**What is a software? Mention the types of software with examples. What is meant by primary memory? Explain their types briefly. 1+4+1+4=10**

### ****What is a Software?****

Software is a collection of programs, data, and instructions that tell a computer how to perform specific tasks.  
Software is the non-physical part of a computer that makes hardware function properly.

Its server as a bridge between the user and the computer hardware, enabling user to interact with the system and perform various task.

### ****Types of Software****

#### **1. System Software**

* **Definition**:  
  System software is software designed to control hardware components and provide a platform for running application software.
* **Examples**:
  + **Operating Systems (OS)**: Windows, macOS, Linux.
  + **Device Drivers**: Printer drivers, network card drivers.
  + **Utility Software**: Antivirus programs, Disk Management Tools.

#### **2. Application Software**

* **Definition**:  
  Application software is software designed to perform specific tasks for users, such as creating documents, browsing the internet, or playing games.
* **Examples**:
  + **Web Browsers**: Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox, Microsoft Edge.
  + **Multimedia Software**: VLC Media Player.
  + **Communication Software**: Zoom, Viber, WhatsApp.

### ****Primary Memory****

Primary memory, also known as main memory or RAM, is a high-speed storage device used to temporarily store data and information that are needed immediately by the CPU to execute tasks.  
It is volatile, which means the data is lost when the computer is turned off.

### ****Types of Memory****

#### **1. RAM (Random Access Memory)**

* **Definition**:  
  RAM is a volatile memory that temporarily stores data and instructions that are currently executed by the CPU. It is volatile, which means the data is lost when the computer is turned off.
* **Example**: 8 GB of DDR4 RAM in a computer.

#### **2. ROM (Read-Only Memory)**

* **Definition**:  
  ROM is a non-volatile memory that stores computer startup instructions like firmware (e.g., BIOS). The data is not lost when the computer is turned off.
* **Example**: BIOS chip on the motherboard.

#### **3. Cache Memory**

* **Definition**:  
  Cache memory is small, high-speed memory located near the CPU. It stores frequently accessed data and instructions. It is designed to make processing speed faster by reducing CPU reliance on main memory.
* **Example**: L1, L2, and L3 cache within a CPU.

**What are quality factors of display devices? Discuss types of display devices?**

4 + 6 = 10

**The quality of display devices depends on the following factors:**

1. **Resolution:**  
   This refers to the number of pixels on the screen, measured in pixels per inch (PPI).  
   **Example:**  
   1920 \* 1080 (Full HD)  
   3840 \* 2160 (4K)
2. **Brightness:**  
   Brightness is the intensity of light emitted by the screen, measured in nits. A higher brightness level makes the display easier to view.
3. **Contrast Ratio:**  
   This measures the difference between the darkest and lightest parts of the screen. A higher contrast ratio means blacks look deeper and whites look lighter, improving image quality.
4. **Refresh Rate:**  
   This describes how the screen updates the image each second, measured in Hertz (Hz). A higher refresh rate results in smoother motion.  
   **Example:**  
   60Hz (standard)  
   120Hz (gaming)
5. **Response Time:**  
   This describes how quickly a pixel changes color. A lower response time helps to reduce blurring effects during fast-moving scenes.

**Types of Display Devices:**

1. **Cathode Ray Tube (CRT):**  
   **Description:** A CRT creates images by firing electron beams at the phosphor dots on the screen.  
   **Advantage:** Cost-effective and durable  
   **Disadvantage:** Older technology and consumes more power.  
   **Example:** Bulky computer monitors and TVs used in the 1990s and early 2000s.
2. **Liquid Crystal Display (LCD):**  
   **Description:** An LCD creates images by using liquid crystal to control light passing through a backlight.  
   **Advantage:** Lightweight, consumes less energy, good image quality  
   **Disadvantages:** Limited viewing angles, expensive  
   **Example:** Flat-screen TVs, laptop screens.
3. **Light Emitting Diode (LED):**  
   **Description:** A type of LCD that uses an LED backlight for improved brightness and contrast ratio.  
   **Advantage:** Consumes less energy, lightweight than LCD  
   **Disadvantage:** More expensive than LCD  
   **Example:** LED TVs and monitors.
4. **Organic Light Emitting Diode (OLED):**  
   **Description:** An OLED creates images by using organic compounds that emit light when electricity passes through them.  
   **Advantage:** Wide viewing angles, vibrant images  
   **Disadvantages:** Expensive  
   **Example:** High-end TVs, gaming monitors.
5. **Touchscreen Displays:**  
   **Description:** A touchscreen display detects touch input, allowing users to interact directly with the screen.  
   **Advantage:** User-friendly  
   **Disadvantage:** Prone to scratches and fingerprints  
   **Example:** Smartphones, tablets.

**Provide a brief account of the hardware components used in a computer System. 5 marks**

**A computer system is composed of various hardware components that work together to perform tasks.**

1. **Central Processing Unit**  
   **Function**: The CPU is the brain of the computer. It performs all the calculations, executes instructions, and manages the data flow within the system.  
   **Components**: It consists of the Control Unit (CU), Memory Unit/Register, Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU).  
   **Examples**: Intel i7, AMD Ryzen.
2. **Motherboard**  
   **Function**: This is the main circuit board that connects all the components of the computer. It allows communication between the CPU, memory, and other components.  
   **Components**: It consists of CPU socket, memory slots, power connector, and data buses.  
   **Examples**: ASUS ROG, MSI B450.
3. **Primary Memory**  
   **Function**: Primary memory is a high-speed storage device used to temporarily store data and information that are needed immediately by the CPU to execute tasks. It is volatile, meaning the data is lost when the computer is turned off.  
   **Example**: 16 GB of DDR4 RAM in a computer.
4. **Secondary Storage**  
   **Function**: These devices provide long-term data storage for the operating system, applications, and files. These devices are non-volatile, meaning data is not lost when the computer is turned off.  
   **Examples**: Hard Disk Drives (HDD), Solid-State Drives (SSD), USB Flash Drives.
5. **Input Devices**  
   **Function**: These devices allow the user to interact with the computer by providing input data.  
   **Examples**: Keyboard, mouse, microphone.
6. **Output Devices**  
   **Function**: These devices display the processed data to the user.  
   **Examples**: Monitor, printer, speaker.

**Explain various types of operating system. 5 marks**

**Types of Operating Systems**

1. **Batch Operating System**  
   **Function:**  
    i) Processes jobs in batches without user interaction.  
    ii) Jobs are collected and processed together in sequence.  
   **Advantage:** Minimizes CPU idle time.  
   **Example:** IBM 7090, early mainframe systems.
2. **Real-Time Operating System (RTOS)**  
   **Function:**  
   i) Guarantees the execution of tasks within strict time frames.  
   ii) Used in systems where timing is critical (e.g., flight control).  
   **Advantage:** Timely response to external events.  
   **Example:** RTLinux, QNX.
3. **Time-Sharing Operating System (Multitasking OS)**  
   **Function:**  
   Allows multiple users to access the computer simultaneously by dividing CPU time into time slices for each user. This gives the illusion of simultaneous execution.  
   **Advantage:** Efficient multitasking.  
   **Example:** UNIX.
4. **Server Operating System**  
   **Function:**  
   Runs on servers to manage resources and deliver services (e.g., file sharing, web hosting, database management) to other computers (clients) over a network.  
   **Advantage:** High performance, centralized management.  
   **Example:** Linux Server, Windows Server.
5. **Multiprocessor Operating System**  
   **Function:**  
   Manages systems with multiple CPUs, allowing parallel processing.  
   **Advantage:** Reliability and performance.  
   **Example:** High-performance computing systems, systems with multiple cores.
6. **Distributed Operating System**  
   **Function:**  
   i) Manages a group of independent computers as a single system.  
   ii) Shares resources like processor, memory, and storage across a network.  
   **Advantage:** Ensures efficient resource allocation.  
   **Example:** Google Cloud, Amazon Web Services.

**Mention the Function of Operating System (5 marks)**

**Operating system is broker between computer System and User". Justify the statement?**

**Explain the major functions of an operating system briefly.**

Key functions of an OS

* **User Interface**:  
  The OS provides both graphical (GUI) and command-line (CLI) interfaces, allowing users to interact with the system without needing technical knowledge of hardware.
* **Resource Management**:
  + **CPU Scheduling**: The OS allocates CPU time to different processes, ensuring each process gets fair access to the CPU.
  + **Memory Management**: The OS manages allocation and deallocation of memory to processes, to avoid conflicts.
  + **Device Management**: The OS manages input/output devices, such as keyboards, mice, printers, and storage devices. It provides a standard way for applications to access these devices, so users don’t have to manage hardware directly.
  + **File Management**: The OS organizes files and directories, making it easy for users to store and access data.
* **Security**:  
  The OS implements various security mechanisms to protect the system from unauthorized access and malicious attacks. This includes user authentication (passwords, biometrics), and encryption. The OS ensures that resources are accessible only to authorized users or applications, thus preventing data breaches and system compromises.
* **Error Handling**:  
  The OS is designed to detect, handle, and recover from errors. These errors could be hardware failures, software crashes, or resource conflicts. The OS provides meaningful error messages and takes corrective actions, such as terminating faulty processes. In critical cases, it may shut down processes or even the entire system to avoid further damage.

**Define database, write down the various services provided by DBMS. 5 marks**

**Database Definition:**

A database is an organized collection of data or information, organized into tables, rows, and columns. This data is structured in such a way that it is easy to manage, retrieve, and manipulate. A database is designed to handle large amounts of data by storing, managing, and retrieving information when needed.

**The main services provided by DBMS include:**

1. **Data Definition Language (DDL)**  
   **Definition:** Define the structure of the database, including tables, views, indexes, data types, relationships, and constraints.  
   **Operations:** CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE
2. **Data Manipulation Language (DML)**  
   **Definition:** It allows the user to perform operations such as inserting, updating, deleting, or retrieving data from the database. These operations are achieved through SQL (Structured Query Language).  
   **Operations:** INSERT, UPDATE, SELECT, DELETE
3. **Data Query Language (DQL)**  
   **Definition:** It allows the user to retrieve specific information from the database.  
   **Operations:** SELECT
4. **Data Control Language (DCL)**  
   **Definition:** It manages user permissions, ensuring that only authorized users can perform certain operations on the database.  
   **Operations:** GRANT, REVOKE
5. **Data Backup and Recovery**  
   **Definition:** It ensures that all critical data is backed up regularly and ensures a data recovery plan to minimize downtime in case of system failure or security breach.

**What is Software? Discuss about different types of software. 2 + 8 = 10**

**What is Software?**  
Software is a collection of programs, data, and instructions that tell a computer how to perform specific tasks.  
Software is the non-physical part of a computer that makes hardware function properly.  
It serves as a bridge between the user and the computer hardware, enabling the user to interact with the system and perform various tasks.

**Types of Software**

1. **System Software**
   * **Definition:**  
     System software is software designed to control hardware components and provide a platform for running application software.
   * **Examples:**
     + **Operating Systems (OS):** Windows, macOS, Linux
     + **Device Drivers:** Printer drivers, network card drivers
2. **Application Software**
   * **Definition:**  
     Application software is software designed to perform specific tasks for users, such as creating documents, browsing the internet, or playing games.
   * **Examples:**
     + **Web Browsers:** Google Chrome, Mozilla Firefox
     + **Multimedia Software:** VLC Media Player
     + **Communication Software:** Zoom, WhatsApp
3. **Utility Software**
   * **Definition:**  
     Utility software is a system software designed to perform specific tasks, such as disk cleanup, file compression, and antivirus protection.
   * **Examples:**
     + **File Management Tools:** WinRAR, 7-Zip
     + **Disk Management Tools:** Disk Cleanup
     + **Antivirus Software:** Avast, Norton
4. **Firmware Software**
   * **Definition:**  
     Firmware is a type of software that is embedded into hardware devices to control their functions.
   * **Examples:**
     + **BIOS/UEFI:** Used to initialize hardware during boot-up
     + **Device Control:** Printer firmware, router firmware
     + **Embedded Systems:** Washing machines
5. **Open-Source Software**
   * **Definition:**  
     Open-source software is a type of software whose source code is available to the public, allowing anyone to view, modify, and share it.
   * **Examples:**
     + **Operating Systems:** Linux, Ubuntu
     + **Web Browsers:** Mozilla Firefox
     + **Development Tools:** Git, Visual Studio Code
6. **Development Software**
   * **Definition:**  
     Development software includes tools or programs used by developers to create, test, and maintain software.
   * **Examples:**
     + **Code Editors:** Visual Studio Code, Notepad
     + **Version Control Systems:** Git, GitHub
     + **Testing Tools:** Selenium

**What is digital Computer? Explain the components of digital computer with suitable block diagram. 5 marks**

Digital Computer

A digital computer is a electronic device that processes data in binary form (0s and 1s) to perform calculations, data storage, and decision making. It is widely used in personal, scientific, and industrial area because of its speed, accuracy and reliability.

Block Diagram of a Digital Computer

A diagram of a computer

Description automatically generated

Components of a Digital Computer

1. **Central Processing Unit**  
   **Function**: The CPU is the brain of the computer. It performs all the calculations, executes instructions, and manages the data flow within the system.  
   **Components**: It consists of the Control Unit (CU), Memory Unit/Register, Arithmetic Logic Unit (ALU).  
   **Examples**: Intel i7, AMD Ryzen.
2. **Primary Memory**  
   **Function**: Primary memory is a high-speed storage device used to temporarily store data and information that are needed immediately by the CPU to execute tasks. It is volatile, meaning the data is lost when the computer is turned off.  
   **Example**: 16 GB of DDR4 RAM in a computer.
3. **Secondary Storage**  
   **Function**: These devices provide long-term data storage for the operating system, applications, and files. These devices are non-volatile, meaning data is not lost when the computer is turned off.  
   **Examples**: Hard Disk Drives (HDD), Solid-State Drives (SSD), USB Flash Drives.
4. **Input Devices**  
   **Function**: These devices allow the user to interact with the computer by providing input data.  
   **Examples**: Keyboard, mouse, microphone.
5. **Output Devices**  
   **Function**: These devices display the processed data to the user.  
   **Examples**: Monitor, printer, speaker.

**What do you understand by multimedia? Explain. 5 marks**

Multimedia is a type of medium that allows information to be presented and shared in various formats. It combines text, audio, video, images, and animation into a single platform using a computer. Multimedia allows information to be expressed in a more engaging way.

**Key Features:**

* **Use Different Media:** Combines pictures, sounds, and videos to create and share information.
* **Makes Communication Interesting:** By mixing various media types (like images and music), it makes communication more interesting/engaging.
* **User-Friendly:** Users can interact with the content, like clicking on links or buttons to explore more.

**Applications:**

1. **Education and E-Learning:**  
   Multimedia is widely used in classrooms and online learning platforms by using videos, audio, and animation.
2. **Entertainment:**  
   Movies and TV shows use multimedia to mix visuals and sound to make the experience more enjoyable.
3. **Social Media:**  
   On platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and YouTube, multimedia allows users to share photos and videos to make communication more engaging.
4. **Advertising and Marketing:**  
   In advertising, brands use images, videos, sound, and animations in ads to grab user attention.

**Benefits:**

1. **Increased Engagement:** It captures attention and keeps people interested in the content.
2. **Better Learning:** It improves learning techniques by using different media.
3. **Clear Communication:** Multimedia simplifies complex ideas in a simple way.

**What are the various computer settings that can be configured through windows control panel? State 5 marks**

The Windows Control Panel allows users to configure various settings on their computer. These include:

1. **System and Security**
   * **Windows Update:** Keep the system up to date with the latest security patches.
   * **Backup Settings:** Regularly back up your data to protect it in case of system failure.
   * **Firewall Settings:** Set up rules to block unauthorized access to the system.
   * **Security Options:** Configure other settings to protect the computer from viruses, malware, and threats.
2. **Network and Internet**
   * **Manage Network Connections:** View network status, connect to networks, and configure other network settings.
   * **Set up Wi-Fi:** Connect to Wi-Fi for internet access.
3. **Hardware and Sound**
   * **Device Manager:** View and manage hardware devices connected to the computer.
   * **Sound:** Configure audio devices and adjust volume levels.
4. **Programs**
   * **Uninstall or Modify Installed Programs:** Remove unwanted programs or make changes to installed ones.
   * **Set Default Programs:** Assign default programs for tasks like web browsing or media playback.
5. **User Accounts**
   * **Manage User Accounts:** Create, delete, or modify user accounts.
   * **Change Account Password:** Update or reset passwords to keep accounts secure.
   * **Configure User Permissions:** Set permissions to control what users can or cannot do on the system.
6. **Clock, Language, and Region**
   * **Set Date and Time:** Adjust the system clock and time zone.
   * **Choose Display Language:** Set the preferred language for the system interface.

**Differentiate between primary key and foreign key with example. 5 marks**

**A screenshot of a computer

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**What is database management system (DBMS)? Briefly explain various types of relationships in a database with examples. Why do we need to validate and format field data in database? 2 + 6 + 2 = 10**

**1. What is a Database Management System (DBMS)?**

A **Database Management System (DBMS)** is a software application that allows users to create, manage, and manipulate databases. It provides tools for storing, retrieving, updating, and organizing data in a structured way. A DBMS ensures that data is easily accessible, consistent, and secure. Popular examples of DBMS include **MySQL**, **Oracle Database**, and **Microsoft SQL Server**.

**Types of Relationships in a Database:**

Relationships in a database define how tables are connected to each other. These include:

### 1) ****One-to-One Relationship****

* **Definition**: A single record in one table corresponds to exactly one record in another table.
* **Example**: A person can have only one passport number, and the passport number belongs to only one person.
* **Diagram**

A close-up of a passport

Description automatically generatedA screen shot of a computer screen

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### 2) ****One-to-Many Relationship****

* **Definition**: A single record in one table corresponds to multiple records in another table.
* **Example**: A customer can place multiple orders.
* **Diagram**

A screenshot of a computer

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### 3) ****Many-to-Many Relationship****

* **Definition**: Multiple records in one table can be associated with multiple records in another table.
* **Example**: A student can take many courses, and a course can be taken by many students.
* **Diagram**

A diagram of a class

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A screenshot of a computer program

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**Importance of Data Validation and Formatting**

1) **Data Validation**

Data validation ensures that data entered into the database is correct and predefined rules.

Examples  
a) ensuring that email column only contain valid email address.

b) ensuring that mandatory column (like Name or Email) are not left blank.

c)settings constraint like unique (e.g., no duplicate emails)

A close-up of a computer screen

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2) **Data Formatting**

Data formatting ensures that data is stored and display in organized way.

Example:

a) storing phone numbers in a uniform format (e.g., +1-555-555-555)

b) storing dates in a consistent format (YYY-MM-DD)

**Define Social Media. Discuss the use of social media in governance. 5 marks**

Social media is an online platform that allows people to communicate, share ideas, and interact with others through the internet. Popular platform such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, and LinkedIn allow real-time communication and connection.

**What is an IP Address and Subnet Mask? How can one assign an IP Address to PC? 5 marks**

### ****Definition of IP Address****

An **IP Address** (Internet Protocol Address) is a unique address assigned to each device connected to a network. It allows the devices to communicate with each other over the internet or a local network.  
There are two types of IP Addresses:

* **a)** **IPv4** (Internet Protocol Version 4)
* **b)** **IPv6** (Internet Protocol Version 6)

### ****Definition of Subnet Mask****

A **subnet mask** is a 32-bit number that divides an IP Address into the network and host portions. It is used to define which part of an IP Address refers to the network and which part refers to the device (host).

**Example**:  
For an IP address **192.168.1.1** with a subnet mask **255.255.255.0**:

* **Network**: 192.168.1.0
* **Host Range**: 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.254

### ****Assigning an IP Address to a PC****

#### **Static IP Address Process**

1. **Open Network Settings**:  
   Go to **Control Panel → Network and Sharing Center → Change Adapter Settings**.
2. **Select Network Adapter**:  
   Choose either **Ethernet** or **Wi-Fi**.
3. **Edit the IP Configuration**:  
   Choose **Manual (static)** IP configuration.
4. **Enter the IP Address**:  
   Manually input the **IP Address**, **Subnet Mask**, and **Default Gateway**.
5. **Save and Apply**:  
   Save the changes.

#### **Dynamic IP Address Process**

This method uses a **DHCP Server** (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol) to automatically assign an IP address to devices on the network.

* **Process**:
  + **a)** When a PC connects to the network, it sends a request to the **DHCP server**.
  + **b)** The **DHCP server** assigns an available IP address from its pool and sends it back to the PC.
  + **c)** The PC uses the assigned **IP Address** to communicate over the network.

**Write short note on "Identity and Access Control". 5 marks**

**Describe about the major services provided by Government Integrated Date Center. 5 marks**

**What do you understand by an UPS? Differentiate between online and offline UPS. 5 marks**

Definition of UPS (Uninterruptible Power Supply)

An UPS is device that provides backup power to electronic equipment during power outages, blackouts, or fluctuations. It ensures that critical devices such as computer, servers, routers continue operate without interruption when the main power source fails.

A screenshot of a computer

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**Define Web Page and Content Management System (CMS). Write a code in HTML to create a webpage containing at least: title text, body background, a table having one row and two columns, an image and a text with hyperlinks.**

Definition of Web Page

A web page is a document that is displayed in a web browser and can contain various types of contents such as text, images, videos, links. It is written in HTML (Hypertext Markup Language) and is designed to viewed by users over a internet.

Definition of Content Management System (CMS)

CMS is a software application or platform that allows users to create, manage and modify content on a website without requiring technical knowledge. It provides tools for content creation, editing, publishing, making it easier to maintain to website.

A screenshot of a computer program

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**Give the difference between RISC and CISC architecture. 5 marks**

**How does DML differ from DDL? Explain DML and DDL statements with example of each. 2 + 8 = 10**

A screenshot of a computer

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**Data Definition Language (DDL)**  
**Definition:** Define the structure of the database, including tables, views, indexes, data types, relationships, and constraints.  
**Operations:** CREATE, ALTER, DROP, TRUNCATE

Example of DDL Statement

A screenshot of a computer code

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**Data Manipulation Language (DML)**  
**Definition:** It allows the user to perform operations such as inserting, updating, deleting, or retrieving data from the database. These operations are achieved through SQL (Structured Query Language).  
**Operations:** INSERT, UPDATE, SELECT, DELETE

Example of DML Statement

A screenshot of a computer code

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**What is polymorphism? What are its types? Explain any one with example 2 + 2 + 6 = 10**

Definition of Polymorphism

Polymorphism is a core concept in object-oriented programming that allows objects of different classes to be treated as objects of a common superclass. It enables code to be more flexible, reusable, and easier to maintain.

Types of Polymorphism

1)Comple-time polymorphism (Static Polymorphism)

a) achieved through method overloading and operator loading

b) the compiler determines which function or operator to call based on the types of parameters provided at compile time.

2)Run-time polymorphism (Dynamic Binding)

a) achieved through method overriding (inheritance or virtual functions)

b) the decision about which function to call is made at runtime based on the object

**Explain the importance of relationships in a relational database system. Describe the type of relationships commonly used in database design (1+2+2=5 Marks)**

Relationships in a database define how tables are connected to each other. These include:

Data Integrity: Relationship ensure that data in one table matches correctly with data in related tables. This helps data anomalies and maintain consistent.

Data Normalization: Relationship allows data to be organized into multiple tables, which reduces repeating information. This makes the database more efficient.

**What is an operating system? List down its major functions. (2+3=5 Marks)**

Definition of Operating System

An operating system is the core software that manages a computer hardware and software resources. It acts as an interface between the user and the hardware, allowing user to interact with the system and run applications.

What is database? Explain How is database used in CDS? 2 + 3 = 5

CDS uses datatbases to perform critical function in the financial sector.

1)Depository Services: CDS maintain a database that stores detailed records of investors shares, bonds and other securities in dematerialized form.

2)Ownership and Transaction Records : CDS keeps track of who own which shares or securities and ensure smooth transfer of ownership whenever shares are bought or sold.

3) **Clearing and Settlement**: CDSC makes sure all stock trades are completed properly by checking that both the buyer and seller have the right amount of money and shares, and then completing the transaction.

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<https://www.oppravakar.com.np/2024/03/model-set-8-computer-operator.html>

1) Here can i get full 5 marks form this answer 2) if not then show me with correciton and mofification 3) if extra ansewer is present then show me with modification and remove that one

here just format this above so that i can directly paste inot ms wordpad for my exam study without changinag contenet