

Exercise Questions_3

Q. What do you understand by Computer Accessibility ?

Ans: Computer Accessibility refers to the user friendliness of a computer system for all, regardless of their disability. This is mainly a software issue. However, when a combination of hardware and software, it enables a person with a disability or impairment to use a computer. It is known as Assistive Technology

Q. What are the various impairments that impact computer Usage ?

Ans. There are numerous types of impairment that impact computer usage. These include:

Cognitive impairments and learning disabilities, such as dyslexia, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or autism.

- Visual impairment such as low-vision, complete or partial blindness, and color blindness.
- Hearing impairment including deafness.
- Motor or dexterity impairment such as paralysis, cerebral palsy, or carpal tunnel syndrome and repetitive strain injury.

Q. How can we customize our mouse, keyboard and Display Functions ?

Ans: Accessibility Options in Control Panel are used to customize the way your keyboard, display, or mouse function.

Q. Define

a) **Sticky Keys**

StickyKeys is an accessibility feature to help computer users with physical disabilities, but it is also used by others as a means to reduce repetitive strain.

StickyKeys allows the user to press and release a modifier key, such as Shift, Ctrl, Alt, or the Windows key, and have it remain active until any other key is pressed.

b) **Filter Keys**

Filter Keys is a feature of Microsoft Windows. It is an accessibility function that tells the keyboard to ignore brief or repeated keystrokes, making typing easier for people with hand tremors.

c) **ToggleKeys**

ToggleKeys is also a feature of Microsoft Windows. It is an accessibility function which is designed for people who have vision impairment or cognitive disabilities. When

ToggleKeys is turned on, computer emits sound cues when the locking keys (Caps Lock, Num Lock, or Scroll Lock) are pressed. A high sound is emitted when the keys are switched on and a low sound is emitted when they are switched off

d) **SoundSentry**

SoundSentry is designed to help users with auditory impairments. SoundSentry generates visual warnings, such as a blinking title bar or a flashing border, whenever the computer generates a sound.

e) **High Contrast**

High Contrast is an accessibility feature to assist people with vision impairment. You can change the size and color of fonts and the background for ease of viewing.

f) **Cursor Options**

Cursor Options is also an accessibility feature that assists people with vision impairment by changing the blink rate and width of the cursor.

g) **MouseKeys**

MouseKeys is an accessibility feature that assists people who have difficulty using a mouse. This option uses the keyboard (especially numeric keypad) as a pointing device instead of a mouse.

h) **Serial Keys**

Serial Keys is an accessibility feature that assists people that have difficulty using a keyboard or a mouse (or both). They can use special devices such as Sip, Puff and Breath Switches to provide input to the computer through Serial Ports.

Q. What is Computer Network ?

Ans: A computer network is a collection of computers and other hardware components interconnected by communication channels (cables or satellites) that allow sharing of resources and information.

Q. What is PEER-TO-PEER (P2P) ARCHITECTURE ?

Ans : Networks in which all computers have an equal status are called peer to peer networks. Generally in such a network each terminal has an equally competent CPU.

Q. What is CLIENT-SERVER ARCHITECTURE ?

Ans : Networks in which certain computers have special dedicated tasks, providing services to other computers (in the network) are called client server networks. The computer(s) which provide services are called servers and the ones that use these services are called clients.

Q. How many TYPES OF NETWORKS are there ?

Ans : There are two major types of network Local Area Network (LAN) and Wide Area Network (WAN).

Q. Define LAN and Wan

A • LOCAL AREA NETWORK

A local area network (LAN) is one which connects computers and devices in a limited geographical area such as home, school, computer laboratory, office building, or closely positioned group of buildings.

Usually local area networks offer very high speeds and are used for connecting computers and peripherals such as printers, scanners, etc.

WIDE AREA NETWORK

A wide area network (WAN) is one which covers a broad area (i.e., any network that links across metropolitan, regional, or national boundaries). The Internet is the most popular WAN, and is used by businesses, governments, non-profit organizations, individual consumers, artists, entertainers, and many others.

Q. What is WORLD WIDE WEB ?

Ans: World Wide Web (abbreviated as WWW or W3, commonly known as the Web), is a system of interlinked hypertext documents accessed via the Internet. With a web browser, one can view web pages that may contain text,

images, videos, and other multimedia, and navigate between them via hyperlinks.

Q. What is Web Browser ?

Ans: A Web Browser is a software used to view Web sites and acts as an interface between the user and the World Wide Web.

Q. What is Web server ?

Ans: A Web server is a computer that stores web sites and their related files for viewing on the Internet.

Q. What are the advantages of Networking ?

Ans: **Some of the advantages associated with networking are:**

- Data Sharing:** One of the most important uses of networking is to allow the sharing of data.

- Files Transfer :** Users can send text files, spread sheets, documents, presentations, audio files, video files, etc. to other users.

- Hardware Sharing:** Hardware components such as printers, scanners, etc. can also be shared. For example, instead of purchasing 10 printers for each user, one printer can be purchased and shared among multiple users thus saving cost.

- Internet Access Sharing:** You can purchase a single Internet connection and share it among other computers in a network instead of purchasing multiple Internet connection for each computer. This is very commonly found in Internet café (browsing centres), schools, colleges, companies, etc.

- Usage of network based applications:** Such as web browsers, email clients, chat application, audio & video calling, etc. is another advantage.

Q.What do you understand by ISP (**INTERNET SERVICE PROVIDER**) ?

Ans: An Internet service provider (ISP) is an organization which provides you with access to the Internet via a dial-up (using modem) or direct (hard wired) or wireless connection. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Airtel, MTS, Vodafone, Tata Docomo, etc. are some of the ISPs.

Q. What is Modem ?

Ans : A modem is a device that converts digital computer signals into a form (analog signals) that can travel over phone lines. It also re-converts the analog signals back into digital signals. The word modem is derived from its function MODulator/DEModulator.

Q. How many types of internet connectivity is available ?

Ans : There are different types of Internet Connectivity available today; it can be widely categorized into **wired** and **wireless** access

Q. Types of Internet connectivity categorized into wired and wireless:

Technology	Type of Connectivity
Dial-Up	Wired
DSL	Wired
Cable Internet Access	Wired
3G	Wireless
WiMAX	Wireless
Wi-Fi	Wireless