Close-up of a reel to reel tape recorder

Description automatically generatedA green and silver cylinder

Description automatically generatedA close-up of a light bulb

Description automatically generatedA close-up of a test card

Description automatically generatedA roll of paper with holes

Description automatically generated A white and black list with black text

Description automatically generated

A white background with black text

Description automatically generated

A group of black round objects

Description automatically generatedA black and silver hard drive

Description automatically generatedA cassette tape with two circles

Description automatically generatedA close-up of a transistor

Description automatically generatedA close-up of a black electronic device

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Close-up of a circuit board with many small black and blue chips

Description automatically generated A white text on a black background

Description automatically generated

A white text on a black background

Description automatically generated

A white background with black text

Description automatically generated

A white text on a black background

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

<https://www.gkunboxing.com/2024/03/introduction-to-computers-mcq-questions-answers.html>

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<https://www.examveda.com/computer-science/practice-mcq-question-on-disk-operating-system-(dos)/>

 A term in computer terminology is a change in technology a computer is/was being used.  
a) development  
**b) generation**  
c) advancement  
d) growth

The question is asking for the term that describes different stages of technological change in how computers are built and used.

8. In this generation Time sharing, Real time, Networks, Distributed Operating System was used.  
a) 1st  
b) 2nd  
c) 5th  
**d) 4th**

The fourth generation of computers is marked by the use of Very Large Scale Integrated (VLSI) circuits. In this generation Time sharing, Real time, Networks, Distributed Operating System was used.

* First generation – Milliseconds
* Second Generation – Microseconds
* Third generation – Nanoseconds
* Fourth generation – Picoseconds

The **first operating systems** were developed in **second-generation** computer by IBM 7090 and **batch processing**

### Which generation of computers introduced the concept of time-sharing operating systems?

### **3rd generation of** of computers

### Which generation of computers saw the development of high-level programming languages and operating systems?

### **3rd generation of** of computers

### Which generation of computers saw the widespread use of graphical user interfaces (GUIs) and mouse input?

### **4th generation of** of computers

### In which generation of computers were microcomputers developed?

### **4th generation of** of computers

### Microcomputers were small, affordable, and accessible to individuals and businesses.

### Which technology was used in fourth generation computers?

### LSI (Large Scale Integration) and VLSI (Very Large-Scale Integration) chips having millions of transistors

### Keyboard and monitor for input/output devices

### Microprocessor and IC chips

### Graphical User Interface (GUI)

**LSI (Large Scale Integration)** and **VLSI (Very Large-Scale Integration)** are technologies that allowed many transistors to be placed on a single chip. This was a huge breakthrough in the fourth generation of computers, as it made it possible to create **microprocessors** (the brain of a computer) with millions of transistors on just one chip, making computers faster and more powerful.

### Who invented the world's first microprocessor, Intel 4004?

1. Apple Inc.
2. **Intel Corporation.**
3. IBM Corporation.
4. Burroughs 6700

Nepal first used computers for population census calculation in **1971 AD** with the **IBM 1401**, a second-generation mainframe computer.

[From which year 5th generation of computers is considered?](https://www.atnyla.com/question/mcq/1523)

* 1980 to the present.

**GFLOPS** (Giga Floating Point Operations Per Second) is the unit used to measure the speed of a supercomputer.

The Pascaline Machine, invented by Blaise Pascal, designed to perform addition and subtraction. It is often referred to as an **adding machine**.

The first computer which provides storage is  
EDSAC

## [Computer built before the first-generation computer was](https://www.atnyla.com/question/mcq/3303)

* Electromechanical

IBM introduced the first computer for the home user in the year 1981

In which generation of computers time sharing became possible?

* Second

while **third-generation computers** advanced the capability of time-sharing, it was indeed the **second-generation** that first made it technically possible.

**Q21: Chip is a common nickname for a(n)**  
A) Transistor  
B) Resistor  
**C) Integrated circuit**  
D) Semiconductor

**Q23: A complete electronic circuit with transistors and other electronic components on a small silicon chip is called a(n)**  
A) Workstation  
B) CPU  
C) Magnetic disc  
**D) Integrated circuit**

So, the question is asking about a tiny chip that combines many parts into one

**Q26: In the latest generation computers, the instructions are executed**  
A) Only parallel  
B) Only sequentially  
**C) Both**  
D) Either

In modern computers, instructions can be executed both **sequentially** (one after the other) and **in parallel** (simultaneously across multiple processors or cores).

**Q27: Microcomputer hardware consists of three basic categories of physical equipment**  
A) Keyboard, monitor, hard drive  
**B) System unit, input/output, memory**  
C) System unit, input/output, secondary storage  
D) System unit, primary storage, secondary storage

**Q29: Which of the following is a small microprocessor-based computer designed to be used by one person at a time?**  
A) Netbook  
B) Supercomputer  
**C) Personal computer**  
D) Notebook

A **personal computer (PC)** is a small, microprocessor-based computer designed for use by one person at a time. This category includes desktops, laptops, and other computers intended for individual use.

While **netbooks** and **notebooks** are also types of personal computers, the most general and widely accepted term for such computers is **personal computer**.

**Q30: Tablet PC is a type of**  
A) Microcomputer  
B) Supercomputer  
**C) Minicomputer**  
D) Mainframe computer

A **Tablet PC** is a type of **microcomputer**, designed for personal use and powered by a microprocessor.

* **Minicomputers** are mid-sized computers, more powerful than microcomputers but less than mainframes, used in some business and scientific applications.
* **Mainframe computers** are large, powerful systems used by large organizations for critical tasks, such as bulk data processing.

**Q33: Which of the following uses a handheld operating system?**  
A) A supercomputer  
B) A personal computer  
**C) A PDA**  
D) A mainframe

A **PDA** (Personal Digital Assistant) is a handheld device that typically uses a operating system, like Windows CE, Palm OS, or others, designed for mobile computing tasks such as scheduling, note-taking, and email.

A **palmtop computer is also called handheld** computer

**Q35: A central computer that holds collections of data and programs for many PCs, workstations, and other computers is a**  
A) Supercomputer  
B) Minicomputer  
C) Laptop  
**D) Server**

The question is asking about a **central computer** that stores **data and programs** and makes them available for other computers to use.

**Q37: Which of the following is generally costlier?**  
A) Server  
B) Notebook computer  
C) Personal computer  
**D) Mainframe**

**Mainframe computers** are generally the most expensive option among these choices. Mainframes are large, powerful computers used by large organizations for critical applications, like transaction processing, large-scale data management, and other enterprise-level tasks.

To access a mainframe of the supercomputer, users need Terminal.

**Q45: Analog computer works on the supply of**  
**A) Continuous electrical pulses**  
B) Electrical pulses but not continuous  
C) Magnetic strength  
D) Physical strength

**Analog computers** work by processing continuous data, often represented by **continuous electrical signals** or **pulses**.

**Choose the odd one out.**  
A) Microcomputer  
B) Minicomputer  
C) Supercomputer  
**D) Digital computer**

* **Microcomputer**, **Minicomputer**, and **Supercomputer** are all types of **computers** that vary in size, power, and usage. They are specific categories of **digital computers**, which are based on digital technology (binary data processing).
* **Digital computer** is a broad term that refers to any computer that processes **digital data** (as opposed to analog data). It is not a specific type of computer

**Q50: Which types of computer are used in hospitals like ECG and DIALYSIS?**  
A) Digital  
**B) Hybrid**  
C) Analog  
D) Microcomputer

In hospitals, systems like **ECG (Electrocardiogram)** and **dialysis machines** often require the real-time, continuous data processing of analog computers along with the accuracy and data storage capabilities of digital computers.

**Q51: Which type of computer is used in automatic aircraft landing?**  
A) General computer  
B) Supercomputer  
**C) Special purpose computer**  
D) Microcomputer

**Special purpose computers** are designed to perform specific tasks. In the case of automatic aircraft landing systems, these computers are used to control and manage the precise functions required for landing an aircraft.

**It is the science that attempts to produce machines that display the same type of intelligence that humans do.**  
A) Nano science  
B) Nano technology  
C) Simulation  
**D) Artificial Intelligence (AI)**

the question is asking about the **field of study** that focuses on creating machines with **human-like intelligence**.

* **Nano technology**: This is the use of **nano science** to create technologies or devices at a very small scale. Again, this isn't about creating intelligent machines.

**Q55: Which of the following deals with the design, construction, operation, and use of robots?**  
**A) Robotics**  
B) Artificial Intelligence  
C) Nano computer  
D) Quantum computer

**Robotics** is the branch of technology that deals with the design, construction, operation, and use of robots.

**Artificial Intelligence (AI)** is the field of study focused on creating machines that can think and learn like humans

**What is the name of the processing element in a modern computer system?**  
A) Peripheral device  
**B) Central processing unit (CPU)**  
C) Sequencing and control unit  
D) Microprocessor

The question is asking about the **main part of a computer** that **processes data** and **performs calculations**.

The **CPU** is the **main part of the computer** that actually **processes information** and **runs programs**. It controls how things happen in the computer.

**Microprocessor**: This is a small chip that can do the work of a CPU. It’s like a tiny, specialized CPU that’s found in many devices. However, when you ask about the processing element in a computer system, the more general term is **CPU**.

**What did the term "computer" refer to in the early days?**  
A) A machine that could perform arithmetic or logical operations.  
**B) A person who carried out calculations or computations.**  
C) A device used to automate long, tedious tasks.  
D) A specialized analog calculating machine.

The question is asking about what the word **"computer"** meant in the **early days**, before modern computers were invented.

In the **early days**, the term "computer" was used to refer to a **person** (not a machine) who did math and calculations by hand. These people were hired to perform tasks like doing complex calculations, especially in fields like astronomy and engineering.

3. Which was the first mechanical calculating device?

(a) UNIVAC  
**(b) Abacus**  
(c) PASCALINE  
(d) Leibniz Calculator

Analytical Engine invented during the first generation of computer used which memory unit?

(a) RAM  
(b) Floppies  
**(c) Counter wheels**  
(d) Cards

first electronic computer

ENIVAC

Designed by **Presper Eckert and John W Mauchly**

 first general-purpose electronic computer

UNIVAC

In the second generation of computers, **assembly language** became widely used.

Integrated circuits (ICs) are typically made up of **transistors, resistors, and capacitors**, among other components. These elements are fabricated on a small semiconductor (usually silicon) to perform a wide range of functions in electronic circuits.

Jack St. Clair Kilby developed the first integrated circuit (IC).

Who designed the basic architecture of computer? (a) C Babbage (b) B Pascal (c) Jordan Murn **(d) John Von Neumann**

Analog computers are used to measure **(a) Data that varies continuously** (b) Constant data (c) Both a and b (d) None of these

Analog computers are designed to measure and process data that varies continuously, such as temperature, pressure, speed, and other physical quantities. These computers represent information in a continuous form, unlike digital computers, which process discrete values.

Example - Voltmeter ,Ammeter, Seismograph

 father of computer science - Alan Turing

Which system is used by digital computers to encode data and programs?

(a) Semiconductor  
(b) Decimal system  
**(c) Binary system**  
(d) Both b and c

* **Digital computers** work with numbers and data in a form that is understandable to them, and this encoding system is how they "store" and "process" that data.

**Personal computers**—such as desktops, notebooks, tablets, and smartphones—are all **general-purpose computers**. This means they are designed to handle a wide variety of tasks. These computers can run different types of software for various applications, such as word processing, web browsing, gaming, and more. They are not specialized for just one specific task, unlike **special-purpose computers**, which are designed to perform a narrow set of tasks (like controlling machinery or embedded systems).

A **digital watch** typically uses an **embedded computer**. Embedded computers are specialized systems designed to perform specific tasks, often with real-time constraints. They are usually small, power-efficient, and built into devices like watches, thermostats, and home appliances. In the case of a digital watch, the embedded computer controls functions like timekeeping, display, and other features.

Which type of computer is used in weather forecasting? (a) Embedded computer **(b) Supercomputer** (c) Mainframe (d) Workstation

Which of the following is not a type of personal computer?

(a) Tower model  
(b) Notebook  
(c) Laptop  
**(d) Hand-held computer**

While **hand-held computers** are indeed portable, they are not typically classified as personal computers in the same way that **tower models**, **notebooks**, and **laptops** are. The term "personal computer" generally refers to devices designed for individual use, like desktops (tower models) and portable devices like **notebooks** and **laptops**.

Hand-held devices like smartphones or PDAs (Personal Digital Assistants) can be considered a type of portable computer, but they usually fall under a different category than traditional personal computers.

Which of the following was the most popular first-generation computer?

1. IBM 360  
   (b) IBM 2700  
   **(c) IBM 1650**  
   (d) IBM 1130

Which of the following computers uses the 8-bit code called EBCDIC?

(a) Microcomputer  
(b) Minicomputer  
(c) Supercomputer  
**(d) Mainframe computer**

**MODEM is a/an:**

A. I/0 device  
B. Memory device  
**C. Communication device**  
D. Storage device

**MODEM**

A **modem** (short for Modulator/Demodulator) is a communication device that that connects digital devices to the internet through analog lines like telephone or cable lines. It converts digital data into analog signals for transmission and vice versa. This two-way conversion enables the transfer of data between digital devices and analog networks, allowing internet access.

**Features of a Modem**

* **Modulation and Demodulation:** Converts digital data to analog signals and vice versa.
* **Device Limitations:** support a limited number of devices.
* **Upgradeability:** Can be updated with software patches.
* **ISP Configuration:** To access the internet, the modem must be set up with an Internet Service Provider (ISP).

**Working of a Modem**

1. **Data Generation:** The computer generates digital data.
2. **Modulation:** The modem converts digital data into analog signals.
3. **Transmission:** The modem sends these analog signals over the communication line to the receiving modem.
4. **Demodulation:** The receiving modem converts the analog signals back into digital data.
5. **Decoding:** The receiving computer processes the digital data.

**Advantages**

**Upgradeability:** Can be updated with software patches.

**Cost-Effective:** Modems are generally affordable and easy to set up

**Disadvantages**

Limited Speed: generally, offer slower internet speeds compared to newer technologies like fiber optics.

**Device Limitations:** support a limited number of devices.

A screen shot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

**Printers**

**A printer** is an output device that translates digital data from a computer or other device into a printed copy on paper. It utilizes various technologies, such as ink spraying, laser beams, or heat, to transfer text, images, or graphics onto paper.

### ****Types of Printers:****

**Impact Printers:**

**Definition**: Impact printers create text and images by physically striking an inked ribbon against the paper.

**Printing Process**: These printers use mechanical parts like hammers, pins, or wheels to hit the ribbon, transferring ink onto the paper.

**Types:**

* **Character Printers**: Print one character at a time.
  + **Example**: Dot-Matrix Printers, Daisy Wheel Printers
* **Line Printers**: Print one line at a time.
  + **Example**: Drum Printers, Chain Printers, Band Printers

**Non-Impact Printers:**

**Definition**: Non-impact printers create text and images without any physical contact with the paper.

**Printing Process**: These printers use methods such as ink spraying, lasers, or heat to transfer ink or toner onto the paper.

**Types:**

* **Inkjet Printers**: Inkjet printers use ink spraying onto paper to print.
* **Laser Printers**: Laser printers use a laser beam to transfer ink or toner onto paper to print.
* **Thermal Printers**: Thermal printers use heat to apply ink directly onto paper for printing.

**More Popular Printers:**

* **LED Printers**
* **3D Printers**
* **Plotters**

**According to the Electronic Transaction Act, who issues the digital signature certificate?**

* A: Ministry of Communication and IT
* **B: Certifying Authority**
* C: Department of Information Technology
* D: Office of Controller of Certification

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

A white paper with black text

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A white background with black text

Description automatically generated

A white text on a black background

Description automatically generated

A close up of a logo

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A black text on a white background

Description automatically generated

The numbers used to represent numeric values in EBCDIC are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **a) zoned** b) unsigned c) packed d) eb

In EBCDIC systems, **zoned decimal** format is commonly used to represent numeric values. Each digit is stored in a separate byte with a "zone" portion often set to F. This is especially common in IBM mainframe environments.

Unicode provides a consistent way of encoding multilingual plain text.  
**a) True**  
b) False

**Consistent way of encoding** means that Unicode provides a standard approach, so that any computer, application, or website using Unicode can recognize and display the same characters correctly. For instance, the letter "A" will have the same Unicode code (U+0041) on any device, making it consistent.

Which of the following is not a type of numeric value in zoned format?  
a) Positive  
b) Negative  
**c) Double**  
d) Unsigned

Double data type is not used for zoned decimal format. It's typically used for floating-point numbers.

Positive => +1234 (positive)

Negative => D1234 (negative)

Unsigned => 1234 (neither positive nor negative)

. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ defines the assigned ordering among the characters used by the computer.  
a) Unicode  
**b) Collating Sequence**  
c) Accumulation  
d) Sorting

The question is asking about **the ordering of characters** used by a computer. When computers work with text (like letters, numbers, or symbols), they need a way to **arrange** these characters in a **specific order**—for example, from "A" to "Z" or from "0" to "9."

* 1. **Unicode**: Unicode is a character encoding standard that assigns unique codes to characters from all languages, but it doesn’t define the specific order of characters.
  2. **Collating Sequence**: A **collating sequence** is the system that defines the **order** in which characters are arranged. For example, in the English alphabet, the collating sequence would be "A", "B", "C", ..., "Z". It ensures that sorting operations work correctly by specifying the order of characters.

Which of the following codes is used to represent decimal digits in binary form? **a) BCD** Code b) EBCDIC c) ASCII d) Unicode

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Which of the following codes is a widely used character encoding standard for electronic communication? a) BCD Code b) EBCDIC **c) ASCII** d) Unicode

**BCD Code**: Used for representing decimal digits in binary, not for general character encoding.

**EBCDIC**: Used primarily in IBM mainframes for character encoding, not widely used for general electronic communication.

**Unicode**: A more modern and universal character encoding standard that supports many more characters from various languages and symbols, but **ASCII** is still widely used in simple electronic communication, especially for English characters.

Which of the following codes is a universal character encoding standard that can

represent virtually all written languages?

a) BCD Code

b) EBCDIC

c) ASCII

**d) Unicode**

Which of the following codes uses 7 bits to represent characters?

a) BCD Code

b) EBCDIC

**c) ASCII**

d) Unicode

**BCD Code**: This represents decimal digits in binary form and uses 4 bits for each digit, not 7 bits for characters.

**EBCDIC**: A character encoding system used by IBM mainframes, which uses 8 bits to represent characters.

**Unicode**: A modern character encoding standard that supports a large number of characters from various languages and uses more than 7 bits (often 16 bits or more, depending on the encoding format).

Which of the following is the protocol that provides e-mail facility among different hosts?

A) FTP  
B) TELNET  
**C) SMTP**  
D) SNMP

 **FTP (File Transfer Protocol)**: Used for transferring files between computers over a network.

 **TELNET**: Used for remote access to another computer, typically for command-line operations.

 **SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol)**: Used for network management and monitoring of network devices like routers and switches.

The application layer protocol used by a Telnet application is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ **a) Telnet** b) FTP c) HTTP d) SMTP

The **Telnet** application layer protocol is specifically used by Telnet applications for providing remote access to another computer or network device. Telnet allows users to interact with the remote system via a command-line interface.

Which amongst the following statements is correct for “**character at a time**” mode?  
a) Character processing is done on the local system under the control of the remote system  
**b) Most text typed is immediately sent to the remote host for processing**c) All text is echoed locally, only completed lines are sent to the remote host  
d) All text is processed locally, and only confirmed lines are sent to the remote host

In **"character at a time" mode**, each character you type is immediately sent to the remote system as you type it.

* 1. This means that while you type, the local system is doing some processing, but it is under the control of the remote system. This isn’t specific to "character at a time" mode, because **in character at a time mode**, characters are sent directly and immediately to the remote system, not processed locally under its control. So, this doesn't fully describe the "character at a time" mode.
  2. In "character at a time" mode, as you type each character, it is immediately sent to the remote system for processing. This matches how "character at a time" mode works, where each keystroke is sent right away to the remote system for action.
  3. This describes the **"line-at-a-time" mode**, where all the text you type is first displayed (echoed) locally, but only the entire line of text is sent to the remote system after you press **Enter** or **Return**. This is not "character at a time" mode.
  4. This sounds like a different type of processing where everything is done locally (on your computer), and only fully confirmed or complete lines are sent to the remote system. This is not how "character at a time" mode works, because in that mode, text is sent as soon as you type it, not after it's confirmed or completed.

**(telnet://** www.sanfoundry.com**)**: Used for remote terminal access to servers.

**(https://** www.sanfoundry.com**)**: Used for secure web browsing (SSL/TLS encryption).

**(ftp://** www.sanfoundry.com**)**: Used to access file transfer servers to upload/download files.

MS DOS top commands

 **DIR**  
Command: DIR (Lists the files and directories in the current directory.)

 **CLS**  
Command: CLS (Clears the screen in the command prompt.)

 **FORMAT**  
Command: FORMAT (Used to format a disk or storage device.)

 **DATE**  
Command: DATE (Displays or sets the system date.)

**TIME** is the command in MS-DOS that displays the current system time and allows you to set a new time if needed. If you simply want to view the time, you can enter the command without making any changes.

 **MKDIR**  
Command: MD or MKDIR (Used to create a new directory.)

 **APPEND**  
Command: APPEND (Used to add directories to the DOS search path.)

 **TREE**  
Command: TREE (Displays a graphical representation of the directory structure.)

 **CTTY**  
Command: CTTY (Changes the terminal for input and output, often used in remote systems.)

 **CD**  
Command: CD / CHDIR (Change the current directory)

 **CHKDSK**  
Command: CHKDSK (Checks the disk for errors and displays a status report.)

 **ATTRIB**  
Command: ATTRIB (Displays or changes file attributes, like read-only or hidden.)

 **DELTREE**  
Command: DELTREE (Deletes a directory and all its contents, including subdirectories and files.)

 **REN**  
Command: REN or RENAME (Renames a file or directory.)

**File-Naming Conventions**  
Command: N/A (This refers to the rules for naming files in MS-DOS, such as the 8.3 filename format, where filenames are limited to 8 characters for the name and 3 characters for the extension.)

 **ASSIGN**  
Command: ASSIGN (Used to assign drive letters to directories in earlier MS-DOS versions.)

 **CHCP**  
Command: CHCP (Displays or sets the active code page number for the system's character set.)

**VER** displays the version of MS-DOS

 **ECHO**  
Command: ECHO (Displays messages or turns on/off command echoing.)

 **COPY**  
Command: COPY (Copies files from one location to another.)

Syntax: **COPY A:\file.txt B:\**

 **XCOPY**  
Command: XCOPY (Copies multiple files from one location to another.)

 **DISKCOPY** : It copies the entire contents of one floppy disk to another, so it would not be used to transfer individual files.

 **CHDIR**  
Command: CD or CHDIR (Both commands change the current directory.)

 **CALL**  
Command: CALL (Used to call a batch file or subroutine from within a batch file.)

 **EDIT**  
Command: EDIT (Launches the MS-DOS text editor, allowing you to edit files directly in the command line.)

 **DELETE**  
Command: DEL or ERASE (Deletes files from the filesystem.)

 **RMDIR**  
Command: RD or RMDIR (Used to remove a directory.)

 **CHOICE**  
Command: CHOICE (Used to allow the user to make a choice from a list of options in a batch file.)

 **IPCONFIG**  
Command: IPCONFIG (Displays the network configuration, such as IP addresses for network adapters. Common in modern Windows systems, not traditional MS-DOS.)

**Backup Files**  
Command: BACKUP (This command was used to back up files in older MS-DOS versions. For modern systems, backup is typically handled by backup utilities or scripts.)

**Change the Default Drive**  
Command: X: (To switch to a different drive, just type the drive letter followed by a colon, e.g., C: to switch to the C drive.)

**Rebooting the Computer (Ctrl-Alt-Del)**  
Command: N/A (Ctrl-Alt-Del is a keyboard shortcut for rebooting, typically in modern Windows environments. In MS-DOS, the command would be CTRL+ALT+DEL for reboot.)

**Stop Execution (Ctrl-Break)**  
Command: N/A (Ctrl-Break stops the execution of a running command in MS-DOS.)

In the name "MS-DOS 6.22":

* "MS" stands for Microsoft.
* "DOS" stands for Disk Operating System.
* "MS-DOS" is the product name.
* "6.22" represents the version number.

**Which command divides the surface of the blank disk into sectors and assigns a unique address to each one?**

A) Ver  
**B) Format**  
C) FAT  
D) Chkdsk

This question is asking about the command that *prepares* a blank disk for storing data by creating a structure on it. This structure divides the disk’s surface into small storage areas, called *sectors*, and gives each sector a unique address so data can be easily saved and retrieved.

In other words, it’s asking: **What command in MS-DOS do you use to make a new disk ready for storing files?**

**Each time you turn on your computer, it will check on the control file:**

A) Command.com, io.sys  
B) Command.com, date.com, dir.com  
**C) Command.com, io.sys, msdos.sys**  
D) Chkdsk.exe

This is asking about which files the computer looks for when it starts up (during booting). These files are essential for getting the system up and running.

* When you turn on your computer, the **BIOS** (Basic Input/Output System) starts first, but after that, it loads the operating system. In MS-DOS (which is an older operating system), there are key files that it checks and loads to ensure the system can run properly.

 **IO.SYS**: This is a system file that handles low-level operations, such as interacting with hardware.

 **MSDOS.SYS**: This is the core system file for MS-DOS, and it loads the operating system.

 **COMMAND.COM**: This is the command-line interface or the shell that interprets user commands in MS-DOS.

**Which command will display only filenames and extensions in wide format?**

* **A) Dir /w**
* B) Dir a:
* C) Dir /s
* D) Dir /b

The /w option arranges files and directories in a wide format, where filenames and extensions are shown in a compact, multi-column layout, but without additional details.

Which command displays only file and directory names without size, date, and time information?

A) Dir /w

B) Dir a:

**C) Dir /b**

D) Dir search

The /b (bare) option displays only the names of files and directories, leaving out other details such as size, date, and time.

**Which command displays a comma for thousand separators on file size while listing?**

* A) Dir /w
* B) Dir /s
* C) Dir /b
* **D) Dir /c**

The /c option in the Dir command causes file sizes to be displayed with commas as thousand separators. This makes large file sizes easier to read.

**Which command displays all the files having the same name but different extensions?**

* **A) Dir filename.\***
* B) Dir filename.ext
* C) Dir \*.sys
* D) Dir \*.ext

The Dir filename.\* command lists all files with the name filename but any extension. The \* wildcard matches any extension, so it will display all files with that base name but different extensions.

**Which command should be used to display all files within the specified subordinate directory of the subdirectory?**

* A) Dir \pathname
* B) Dir \pathname\pathname
* C) Dir /ch
* **D) Dir \pathname\filename**

This allows you to see all files within subdirectory of a subdirectory.

**Which command displays the directory list including files in a tree structure?**

* A) Dir /s /f
* **B) Tree /f**
* C) Tree /s /f
* D) Dir /f

**Which command will be used to display a file within the specified directory of pathname?**

* A) Dir \pathname
* B) Dir \pathname\pathname
* C) Dir /ch
* **D) Dir \pathname\filename**

This targets a specific file within the given directory path

**Which command is used to delete the directory that is empty?**

A) Del *.*  
**B) Rd**  
C) Erase  
D) Md