrently are called – Multi programming
123. Which has the largest storing – Tera Byte
124. Which is an application protocol – HTTP
125. In IT, associated memory is called as – Content addressable memory
126. Unix operating system was developed in 1970s by – Bell Labs
127. 'Safari' is a type of – Browser
128. Protocol used for sending an email is – SMTP
133. Any data or instruction entered into to memory of computer is called as – Input
134. Which material is used in the manufacturing of electric heater coil – Nichrome
135. Which is a light sensitive device used for converting images to their digital form – Scanner
136. 'Homepage' is a word associated with – web page
137. ...Bar is located at top of wordpad/notepad – Title
138. In Microsoft Word, ...allows us to change the color of selected text – font color
139. ....are designed to read and interpret HTML – Browser
140. Which is a modifier key in a computer keyboard – Shift Key
141. In IT the technique that is used to increase the bandwidth is – Memory Interleaving
142. Which is the default body font in Microsoft Word 2007 – Calibri
143. constantly running system – Program Processes are known as – Daemons
144. Notepad' is a text editor in which of the operating system – Windows
145. The fundamental purpose of BIOS is – to initialize and text system hardware components
146. Which output device is used for translating information from a computer into pictorial form on paper – Plotter
147. The idea of the integrated circuit was first given by – Geoffrey Dummer
148. The command that merges the contents of one file to another is – APPEND
149. In MS word, what is a gutter margin – space left for binding
150. Which company developed Java – Sun
151. What is the base of the Octal Numeral System – 8
152. How many layers are there in the OSI networking model – 7
153. Which error is identified by the complier – Logical Errors
154. Raymond Samuel Tomilson is famous for developing – Email
155. C++ is a – Programming language
156. Processed data is known as – Information
157. Who invented logarithms – John Napier
158. What is the mascot of Linux Operating System – Penguin
159. What is the full form of "LAN" – Local Area Network
160. How many bits does an IP address contain – 32 Bits
161. Syntax Errors are determined by – Control Unit
162. The tag line "Do No Evil" is owned by – Google
163. Which is a main system board of a computer – Mother Board
164. What is the name of the first super computer of the world – CDC 6600
165. ALU is a part of a computer is – Processor
166. Lisp is a programming language built by whom – John McCarthy
167. In IT terminology failure in the kernel is called as – crash
168. Which key is used to move to next line in a Ms-Word document – Enter-Key
169. Netscape Navigator is a – web browser
170. What is a bug I Computer terminology – an error in program
171. In networks, a small message used to pass between one stations to another is known as – Token

172. Who is known as the founder of IBM Company? **Thomas J. Watson**

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190. Personal Computer is – **PC**

191. A desktop computer is also known as – **PC**

192. Super computer developed by Indian scientist – **Param**

193. The third generation computer was made with – **Integrated circuits**

194. In latest generation computers, the instructions are executed – **Both Sequentially and parallel**

195. The person contributing the idea of the stored program was – **John Neumann**

196. The earliest software was developed using – **the waterfall model**

197. Inventor of C ++ is - **Bjarne Stroustrup**

198. The first machine to successfully perform a long series of arithmetic and logical operations was – **Mark – I**

199. Who designed the first electronic computers ENIAC – **J Presper Eckert and John W Mauchy**

200. The third generation of the computer were in – **1965-1971**

201. The first generation computers had – **Vacuum tubes and magnetic drum**

202. Artificial Intelligent is associated with which generation – **Fifth**

203. The personal computer industry was started by – **IBM**

204. The fifth generation computing devices, based on – **artificial intelligence**

205. In which generation did magnetic disc started being used for storage – **second generation computers**

206. The man who built the first mechanical calculators was – **Blaise Pascal**

207. Computers built before the first generation of computer were – **Electro – mechanical**

208. Punched cards were first introduced by – **Herman Hollrith**

209. First generation computer system used – **Vacuum tubes**

210. The father of modern computer is – **Alan Turin**

211. Super computer developed by Indian scientists – **Param**

212. A group of 8 bits is known as – **byte**

213. Which is the fastest type of computer – **Supercomputer**

214. A computer system that is old and perhaps not satisfactory is reffered to as – **Legacy system**

215. Which type of computers uses the 8-bit code called EBCDIC – **Mainframe computers**

216. The earlier calculating devices was – **Abacus**

217. Punch cards were first introduced by – **Herman Hollerith**

218. Microprocessor as switching devices are for which generation computers – **second generation**

219. Who has invented Mark – I – **Howard Aiken**

220. Second generation computers are made of – **Transistors**

221. Who was the father of super computers – Seymour Cray

222. How many vacuum tubes was used if ENIAC – 17468

223. The computer size was very large is – first generation

224. What is the extension type of the excel 2007 files? .xlsx

225. Collecting personal information and effectively posing as another individual is known as the crime of__? Identity theft

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250. The technology that stores only essential instructions on a microprocessor chip And thus enhances its speed is referred as__? RISC

251. What is the name of an application program that gathers user information And sends it to someone through the Internet? Spybot

252. Who invented Analytical engine - Charles Babbage

253. Blaise Pascal has introduced – Adding Machine

254. Micro programming introduced – Maurice Wilkies

255. Vacuum Tube is the invention of – 1st generation

256. World Computer Literacy Day is observed on – December 2

257. Which type of computer is the most powerful – Supercomputer

258. The first computer introduced in Nepal was – IBM 1401

259. Chip is a common nickname for – Integrated Circuit

260. Which company developed the microprocessor – Intel

261. The benefit of using computers is that – Computer are very fast and can store huge amounts of data

262. A megabyte is actually equal to – 1024 Kilobytes

263. Office LANS, which are scattered geographically on large scale, can be connectedby the use of corporate__? WAN (wide area network)

264. To move a copy of file from one computer to another over a Communication channel is called? File Transfer

265. Large transaction processing systems in automated organisations use__? Batch Processing

266. MICR stands for__? 'Magnetic Ink Character Recognition

267. Name of 1st electronic computer? ENIAC

268. No. of different characters in ASCII coding system? 1024

269. MSIC stands for _? Medium Scale Integrated Circuits

270. The scrambling of code is known as__? Encryption

271. The first computers were programmed using__? Machine Language

272. A fault in a computer program which prevents it from working correctly is Known as__? Bug

273. Which button makes alphabets/letters in upper case and lower case and numbers To symbols? Shift

274. When a computer is switched on, the booting process performs__? Power on self test

275. What is the software frequently utilized by end users called (like Word,PowerPoint)? Application Software

276. Unit of measurement of the output quality of a printer? Dot per sq. inch

277. Switching device of fifth generation computer is__? VLSI

278. The unit KIPS is used to measure the speed of __? Processor

279. DOS stands for__? Disk Operating System

280. What is a joy stick primarily in computers used for? Computer Gaming

281. Which American computer company is called Big Blue – IBM

282. How many bits are there in a byte – 8

283. Father of 'C' programming language – Dennis Ritchie

284. How many generations of computers we have – 5

285. IBM stands for – International Business Machines

286. Which is the fastest type of computer – Super Computer

287. When your turn on the computer, the boot routine will perform this test – Power on self test

288. Who is called the father of computer – Charles Babbage

289. Who is the creator of PASCAL – Niklaus writh

290. Which language is used for artificial intelligence – PROLOG

291. Who is also known as father of jquery – John Resig

292. Which type of computers use the 8-bit code called EBCDIC – Mainframe Computers

293. In a computer, most processing takes place in__? CPU

294. In which type of computer, data are represented as discrete signals? Digital Computer

295. Scientific Name of Computer? Sillico sapiens

296. What is the name of the display feature that highlights are of the screen Which requires operator attention? Reverse Video

297. Computers, combine both measuring and counting, are called__? Hybrid Computer

298. What is FORTRAN? Formula Translation

299. What translates and executes program at run time line by line? Interpreter

300. What converts an entire program into machine language ? Compiler

301. Who is the father of personal computer? Edward Robert

302. EEPROM stands for__? Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory

303. Who developed the first electronic computer? J.V. Atansoff

304. Which programming languages are classified as low level languages? Assembly Language

305. The first web browser is__? Mosaic

306. First page of Website is termed as__? Homepage

307. Digital computers are classified in four categories. What are they? - Microcomputers, Mini computers, Mainframe computers and Super computers.

308. In the case of Microcomputers speed of CPU is? - 1-10 MIPS

309. CPU consists of – Arithmetic and Logical Unit, Register and Control Unit

310. What are used to identify a user who returns to a website – Cookies

311. Microsoft Internet Explorer and Netscape Navigator are example of – Internet browser programs

312. In computer science, data hazard occurs when – pipeline changes the order of read/write access to operands

313. Money transfer through mobile is called – IMPS

314. Cache memory works on the principal of – **Locality of reference**
315. Which device is used in network layer – **Router**
316. Who invented the computer mouse – **Douglas Engelbart**
317. USB is what type of storage device – **Secondary**
318. All forms of ROM are also known as – **Firmware**
319. The Simplest CPU scheduling algorithm is – **FCFS scheduling algorithm**
320. The telephone line is connected through the one the computer – **Modern**
321. In a computer system, which device is functionally opposite of a key board – **Printer**
322. The process of writing on an optical disc is called – **Burning**
323. The second most used language on the world wide web is – **Chinese**
324. Which method of heat transfer – **convection**
325. Direct access of file is also known as – random access
326. What is required to boost a computer – **Operating system**
327. What manages the computer resources **Programs**
328. Related to computers, what is 'Wetware' – **Human Brain**
329. What uses the spawn mechanism to duplicate itself – **worm**
330. Where is India's super computer 'PARAM' located – **Pune**
331. A translator for the assembly languages to machine language is – **assembler**
332. The alignment of beginning and the end of lines is referred to as – **Justification**
333. Synonyms of Internet is – **Cyber Space**
334. Icons are – **picture commands**
335. A bug in a program is an – **error**
336. Where does a computer add, compare and shuffle data – **CPU chip**
337. WINDOWS-98 is basically – **on operating system**
338. The information in 'EEPROM' is erased by using – **Electical Signals**
339. The technology used in the electronic printer is called – **Microtechnology**
340. What is used to identify whether a data word has an odd or even number of 1's – **Parity bit**
341. A computer executes programs in the sequence of – **Fetch, Decode, Execute**
342. A Floppy Disc can store – **1.44 MB**
343. The rate at which scanning is repeated in a CRT is called – **refresh rate**
344. The waste generated by end life personal computers is known as – **E-Waste**
345. Which one is an optical disk – **Super Disk**
346. The database in which records are organized in a tree-like structure is – **Heirarchical Database**
347. In any spreadsheet, the address of the first cell is – **AI**
348. What is the process of defining tables called – **Data definition**
349. Small and cheap computers built into several home appliances are of which type – **Micro computers**
350. What is the process of defining tables called – Index definition
351. Which is an Impact printer – **Daisy wheel printer**
352. Different computer are connected to a LAN by a cable and a – **Interface card**
353. The monitor of a computer is – an **output device**
354. The time between program input and output is called – **Execution time**
355. Speed of processor chip is measured in – **MHz**
356. ENIAC was – an **electronic computer**
357. A place through which, data can enter or leave a computer is called – **Port**
358. A parallel port is most often used by a – **Printer**
359. Where was India's first computer installed – **Indian Statistical Institute Calcutta**
360. What helps in remote login – **Telnet**
361. Double is a – **Primitive data type**
362. Most of the computer available today are – **4th generation computers**
363. A portable, personal computer small enough to fit on your lap is called a – **Note-book computer**
364. A computer programming language often used by children is – **LOGO**

365. The computer memory holds data – **Program**

366. Virus in a computer is a – **Program that damages the computer software**

367. Alta Vista is a – **Search Engine**

368. Where are programs and data to be used by the computer available – **Storage**

369. The most advanced form of Read Only Memory is – **EEPROM**

370. The indentations on CDs and DVDs are called **– Pits**

371. CPU performance is often Measured in – **GHz**

372. An alternate name for the completely interconnected network topology is – **Mesh**

373. There are how many function keys present on a keyboard – **12**

374. Who is considered as the developer of 'Hyper Text Markup Language' – **Tim Berners Lee**

375. What is the full form of COBOL – **Common Business Oriented Languages**

376. Which generation computers used SNOBOL Language – **Third generation**

377. Which device is used to extend the network without reducing signal strength – **Repeater**

378. Which storage device can store maximum data – **Magnetic tape**

379. Which language is used to access data from a database – **SQL**

380. Which company developed "Swift" programming language – **Apple**

381. The integrated circuits used in a computer are made up of – **Silicon**

382. CPU scheduler is also known as – **Short Term Scheduler**

383. Web pages are created by using which of **– HTML**

384. Who invented Java Script the Programming Language – **Brenden Eich**

385. Which one is used as secondary storage system in computer **– Floppy**

386. The UNiX Operating system is suitable for – **Multi user**

387. 'C' language is a **High Level Language**

388. What is file extension of Window Installer Package - **.msi**

389. Which among following is associated with monitor - **CRT**

390. Assembler work in - **two phases**

391. Range of colors depends on - **Number of bits associated with each pixel**

392. In which condition resource is not removed from a process holding – **Non preemption**

393. The operation is specified by a binary code known as the – **Opcode**

394.Laser printer is a type of - **Non impact printing**

395. One way to convert from decimal to hexadecimal is the - **Hex dabble method**

396. Output devices are commonly referred as – **Terminals**

397. A stack in a digital computer is a part of the- **Memory Unit**

398. GIGO stands for_____ ? **Garbage In Garbage Out**

399. First Generation computers used _____ for Circuitry and _____ for memory ? **Vacuum tubes and Magnetic drum**

400. EDSAC stands for_____ ? **Electronic Delay Storage Automatic Computer**

401.Third Generation computers were based on _____ ? **IC**

402. ULSI stands for_____ ? **Ultra Large Scale Integration**

403. IC is made up of _____ ? **transistor**

404. Which language is used for Artificial Intelligence (AI)? **PROLOG**

405. The first computer language developed was_____ ? **FORTRAN**

406. VDU stands for_____ ? **Visual Display Unit**

407. ISP stands for_____? **Instruction Set Processor**

408. ALU and Control Unit have special purpose locations called ? **Registers**

409. A bus that connects a computer to Peripheral devices is called ? **External Bus**

410. MICR stands for _____ ? **Magnetic Ink Character Recognition**

500+ Must Do Computer One-Liner Questions

1) The code for a Web page is written using Hypertext Markup language
2) The first computers were programmed using Machine language
3) A filename is a unique name that you give to a file of information
4) This can be another word for program software
5) Any data or instruction entered into the memory of a computer is considered as storage
6) Which part of the computer displays the work done monitor
7) A series of instructions that tells a computer what to do and how to do it is called a program
8) Hardware is the part of a computer that one can touch and feel .
9) The role of a computer sales representative generally is to determine a buyer's needs and match it to the correct hardware and software.
10) Supercomputers refers to the fastest, biggest and most expensive computers
11) Executing is the process of carrying out commands
12) The rectangular area of the screen that displays a program, data, and or information is a window
13) The process of a computer receiving information from a server on the internet is known as downloading
14) Disk drive is the part of the computer helps to store information
15) Arithmetic operations include addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division
16) A keyboard is the king of input device
17) An error is known as bug
18) A collection of related information sorted and dealt with as a unit is a file
19) Sending an e-mail is similar to writing a letter
20) IT stands for information technology
21) A menu contains commands that can be selected
22) Plotter, printer, monitor are the group consists of output devices
23) Edit menu is selected to cut, copy and paste
24) The most important or powerful computer in a typical network is network server
25) The primary purpose of software is to turn data into information
26) The ability to find an individual item in a file immediately direct access is used.
27) To make a notebook act as a desktop model, the notebook can be connected to a docking station which is connected to a monitor and other devices
28) You can use the tab key to move a cursor across the screen, indent a paragraph.
29) A collection of related files is called record.
30) Storage that retains its data after the power is turned off is referred to as non-volatile storage.
31) Internet is an example of connectivity.
32) Testing is the process of finding errors in software code.
33) A syntax contains specific rules and words that express the logical steps of an algorithm.
34) Changing an existing document is called the editing documentation
35) Virtual memory is memory on the hard disk that the CPU uses as an extended RAM.
36) Computers use the binary number system to store data and perform calculations.
37) The windows key will launch the start buttons.
38) To move to the beginning of a line of text, press the home key.
39) When sending an e-mail, the subject lines describe the contents of the message.
40) Tables, paragraphs and indexes work with when formatting text in word.
41) TB is the largest unit of storage.
42) The operating system tells the computer how to use its components.
43) When cutting and pasting, the item cut is temporarily stored in clipboard.
44) The blinking symbol on the computer screen is called the cursor.

45) Magnetic tape is not practical for applications where data must be quickly recalled because tape is a sequential because tape is a sequential access medium.

46) Rows and columns are used to organize data in a spread sheet.

47) When you are working on documentation on PC, the document temporarily stored in flash memory.

48) One megabyte equals approximately 1 million bytes.

49) Information travels between components on the motherboard through buses.

50) RAM refers to the memory in your computer.

51) Computer connected to a LAN can share information and or share peripheral equipment

52) Microsoft office is an application suite

53) Utilities can handle most system functions that aren't handled directly by the operating system

54) If you receive an e-mail from someone you don't know then you should delete it without opening it

55) A set of instructions telling the computer what to do is called program

56) LAN refers to a small single site network

57) A collection of programs that controls how your computer system runs and processes information is called operating system.

58) Device drivers are small, special-purpose programs

59) Transformation of input into output is performed by the CPU

60) Data going into the computer is called input.

61) Binary choice offer only two options

62) To indent the first paragraph of your report, you should use tab key

63) Fields are distinct item that don't have much meaning to you in a given context

64) A website address is a unique name that identifies a specific web site on the web

65) Modem is an example of a telecommunications device

66) A set of computer programs used for a certain function such as word processing is the best definition of a software package

67) You can start Microsoft word by using start button

68) A blinking symbol on the screen that shows where the next character will appear is a cursor

69) Highlight and delete is used to remove a paragraph from a report you had written

70) Data and time are available on the desktop at taskbar

71) A directory within a directory is called sub directory

72) Testing is the process of finding errors in software code

73) In Excel, charts are created using chart wizard option

74) Microcomputer hardware consists of three basic categories of physical equipment system unit, input/output, memory

75) Windows is not a common feature of software applications

76) A tool bar contains buttons and menus that provide quick access to commonly used commands

77) For creating a document, you use new command at file menu

78) Input device is equipment used to capture information and commands

79) A programming language contains specific rules and words that express the logical steps of an algorithm

80) One advantage of dial-up internet access is it utilizes existing telephone security

81) Protecting data by copying it from the original source is backup

82) Network components are connected to the same cable in the star topology

83) Two or more computers connected to each other for sharing information form a network

84) A compute checks the database of user name and passwords for a match before granting access

85) Computers that are portable and convenient for users who travel are known as laptops

86) Spam is the term for unsolicited e-mail

87) Utility software type of program controls the various computer parts and allows the user to interact with the computer

88) Each cell in a Microsoft office excel document is referred to by its cell address, which is the cell's row and column labels

89) Eight digit binary number is called a byte

90) Office LANs that are spread geographically apart on a large scale can be connected using a corporate WAN

91) Storage is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk

92) The code for a web page is written using Hyper Text Markup Language

93) Small application programs that run on a Web page and may ensure a form is completed properly or provide animation are known as flash

94) In a relational database, table is a data structure that organizes the information about a single topic into rows and columns

95) The first computers were programmed using assembly language

96) When the pointer is positioned on a hyperlink it is shaped like a hand

97) Booting process checks to ensure the components of the computer are operating and connected properly

98) Checking the existing files saved on the disk the user determine what programs are available on a computer

99) Special effect used to introduce slides in a presentation are called animation

100) Computers send and receive data in the form of digital signals

101) Most World Wide Web pages contain HTML commands in the language

102) Icons are graphical objects used to represent commonly used application

103) UNIX is not owned and licensed by a company

104) In any window, the maximize button, the minimize button and the close buttons appear on the title bar

105) Dial-up Service is the slowest internet connection service

106) Every component of your computer is either hardware or software

107) Checking that a pin code number is valid before it is entered into the system is an example of data validation

108) A compiler translates higher level programs into a machine language program, which is called object code

109) The ability to find an individual item in a file immediately direct access

110) Computers connected to a LAN can share information and/or share peripheral equipment

111) A CD-RW disk can be erased and rewritten

112) The two major categories of software include system and application

113) Windows 95, Windows 98 and Windows NT are known as operating systems

114) Information on a computer is stored as analog data

115) A spread sheet that works like a calculator for keeping track of money and making budgets

116) To take information from one source and bring it to your computer is referred to as download

117) Each box in a spread sheet is called a cell

118) Network components are connected to the same cable in the bus topology

119) Two or more computers connected to each other for sharing information form a network

120) A computer checks the database of user names and passwords for a match before granting access.

121) Spam is the other name for unsolicited e-mail

122) Operating system controls the various computer parts and allows the user to interact with the computer

123) Each cell in a Microsoft Office Excel document is referred to by its cell address, which is the cell's row and column labels

124) Download is the process of copying software programs from secondary storage media to the hard disk

125) The code for a web page is written using Hypertext Markup Language

126) Small application programs that run on a web page and may ensure a form is completed properly or provide animation are known as Flash

127) A file is a unique name that you give to a file of information

128) For seeing the output, you use monitor

129) CDs are of round in shape

130) Control key is used in combination with another key to perform a specific task

131) Scanner will translate images of text, drawings and photos into digital form

132) CPU is the brain of the computer

133) Something which has easily understood instructions is said to be user friendly

134) Information on a computer is stored as digital data

135) For creating a document, you use new command at file menu
136) The programs and data kept in main memory while the processor is using them
137) Ctrl + A command is used to select the whole document
138) Sending an e-mail is same as writing a letter
139) A Website address is a unique name that identifies a specific website on the web
140) Answer sheets in bank PO's/Clerk's examinations are checked by using Optical Mark Reader
141) Electronic data exchange provides strategic and operational business opportunity
142) Digital signals used in ISDN have whole number values
143) Assembler is language translation software
144) Manual data can be put into computer by scanner
145) In a bank, after computerization cheques are taken care of by MICR
146) The banks use MICR device to minimize conversion process
147) Image can be sent over telephone lines by using scanner
148) Microchip elements are unique to a smart card
149) MS-DOS is a single user operating system
150) Basic can be used for scientific and commercial purpose
151) All computers can execute machine language programs
152) Programs stored in ROM can't be erased
153) Ethernet is used for high speed telecommunications
154) IP address can change even if the domain name remains same
155) Each directory entry can be of 32 bytes
156) With the help of Control + Del a letter can be erased in a word
157) Disk can keep maximum data
158) FORTRAN is a scientific computer language
159) Computer language COBOL is useful for commercial work
160) COBOL is a high standard language like English
161) In computer the length of a word can be measured by byte
162) Byte is the unit of storage medium
163) ROM is not a computer language
164) Oracle is a database software
165) Sequential circuit is full aid
166) Processor is must for computer
167) ROM keeps permanent memory
168) Screen display is called by windows in lotus
169) Pascal is a computer language
170) Expanded form of IBM is International business machine
171) IC chips are made of silicon
172) India's Silicon Valley situated at Bangalore
173) RAM and ROM are the storage devices of computer
174) DOS is to create relation between hardware and software
175) LOTUS 1-2-3 is software
176) Voice mail is a personal security code for GSM subscribers
177) Tables holds actual data in the database
178) Trojan is a virus
179) Static keys make WEB insecure
180) Video signal needs highest bandwidth
181) Connectivity means communication between systems
182) Controlling is not required for high level language programs before it is executed
183) 3 out of three rollers are responsible for the movement of cursor on screen
184) Hardware that adds two numbers is arithmetic logical unit
185) Data accuracy is not done by modem

186) LAN is used for networks setup within a building

187) A data communication system requires terminal device, communication channel, protocols

188) Most common channel used by networks today is satellite

189) Run Time is not a type of error

190) A five-digit card attribute used for postal ZIP codes it will be restored as a numeric data

191) Computer viruses can be attached to an executable program

192) MS-DOS was the first operating system

193) The smallest space where information on a hard disk is kept in a cluster

194) An information is processed data

195) Intelligence is not a characteristic of a computer

196) Private key is used to spend a digital signature

197) Negative numbers can be represented in binary

198) VDU is not an essential part of a computer

199) The printers are line printer, laser, dot matrix

200) Speed of clock of CPU is measured in megahertz

201) Cache is not a secondary storage device

202) Disk can be used to store sequential files and random files

203) Windows is not an application

204) When taking the output information is produced in hardcopy and/or softcopy form

205) Control unit's function is to decode program instructions

206) The most powerful type of computer amongst the following is supercomputer

207) GO TO statement is used in C, C++, basic language

208) File menu is selected to print

209) The name a user assigns to a document is called a filename

210) A processor is an electronic device that processes data, converting it into information

211) Control words are words that a programming language has set aside for its own use

212) Monitor and printer are the two types of output devices

213) To access properties of an object, the mouse technique to use is right-clicking

214) An operating system is a program that makes the computer easier to use

215) Connections to the internet using a phone line and a modem are called dial-up connections

216) To access a mainframe or supercomputer, users often use a terminal

217) A flaw in a program that causes it to produce incorrect or inappropriate results is called a bug

218) A web site address is a unique name that identifies a specific web site on the web

219) Every component of your computer is either hardware or software

220) To make the number pad act as directional arrows, you press the num lock key

221) When creating a word-processed document, formatting text involves the user changing how words on the page appear, both on the screen and in printed form

222) The ALU performs simple mathematics for the CPU

223) A computer program is a set of keywords, symbols, and a system of rules for constructing statements by which humans can communicate the instructions to be executed by a computer

224) The another word for program is software

225) The name of the computer's brain is CPU

226) A computer is a device that electronically processes data, converting it to information

227) Laptops are computers that can be carried around easily

228) The secret code that restricts entry to some programs is password

229) The basic goal of computer process is to convert data into information

230) The disk is placed in the CPU in a computer

231) A hard copy of a document is printed on the printer

232) The name that the user gives to a document is referred to as file name

233) Restarting a computer that is already on is referred to as warm booting

234) E-mail is the transmission of messages and files via a computer network

235) The person who writes and tests computer programs is called a programmer
236) The information you put into the computer is called data
237) The output devices make it possible to view or print data
238) A chat is a typed conversation that takes place on a computer
239) Hardware includes the computer and all the devices connected to it that are used to input and output data
240) The most common method of entering text and numerical data into a computer system is through the use of a keyboard
241) Mouse, keyboard, plotter are the group consist of only input devices
242) 256 values can be represented by a single byte
243) Transformation of input into output is performed by the CPU
244) Vertical-market applications can handle most system functions that aren't handled directly by the operating system
245) Device drivers are small, special-purpose programs
246) LAN refers to a small, single-site network
247) A set of instructions telling the computer what to do is called program
248) Data going into the computer is called input
249) If you receive an e-mail from someone you don't know, then delete it without opening it
250) Two options does a binary choice offer
251) A collection of programs that controls how you computer system runs and processes information is called operating system
252) Rows and columns are data organized in a spreadsheet
253) When cutting and pasting, the item cut is temporarily stored in clipboard
254) When you are working on a document on a PC, the document is temporarily stored in flash memory
255) One megabyte equals approximately 1 million bytes
266) A cluster represents a group of sectors
267) Digital signals used in ISDN have discrete values
268) Assembler is language translation software
269) Manual data can be put into computer by scanner
270) Bandwidth means channel capacity amount of data following via cables and measure of speed
271) Chip can keep maximum data
272) Debugging is the process of finding errors in software code
273) Time Bomb are viruses that are triggered by the passage of time or on a certain data
274) Linux is an open source operating system
275) Boot sector viruses are often transmitted by a floppy disk left in the floppy drive
276) Operating system controls the way in which the computer system functions and provides a medium by which users can interact with the computer
277) Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a network
278) Field names describe what a data field is
279) You must install router on a network if you want to share a broadband internet connection
280) A goal of normalization is to minimize the number of redundancy
281) Programs from the same developer, sold, bundled, together, that are provide better integration and share common features, tool box and menus are known as software suits
282) A data ware house is one that organizes important subject areas
283) URL term identifies a specific computer on the web and the main page of the entire site
284) A proxy server is used to process client request for web pages
285) When data changes in multiple list and list are not updated, this causes data inconsistency
286) Granting an outside organization access to internet web pages is often implemented using a extranet
287) The code that relational database management systems use to perform their database task is refer to as SQL
288) URL stands for Uniform resource locator

289) A data base management system is a software system used to create, maintain and provide controlled access to a database

290) The two broad categories of software are system and application

291) The metal or plastic case that holds all the physical parts of the computer is known as system unit

292) Data integrity means that the data contained in the database is accurate and reliable

293) A local area network is a private corporate network used exclusively by company categories

294) Eight bits equal to one byte

295) A byte can hold one character data

296) A characteristic of a file server is manages files operations and is shared on a network

298) The development process of computer started in 1617

299) The role of Blaze Pascal in the development of computer is addition and subtraction of numbers

300) The inventor of computer is Charles Babbage

301) The IBM made the first electronic computer in 1953

302) The silicon based transistor started to made by Gordon Tin in 1954

303) IBM is a company

304) The personal computer invented in 1981

305) 1 Kilobyte is equal to 1024 bytes

306) LCD means liquid crystal display

307) UPS converts DC voltage into AC voltage

308) The word ZIP means Zicxac Inline Pin

309) With the help of Pal switch we can increase or decrease the speed of computer's processing

310) The full form of MICR is magnetic ink character reader

311) Swift networks are used between banks

312) Panda is a virus

313) Boot sector is hardware

314) Debug searches the fault of any software

315) OCR means optical character recognition

316) The total printout of a program is called listing

317) With the help of ZIP we can decrease the size of any programs

318) We can format the hard disk with the help of Booting

319) CANNED is called as readymade software

320) The process of creating third file by mixing two files is called as mail merging

321) The figures and lines etc. made by computer is called as graphics

322) Each line represents 65 letters in a WordStar

323) Nokia- 7500 is not the example of Micro Processor

324) The first name of the digital computer is Unvake

325) The modern computer was invented in 1946

326) The full form of DOS is disk operating system

327) The expanded form of FORTRAN is formula translation

328) The great revolution came in computer sector in 1960

329) Magnetic tape is called as Input device of computer

330) The first mechanical computer of Charles Babbage is known as punch card machine

331) The IC chip used in computer is generally made in silicon

332) Telephone broadcast is the example of simplex transmission

333) Optical, Mechanical are the kinds of mouse

334) Control panel is used for increasing and decreasing the speed of the cursor of mouse

335) The capacity of modern main frame digital computer is 10(to the power of -12) mbps

336) With the help of my computer we can know about the usage and availability of space in computer

337) We use both MS-Word and page maker for making resume

338) Earliest computers that would work with FORTRAN was second generation

339) Back Ups in database are maintained for to restore the lost data

340) IDEA is a encryption technique

341) DBRM takes care of storage of data in a database

342) The job of DBMS is to decrease redundancy

343) Digital signatures use encryption for authenticating

344) OS acts as intermediary agency between user and hardware

345) Plotters gives the highest quality output

346) ROM is built in memory in computer

347) FLASH is a RAM

348) PRAM is not a RAM

349) FLASH device is used in cell phones

350) Internal storage is same as the primary storage

351) IMAC is name of a machine

352) First generation computers could do batch processing

353) The analytic engine was created by Charles Babbage

354) Voicemail of GSM service provider has the personal security code for its subscribers

355) Senior manager decided about the division of work with respect to IT security

356) Encrypting file system of window XP professional operating system protects the data of a user, even if the computer is shared between users

357) The .mpeg is the format of a movie file

358) Controlling is NOT required for high level language program before it is executed

359) A plotter is output device

360) 80286 is a hardware part of microprocessor

361) Top-bottom approach can not be the measure of network traffic

362) A switching mode power supply is used for converting raw input power to stabilize DC power

363) Spooler can manage the whole printing process

364) Validity routines control procedures can be used to ensure completeness of data

365) Less expensive than leased line networks is not a characteristic of virtual private networks (PVN)

366) Program policy framework provides strategic direction to an organization

367) Cross bar switches have common control

368) Row-level security is the most basic part for database security

369) Voice recognition software can not be used for converting text into voice

370) The user account can only be created by the network administrator

371) IBM-700 belongs to second generation

372) Allocating adequate bandwidth would help her in speeding up the data transfer over net

373) BCD means binary coded decimal

374) Extended system configuration data is same as BIOS

375) Digitizer is an input device

376) Caramel is the latest platform of Intel Centrio microprocessor

377) RISC is known as storage device

378) NORTON is an anti-virus

379) The system file of an operating system is COM

380) ATMs of bank have real currency

381) A program that converts high level language to machine language is assembler

382) .txt' files can be made in notepad, MS word, DOS editor

383) .Zip is a compressed file

384) Internet is a WAN

385) MP3 technology compresses a sound sequence to one-twelfth of its original size

386) At a time only one operating system can be at work on a computer

387) If multiple programs can be executed at the same time, it is distributed operating system

388) If the operating system provides quick attention, it is real time operating system

389) Distributed operating system uses network facility

390) FORMAT command in MS-DOS is used for recreating disk information

391) COPY command in MS-DOS is used to copy one or more files in disk drive to another, copy from one directory to another directory

392) REN command is Internal command

393) Tom Burners-Li propounded the concept of —World wide web‖

394) The memory address sent from the CPU to the main memory over a set of wires is called address bus

395) MODEM is an electronic device required the computer to connect to the INTERNET

396) A source program is a program which is to be Tran scripted in machine language

397) Virus in computer relates to program

398) Floppy is not a storage medium in the computer related hardware

399) DOS floppy disk does not have a boot record

400) The CPU in a computer comprises of Store, arithmetic and logical unit and control unit

401) In computer parlor a mouse is a screen saver

402) UNIVA is the name of the computer which was first used for programming and playing of music

403) The IC chips for computer is prepared from silicon

404) Database management systems are comprised of tables that made up of rows called records and columns called fields

405) Nano is equal to 10(to the power of -9)

406) In computers RAM is a non-volatile memory

407) Disk and tape drives are commonly used as hard copy

408) When computer is connected to LAN and data is sent across it for storage/processing is online processing

409) The primary storage unit is also referred to as internal storage

410) Oracle is not an operating system

411) Data are raw facts and figures

412) Holding of all data and instructions to be processed is one of the functions of storage unit

413) To select the entire row in Excel, click mouse at row heading

414) Database is known as structured data

415) Normal view and outline view notes pane appears in power point

416) The user protection feature of an operating system is required in multi-user system only

417) In word, Ctrl + Del combination of keys press to delete an entire word

418) In MS-Word double clicking a word selects the word

419) Word document can be navigated in web layout view

420) In Excel, addressing mode(s) that can be used in a formula is/are only absolute and relative

421) Note page views can you use to show just the slide and its contents

422) Hardware that adds two numbers is arithmetic logical unit

423) The computer as a machine and all other physical equipment associated with it are termed as hardware

424) Plotters are very useful in applications such as computer aided design

425) Corel DRAW is a graphic package

426) The print to file option creates .prn file

427) The enhanced keyboard contains 101 keys

428) Data processing cycle consists of input cycle, output cycle and processing cycle

429) Page Setup is not an option of Edit menu

430) Radar chart is used to show a correlation between two data series

431) A computerized business information system includes hardware, software and data facts

432) Purchase order file is a transaction file

433) A typical computerized business application system will have both master and transaction file

434) Problem identification is taken first in designing a program

435) The purpose of the EXIT command is to get out of a condition loop

436) Employees details is a master file for the pay roll system

437) A slow memory can be connected to 8085 by using READY

438) A processor needs software interrupt to obtain system services which need execution of privileged instructions

439) A CPU has two modes- privileged and non-privileged. In order to change the mode from the privileged to the non-privileged, a software interrupt is needed

440) Swap space resides at disk

441) The process of assigning load addressed to the various parts of the program and adjusting the code and data in the program to reflect the assigned address is called relocation

442) 1 Sector= 4096 bytes

443) Two stacks of size required to implement a queue of size n

444) 1 Floppy = 6, 30,784 bytes or 308 KB

445) Consider a machine with 64 MB physical memory and a 32-bit virtual address space. If the page size is 4 KB, then size of the page table is 2 MB

446) Consider a virtual memory system with FIFO page replacement policy. For an arbitrary page access pattern, increasing the number of page frames in main memory will always decrease the number of page faults

447) Consider a scheme R(A, B, C, D) and functional dependencies A->B and C-> D. Then the decomposition of R into R1 (AB) and R2 (CD) is dependency preserving and lossless join

448) Main memory requires a device driver

449) RAM can be divided into 2 types

450) Two friends suitably arrange 4 blocks of different colors to exchange coded information between them. 4 bits of information is one exchanging each time

451) Cache memory is a part of main memory

452) The number 43 in 2's complement representation is 01010101

453) The 8085 microprocessor responds to the presence of an interrupt by checking the TRAP pin for high status at the end of each instruction fetch

454) All machinery and apparatus of computer is called hardware

455) The number 1024 bytes is the complement representation of 1 Kilo byte

456) System design specifications do not include blueprint showing the layout of hardware

457) Web pages are uniquely identified using URL

458) The results of arithmetic and logical operations are stored in an accumulator

459) The input device that is closely related to touch screen is the light pen

500) F2 keys of control center specified below displays data, toggles browse/edit

501) A compiler breaks the source code into a uniform stream of tokens by lexical analysis

502) The number of processes that may running at the same time in a large system can be thousands

503) LET.BAS files are related to Microsoft word utility

504) A command in UNIX can have one or more arguments

505) A hard disk is logically organized according to cylinders and sectors

506) A frame can include text & graphics, tables & graphics, graphics

507) All the formatting data for the paragraph is stored in the paragraph mark

508) The abbreviation CAD stands for computer aided design

509) We can define hypertext definition in notebooks using Macsyma 2.0

510) The addressing mode(s) that can be used in a formula is/are- absolute, relative and mixed

511) WINDOWS can work in enhanced and standard modes

512) The part of a machine level instruction which tells the central processor what has to be done is an operation code

513) O-Matrix software packages do not have animation capabilities

514) In order to paste text form the clipboard in the document being edited, press the Ctrl-A key

515) A program that converts a high level language program to a set of instructions that can run on a computer is called a compiler

516) Faster execution of programs is not an advantage of a subroutine

517) First generation of computer period is 1945-1950

518) IBM built first PC in the year 1981

THE INTERNET

HISTORY OF THE INTERNET

The Internet was not developed within a period of a few days or a few months. Rather, it is the result of a long and aggressive research which took many years. In 1969, the American Department of Defense (DOD) started a network of devices called ARPANET (Advanced Research Projects Administration Network) with one computer in California and three in Utah. In September 1969, the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA), the Stanford Research Institute (SRI), the University of California, Santa Barbara (USCB) and the University of Utah were connected by a network that was called the ARPANET. As the use of the network gradually increased, other universities, research organisations, and private andcommercial organisations also started using this technology. The Internet, often referred to as the 'Net', consists of a complex network of computers connected by high-speed communication technologies like satellites, microwave devices, etc. It allows easy and quick access to a huge amount of information/resources stored at many different locations around the world. The actual term "Internet" was finally coined in 1995 by the FNC (Federal Networking Council, USA).

Name	Used for
http	Hyper Text Transfer Protocol is used to transfer the hypertext
ftp	File Transfer Protocol is used to transfer binary and text files over the Internet
file	Local file
news	News group /News article
telnet	For remote login over a TCP/IP connection
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol Internet Protocol. TCP/IP consists of a set of two protocols i.e. Transfer Control Protocol and Internet Protocol. Transfer Control Protocol controls the flow of data and is a reliable service protocol. Every computer in a network has a unique IP address associated with it. IP identifies and reach the target computer on the network.
UDP	User Datagram Packet is used to transfer data between two computers. It is an unreliable protocol, offering no guarantee for data delivery.

Bandwidth : In context of the Internet, the number of bits transferred by a channel per unit time is the bandwidth.

CONNECTING TO THE INTERNET

In order to activate Internet services on any computer, it requires an Internet connection from an Internet Service Provider. There are several Internet Service Providers (ISPs) in India like VSNL, BSNL, Airtel, Reliance, etc.They charge some nominal fee for installation and connection. Depending on the requirement we can get an Internet connection in any of the following ways:

1. Dial-up connection : We can get connected to the Internet by dialing the ISP's number. This is useful if the network is either confined to small group of computers or for a single PC.

2. Leased lines : A dedicated line is laid specifically for the connection. This provides a fairly high speed, but is expensive. This is suitable for an organisation requiring uninterrupted, high speed Internet connection.

3. Broadband : This also provides a good speed. While leased line requires a separate telephone line, broadband can be delivered using an existing telephone line. This is ideal for home and small businesses requiring high speed Internet.

4. WiFi Broadband : These days even wireless connections are available. For this we need to have a Wi Fi card attached to the computer and a wireless modem.

5. When we connect to the Internet we must know its speed parameters. The speed of the Internet is measured in the number of bits transferred per unit time. Generally, the speed of the Internet is measured in kbps (kilo bits per second), but these days some organisations are providing high speed connections in Mbps (Mega bits per second).

DOMAIN NAMES

All the websites on the Internet have unique names associated with them. To launch a website, we must have a unique domain name. In order to avoid any conflict within the names of the websites the concept of domain names was developed. There are certain websites which have .ac which indicates academic organisations, .in suffixed to their name indicating that they belong to India, for example: www.ignou.ac.in, www.ncert.nic.in, and many more. websites having .au as a suffix indicate Australia, .jp indicates Japan and so on. However, there is no such suffix for USA. A domain can be generic or according to the names of the country.

Some common domain names are:

1. in – stands for India (country name)
2. gov – indicates government agencies
3. net – network organisations
4. org – non-profit organisations
5. edu – educational organisations
6. com – commercial organisations
7. mil – military or defence

Summary

• The Internet is a net consisting of complex network of computers connected by high speed communication technologies.

• The Internet has penetrated and benefited every field – be it education, sports, news, business, etc.

• A web page can be designed using HTML.

• The Internet has converted the world into a global village.
• The Internet has led to faster globalisation. A web page is an electronic document that we can see on the Internet
• Web browser is software required to view web pages.
• Mosaic was the first web browser.
• www is stand for World Wide Web.
• Electronic mail can be sent and received through any e-mail account.
• Downloading is saving of files from the Internet to our computer.
• Attachments are the extra files that we can send with our email.
• E-commerce stands for electronic-commerce which means buying and selling over the Internet.
• M-commerce is an emerging field which stands for mobile commerce.
• Teleconferencing is having online conference with the facility of exchanging thoughts using an audio.
• Videoconferencing means having online conference with the facility of seeing and listening to other participants.

E-MAIL (ELECTRONIC MAIL) SERVICES

The Internet is commonly used for sending and receiving e-mails. We can send a message electronically to any person on the globe, provided that person has an e-mail-id. This service is fast and economical.

CHATTING

Chatting involves textual exchange of message in real time. Chat servers provide facility to create virtual chat rooms and only the members associated with these rooms are allowed to share messages. Chat works best if the time is scheduled by both the parties who are willing to chat – as both the parties must be connected to the Internet while chatting. Some common chat engines are : Yahoo Messenger, Google Talk, Rediff Bol, etc.

E-COMMERCE

E-commerce or Electronic-Commerce means online transactions of business. In this, the vendor and customer conduct a transaction sitting at different geographical locations, connected through the Internet. The customer need not strain himself by visiting a number of shops outside in scorching heat or heavy rains. He can do shopping by sitting at home, visiting the desired e-commerce site and placing an order . E.g. http://shopping.indiatimes.com, http://ebay.com, http:/ /shopping.rediff.com, etc.

M-COMMERCE

It is an acronym for mobile commerce. It is an upcoming technology after e-commerce. It involves buying and selling of goods and services electronically through wireless handheld devices at any place. We can do transactions through our mobile phones also.