BY TEAM BY CLEVER-B

CPT 111

1.) A computer process data and convert it to information
2.) Computer accept data through input devices
3.) Informations are displayed on output device.
4.) data are raw unprocessed facts
5.) information is processed data that has been converted into useful form
6.) First generation computers are the computers of 1950s
7.) In 1951, Presper Eckert and John Mauchly delivered the first general-purpose compute to the U.S Census Bureau.
8.) The first general purpose computer is UNIVAC
9.) The full meaning of UNIVAC is = Universal Automatic Computer
10.) The UNIVAC was composed/programmed using Machine language.
11.) The first generation computer is made of Vaccum tubes which required lots of power
12.) The UNIVAC used Punched cards and magnetic tapes for input.
13.) The second generation computers are the computers of 1960s
14.) Second generation computers were made of transistors
15.) Transistors are small electronic devices that can control the flow of electricity in an electronic circuit.
16.) Second generation computers were programmed using high level programming languages.
17.) High level ~~programming~~ programming languages are much easier for people to understand.
18.) High level programming languages uses English Commands and mathematical Symbols.
19.) ICs means ____ = Integrated Circuits.
20.) 3rd generation computer uses ICs
21.) ICs incorporated many transistors and electronic circuits on a ____ Single silicon chip
22.) What is SSI!? ans: Small-scale Integration
23.) Earliest ICs could contain 10 to 20 transistors on a chip
24.) MSI means = Medium Scale Integration
25.) Medium Scale Integration allowed between 20 to 200 transistors.

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26.) What is the full meaning of LSI? = Large-scale Integration
27.) Timesharing was an innovation of = Third generation Computers
28.) What is VLSI? Very-large-scale integration
29.) Who built the Intel 4004? Dr. Ted Hoff
30.) The world's first micro computer is Intel 4004
31.) Microprocessor is a single chip that holds the entire control unit and arithmetic unit of a computer.
32.) After the 4004 is ____ ans: 8008
33.) A microcomputer is a computer that uses a microprocessor as its central processing unit
34.) The first electronic spreadsheet software is VisiCalc
35.) VisiCalc was developed in the year 1979
36.) IBM personal Computer was released in the year 1981
37.) The first micro computers were not easy to use. TRUE | FALSE?
38.) What is GUIs? = Graphical User Interfaces.
39.) The parts of the computer that can be touched or seen is called = Hardware
40.) There ____ cannot be seen / touched ans: Software
41.) ____ is the set of instructions that tells the computer what to do and how to do it ans: Software
42.) The Arithmetic units controls the arithmetic operations
43.) Logical unit controls the Logical Operations
44.) ____ are high speed storage locations within the CPU that temporarily hold data and instructions during processing. ans: Register
45.) RAM is Random Access Memory
46.) ROM is Read Only Memory
47.) RAM is Volatile
49.) The process of Creating an optical disc is called Burning
50.) Another name for monitor is VDU
51.) VDU means:- Visual Display Unit
52.) There are 2 types of Softwares ans 2
53.) An example of system software is Translators
54.) The most important program that run on a Computer is Operating System

VISTALINE

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(55) ____ translate all instructions in high level language program to machine language before executing ans: Compilers

(56) ____ translate and execute an instruction before moving to another ans: Interpreter

(57) What is DBMS? ans: Data Base Management System.

(58) A Database Management system (DBMS) is a program for: storing, finding, and modifying and finding data contained in the database

(59) How many bytes are in 7mb? ans: 917504 bytes

(60) Add 10011010 and 11010111 ans: 101110001

(61) Convert 23_{10} to base 2 ans: 10111

(62) Multiply 1011 by 0010 ans: 101110

(63) The operation of almost all digital computers is based on two valued / binary system which are ans: 0 and 1

(64) The 3 basic Boolean operations are: OR, AND, NOT

(65) NOR = NOT and OR

(66) NAND = NOT and AND