SRINIVAS UNIVERSITY

QUESTION BANK WITH ANSWER
FOUNDATION OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

UNIT 4

1. To join the internet, the computer has to be connected to a

    A. Internet architecture board   B. Internet society

    C**. Internet service provider**   D:Internet space

2. Internet access by transmitting digital data over the wires of a local telephone network is provided by

    A. Leased line   **B. digital subscriber line**

    C. digital signal line   D. none of the mentioned

3. Which one of the following protocol is not used in internet?

    A.HTTP   B.DHCP

        NS   **D. None of thementioned**

4.A device that converts digital signals to analog signals is ?

    A.**A modem**   B.Apacket

    C.Ablock   D.Both (A) and(B)

5. ISDN standsfor?

    A.**Integrated ServiceDigitalNetwork**   B.Integrated System Digital Network
    C.International StandardDigitalNetwork   D.International Subscriber DialingNetwork

6. Full form of TCPis?

    A. **Transmission control protocol**   B. Transmission controlprogram

    C. Totallingcontrolprogram   D. Total controlProtocol

7. Web pages are writtenusing?

    A.URL   B.HTTP

    C.**HTML**   D.FTP

8. is need to build dynamic web documents?

    A.HTML   B.Java

    C.CGI   **D. All of theabove**

9. What is the full form ofIP?

    A.**Internet protocol**   B. Interface protocol

B. Internet program   D. Interface program

10.   computer must have?

   A. Microsoftoffice   **B. OperatingSystem**

   C.Internetconnectivity   D. An antivirus

11. RedhatLiuxis?

   A. **An operatingsystem**   B. An antivirus

   C. A firewallsoftware   D. A inventory managementsoftware

12.Which among following is not abrowser

   A.Firefox   **B.Casio**

   C.Chrome   D.Opera

13. Who invented Linux operating system?

   A.Deniss Ritche   B. SteveJobs

   C. Linus Torvalds   D. Madam Curie

14. WWW stands for?

   A. WholeWideWeb   **B. World WideWeb**

   C. Whole WorldWeb   D. Web World Wide

15. What is the meaning of FTP ?

   A.FileTraining Protocol   B.File TrackingProtocol

   C.FileTransferProtocol   D.File Transit Protocol

16. Which of following allows two or more users to work on same time
   ?A.Multiprocessing   **B.Multiprocessing**
   C.Multithreading   D.Multicapable

17.Which is not a function of operating system?

   A.Process management   **B. Internet Server management**

   C. Memory Management   D. File Management

18.What is LINUX?

   A.Malware   **B. Operating System**

   C.ApplicationProgram   D. Firmware

19. Who was the father of Internet?

    A. Chares Babbage   **B.** Vint Cerf

    C. Denis Riche   D. Martin Cooper

20. What is full form of GUI in terms of computers?

    A. Graphical user Interface   B. Graphical user Instrument

    C. Graphicalunified Interface   D. Graphical unified Instrument

21. Programs written by programmer to help computer users are consideredas

    A. **Software**   B. Software packages

    C. Database packages   D. File package

22. In microcomputers, operating system is usually storedon

    A. Random access memory   **B. Read only memory**

    C. Permanent memory   D. Temporary memory

23. Software which controls general operations of computer system is classified

    as A. Dump programs   B. Function system

    C. Operating system   D. Enquiry system

24. Application program used with all documentation isconsidered

    A. **Applicationspackage**   B. Replicateprograms

    C. Application programs   D. Systems programs

25. Special set of characters that computer associates with specific useridentification isclassified as

    A. Password   B. Identitycode

    C. Enquirycode   D. Dump code

LONG ANSWERS

APPLICATION

1. **Can you illustrate some of the common types of Internet access, available for the users these days**

   Dial-up: A dial-up connection is the access method that uses telephone lines to connect to the Internet. It is the most common way that individuals who use home computers connect to the Internet. ISDN It stands for Integrated Services Digital Network and is morecommon in business and commercial use.

   Cable Modem: A cable modem connects the user to the Internet through a cabletelevision line. Nowadays, many cable companies offer Internet along with television accessibility.

   Leased Line A leased line connection is an affordable way to link two or more sites fora fixed monthly charge.

   DSL: DSL or Digital Subscriber Line service is provided through the existing phone line, Broadband This type of access is good for remote locations, where ISDN, cable or DSL are not available. It gives a decent download speed, but to upload data, the user still needsa regular analog modem to dial in, via a phoneline.

2. **Explain the different Internet connections commonly available**

   Internet Software To connect to the Internet, a computer requires mainly three different kinds of software:

   TCP/IP: TCP/IP, or Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol, is the basic communication protocol of the Internet. It allows programs on user's computer to communicate properly over the Internet.

   Dialler Software: This software is provided by the ISP to instruct the modem to dial the telephone number and to identify the user's machine to the access provider's system for access to the network.

   Brower: To use the Internet, Web brewers is essential which allows the user to view the information available on the WWW.

3. **Can you write a brief outline about different types of system utilities.**

   Narrator: Narrator operates by reading the information available on the screen. This includes contents of the active window, menu options or the text you have typed. The Narrator is designed specifically to work with Notepad, WordPad, Control Panel programs, Internet Explorer and Desktop. To open the Narrator, Click Start, point to All Programs, and then selects Accessories. Now choose Accessibility and select Narrator from the shortcut menu.Magnifier is an accessibility utility that makes the screen more readable for users who have impaired vision. To open Magnifier, click Start, point to All Programs, and then select Accessories. Now choose Accessibility and then select Magnifier from the shortcut menu.

   On-screen Keyboard: On-screen keyboard is a utility that displays a virtual keyboard onthe screen and allows users with mobility impairments to type data using mouse pointer or a joystick. To open On-Screen Keyboard, click Start, point to All Programs, and then select Accessories. Now choose Accessibility and then select On-Screen Keyboard from the shortcut menu that appears.

   System Restore: System restore is one such system utility whose purpose is to restore computer to a previously known working state in the event of a problem. This is done without loss of personal files or data such as word processing documents, spreadsheets, music files, and images.

   Disk Cleanup: Disk Cleanup helps to create free space on your hard drive. Disk Cleanup searches your drive, and then displays temporary files, Internet cache files, and unnecessary program files that you can safely delete.

Disk Defragmenter: The Disk Defragmenter utility searches your hard disk for fragmentedfiles that have been stored in non-contiguous sector of the disk

4. **Explain the different applications of libre office.**

Writer (word processor)

Writer is a feature-rich tool for creating letters, books, reports, newsletters, brochures, and other documents. You can insert graphics and objects from other components into Writer documents.

Calc (spreadsheet)
Calc has all of the advanced analysis, charting, and decision making features expected from a high-end spreadsheet. It includes over 300 functions for financial, statistical, and mathematical operations, among others.

Impress(presentations)
Impress provides all the common multimedia presentation tools, such as special effects, animation, and drawing tools. It is integrated with the advanced graphics capabilities of LibreOffice Draw and Math components.

Draw (vector graphics)
Draw is a vector drawing tool that can produce everything from simple diagrams or flowcharts to 3D artwork. Its Smart Connectors feature allows you to define your own connection points.

Base (database)
Base provides tools for day-to-day database work within a simple interface. It can create and edit forms, reports, queries, tables, views, and relations, so that managing a relational database is much the same as in other popular database applications.

Math (formula editor)

Math is the LibreOffice formula or equation editor. You can use it to create complex equations that include symbols or characters not available in standard font sets.

5. **Write a note on Email and FTP.**

Electronic Mail (e-mail)
Electronic mail, or e-mail, is a fast, easy, and inexpensive way to communicate with other Internet users around the world. E-mail overcomes most of the problems and delaysof getting a physical document from one person to an other.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP)
FTP or File Transfer Protocol is a system of rules and a software program that enables a user to log on to another computer and transfer information between it and his/her computer.

6. **Illustrate the following telnet and Video Conferencing**

Telnet
Telnet is also known as remote login, which means connecting one machine to another in such a way that a person may interact with another machine as if it is being used locally. It means that someone in New Delhi could connect to a computer in the New

York City Public Library and search the card catalogue the same way as someone located at a terminal in the library. Once connected, the user's computer emulates the remote computer. When the user types in commands, they are executed on the remote computer. The user's monitor displays what is taking place on the remote computer during the telnet session.

Video Conferencing

Video conferencing uses the same technology as IRC, but also provides sound and video pictures. It enables direct face-to-face communication across networks. A video conferencing system has two or more parties in different locations, which have the ability to communicate using a combination of video, audio, and data.

Video conferencing has many benefits, as a tool for both teaching and learning.

UNDERSTANDING

7. **What are some of the advantages of libre office.**

No licensing fees: LibreOffice is free for anyone to use and distribute at no cost. Many features that are available as extra cost add-ins in other office suites (like PDF export) are free with LibreOffice. There are no hidden charges now or inthe future.

Open source: You can distribute, copy, and modify the software as much as you wish, in accordance with the LibreOffice Open Source licenses.

Cross-platform: LibreOffice runs on several hardware architectures and under multiple operating systems, such as Microsoft Windows, Mac OS X and Linux.

Extensive language support: The LibreOffice user interface, including spelling, hyphenation, and thesaurus dictionaries, is available in over 100 languages and dialects. LibreOffice also provides support for both Complex Text Layout (CTL) and Right to Left (RTL) layout languages (such as Urdu, Hebrew, and Arabic).

Consistent user interface: All the components have a similar "look and feel," making them easy to use and master.

Integration: The components of LibreOffice are well integrated with one another.

Granularity: Usually, if you change an option, it affects all components. However, LibreOffice options can be set at a component level or even at document level.

File compatibility: In addition to its native OpenDocument formats, LibreOffice includes support for opening and saving files in many common formats including Microsoft Office, HTML, XML, WordPerfect, Lotus 1-2-3, and PDF.

8. **Explain different classifications of OS.**

Multi-user: Allows two or more users to run programs at the same time. Some operating systems permit hundreds or even thousands of concurrent users.
Multiprocessing : Supports running a program on more than one CPU.
Multitasking : Allows more than one program to run concurrently.
Multithreading : Allows different parts of a single program to run concurrently.
Real time: Responds to input instantly. General-purpose operating systems, such as DOS and UNIX, are not real-time

9. **Illustrate the functions of Operating System**

Functions of Operating System

- In a multitasking operating system where multiple programs can be running at the same time, the operating system determines which applications should run in what order and how much time should be allowed for each application before giving another application a turn.
- It manages the sharing of internal memory among multiple applications.
- It handles input and output to and from attached hardware devices, such as hard disks, printers, and dial-up ports.
- It sends messages to each application or interactive user (or to a system operator) about the status of operation and any errors that may have occurred.
- It can offload the management of what are called *batch* jobs (for example, printing) so that the initiating application is freed from this work.
- On computers that can provide parallel processing, an operating system can manage how to divide the program so that it runs on more than one processor at a time.

10. Write a note on different menus available in menu bar

File – contains commands that apply to the entire document such as Open, Save, and Export as PDF.

Edit – contains commands for editing the document such as Undo, Find &Replace, Cut, Copy, and Paste.

View – contains commands for controlling the display of the document such as Zoom and Web Layout.

Insert – contains commands for inserting elements into your document such as Header, Footer, and Image.

Format – contains commands for formatting the layout of your document.

Styles – contains commands for quickly applying common styles; for editing, loading, and creating new styles; and for accessing the Styles and Formatting section of the Sidebar.

Table – contains commands to insert and edit a table in a text document.

Tools – contains functions such as Spelling and Grammar, AutoCorrect, Customize, and Options.

Window – contains commands for the display window.

Help – contains links to the LibreOffice Help file, What's This?, and information about the program.

11. Describe the terms a) Browser b)URL c)Website d)HTTP.

Website A *website* is a set of related web pages, published by an organization or individual. Normally a website contains a home page along with other additional web pages. Each website is owned and updated by an individual, company or organization. It isan area on the web, which is accessed by its own address (known as URL or the Uniform Resource Locator).

A **browser** (short for web browser) is a computer program that accesses web pages and displays them on the computer screen. It is the basic software that is needed to find, retrieve, view, and send information over the Internet. In fact, to access the World Wide Web, the user requires a browser.

Uniform resource locator (URL) Each web page has a unique address, called a Uniform

Resource Locator (URL) that identifies its location on the Internet.

HTTP: Hypertext Transfer Protocol, its set of rules to communicate over internet.

12. Write a note on
- **Commerce through Internet**
- **Newsgroups (Usenet)**

Commerce through Internet

Today business is taking place through electronic telecommunication media. Nowadays, various organizations offer the facility of shopping online. This type of business model is known as Electronic Commerce or E-commerce. E-commerce refers to buying and selling goods and services online. It integrates communication, data management and security capabilities, which allow organizations to exchange information about the sales of goods and services.

Newsgroups (Usenet)

Newsgroups are international discussion groups that focus on a particular topic and helps in gathering information about that topic. The topics discussed here cover all the fields such as politics, computers, technology, and many more. The information or articles that make up the "news" are written by people interested in a specific topic. These articles are posted to the news group so that others can read, reply, and comment on them. To read and post articles in a newsgroup, newsreader software such as Microsoft Outlook Express or Netscape News is required.