Chapter 01

Fill in the blanks with suitable terms

1.	The term is used to refer raw facts and figures which are input into a system in
	order to process and create meaningful information
2.	Lifecycle of data consists of and and
3.	can be defined as the data organized meaningfully.
4.	Creation of information can be identified as of data.
5.	Data can be classified into two types as and
6.	data is numerical and acquired through counting or measuring. These
	data can be presented with numbers and which can be arranged in a numerical order or
	can be subjected to arithmetic process.
7.	data is not measurable, but can be identified their properties.
8.	Valuable information should have characteristics such as,,
	,, and
9.	The value of information in its maximum level at the moment the information is created
	or the information is released. The value of the information is reduced gradually with
	the time and become less valuable, this is called

Write answers for following questions

1.	What are the uses of Information?		
	a.		
	b.		
	c.		
2.	WI	hat are the drawbacks for manual Data processing?	
3.	Wh	nat are the advantages of computerised Data processing	
	a.		
	b.		
	c.		
	d.		
	e.		
4.	The	Internet is	
5.	Th	elaid the foundation of the Internet with a network called	
6.	Ser	vices provided by the Internet are	
	a.		
	b.		
	f.		
7.		allows users to view web pages distributed over the Internet and reach to the	
	info	ormation they wish to find from anywhere anytime. File transfer allows users to transfer files	
	ove	er the Internet and Telnet facilitates remote login. World Wide Web the World Wide Web	
	can	ne into being in 1991 sthe developer of the WWW and at the moment	

	who directs the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), a group of industry and university
	representatives that oversees the standards of Web technology. HTTP is the set of rules for
	exchanging files (text, graphic images, sound, video, and other multimedia files) on the World $$
	Wide Web is the documents that make content on the web and it is possible to
	connect hypertext documents by means of hyperlinks. To view files on the Web, it is needed a
	software. This software is used to view different documents on the Web, which
	are known as Web pages. A collection of one or more web pages is a The first page of a
	Web site is often called as the Each web site in the www has a unique address
	which is called the
8.	refers to manipulating, configuring, and accessing the applications
	online. It offers online data storage, infrastructure and application.
9.	Services of Cloud Computing are
	a provides access to fundamental resources such as physical machines,
	virtual machines, virtual storage
	b provides the runtime environment for applications, development &
	deployment tools, etc. Ex - Database, web server, deployment tools
	c allows to use software applications as a service to end users. Ex -
	Virtual machines, servers, storage, network
10.	A can be defined as an interrelated components work together to achieve a
	common objective.
11.	A system is made up of and and
12.	In an information system data input into the system is processed using processing instructions
	given and information is produced as output. This is called an of
	information.
13.	Computer System consists of four major components called,
	and
14.	Physical devices of the computer which can be touched are called
15.	Computer Hardware components can be categorised into five. They are
	a
	b

	d.	
	e.	
16.	The	ere is a circuit board located inside a computer system called by means of
	whi	ich every hardware component are connected to each other.
17.		Devices Input Devices correspond to insert data and instructions into the computer
	sys	tem.
18.	Мо	use, Trackball, Joystick, Touch pad, Touch screen and Light pen can be considered as
		devices which are related to point out and select pixels on the screen.
19.		is an input device that captures images from the source which are then
	con	verted into a digital form that can be stored on the disk.
20.		is an input device to input sound that is then stored in a digital form.
21.		Devices As its name implies output devices are the devices support to
	pre	sent information out from the computer
22.		, commonly called as Visual Display Unit (VDU), are the main output device of a
	con	nputer. It
23.	The	ere are two kinds of viewing screens used for monitors named as and
		The flat-panel display is divided into two categories as follows.
		– These are emissive displays that convert electrical energy into light.
		These are non-emissive displays which use optical effects to convert light into
	gra	phics patterns.
24.	Prir	nter is an output device, which is used to print information on paper which is called a
	har	dcopy. There are two types of printers
	a.	print the characters by striking them on the ribbon, which is then
		pressed on the paper. Dot Matrix Printer is an example for this type.
	b.	do not physically strike the page. Laser printers and Inkjet printers
		are laid on this type of printers.
25.		is used to store data and instructions.
26.		is classified into three types
	a.	a very high speed semiconductor memory which can speed up the
		CPU. It acts as a buffer between the CPU and the main memory. It is used to hold those
		parts of data and program which are most frequently used by the CPU.

	b holds only those data and instructions on which the
	computer is currently working. It has a limited capacity and data is lost when power is
	switched off. It is generally made up of semiconductor device.
	c This type of memory is also known as external memory or
	non-volatile. It is slower than the main memory. These are used for storing
	data/information permanently. CPU does not access these memories directly instead they
	are accessed via input-output routines. The contents of secondary memories are first
	transferred to the main memory, and then the CPU can access it.
27.	has the control of all other components. Arithmetic and logical
	operations take place inside the CPU.
28.	is a specialized electronic circuit designed to rapidly manipulate
	and alter memory to accelerate the creation of images in a frame buffer intended for output to
	a display. these are used in embedded systems, mobile phones, personal computers,
	workstations, and game consoles.
29.	devices are physical devices which are required for communication and
	interaction between devices on a computer network. Specifically, they mediate data in a
	computer network. Ex - Hubs, Switches, Bridges, Routes, Gateways, Network Interface Cards
	(NICs)
30.	Computer programs or set of instructions which are used to perform specific tasks in the
	computer are called
31.	Computer software is classified as
	a
	b
	csoftware is the computer software designed to operate and control the
	computer hardware and to provide a platform for running application software. These
	software can be separated into three different categories as follows.
	d—Windows, Linux, Mac OS
	eVirus Guard, Device drivers
	fCompiler, Interpreter
32.	software products are designed to satisfy a particular need of a particular
	environment. These software may consist of a single program, such as Microsoft's notepad for
	writing and editing a simple text. It may also consist of a collection of programs, often called a
	software which work together to accomplish a task

33.					
	red	listribute these type of software.			
34.		Software – source code is not available and user should have the permission			
	give	en by owner of the software to use this type of software.			
35.		is a computer program that is "embedded" in a hardware device,			
	tha	t is, an essential part of the hardware. In computers, this software embedded in ROM and			
	wh	ich handles booting up process of computers.			
36.		refers computer users. According to user commands generally computers			
	are	are functioning			
37.	Ste	ps in data processing are			
	a.	Data gathering,			
	b.	Data validation,			
	c.	Data processing,			
	d.	Data output			
	e.	and Data storage.			
38.	Dat	ta gathering methods vary as methods, and methods.			
39.		can be done in order to collect data manually.			
40.	In .	and methods OMR, OCR, MICR, card/tape readers, magnetic			
	stri	p readers, bar code readers, sensors and loggers are popular.			
41.	An	is a scanning device that reads carefully placed pencil marks on a			
	spe	cially designed form or document. Most popular use is marking of MCQ answer sheets.			
42.		allows us to identify written or printed characters and extract editable			
	tex	t from it.			
43.		supports to input data written in special magnetic ink under cheque.			
44.		use to read data stored in a magnetic strip attached on credit			
	car	ds and bank ATM cards.			
45.	Da	ta validation methods			
	a.	– Check whether correct data type (numeric/text/date/currency			
		etc) is input into the system			
	b.	Presence of data (i.e. data entry field is not blank) is checked.			
	c.	Check whether the data is in allowed range (i.e. Marks have to be			
		between 0 and 100) commonly used when working with data which consists of numbers,			
	d.	Modes of data input			

		i.	data input, data is input into the system directly without		
			direct user interference.		
		ii.	entry, system is designed specially to store data. Data		
			storing and transactions are taking place in different geographical places.		
		iii.	In data input, the data is input at the same time transaction		
			taking place		
		iv.	In data input, where data of different transactions input after		
			a specific time period as a batch.		
46.	Da	ita processin	ng Methods		
	a.	Data input	and processing occur as a batch in processing. It is easy to handle		
		huge amou	unt of data as a batch. So, data stored until the system comes online to process		
		the data in	one 'batch'. Batch processing is done in billing systems and pay roll system.		
	b.	In	processing of data, input, processing and output as well as data		
		storing occ	cur simultaneously. Any type of monitoring system, any type of booking system,		
		computer	controlled systems such as automatic production line, an aircraft auto-pilot, the		
		system con	strolling a nuclear power stations uses this processing method.		
47.	Ou	tput can	be done by using a,,		
			or a		
48.	copies are presented with monitors and multimedia projectors whereas printer				
		-	copies which is said to be copies.		
49.	То	store data a	and information, devices like,,		
			,, can be used.		
50.	Rei	mote storage	e such as can be used to store data securely. To get remote data		
	wh	en needed i	t is required the access to the internet.		
51.	Use	es of ICT in S	ociety		
		a. edi	ucation		

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c.

		b.	health	
		C.	agriculture	
		d.	transportation	
		e.	Industry and businesses	
		f.	Entertainment	
		_	Maralia analianna liana	
		g.	Media and journalism	
	14/1		and the second s	2
52.	W	nat are th	ne benefits of ICT to people	ſ
	a.			
	b.			
		••••••		
	c.			

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	d.	
	e.	
53.	Wh	at are the demerits of ICT?
	a.	
	b.	
	c.	
	d.	
	e.	
54.		is an economic and social inequality with regard to access to, use of, or
	imp	pact of information and communication technologies.
55.	Cor	nfidentiality of data or information Confidentiality of information can be kept with the use of
		techniques and
56.		is the attempt to acquire sensitive information such as
	use	rnames, passwords, and credit card details for malicious reasons, by masquerading as a
	trus	stworthy entity in an electronic communication.
57.		is the illegal copying, distribution, or use of software. Copyright /
	Inte	ellectual Property laws Intellectual property is the area of law that deals with protecting the
	righ	nts of those who create original works.
58.		is the stealing of someone else's thoughts, ideas, expressions
	or۱	work and the representation of them as one's own original work.
59.		software licenses both rights to the customer and therefore bundles the
	mo	difiable source code with the software (open\(\text{Psource} \)), while software
	typ	ically does not license these rights and therefore keeps the source code hidden (closed
	sou	rce).
60.	Hov	w to protect a computer from malware ?
	a.	
	b.	
	c.	
	d.	
	۵.	